L. V. Thompson

Uniontown

Dec 20. 1924.

HISTORY

OF THE

COUNTIES OF

DAUPHIN AND LEBANON

IN THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA:

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

BY

WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D., M.A.,

AUTHOR OF "HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA."

PHILADELPHIA:

EVERTS & PECK.

1883.

in the rôle of an historic...

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PREFATORY.

It is becoming and proper that the author should make a few statements prefatory to the following History of the Counties of Dauphin and Lebanon. It is no easy task to prepare history of any locality, and our labor in the preparation of this volume has not been a light one. We have endeavored to preserve as full a record of the history and biography of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon as the limits of a volume will allow. Much has been omitted because more important facts have been recorded. A large mass of material has come to our hands, and the difficulty has been what to preserve in these pages, and what to lay aside for future reference. Owing to the voluminous details of the war for the Union, which has increased the size of the volume from eight hundred pages, as promised by the publishers, to over nine hundred pages, we are reluctantly compelled to omit the record of Dauphin County families.

As to the biographical department, it will be found pretty full and complete. For whatever errors of omission or commission there may be in this direction, or in any of the local details, the author does not hold himself responsible—those who could have furnished the information are. Many communications or personal applications remain unanswered to this day.

We have endeavored to be correct in detail as to names and dates in *local* matters, and yet we fear that through the fault of those whose duty it was to furnish such data there may be errors, and we therefore throw the responsibility where it belongs.

The names of early warrantees of land and all assessment-lists we have printed as in the original, and also the early township officers. The orthography is varied, it is true, but we did not feel authorized to correct any, since even to-day members of the same family write their names differently.

In the records of the war for the Union we have faithfully endeavored to preserve all coming within our province, and hence have received the aid of a number of soldiers of that war. There were instances where companies or parts of companies were raised or drafted within the counties, but officered by men from other localities; we have failed to distinguish them. While many of the survivors are yet living, it would be well if the different posts of the Grand Army of the Republic would take immediate steps to preserve in permanent form records of all commands or portions of commands or individuals from the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon. They cannot better keep green the memory of their departed and valiant comrades.

As previously stated, we have endeavored to prove faithful to the trust reposed in us. If others can be more so, they have the opportunity. We have been candid in our opinions, in our views of men and measures, and what we have said, have abundant authority therefor. Not desiring to appear in the rôle of an historical iconoclast, we have been compelled to give facts

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even though they may have toppled over tradition and current history. We have not forced any opinion of our own without good and conclusive evidence.

Had it not been for the great energy of the publishers of this volume, it is doubtful if so comprehensive a work would ever have seen the light of day. They have fulfilled their part of the agreement made with the public, and we regret that their encouragement and success was not commensurate with that spirit of enterprise they have exhibited throughout the undertaking.

Our thanks are due to many kind and appreciative friends who gave us every assistance in their power. To one especially must we make due acknowledgments—our friend and co-laborer A. Boyd Hamilton,—frequently making use of his information as if it was our own.

WILLIAM H. EGLE.

HARRISBURG, July 24, 1883.

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TO

The Memory

OF

BEVERLY WAUGH EGLE,

THIS RECORD OF THE

HOME OF HIS ANCESTORS

IS

AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED.

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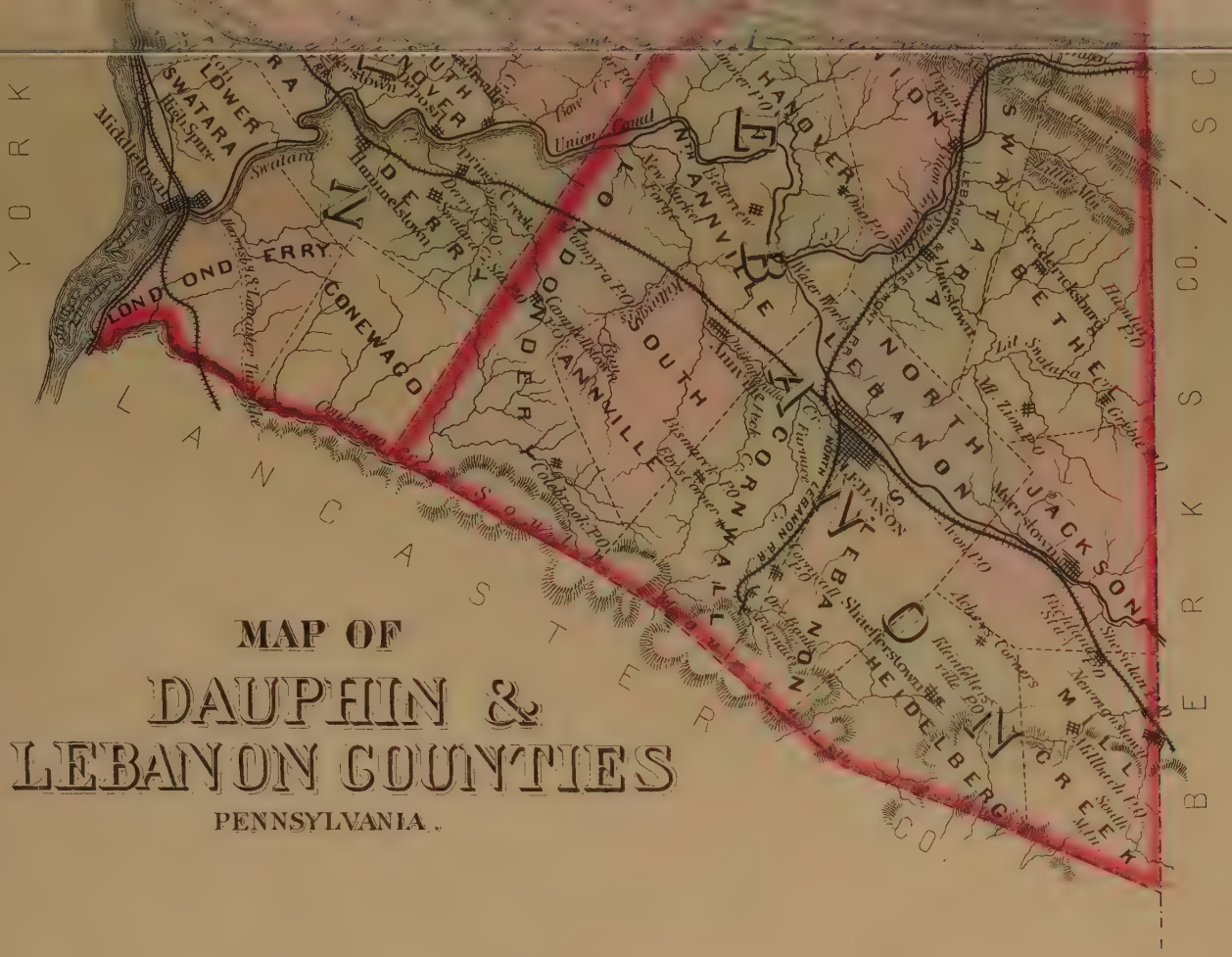
CUMBERLAND CO.
PERRY CO.
Susquehanna River
Juniata River
NORTHUMBERLAND CO.
DAUPHIN CO.
LEBANON CO.
SCHUYLKILL CO.
UPPER PAXTANG
MIFFLIN
LYKENS
WASHINGTON
WILLIAMS
WICONISCO
HALIFAX
JACKSON
WARNE
JEFFERSON
MIDDLE PAXTANG
RUSH
COLD SPRING
SUSQUEHANNA
LOWER PAXTANG
WEST HANOVER
EAST HANOVER
HARRISBURG
Millersburg
Fisherville
Elizabethville
Berrysburg
Lykens
Wiconisco
Halifax
Dauphin
Susquehanna
Harrisburg
Penbrook
Paxtang
Hanover
Mahantango Mts.
Mahantango Cr.
Wiconisco Cr.
Powell's Valley
Stony Creek
Clarks Creek
Spring Creek
Mountain
Broad Mtn
Dividing Ridge
Second Mtn
First Mtn
Peters Mtn
Berrysburg Br.
Susquehanna River
Pennsylvania Canal
Pennsylvania R.R.
Northern Central R.R.
Lebanon Valley R.R.
Dauphin & Susquehanna R.R.


MAP OF
DAUPHIN &
LEBANON COUNTIES
PENNSYLVANIA.
YORK
LANCASTER
BERKS CO.
SCHUYLKILL CO.
LOWER SWATARA
SOUTH HANOVER
HANOVER
UNION
SWATARA
DERRY
LONDONDERRY
CONEWAGO
SOUTH ANNVILLE
NORTH ANNVILLE
NORTH LEBANON
SOUTH LEBANON
JACKSON
WEST CORNWALL
EAST HANOVER
HEIDELBERG
MILL CREEK
Middletown
Hummelstown
Derry Church
Elizabethtown
Annville
Lebanon
Jonestown
Fredericksburg
Mt. Zion P.O.
Campbelltown
Cornwall
Shaefferstown
Myerstown
Womelsdorf
Robesonia
Union Canal
Swatara Creek
Conewago Creek

GENERAL HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

The Aborigines—Susquehannas—Shawanese—Customs and Character—Stone Implements—William Penn's Account of the Indians—Geographical Names.

WE wish it was possible to give an accurate and lucid account of the first inhabitants of this locality. Unfortunately much—very much—of the history of the aborigines is made up from the details of unreliable parties, and yet among the meagre data thus given, some few facts are gleaned which leave us not wholly in the dark. Tradition is the main source of supply, and we all know how little of that can be depended upon for verity. Fortunately the members of the Society of Jesus, the banner of the cross in their hands, during the seventeenth century, preserved not only a record of their own labors in the cause of their divine Master, but somewhat concerning the history of a race for whose spiritual salvation they braved death itself. From their *Relations* we glean a few facts important to us as to the earliest of the aborigines who lorded it over this section we now claim as our domain.

Prior to 1600, but how long before is not known, the Susquehannas were seated upon the river of that name. By the *Relations* we find that they had previously come into collision with the Mohawks, then the most eastern of the Iroquois, by which in a war that lasted for ten years the former nearly exterminated their enemy. According to Capt. John Smith, who explored the Chesapeake and its tributaries, the Susquehannas were then, in 1608, still at war with the tribe referred to. In 1633 they were at war with the Algonquin tribes on the Delaware, maintaining their supremacy by butchery. They were friendly to the Dutch, and when the Swedes arrived on the Delaware, in 1638, they renewed the friendly intercourse begun by the former. According to Hazard, they purchased lands of the ruling tribe, and thus secured their friendship. Southward, also, they carried the terror of their arms, and from 1634 to 1644 they waged war on the Yaomacoes, the Piscataways, and Patuxents, and were so troublesome that in 1642 Governor Calvert, by proclamation, declared them public enemies.

When the Hurons, in Upper Canada, in 1647, began to sink under the fearful blows dealt by the Five Nations, the Susquehannas sent an embassy to offer them aid against the common enemy. Nor was the offer one of little value, for the Susquehannas could put into the field one thousand three hundred warriors, trained to the use of fire-arms and European modes of war by three Swedish soldiers, whom they had obtained to instruct them. Before interposing, however, they began a negotiation, and sent an embassy to Onondaga to urge the cantons to peace. The Iroquois refused, and the Hurons, sunk in apathy, took no active steps to secure the aid of the friendly Susquehannas. That tribe, however, maintained its friendly intercourse with its European neighbors, and in 1652, Sawahegeh, and other sachems, in presence of a Swedish deputy, ceded to Maryland all the territory from the Patuxent River to Palmer's Island, and from the Choptauk to the northeast branch north of Elk River.

Four years later, the Iroquois, grown insolent by their success in almost annihilating their kindred tribes north and south of Lake Erie, provoked a war with the Susquehannas, plundering their hunters on Lake Ontario. During that year the smallpox, that terrible scourge of the aborigines, broke out in their town, sweeping off many, and seriously enfeebling the nation. War had now begun in earnest with the Five Nations, and though the Susquehannas had some of their people killed near their town, they in turn pressed the Cayugas so hard that some of them retreated across Lake Ontario to Canada. They also kept the Senecas in such alarm that they no longer ventured to carry their peltries to New York, except in caravans escorted by six hundred men, who even took a most circuitous route. A law of Maryland, passed May 1, 1661, authorized the Governor of that province to aid the Susquehannas.—*Egle's History of Pennsylvania.*

Smarting under constant defeat, the Five Nations solicited French aid, but in April, 1663, the Western cantons raised an army of eight hundred men to invest and storm the fort of the Susquehannas. This fort was located about fifty miles from the mouth of the river. The enemy embarked on Lake Ontario, according to the French account, and then went overland to the Susquehanna. On reaching the fort, however, they found it well defended on the river side, and on the land side with two bastions in European style, with cannon mounted and connected by a double curtain of large trees. After some trifling skirmishes the Iroquois had recourse to stratagem.

They sent in a party of twenty-five men to treat of peace, and ask provisions to enable them to return. The Susquehannas admitted them, but immediately burned them all alive before the eyes of their countrymen. The force of the Iroquois consisted of one thousand six hundred warriors, while that of the Susquehannas only one hundred. On the retreat of the Iroquois, the Susquehannas pursued them with considerable slaughter.

After this the war was carried on in small parties, and Susquehanna prisoners were from time to time

SUSQUEHANNA INDIAN.

burned at Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, and Cayuga. In the fall of 1669, the Susquehannas, after defeating the Cayugas, offered peace, but the Cayugas put their ambassador and his nephew to death, after retaining him five or six months,—the Oneidas having taken nine Susquehannas, and sent some to Cayuga, with forty wampum belts to maintain the war.

At this time the great war chief of the Susquehannas was one styled Hochitagete, or Barefoot, and raving women and crafty medicine men deluded the Iroquois with promises of his capture and execution at the stake, and a famous medicine man of Oneida appeared after death to order his body to be taken up and interred on the trail leading to the Susquehannas, as the only means of saving that canton from ruin. Towards the summer of 1672 a body of forty Cayugas descended the Susquehanna in canoes, and twenty Senecas went by land to attack the enemy in their fields; but a band of sixty Andasté, or Susquehanna boys, the oldest not over sixteen, attacked the Senecas and routed them, killing one brave and taking another. Flushed with victory, they pushed on to attack the Cayugas, and defeated them also, killing eight, and wounding with arrow, knife, and hatchet fifteen or sixteen more, losing, however, fifteen or sixteen of their gallant band. At this time the Susquehannas were so reduced by war and pestilence that they could muster only three hundred warriors.

In 1675, according to the *Relations Inédites* and Colden, the tribe was completely overthrown, but unfortunately we have no details whatever as to the forces which effected it or the time or manner of their utter defeat. The remnant, too proud to yield to those with whom they had long contended as equals, and by holding the land of their fathers by sufferance to acknowledge themselves subdued, yet too weak to withstand the victorious Iroquois, forsook the river bearing their name, taking up a position on the western borders of Maryland, near the Piscataways. Shortly after they were accused of the murder of some settlers, apparently slain by the Senecas. They sent five of their chiefs to the Maryland and Virginia troops, under Col. John Washington, great-grandfather of Gen. George Washington, and Maj. Thomas Truman, who went out in pursuit. Although coming as deputies, and showing the Baltimore medal and certificate of friendship, these chiefs were cruelly put to death. The enraged Susquehannas then began a terrible border war, which was kept up until their utter destruction.

When the founder of Pennsylvania came to this country there was not one of the Susquehannas dwelling in their ancient seat; all had disappeared. Some few vagabond families of the Iroquois remained, occupying the deserted towns of their conquered and expelled enemies. These were the individuals representing themselves as Conestogas,— not by blood, but simply by occupation, a fact to which we shall again refer. They were Cayugas and Senecas.

Whether by persuasion we know not, but certainly by permission of the Iroquois came the Shawanese to Pennsylvania. Their origin was Southern. They probably belonged to the Algonquins, as they spoke the same language. From the most authentic information it appears that the basin of the Cumberland River was the residence of the Shawanese before the settlement of the Europeans on the continent, and that they connected the different sections of the Algonquin families.

At the treaty of 1683 the Shawanese were a party to that covenant, and they must have been considered a very prominent band from the fact of their having preserved the treaty in their own possession or keeping, as we are informed that at a conference held many years after, that nation produced this treaty on parchment to the Governor of the Province. It was the custom with the Indian tribes who made a joint treaty with the whites to commit the preservation of the papers containing the treaty, etc., to such of the bands as were considered most to be trusted. From the best authority, it appears that as early as 1673 upwards of seventy families of that nation removed from the Carolinas and occupied some of the deserted posts of the Susquehannas. Others of the tribe soon followed.

In the year 1698, some Shawanese applied to the proprietary government of Pennsylvania for permission to settle on the Conestoga and Pequea Creeks, under Opessah, their principal chief. Here they remained a quarter of a century, when, with other families settled on the Swatara, Paxtang, and the Susquehanna streams on the east, they branched off to the westward. As early as 1728 we find the Shawanese as far west as the Ohio, and by the middle of the eighteenth century the entire tribe had settled on the branches of that river. In the year 1732 the number of fighting braves of that nation in Pennsylvania amounted to seven hundred. The Shawanese, says Colden, were the most restless of all the Indian tribes. In 1745, he says, one tribe of them had gone to New Spain. This band of four hundred and fifty, who located themselves on the head-waters of the Mobile River, probably never returned to Pennsylvania.

The latter were merely residents on the Susquehanna by sufferance, not only of the whites, but the Five Nations of New York, and yet they became the most perfidious, and to them—their savage brutality, their fiendish atrocity—are we indebted for most all the bloody transactions of a later period.

In complexion, our uncivilized predecessors were of tawny color, inclining to red, which, differing from the complexion of every other portion of the human family, seems peculiar to most, if not all, the aborigines. Their cheek-bones were high and prominent; their eyes widely separated; their noses usually broad, even when curved in outline; and the ordinary cast of their features was coarse and often inexpressive. The men were generally tall, straight, well-proportioned, and hardly ever corpulent or in any manner deformed. The women were too apt to be short and clumsy; their features were seldom delicate or handsome; and what feminine graces they had were soon obliterated by hard bodily labor combined with mental and moral degradation. The beautiful Indian maiden was only a myth or the dream of the poet. The mode of life of the men, and perchance their natural constitution, gave them a power of enduring fatigue and privation such as no European could rival. When necessary they would hunt for days together while suffering from hunger, or perform long journeys through the forests with no other refreshment than a little parched corn and water.

For subsistence, the Indian depended much less upon agriculture than upon either fishing or hunting. They confined themselves chiefly to the raising of beans, corn, and tobacco. The corn and beans were cultivated by women and children, the tobacco alone was thought worthy of the labor and attention of the men. The women of an ordinary family would commonly raise in a single season two or three heaps of corn, each containing twelve, fifteen, or twenty bushels. The corn was spread day after day in the sun, carefully shielded from the rain or dew, and when in this way sufficiently prepared was buried in the earth, and thus preserved for the winter's subsistence.

Hunting and fishing were perchance the chief dependence for food. The forests were filled with animals, some of them beasts of prey, others suitable for food, others valuable on account of their furs. Flocks of wild turkeys roamed through the woods, partridges and pheasants abounded, both in the woods and open country, and at certain times of the year the pigeons collected in such numbers that their flight seemed to obscure the light of the sun. The ponds, creeks, and rivers swarmed with water-fowl. The river Susquehanna was alive with fish, and every spring great numbers of shad, rock-fish, salmon, and perch ascended the stream, furnishing a seasonable supply to the natives when their provisions were exhausted by a long and severe winter.

The clothing of the natives was composed of skins cured so as to be soft and pliable, and sometimes ornamented with paint and beads manufactured from shells. It may be stated in this connection that very little is known of the process used by the Indians to prepare bear- and deer-skins for shoes and clothing. Loskiel says, "Their shoes are of deer-skin, without heels, some being very neatly made by the women. Their skins are tanned with the brains of deer, which make them very soft; some leave the fur upon the skin, and such fur shoes are remarkably light and easy." The buffalo robes sold by our furriers as tanned by the Indians are softer than those that are tanned by civilized people. Occasionally the women decked themselves in mantles made of feathers overlapping each other, as on the back of the fowl, and presenting an appearance of fantastic gayety which no doubt prodigiously delighted the wearers. Their dress consisted usually of two articles, a leather shirt, or under-garment, ornamented with fringe, and a skirt of the same material fastened around the waist with a belt and reaching nearly to the feet. Their hair they dressed in a thick, heavy plait, which fell down upon the neck; and they sometimes ornamented their heads with bands of wampum or with a small cap.

The men went bareheaded, with their hair fantastically trimmed each according to his own fancy. One

warrior would have it shaved on one side of the head and long on the other. Another might be seen with his scalp completely bare, except a strip two or three inches in width running from the forehead over to the nape of the neck. This was kept short, and so thoroughly stiffened with paint and bear's grease as to stand up straight, after the fashion of a cock's comb or the crest of a warrior's helmet. The legs were covered with leggins of dressed deer-skin, and the lower part of the body was protected by the breech-cloth, usually called by the early settlers Indian breeches. Moccasins, that is, light shoes of soft-dressed leather, were common to both sexes, and, like other portions of the attire, were many times tastefully ornamented with embroidery of wampum. The men often dispensed with their leggins, especially in summer; while in winter they protected themselves against the bleak air by adding to their garments a mantle of skins. The male children ran about until they were ten or twelve years old in a state of nature: the girls were provided with an apron, although of very economical dimensions.

As to their houses and furniture, their food and its preparation, amusements, courtship and marriage, we shall not refer. There are certain peculiarities characteristic of the Indian which are interesting to dwell upon, but these must be left to another occasion. A few remarks, however, upon their moral life may explain their future conduct towards the white settlers. The Indian of to-day, however, is a fair type of those savages who lived in our locality two centuries ago. We dislike to picture vice in all its horrid details, and so much that is inherent in the savage nature of the aborigine we shall refrain from referring.

Although marriage was not always recognized among their rites, unfaithfulness was looked upon as a crime, and even death was frequently inflicted for this offense by the irate husband. Licentiousness was common, and the man who looked upon the waywardness of his wife, visiting her with blows and wounds, may have been the most debauched creature in the tribe. No female ever ventured alone, for bestiality was the besetting sin of the race. Uncleanness was in all their manners. Impatient of bodily labor, and indisposed to thought, they naturally turned for pleasure to those coarse gratifications of the senses which were within reach. They were indolent when not strongly incited to exertion; they were gluttonous when supplied with an abundance of food, and they became intemperate as soon as the means of intemperance were placed within their reach. They were revengeful by nature; custom had made vengeance with them a matter of duty and honor. They had little idea of *truth;* they were natural-born liars, and as a result were the meanest of robbers. As for murder and arson they had no compunctions of conscience; there were no refined feelings in their nature. Selfish in the extreme, they never realized what was ennobling. Their virtues, if they had any, were lost in the multitude of vices. Their ideas of religion were crude and indefinite. With the advent of the pious Moravian and faithful Jesuit, new conceptions of a divinity crept into their obtuse minds, but it is doubtful if they ever had or held the doctrines imparted to them of a Great Spirit, and the existence of the soul after death. Their sordid and supremely selfish natures could not raise their thoughts so high, for had such been the case there would be some redeeming qualities in the moral life of the Indian.

We shall close our account of the aborigines with such reference to the weapons of war and domestic implements employed by them as may be of value and interest. No field presents to the ethnologist a greater variety of material than that of the Susquehanna, and the illustrations herewith given and described were all found within the present limits of the county of Dauphin. The abundance of these relics of the Stone Age scattered upon the shores of the rivers, its islands, and for many miles inward, show unmistakable evidences of this section of country being in possession for many centuries of a powerful nation.

The number of stone implements were far larger than many persons would suppose. Prior to the coming of the white man, with the exception of pottery and pipes, both made of clay, and wooden bowls made of the knots of trees, all articles for domestic use, ornament, and for war, were formed of stone. Some are quite ingenious, and with all the improved machinery of the present day, we doubt if as fine specimens of arrowheads could be produced as those in our possession made by Indian arrowhead-makers of the centuries ago.

Hammer stones were possibly the first stone implements.

Arrowheads are the most abundant of all stone implements to be found in this section. Few fields there are whose upturned sod does not reveal arrowheads either entire or fragmentary, and especially along the bottoms of the creeks are these specimens of the Indian arrow-maker to be found. They vary in size from one-half an inch to four inches in length, composed of quartz, flint, limestone, chalcedony, and other hard yet fragile minerals. Few are perfectly formed, being varied to suit ideas of the makers as to their form and shape. With the exception of two or three points on the first range of the Kittatinny Mountains, and among the bowlders along the Conewago, we have not been able to discover the workshop of the arrow-maker. Limestone is abundant in the county, and jutted out everywhere, while the pebbles of the Susquehanna furnished red and yellow jasper, which seem to have been selected as much for their beauty as for their utility. The art of arrow-making had been reduced to a perfect system, and were shaped in accordance with the taste and fancy of the maker. As Professor Brunner aptly says, "It was as easy for them to chip a large arrowhead down

1. Female Ornament.
2. Axe.
3. Pestle.
4. "Biscay Axe."
5. Chisel.
6. Hammer.
7. Earthen Jar.
8. Last.
9. Paint Cup.
10. Quoit.
11. Spear.
12. Scraper.
13. Ornament.
14. Borer.
15. Sceptre.
16. Carved Head.

[All stone implements except 4 and 7.]

to a small one without breaking it as it is for a Caucasian to whittle a stick down to a tooth-pick." As to their manufacture, the authority just quoted says, "The first step was to select a solid stone of uniform density, and by trial discover which way the stone chips. Flints do not chip equally well in all directions. The second step is flaking or breaking large chips off a rock." The stone *celt* for chisel and hammer, it is true, bore a conspicuous part in the instruments used in forming the larger implements of war, agriculture, and those employed in the preparation of food, namely, mortars and pestles, and to a certain extent in shaping the arrowhead and articles above mentioned. Yet, says a good authority,[1] in the examination of a collection of hundreds of chips and flakes, there was not found the first one bearing the marks of the celt upon the face or edge, showing that the application of instruments of bone and wood, combined with friction, were the means by which they were dressed into shape. This method has been experimented upon very successfully by Professor Brunner with a block of chalcedony and a hard, dry piece of hickory. "For the large and even middle-sized chipped implements the Indians must have tied a bone on a heavy stick and used it as a lever, otherwise it is difficult to conceive how they could have obtained a sufficient amount of pressure—direct physical force would have been inadequate."

To undertake to describe a collection of these points is not in our province, nor would it repay the reader. As previously stated, they were made of different designs, such as the fancy of the arrowhead-maker suggested. The heads were attached to the end of reed shafts or split hickory, about two feet in length, by means of a cord, and sprung from a bow in such a manner that made them a most formidable instrument of warfare. They were used in the chase, and so expert were the aborigines that it was rarely they missed their object. The arrowheads of larger size were attached to sticks and used for spearing fish. Loskiel says, "Little boys are even frequently seen wading in shallow brooks, shooting small fishes with their bows and arrows."

Knives includes diverse forms, some of which become allied to the arrowheads produced by chipping, and thus used as a saving of labor and material. Upon a close comparison these may be readily distinguished from the arrowheads, the former being beveled on one side to form a sharp-cutting edge and point, while the latter, unfinished, is full in the centre and beveled both ways, both being flat on the lower side. The leaf-shaped knife presents the finest appearance, vary little in thickness, and are from two to five and six inches in length. Those found in this section are made of limestone or slate, although quartzite and jasper are not uncommon. There is a much larger class found along the banks of the Susquehanna and Swatara and adjoining fields which resemble in shape those just alluded to, and may be properly called bark-knives, and used no doubt in barking trees and making canoes, as a large percentage of canoes were made of that material. They were also employed in "digging out" the knots used for bowls and buckets. It may also be stated that some of the knives were stemmed and fastened to a handle. They were frequently used for "sticking beasts" or stabbing.

Line-Sinkers, or *Pendants*, are abundant on the islands in the Susquehanna, notably at the head of Conewago Falls, at Duncan's Island, mouth of the Juniata, or farther up, at Clemson's Island, noted fishing-grounds, until the past fifty years. Some of the sinkers are made square, with rounded corners, well polished, having light notches on two edges in which to attach the cord. They are usually from one to three or four inches square, by one-fourth to five-eighths of an inch thick, composed principally of limestone and slate, and others with deeper grooves in the common river pebble. The latter stone, with fragments of pot-stone vessels used for the same purpose, are generally perforated either in the end or one side. These sinkers were used in connection with long lines, to which the hooks were attached by shorter ones on the same principle of our present manner of out-line fishing, by being attached certain distances apart, and cast from the shore with heavier sinkers or anchor-stone at the outer end of the line, the whole being drawn back at certain intervals by the angler. That their fish-hooks were made of bone we have no doubt, and in a collection of implements gathered and sent to England thirty years ago were two rude fish-hooks made of the bone of some animal.

Borers or *drills* are generally lanceolate and very delicate, and it is surprising so many are found in so perfect a condition. The material of which they are made is usually limestone. It is astonishing with what neatness and accuracy these small and delicately-made perforators do the work, even in the hardest kind of stone. That they, too, were used by experienced workers of stone, there is no doubt, as we have many instances where the slightest carelessness on the part of the mechanic would have spoiled the design, especially where they appear in scepters, as some of them present but an eighth of an inch of stone between the hole and the face of implements, which is one reason, no doubt, so many are found broken in use. The borers were fastened to a stick like arrowheads and whirled around with the hand, or a bow and string. The perforating no doubt completed the specimen, no matter to what class it belonged, as there are specimens of every class of implements to be found in this section perfect in every respect except to the perforated part. These also appear in different stages of completion, from a slight depression made by the point of the borer to a distance almost completing the work.

[1] Mr. F. G. Galbraith, of Bainbridge, to whom the author is under obligations for certain details.

Of all the implements none are equal in beauty of design and workmanship to the stone scepter, or drilled ceremonial implement, which are seldom found whole; half scepters are frequently found. These are invariably broken through the eye, or perforated part of the stone, done most likely in use, as they are as a general thing delicately made. One of the finest we have seen is ovoid in shape, and truncate at base and top. The sides are beveled to form a very accurate edge; the groove is through the long diameter of the implement, and shows concentric slight grooves made by the boring implement. One of the raised edges which runs parallel with the groove is acute, the other truncate. The greatest length of this implement is four inches, and its greatest breadth three and a half inches; diameter of groove five-eighths of an inch. The material has not been determined.

It was customary among all aboriginal tribes to record the most memorable events by notches in wood or stone, designating the importance of it by the size of the notch, thus the record of victory by one deeper and more durable than those recording time and the less important events. These calendars are frequently met with, and often appear upon ornaments of bone, wood, and stone, of which we have several in our collection.

Their *axes* were generally made of a hard rock, such as diabase, sandstone, etc., by taking any fragment of rock obtained by striking one rock upon another, when after trimming it down to a desirable shape, ground down all the irregularities by some process of abrasion. This they could have done by rubbing the stone to be polished on a sandstone, or by using sand as abrasive material upon any hard stone. When it is considered how slow a process this must have been, some idea may be formed of the unbounded patience it must have required to grind the larger axes into shape.

The question is often asked, says Professor Brunner, with a great deal of emphasis, how did the Indians cut wood with these axes? The Indian could not use his stone axe for the same purpose for which we use the steel axe. Loskiel says, "Their hatchets [or axes] were wedges made of hard stone, six or eight inches long, sharpened at the edge and fastened to a wooden handle. They were not used to fell trees, but only to peel them or to kill their enemies." The next question that arises is how did they fell their trees? Loskiel answers again, "Formerly, when they had no axes but those made of stone as above mentioned, they used to kindle a fire around large trees and burn them so long till they fell; then by applying fire to different parts of the stem and branches, they divided them into smaller pieces for use." "Formerly they kindled a fire by turning or twisting a dry stick with great swiftness upon a dry board, using both hands." They kept their fires constantly burning in their wigwams. It is difficult to imagine how happy the Indians must have been when they first obtained axes from the traders or settlers, with which they were enabled to manipulate their wood and erect their wigwams more expeditiously and satisfactorily. The axes were used also to girdle the trees and take off the bark which they used to cover their huts. In making their canoes they would cover the sides of the log with ground or other material which was constantly kept wet, and would burn out the middle. The axes are supposed to have been employed to remove the charcoal in this operation. These are the purposes for which it is generally conceded that the stone axes were adapted, but the variety of their implements was comparatively small, and they might have used their axes for various other objects. The size of the axes varied. The one from which our illustration was made is nearly eleven inches in length by three and a half inches in width, while others scarcely one-third the length have been preserved.

The *pestle* was used in the grinding of corn, and are of varied lengths, the original of the one shown being about eighteen inches in length, formed of hard, uncrystallized rock, perfectly smooth and cylindrical, each end nicely tapering. Implements of this character were not used especially for pounding in a mortar, but for rubbing soaked or green corn on a flat stone into a pulp, which was then moulded and baked in the ashes. Other pestles there were which were used for pounding, the blunt ends denoting this.

The *tomahawk* of the aborigine was simply a small-sized axe finely polished, to which a handle was firmly tied, and carried by its owner in his belt. That implement, which we associate with the atrocity of the red man, was not a stone instrument but one of iron, secured from the trader or early settler in exchange for skins. In this connection we must refer to the hatchets found in many localities frequented by the savages and known in the Indian trade as "Biscay Axes." They were of several sizes, the largest about eight inches long by three inches across the face, weighed about three pounds; the smaller, about six inches long by three inches across the face, weighed one and a half pounds. The largest size was the squaw axe, used in gathering firewood, the smaller was the tomahawk of the warrior, and carried habitually when traveling or when on the war-path. In battle they were used at close quarters, and surprising stories are told of the accuracy with which they could be thrown at distances of several yards. In certain localities where Indian towns have been destroyed by fire great numbers are found. So plenty were they when the country was new, that the pioneers who were fortunate enough to have a town site of this character on their farms had iron sufficient to shoe their oxen and horses and to supply other necessary wants for several years. As late as 1879 there were found no less than six in one farm scrap heap on the site of a Shawanese town along the Susquehanna. They are generally of the model shown in

our engraving, and almost invariably have the three cross trade-marks on each side. Specimens of these there is good reason for believing have been buried two hundred years, somewhat corroded, but just as serviceable as when new. Many have not a particle of steel, and never had; others are well steeled and finely tempered. So far as we are able to judge there was no difference in model or finish, whether furnished by the Dutch, English, or French traders. Henry Fleet, an English trader on the Potomac in 1632, met some Indians from the direction of Lake Erie, called HERECHKEENES. He says, "There came from another place seven lusty men with strange attire; they had red fringe, and two of them had beaver coats, which they gave me. Their language was haughty, and they seemed to ask me what I did there, and demanded to see my truck, which upon view they scorned. They had two axes such as Capt. Kirk traded in Cannida, which he bought at Whits of Wapping, and there I bought mine, and think I had as good as he."

Within the brief compass of a local history it is impossible to allude at length to all the implements used by the natives. They had mortars, barking tools, polishing-stones, scalping-knives, digging tools without numbers, and relics have been discovered the use of which is unknown. Bowls, pots, and kettles were as essential in the Indian household as in that of the white man. Before they purchased these from the traders or took them in payment for land they were obliged to make them in their own peculiar way. All crockery is fragile, and for this reason only small pieces of Indian earthenware can be found. The most notable collection is that in possession of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society at Wilkes-Barré, and concerning which Dr. Harrison Wright has recently given a description. We have had pieces sufficient, if properly placed together at the time, to make a large pot holding two quarts of water. Portions of vessels made of soapstone are to be found, but we have never discovered or known of one entire to be found in this region.

The Indians had their games, the principal of which was quoits, and we give an illustration of one secured on Duncan's Island. At one time these were quite numerous, but no notice being taken of them they seem to have disappeared altogether. They are circular or of disc shape, with a cavity on the upper side for the thumb, the lower side round, and thus well fitted to the hand for throwing.

Rock carvings, although to be found, are not numerous. On the western shore of the Susquehanna, opposite the city of Harrisburg, one-fourth of a mile below the Cumberland Valley Railroad bridge, there was, prior to the construction of the Northern Central railway, a cave opening to the river, on the walls of which we saw quite a number of rude figures, somewhat like those on the sculptured rock in the Susquehanna near Safe Harbor. It is to be regretted that some archæologist had not discovered them ere the age of improvement completely obliterated the spot, and preserved to us a record thereof.

About 1850, George Zimmerman, of Middletown, found in a bed of gravel on the east bank of the Susquehanna, below the mouth of Swatara Creek, a fine specimen of Indian carving. The material is brown slate, and represents a portion of the head and face of an Indian; size, seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and half an inch thick at the ears, from which it tapers to the forehead and chin, somewhat in the shape of a half-moon, having high cheek bone resemblance, with deep-set eyes and Roman nose; in every particular a faithful type of the Indian countenance. It is the work of a skillful artist, and in perfect state of preservation.

One of the most interesting characteristics and study of the aborigines is that of ornamentation. Nothing was more sublime and elevating in the eyes of an aged savage whose lease of usefulness was about to expire than the sight of their warriors equipped and painted. This habit was indulged in in various ways by ornaments of stone, bone, shells, wood, feathers, and beads for the festivities of camp life, while no warrior was known to enter upon the chase, the war-path, or any important council of the tribe of which he was a member without first undergoing a process of ornamentation, in which the "war-paint" was applied to face, breast, and arms in such manner as to give them the most hideous appearance, red predominating, which usually consisted of a mineral substance resembling ochre, pulverized and mixed with bear's oil in small mortars made for the purpose. The paint thus mixed was kept ready for use in little cup-shaped implements of stone, or in jars of pottery, illustrations of both of which are given.

Ornaments of brown polished stone have been found in numerous places along the Susquehanna. Some of these are cone-shaped, round, flat, and oval, all pierced with holes, showing conclusively to us that they were worn around the neck on strings. One shown in our engraving, found at the mouth of Clark's Creek, is of peculiar shape, and worn by married women as evidence of fecundity. Slabs of stones or tablets, varying from two to three inches in width by four to six inches in length, and one-fourth inch in thickness, were also used. Some of these have ground edges, while others are scalloped. Upon them are curious designs consisting of straight and cross lines, oblique, round, and lines of triangular form. The representation of a saltier is not uncommon, as also on their pottery, which, we are satisfied, was simply an accidental resemblance, although it must be confessed that designs somewhat heraldic descended from one chief to another, an insignia not of royalty, but of family renown and valor, and why not?

William Penn, in his letter to the Free Society of Traders in London, dated at "Philadelphia, the 16th of the 6th month, called August, 1683," thus refers to

the natives. His estimate of their moral character in some respects differs widely from our own. His was made from a brief acquaintance of a few months, our own deduced from the general record of the race covering the intervening period since his day:

"The *natives* I shall consider in their persons, language, manners, religion, and government, with my sense of their original. For their persons, they are generally tall, straight, well-built, and of singular proportion; they tread strong and clever, and mostly walk with a lofty chin. Of complexion, black, but by design, as the *Gypsies* in *England*. They grease themselves with bear's fat clarified, and using no defence against sun or weather, their skin must needs be swarthy. Their eye is little and black, not unlike a straight-looked *Jew*. The thick lip and flat nose, so frequent with the East *Indians* and *blacks*, are not common to them, for I have seen as comely *European*-like faces among them, of both, as on your side the sea; and truly an Italian complexion hath not much more of the white, and the noses of several of them have as much of the *Roman*.

"Their language is lofty, yet narrow; but, like the *Hebrew*, in signification full; like short-hand, in writing, one word serveth in the place of three, and the rest are supplied by the understanding of the hearer; imperfect in their tenses, wanting in their moods, participles, adverbs, conjunctions, interjections. I have made it my business to understand it, that I might not want an interpreter on any occasion, and I must say that I know not a language spoken in *Europe* that hath words of more sweetness, or greatness in accent and emphasis than theirs; for instance, *Octocockon*, *Rancocas*, *Oricton*, *Shak*, *Marian*, *Poquesien;* all which are names of places, and have grandeur in them. Of words of sweetness, *Anna*, is mother; *Issimus*, a brother; *Netcap*, friend; *Usqueoret*, very good; *Pane*, bread; *Metsa*, eat; *Matta*, no; *Hatta*, to have; *Payo*, to come; *Sepassin*, *Passijon*, the names of places; *Tamane*, *Secane*, *Menanse*, *Secatereus*, are the names of persons; if one asks them for anything they have not, they will answer, *Matta ne hatta;* which to translate is, *not I have*, instead of I have not.

"Of their customs and manners there is much to be said; I will begin with children; so soon as they are born they wash them in water; and while very young, and in cold weather to chuse, they plunge them in the rivers to harden and embolden them. Having wrapt them in a clout, they lay them on a straight, thin board, a little more than the length and breadth of the child, and swaddle it fast upon the board to make it straight; wherefore all *Indians* have flat heads; and thus they carry them at their backs. The children will go, very young, at nine months commonly; they wear only a small clout round their waist till they are big; if boys, they go a fishing, till ripe for the woods; which is about fifteen; then they hunt; and after having given some proofs of their manhood, by a good return of skins, they may marry; else it is a shame to think of a wife. The girls stay with their mothers, and help to hoe the ground, plant corn and carry burdens; and they do well to use them to that young, which they must do when they are old; for the wives are the true servants of the husbands; otherwise the men are very affectionate to them.

"When the young women are fit for marriage, they wear something upon their heads, for an advertisement, but so, as their faces are hardly to be seen, but when they please. The age, they marry at, if women, is about thirteen, and fourteen; if men, seventeen and eighteen; they are rarely elder.

"Their houses are mats, or barks of trees, set on poles, in the fashion of an *English* barn, but out of the power of the winds; for they are hardly higher than a man; they lie on reeds, or grass. In travel they lodge in the woods, about a great fire, with the mantle of duffils they wear by day wrapt about them, and a few boughs stuck around them.

"Their diet is maize, or *Indian* corn, divers ways prepared: sometimes roasted in the ashes; sometimes beaten and boiled with water; which they call *homine;* they also make cakes, not unpleasant to eat. They have likewise several sorts of beans and pease, that are good nourishment; and the woods and rivers are their *larder*.

"If an *European* comes to see them, or calls for lodging at their house, or *wigwam*, they give him the best place and first cut. If they come to visit us, they salute us with an *Itah;* which is as much as to say, *Good be to you*, and set them down; which is mostly on the ground, close to their heels, their legs upright; it may be they speak not a word, but observe all passages. If you give them anything to eat, or drink, well, for they will not ask; and be it little or much, if it be with kindness, they are well pleased, else they go away sullen, but say nothing.

"They are great concealers of their own resentments; brought to it, I believe, by the revenge that hath been practised among them. In either of these they are not exceeded by the *Italians*. A tragical instance fell out since I came into the country: a king's daughter, thinking herself slighted by her husband, in suffering another woman to lie down between them, rose up, went out, plucked a root out of the ground and ate it; upon which she immediately died; and, for which, last week, he made an *offering* to her kindred, for atonement, and liberty of marriage; as two others did to the kindred of their wives that died a natural death. For, till widowers have done so, they must not marry again. Some of the young women are said to take undue liberty before marriage, for a portion; but when married, chaste. When with child they know their husbands no more, till delivered; and during their month they touch no meat they eat but with a stick, lest they should defile it; nor do their husbands frequent them till that time be expired.

"But in liberality they excel; nothing is too good for their friend; give them a fine gun, coat, or other thing, it may pass twenty hands before it sticks: light of heart, strong affections, but soon spent. The most merry creatures that live, feast and dance perpetually; they never have much, nor want much; wealth circulateth like the blood: all parts partake; and though none shall want what another hath, yet exact observers of property. Some kings have sold, others presented me with several parcels of land; the pay or presents I made them were not hoarded by the particular owners; but the neighboring kings and their clans being present when the goods were brought out, the parties chiefly concerned consulted what, and to whom, they should give them. To every king then, by the hands of a person for that work appointed, is a proportion sent, so sorted and folded, and with that gravity that is admirable. Then that king subdivideth it in like manner among his dependants, they hardly leaving themselves an equal share with one of their subjects, and be it on such occasions as festivals, or at their common meals, the kings distribute, and to themselves last. They care for little, because they want but little; and the reason is, a little contents them. In this they are sufficiently revenged on us; if they are ignorant of our pleasures, they are also free from our pains. They are not disquieted with bills of lading and exchange, nor perplexed with chancery suits and exchequer reckonings. We sweat and toil to live; their pleasure feeds them; I mean their hunting, fishing, and fowling, and this table is spread everywhere. They eat twice a day, morning and evening; their seats and table are the ground. Since the *Europeans* came into these parts they have grown great lovers of *strong liquors*, rum especially; and for it exchange the richest of their skins and furs. If they are heated with liquors, they are restless till they have enough to sleep; that is their cry, *Some more and I will go to sleep;* but, when drunk, one of the most wretched spectacles in the world!

"In sickness, impatient to be cured, and for it give anything, especially for their children, to whom they are extremely natural. They drink at those times a *teran*, or decoction of some roots in spring water; and if they eat any flesh, it must be of the female of any creature. If they die, they bury them with their apparel, be they man or woman, and the nearest of kin fling in something precious with them, as a token of their love. Their mourning is blacking of their faces, which they continue for a year. They are choice of the graves of their dead; for, lest they should be lost by time, and fall to common use, they pick off the grass that grows upon them, and heap up the fallen earth with great care and exactness.

"These poor people are under a dark night in things relating to *religion;* to be sure the tradition of it: yet they believe a *God* and *immortality*, without the help of metaphysics: for, they say, *There is a Great King that made them, who dwells in a glorious country to the southward of them; and that the souls of the good shall go thither, where they shall live again.* Their *worship* consists of two parts, *sacrifice* and *cantico*. Their sacrifice is their first fruits; the first and fattest buck they kill goeth to the fire, where he is all burnt, with a mournful ditty of him that performeth the ceremony; but with such marvellous fervency and labor of body, that he will even sweat to a foam. The other part is their *cantico*, performed by round dances, sometimes words, sometimes songs, then shouts; two being in the middle that begin; and, by singing and drumming on a board, direct the chorus. Their postures in the dance are very antick and differing, but all keep measure. This is done with equal earnestness and labor, but great appearance of joy. In the fall, when the corn cometh in, they begin to feast one another. There have been two great festivals already to which all come that will. I was at one myself: their entertainment was a great seat by a spring, under some shady trees, and twenty bucks, with hot cakes of new corn, both wheat and beans, which they make up in a square form, in the leaves of the stem, and bake them in the ashes; and after that they fall to dance. But they that go must carry a small present in their money; it may be sixpence; which is made of the bone

of a fish: the *black* is with them as *gold;* the *white*, *silver;* they call it all *wampum*.

"Their government is by Kings, which they call *Sachama*, and those by succession, but always of the mother's side. For instance, the children of him who is now king will not succeed, but his brother by the mother, or the children of his sister, whose sons (and after them the children of her daughters) will reign; for no woman inherits. The reason they render for this way of descent, is, that their issue may not be spurious.

"Every King hath his Council; and that consists of all the old and wise men of his nation; which, perhaps, is two hundred people. Nothing of moment is undertaken, be it war, peace, selling of land, or traffick, without advising with them: and, which is more, with the young men too. It is admirable to consider how powerful the Kings are, and yet how they move by the breath of their people. I have had occasion to be in council with them, upon treaties for land, and to adjust the terms of trade. The order is thus: The King sits in the middle of an half moon, and hath his council, the old and wise, on each hand; behind them, or at a little distance, sit the younger fry, in the same figure. Having consulted and resolved their business, the King ordered one of them to speak to me; he stood up, came to me, and in the name of his King saluted me; then took me by the hand, and told me, 'He was ordered by his King to speak to me; and that now it was not he, but the King, that spoke; because what he should say was the King's mind.' He first prayed me 'to excuse them, that they had not complied with me the last time, he feared there might be some fault in the Interpreter, being neither *Indian* nor *English;* besides, it was the *Indian* custom to deliberate, and take up much time in council before they resolve; and that if the young people and owners of the land had been as ready as he, I had not met with so much delay.' Having thus introduced his matter, he fell to the bounds of the land they had agreed to dispose of, and the price; which now is little and dear; that which would have bought twenty miles, not buying now two. During the time that this person spoke, not a man of them was observed to whisper or smile; the old, grave; the young, reverent, in their deportment. They speak little, but fervently, and with elegance. I have never seen more natural sagacity, considering them without the help (I was going to say the spoil) of tradition; and he will deserve the name of wise that outwits them in any treaty, about a thing they understand. When the purchase was agreed, great promises passed between us, 'of kindness and good neighborhood, and that the *Indians* and *English* must live in love as long as the sun gave light;' which done, another made a speech to the *Indians*, in the name of all the *Sachamakers*, or Kings; first to tell them what was done; next, to charge and command them 'to love the *Christians*, and particularly live in peace with me, and the people under my government; that many Governors had been in the river; but that no Governor had come himself to live and stay here before; and having now such an one, that had treated them well, they should never do him or his any wrong,'—at every sentence of which they shouted and said *Amen*, in their way.

"The justice they have is pecuniary: In case of any wrong or evil act, be it murder itself, they atone by feasts, and presents of their *wampum;* which is proportioned to the quality of the offence, or person injured, or of the sex they are of. For, in case they kill a woman, they pay double; and the reason they render, is, 'that she breedeth children; which men cannot do.' It is rare that they fall out, if sober; and, if drunk, they forgive it, saying, 'It was the *drink*, and not the *man*, that abused them.'

"We have agreed that, in all differences between us, *six* of each side shall end the matter. Do not abuse them, but let them have justice, and you win them. The worst is, that they are the worse for the *Christians;* who have propagated their vices, and yielded them tradition for ill, and not for good things. But as low an ebb as these people are at, and as inglorious as their own condition looks, the *Christians* have not outlived *their sight*, with all their pretensions to an higher manifestation. What good, then, might not a good people graft where there is so distinct a knowledge left between good and evil? I beseech God to incline the hearts of all that come into these parts to outlive the knowledge of the *natives*, by a fixed obedience to their greater knowledge of the will of God; for it were miserable, indeed, for us to fall under the just censure of the poor *Indian* conscience, while we make profession of things so far transcending.

"For their original, I am ready to believe them of the *Jewish race;* I mean of the stock of the *ten tribes;* and that, for the following reasons: First, they were to go to a '*land not planted, nor known;*' which, to be sure, *Asia* and *Africa* were, if not *Europe;* and he that intended that extraordinary judgment upon them, might make the passage not uneasy to them, as it is not impossible in itself, from the eastermost parts of *Asia* to the westermost of *America*. In the next place; I find them of the like countenance, and their children of so lively resemblance, that a man would think himself in *Duke's Place*, or *Berry Street*, in *London*, when he seeth them. But this is not all; they agree in *rites;* they reckon by *moons;* they offer their *first fruits;* they have a kind of *feast of tabernacles;* they are said to lay their *altar* upon *twelve stones;* their *mourning a year; customs of women*, with many other things that do not now occur."

Within the limits of our county are a number of Indian geographical names, which necessitate some allusion as to their meaning and derivation. All names derived from the language of the natives have undergone many changes in orthography.[1] At first, every one spelled them to suit himself. The English, Irish, German, French, Dutch, and so on, had each their peculiar way of representing the Indian sounds. This gave rise to many variations. The dialectical differences in the Indian tongue greatly increased these variations. The ignorance and carelessness of many men in the proper use of letters in their own language and of the sound in other languages increased these variations still further. Hence we find such a diversity of orthography that sometimes it takes an experienced person to recognize some of the forms.

At length these words, by common usage, have come to a settled orthography. This usage often destroyed or mutilated the original word. This process of Anglicising Indian words generally consulted ease of speech, and seldom correctness of original sounds. Most of them, right or wrong, are now established. A very few still remain unsettled.

One difficulty with Indian names along the Susquehanna River is that the region was inhabited by tribes of both the Huron-Iroquois and Algonquin stocks of Indians; and each of these families had tribes on its banks, whose dialectical variations were so great that they hardly understood each other a word. This was the case with the Shawanese and Delawares, though both Algonquins. One safe rule may be adopted, viz., all names requiring the use of the lips in pronunciation did not originate from any of the tribes of the Huron-Iroquois family.

The regions of the lower Susquehanna having been overrun by so many Indian races and subdivisions of races, we may naturally look for remains of all these diversely speaking tribes in the geographical vestiges that have come down to us. It is this that makes investigation so very difficult. To get at the meaning of a term we must first know the language or Indian nationality to which it belonged. To do this would involve a knowledge of several Indian tongues and many more almost equally difficult dialectical variations.

It is an interesting fact, also, that many of the names given by the incoming tribe were translations

[1] We are indebted to Professor A. L. Guss for much concerning the Indian geographical names of this locality, to which subject he has devoted considerable research.

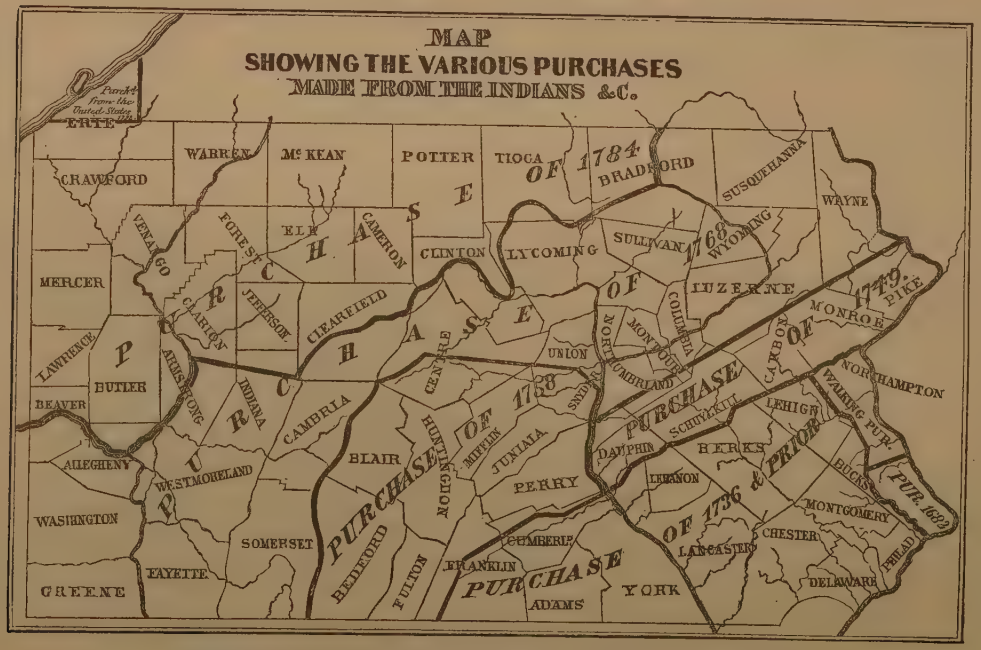
into their own tongue of the same names employed by the tribe that preceded them. Many terms used by the Delawares were only translations of Susquehanna or Iroquois terms previously used. Even the English on their advent often translated these names into the corresponding English terms. This is apt to be the case in all such cases as Fishing, Beaver, and Stony Creeks. The historical idea remains, clinging as with hooks of steel, even when given the new translated sound.

The only one in the old days that did posterity a great service in preserving the meaning of the Indian geographical names was the Moravian missionary, Heckewelder. He lived long among the Delawares, and was quite familiar with their language and the dialect of the sub-tribes. He has given us his opinion on many of these names, and he is in general, of course, good authority; but even he, in some cases, must be received with great caution. He was a great admirer of the Delawares, and had strong prejudices against the Iroquois, which often warped his judgment. In his love for the Delawares he made all the names emanate from them that he possibly could. He made some undoubted Iroquois or Andastic words appear with far-fetched ideas of Delaware origin. We receive his statements with caution when they tend to disparage the Iroquois and extol the Delawares. Notwithstanding this we must acknowledge him as having rendered a most valuable service in rescuing the origin of many words from oblivion.

We come now to notice the word *Susquehanna*. Our first knowledge of it is from the History of Virginia, by Capt. John Smith, published in London in 1629. He describes his exploration of the Chesapeake Bay, at the head of which he found four rivers. He went up the largest one as far as his barge could pass for rocks. Here he awaited the arrival of some *Sasquesahanoughs*, for whom he had sent a couple of interpreters. The interpreters were of the people called *Tockwoghs*, one interpreted from Powhatten language to Tockwogh and Sasquesahanough. The chief town was "two days' journey higher than our barge could pass for rocks." They numbered "near six hundred able men, and are palisadoed in their towns to defend them from the Massawomekes, their mortal enemies." "Three or four days we expected their return, then sixty of those giant-like people came down." Five of the chiefs came aboard and crossed over the bay. Smith took a picture of one of them, the calf of whose leg was twenty-seven inches in circumference. They had five other towns belonging to their nation beside *Sasquesahanough*, the second *Quadroque*, about twenty miles farther up, beyond which there are two branches, on the western one is *Utchowig*, and on the eastern one *Tesinigh*. Which branch is the main river cannot be told from the map. By the scale these towns would be about sixty miles from the bay. On a western branch, entering the river below Sasquesahanough, is *Attaock*, seemingly sixteen miles from it. Smith drew this map from the representations of the Indians. The scale would place the first town only about twenty-one miles above the mouth of the river. But we know he was not very accurate, for he says he could not go two miles up the river for the falls, yet we know the first rocks at the head of tide are four miles, and the mark on his map of the distance penetrated along the river by the scale is some twelve miles, or more than half the distance from the bay to *Sasquesahanough*, to which it took the interpreters two days to travel. It is probable that at this time the chief town was at the Conestoga, Columbia, or even as high as Marietta, that *Attaock* was about York, *Quadrogue* at Middletown, *Tesinigh* at Lebanon, and *Utchowig* about Harrisburg. The sixth town, *Cepawig*, was on the heads of the Patapsco, probably Westminster, Md.

Capt. Smith did not get the name *Susquesahanoughs* from those Indians themselves. He does not tell us what they called themselves. He got his name for them from a tribe called *Tockwoghs* who numbered only one hundred men, and were probably of the Nanticoke family. The first part, *Sasquesa*, meant *Falls;* the second part, *Hanough*, is the Algonquin *hanne*, meaning *stream*. As applied to these people by their neighbors, it signifies very expressively *the people of the Falls River*. Through time the word was gradually changed to *Susquehannock*, and finally to *Susquehanna*. It is possible that *Sasquesa* was part of the name by which these people called themselves, and that they appended to it the Mohawk word *Haga*, for people or nation, as in the case of *Onojutta-Haga*. At all events Smith and his party well understood its meaning, for they translated it, as appears from the account given by his companion, who says, "The Susquehanock's River we called Smith's Falles." It is an interesting fact, that the *Sasquesa* is the same word that still lingers in the creek, *Siccasa-rongo*, *Sicasa-lungo*, *Chickasa-lungo*, *Chiquesa-lungo*, now contracted into *Chickies* and *Chiques*, and applied to the stream entering the river above Columbia and below Marietta, on which there once was an Indian town of that name, and it strongly suggests that this may even have been the very location of Smith's chief town *Sasquesahanough*. The latter part of the word still remains in such names as Rappahannock, Loyalhanna, etc.

In the "new map of Virginia and Maryland and improved parts of Pennsylvania," by John Lenex in 1719, revised in 1721, in atlas form, and printed in London, we have on the east side of the Susquehanna, from Maryland up, these towns marked, *Canoonawengh* (latitude 40° 5′), *Unondomeras*, *Ceskoe*, *Ocquandery*, and *Skawaghkaha*. The latter is no doubt our modern Swatara. The map extends to latitude 40° 30′. The river forks at 40° 25′. The right branch is called *Onestega*. On the left branch (Juniata?) at 40° 12′ is *Kahetnoge*. These are evidently Iroquois terms. The author says the natives are so much di-



TRACTS OF LAND PURCHASED FROM THE INDIANS.

minished by civil wars that they have not over five hundred men, mostly on the eastern shore and employed by the English to hunt deer. "Atlas Noveam," by Covens & Mortier, Amsterdam (no date), London, 1733, on back, gives No. 69 part of a large Popple, has on the Susquehanna River, from Maryland up, Conestogo, Indian Fort, Sicasarongo, Conewaga, *Swahadowri*, Ganadaguhet, Enwaga-Aratumquat, Chemegaide, Conahago, Codocoraren, Sionassi, and Seawondaona (Towanda). "De Annville's Amerique Septentrionale" (French atlas), smaller map, 1746, gives from Maryland up, Indian Fort, *Skahadowri*, Chemegaide, Canahoga, Juragen, Codocoraren, Sionassa, Juragen, Seawondaona.

It is said William Penn made two visits to the Susquehanna River, and was up as far as the Swatara Creek, and contemplated founding a city somewhere on the river. His last visit was in the spring of 1701, and it is believed the towns on the Popple map were all inhabited about this time and later. They differ from those given in the Colonial Records, probably because the French map-makers got their names from the Iroquois, who often gave their own names rather than that of the residents.

The Swahadowri will be recognized as Swatara; Ganadaguhet as Conedoguinet, and Chemegaide, we think, should be Cheniegaide, and means the Juniata. We have found the word spelled Sogneijadie, Chuchniada, Choniata, Chinniotta, Joniady, Scokoonidy, and many other ways. The root of the word is the Iroquois term *Oneija* or *Onia*, meaning a *stone*. The first part, now written with a j, is only a breathing of some of the Iroquois dialects, which the English often designated by letters such as the above, but which the French seldom expressed, as, for example, the French made the Iroquois call the Governor of Canada "Onontio," while the English mostly wrote it "Yonnondio." The Onojutta-Haga, or Juniata nation, were the people of the Standing Stone. There can be no doubt but that Indian towns were located on Duncan's Island, at the mouth of that river, at the different epochs in Indian history. Rev. David Brainerd visited the "pagans" on "Juneauta Island" in September of 1745. It may also have been the site of Atra'kouaer in 1654.

In the purchase of lands from the Iroquois in 1736, it is said that it was to extend westward as far as the mountains called in the Delaware language *Kekkachtarin*, and in the Six Nation language, *Tyannuntasachta*, both of which words it is stated mean *The Endless Hills*. In the deed of 1749 the mountains are again referred to, and the names spelled *Keckachtany* and *Tyanuntasachta*. In the deed of 1754 the Iroquois term is omitted, and the Delaware word is spelled *Kittochtinny*. While scholars seem to regard this as the proper orthography, the word has been corrupted into *Kittatinny*. The name shows the Delaware, or Leni Lenape idea of our geography, when they termed them the Endless Hills. In the deed of 1754 they are already termed the *Blue* Mountains, a common name to this day. In the early days the settlers in the Cumberland Valley called that portion adjoining them the *North* Mountain; and the one on the other side of the valley *South* Mountain. So we have Kittochtinny, Blue, and North, all meaning the same chain. The Indian name alone should be used; any mountain may be blue at a distance, and any one is north of some place. So we write it Kittochtinny.

MAHANTANGO is corrupted from *Mohantanga*, signifying *where we had plenty of meat to eat.*

WICONISCO is corrupted from *Wikenniskeu*, signifying *a wet and muddy camp*. Probably some Indians encamped along the creek where the bank was wet and muddy.

SWATARA is written in old deeds Esutara and *Suataro;* in Susquehanna, *Swahadowry*, corrupted from *Schaha-dawa*, i.e., *where we fed on eels.*

CONEWAGO or Conewaugha, in Iroquois, means *at the place of the rapids.* From this fact there are several streams emptying into the Susquehanna so named.

MANADA, or Monody's, is corrupted from *Menatey*, signifying *an island.*

STONY CREEK. In Delaware it is *Sinne-hanne*, or *Achsin-hanne*, i.e., *stony stream.*

FISHING CREEK in Delaware is *Namees-hanne*, i.e., *fish stream.* There are six or seven streams of this name in Pennsylvania.

PAXTANG is a Delaware word, and is *Peckstank*, or *Peshtank*, signifying *where the waters stand*,—the place of dead water, whether in a stream, or pool, or lake. We use the term Paxtang, and not Paxton, which is an English surname, and should never be employed. *It is not correct.*

BEAVER CREEK in Delaware is *Sangamochke*, i.e., *little beaver stream.*

RACCOON CREEK in Delaware is *Nachenum-hanne*, i.e., *raccoon stream.*

CHAPTER II.

The Proprietary's Concessions—Who were the Scotch-Irish?—Their Letter to Governor Shute, of Massachusetts—Penn's Proposed Settlement on the Susquehanna.

DISCOVERY was soon followed by the advent of the whites in America, drawn thither at the first by search for gold, and then for colonization. As it is entirely out of place to treat of the early history of America, or even of Pennsylvania, save when some allusion to either may be deemed necessary, we shall proceed to give an account of the settlement of the pioneers on the Susquehanna within the limits of our own county domain. The Founder of Pennsylvania is certainly deserving of grateful remembrance for his efforts to settle his Province, to protect the pioneers, and to foster their industry. He was a remarkable

man in many respects, and his "Frame of Government" is a model, unequaled by the laws of any of the colonies or provinces. Not that alone, but the "concessions" agreed upon in England for the encouragement of emigrants to his Province, is an important factor in that great movement which so materially assisted in building up this Western Empire, and gave to the world the great State "founded in peace." The "*Certain Conditions or Concessions agreed upon by William Penn, Proprietary and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and those the Adventurers and Purchasers in the same Province the eleventh of July, one thousand six hundred and eighty-one*," are as follows:

"I. That so soon as it pleaseth God that the abovesaid persons arrive there, a certain quantity of land, or ground plat, shall be laid out, for a large town or city, in the most convenient place, upon the river, for health and navigation; and every purchaser and adventurer shall, by lot, have so much land therein as will answer to the proportion, which he hath bought, or taken up, upon rent: but it is to be noted, that the surveyors shall consider what roads or high-ways will be necessary to the cities, towns, or through the lands. Great roads from city to city not to contain less than *forty* feet, in breadth, shall be first laid out and declared to be for high-ways, before the dividend of acres be laid out for the purchaser, and the like observation to be had for the streets in the towns and cities, that there may be convenient roads and streets preserved, not to be encroached upon by any planter or builder, that none may build irregularly to the damage of another. *In this, custom governs.*

"II. That the land in the town be laid out together after the proportion of *ten thousand* acres of the whole country, that is, *two hundred* acres, if the place will bear it: however, that the proportion be by lot, and entire, so as those that desire to be together, especially those that are, by the catalogue, laid together may be so laid together both in the town and country.

"III. That, when the country lots are laid out, every purchaser, from *one thousand*, to *ten thousand* acres, or more, not to have above *one thousand* acres together, unless in *three* years they plant a family upon every *thousand* acres; but that all such as purchase together, lie together; and, if as many as comply with this condition, that the whole be laid out together.

"IV. That, where any number of purchasers, more or less, whose number of acres amounts to *five* or *ten thousand* acres, desire to sit together in a lot or township, they shall have their lot, or township, cast together, in such places as have convenient harbours, or navigable rivers attending it, if such can be found; and in case any one or more purchasers plant not according to agreement, in this concession, to the prejudice of others of the same township, upon complaint thereof made to the Governor, or his Deputy, with assistance, they may award (if they see cause) that the complaining purchaser may, paying the survey money, and purchase money, and interest thereof, be entitled, enrolled and lawfully invested, in the lands so not seated.

"V. That the proportion of lands that shall be laid out in the first great town or city, for every purchaser, shall be after the proportion of *ten* acres for every *five hundred* acres purchased, if the place will allow it.

"VI. That notwithstanding there be no mention made in the several deeds made to the purchasers; yet the said *William Penn* does accord and declare that all rivers, rivulets, woods and underwoods, waters, watercourses, quarries, mines, and minerals (except mines royal) shall be freely and fully enjoyed, and wholly by the purchasers into whose lot they fall.

"VII. That, for every *fifty acres* that shall be allotted to a servant at the end of his service, his quit-rent shall be *two shillings* per annum, and the master or owner of the servant, when he shall take up the other *fifty acres*, his quit-rent shall be *four shillings* by the year, or, if the master of the servant (by reason in the indentures he is so obliged to do) allot out to the servant *fifty acres* in his own division, the said master shall have, on demand, allotted him, from the Governor, the *one hundred* acres, at the chief rent of six shillings per annum.

"VIII. And, for the encouragement of such as are ingenious and willing to search out gold and silver mines in this province, it is hereby agreed that they have liberty to bore and dig in any man's property, fully paying the damage done; and in case a discovery should be made, that the discoverer have *one-fifth*, the owner of the soil (if not the discoverer) a tenth part, the Governor *two-fifths*, and the rest to the public treasury, saving to the king the share reserved by patent.

"IX. In every *hundred thousand* acres, the Governor and Proprietary by lot, reserveth ten to himself, what shall lie but in one place.

"X. That every man shall be bound to plant or man so much of his share of land as shall be set out and surveyed within *three* years after it is so set out and surveyed, or else it shall be lawful for new comers to be settled thereupon, paying to them their survey money, and they go up higher for their shares.

"XI. There shall be no buying and selling, be it with an *Indian*, or one among another, of any goods to be exported, but what shall be performed in public market, when such places shall be set apart or erected, where they shall pass the public stamp or mark. If bad ware and prized as good, or deceitful in proportion or weight, to forfeit the value, as if good and full weight and proportion, to the public treasury of this province, whether it be the merchandize of the *Indian* or that of the planters.

"XII. And forasmuch as it is usual with the planters to overreach the poor natives of the country in trade, by goods not being good of the kind or debased with mixtures, with which they are sensibly aggrieved, it is agreed whatever is sold to the *Indians*, in consideration of their furs, shall be sold in the market-place, and there suffer the test whether good or bad; if good, to pass; if not good, not to be sold for good, that the natives may not be abused nor provoked.

"XIII. That no man shall, by any ways or means, in word or deed, affront or wrong any *Indian*, but he shall incur the same penalty of the law as if he had committed it against his fellow-planter, and if any *Indian* shall abuse, in word or deed, any planter of this Province, that he shall not be his own judge upon the *Indian*, but he shall make his complaint to the Governor of the Province, or his Lieutenant or Deputy, or some inferior Magistrate near him, who shall to the utmost of his power take care with the king of the said *Indian*, that all reasonable satisfaction be made to the said injured planter.

"XIV. That all differences between the planters and the natives shall also be ended by *twelve* men, that is, by six planters and six natives; that so we may live friendly together as much as in us lieth, preventing all occasions of heart-burnings and mischief.

"XV. That the *Indians* shall have liberty to do all things relating to improvement of their ground, and providing sustenance for their families that any of the planters shall enjoy.

"XVI. That the laws as to slanders, drunkenness, swearing, cursing, pride in apparel, trespasses, distresses, replevins, weights and measures, shall be the same as in *England* till altered by law in this province.

"XVII. That all shall mark their hogs, sheep, and other cattle, and what are not marked within *three* months after it is in their possession, be it young or old, it shall be forfeited to the Governor, that so people may be compelled to avoid the occasions of much strife between planters.

"XVIII. That, in clearing the ground, care be taken to leave *one* acre of trees for every *five* acres cleared, especially to preserve oak and mulberries for silk and shipping.

"XIX. That all shipmasters shall give an account of their countries, names, ships, owners, freights, and passengers, to an officer to be appointed for that purpose, which shall be registered within two days after their arrival, and if they shall refuse so to do, that then none presume to trade with them, upon forfeiture thereof; and that such masters be looked upon as having an evil intention to the province.

"XX. That no person leave the province without publication being made thereof in the market-place three weeks before, and a certificate from some Justice of the Peace, of his clearness with his neighbors and those he dealt with, so far as such an assurance can be attained and given; and if any master of a ship shall, contrary hereunto, receive and carry away any person that hath not given that public notice, the said master shall be liable to all debts owing by the said person, so secretly transported from the province.

"*Lastly.* That these are to be added to or corrected by and with the consent of the parties hereunto subscribed."

The inducements offered by Penn to settlers were not confined to right of soil or voice in government, but religious toleration was guaranteed by him. The law of religious liberty, as framed by him and passed by the first Assembly at Chester, 10th December, 1682, is as follows:

"CHAPTER 1. Almighty God being only Lord of conscience, Father of Lights and Spirits, and the author as well as object of all Divine Knowledge, faith and worship, who only can enlighten the mind and persuade and convince the understandings of people; In due reverence to His sovereignty over the souls of mankind;

"*Be it enacted*, That no person, now or at any time hereafter, living in this Province, who shall confess and acknowledge one Almighty God to be the Creator, upholder, and Ruler of the world, and who professes him or herself obliged in conscience to live peaceably and quietly under the civil government, shall, in any case be molested or prejudiced for his or her conscientious persuasion or practice. Nor shall he or she, at any time, be compelled to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place or ministry whatever, contrary to his or her mind, but shall freely and fully enjoy his or her Christian liberty in that respect, without any interruption or reflection. And if any person shall abuse or deride any other for his or her different persuasion and practice in matters of religion, such person shall be looked upon as a disturber of the peace, and be punished accordingly.

"But to the end that looseness, irreligion, and atheism may not creep in under pretense of conscience in this Province; *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That, according to the example of the primitive Christians, and for the ease of the creation, every first day of the week, called the Lord's Day, people shall abstain from their usual and common toil and labor, that whether masters, parents, children, or servants, they may the better dispose themselves to read the Scriptures of truth, at home, or frequent such meetings of religious worship abroad as may best suit their respective persuasions."

And thus Pennsylvania became the refuge and home of people of all creeds or religious beliefs. The foregoing was one of the first laws of the Province, and during the lifetime of the Founder the liberty of conscience was not questioned. At a later day, however, his religious adherents would have throttled toleration had they not feared revolution.

Elsewhere we give an account of the German emigration which preceded by several decades that to which we shall now refer,—the coming of the Scotch-Irish. And who were the Scotch-Irish? At the first used as a term of reproach, to us it has become a synonym of enterprise, intelligence, patriotism, and religious fervor, and it is proper that in this connection we present a few points in the history of that persevering and undaunted race.

It was during the reign of good Queen Bess—the proud Elizabeth of all England—that through treason, tyranny, and rebellion, the Province of Ulster, especially the counties of Downe, Londonderry, and Antrim, Ireland, was reduced to the lowest extreme of poverty and wretchedness, while its moral and religious state was scarcely less deplorable.

Soon after the accession of James I., O'Neill, the Earl of Tyrone, and O'Donnell, the Earl of Tyrconnel, were falsely accused of having arranged a plot against the government. An accusation being at those times tantamount to a conviction, compelled those thus arraigned to fly the country, leaving their extensive estates (about five hundred thousand acres) at the mercy of the king, who at once confiscated them. A subsequent supposed threatened insurrection, promptly suppressed, gave occasion for another large forfeiture, and nearly six entire counties in the Province of Ulster were sequestrated and subjected to the disposal of the crown. Any country passing through such an ordeal of turbulence could not be otherwise than almost depopulated, with resources wasted and the cultivation of the soil in a great measure abandoned. And such was the true condition of Ulster. To repeople the country it was determined to invite the settlement of Protestants from England and Scotland, and hence liberal offers of land were made for colonists to occupy this wide and vacant country, the better to preserve order, to establish more firmly the British rule, and to secure loyalty. The project was eagerly embraced, companies were formed, and individuals without organization were tempted to partake of the advantageous offers of the government. A London company—among the first to enter upon the new acquisition—established itself at Derry, and gave such character to the place as to cause it to be known and called the city of Londonderry.

The principal emigration, however, was from Scotland. Its coast is within twenty miles of the county of Antrim, Ireland, and across this strait flowed from the northeast a large population, distinguished for thrift, industry, and endurance, and bringing with them their Presbyterianism and rigid adherence to the Westminster standards. This was the first Protestant population that was introduced into Ireland, and the Presbyterians of Scotland who thus furnished the largest element have maintained their ascendency to the present day against all the persevering efforts of the government church.

The Province of Ulster, in consequence of this influx of population, greatly revived and continued for some years to advance in prosperity. In time the throne of England was controlled by bigotry and despotism. Persecutions of an oppressive nature began in Ulster in 1661, and every expedient was tried to break down the attachment of the people to the faith of their fathers; yet, as is ever the case, persecution only attached the people the stronger to Presbyterianism.

From Ireland the tide of persecution rolled to Scotland. The latter Stuarts,—Charles II. and James II.,—blind to the dictates of justice and humanity, pursued a system of measures best calculated to wean from their support their Presbyterian subjects who were bound to them by national prejudice and had been most devoted to their kingly cause, and to whose assistance Charles II. owed his restoration to the throne. Sir James Grahame, better known as Claverhouse, was sent to Scotland with his dragoons upon the mistaken mission of compelling the Presbyterians to conform in their religious worship to that of the establishment; and from 1670 until the accession of William and Mary the Covenanters of Scotland worshiped in hidden places and at the peril of their lives.

The attempt of the Stuarts to destroy the religious system so universally established and so dearly cherished by that devoted people was steadily pursued by persecution as cruel and as savage as any which has disgraced the annals of religious bigotry and crime. Many were treacherously and ruthlessly butchered,

and the ministers were prohibited, under severe penalties, from preaching, baptizing, or ministering in any way to their flocks.

There are some matters connected with these persecutions which may not be uninteresting. From 1660 to 1688 no less than eighteen thousand Scotch Presbyterians were put to death in various ways in defense of the solemn league and covenant and Christ's headship over the Church. In looking over the list of names one is forcibly struck with the fact that among them are the very surnames of the Scotch-Irish emigrants to this section of Pennsylvania,—Allison, Stewart, Gray, Thompson, Murray, Robinson, Rutherford, McCormick, Mitchell, Kerr, Todd, Beatty, Johnston, Hamilton, Finley, McCord, McEwen, Hall, Boyd, Clark, Sloan, Elder, Forster, Montgomery, Robertson, and others. It would thus seem that we have here the lineal descendants of those who loved not their lives unto the death, but were drowned, hanged, shot, beheaded, and their heads stuck upon poles, their bodies chopped in pieces and scattered about, in the days of that human monster, Claverhouse. Through their blood shed in defense of religious liberty we enjoy many and great privileges.

Worn out with the unequal contest, these persistent and enduring Presbyterians took refuge from persecution—abandoned the land of their birth—and sought an asylum among their countrymen who had preceded them in the secure retreats of Ulster, and thither they escaped as best they could, some crossing the narrow sea in open boats. They carried their household gods with them, and their religious peculiarities became more dear in their land of exile for the dangers and sorrows through which they had borne them.

This is the race which furnished the population in the north of Ireland, familiarly known as the Scotch-Irish. This term—American in its origin, and unknown in Ireland—does not denote an admixture of the Scotch and Irish races. The one did not intermarry with the other. The Scotch were principally Saxon in blood and Presbyterian in religion; the native Irish Celtic in blood and Roman Catholic in religion; and these were elements which could not very readily coalesce. Hence the races are as distinct in Ireland at the present day as when the Scotch first took up their abode in that island. They were called Scotch-Irish simply from the circumstance that they were the descendants of Scots who had taken up their residence in the North of Ireland.

Taxation and oppression, however, with difficulties partly political, partly religious, no doubt were the strong motives which one hundred and seventy years ago induced the Scotch-Irish to leave Ireland. It was not the home of their ancestors, it was endeared to them by no traditions, and they sought and obtained in the wilds of Pennsylvania a better home than they had in the Old World.

The emigration began prior to 1718, although few in number, and in illustration of the commencement of Scotch-Irish settlement in America, we give herewith the "memorial to Governor Shute, of Massachusetts, from residents in the north of Ireland." The memorial is important to us, from the fact that the great majority of the signers subsequently found homes in Paxtang, Hanover, and Derry.

"*To His Excellency, the Right Honorable Collonel Samuel Shute, Governour of New England.*

"We, whose names are underwritten, Inhabitants of ye North of Ireland, Doe in our own names, and in the names of many others our Neighbours, Gentlemen, Ministers, Farmers, and Tradesmen, Commissionate and appoint our trusty and well-beloved Friend, the Reverend Mr. William Boyd, of Macasky, to His Excellency the Right Honorable Collonel Samuel Suitte, Governour of New England, and to assure His Excellency of our sincere and hearty Inclination to Transport ourselves to that very excellent and renowned Plantation, upon our obtaining from His Excellency suitable encouragement; and, further, to act and Doe in our names as his Prudence shall direct. Given under our hands this 26th day of March, Anno Dom. 1718.

"James Teatte, V.D.M.	Robt Giveen.
Thomas Cobham, V.D.M.	James Laidlay.
Robert Houston, V.D.M.	Benjn. Galt.
Robert Higinbotham, V.D.M.	Daniel Todd.
William Leech, V.D.M.	Robert Barr.
John Porter, V.D.M.	Hugh Holmes.
Hen. Neille, V.D.M.	Robert King.
Tho. Elder, V.D.M.	John Black.
James Thomson, V.D.M.	Peter Christy.
William Kerr.	James Smith.
Will. McAlben.	Patrick Smith.
Yahou Andrson.	Samuel Ceverell.
George Groge.	James Craig.
Andrew Dean.	David Tarbel.
Alexander Dunlop, M.A.	John Robb.
Arch. McCook, M.A.	Gawin Irwin.
Alexr. Blair.	Yeatter Fulton.
B. Cochran.	Robert Wear.
William Galt.	Alex. Donaldson.
Peter Thompson.	Robert Stiven.
Richard McLaughlin.	Robt. Henry.
John Mnar.	James Petty.
William Jameson.	David Bigger.
William Agnew.	David Patteson.
Jeremiah Thompson.	John Wright.
John Mitchell.	Joseph Wight.
James Paterson.	Robt. Willson.
George Curry.	James Ball.
David Willson.	Andrew Cud.
Patrick Anderson.	James Nesmith.
John Gray.	John Lamont.
James Gregg.	Patrick Orr.
Alexr. McBride, Bart.	Bonill Orr.
Sam. McGivorn.	William Orr.
John Hurdock.	John Orr.
Geo. Campbell.	Samuel Wilson, M.A.
James Sharswood.	Robert Miller.
John McLaughlin.	Thomas Wilson.
George McLaughlin.	William Wilson.
James Henry.	James Brice.
Thomas Ramsey.	Arch. Duglass.
Francis Ritchie.	Mirian Pattison.
Robert Boyd.	James Thompson.
Hugh Tarbel.	John Thompson.
John Black.	Robert Thompson.
John Thompson.	Adam Thompson.
Samuel Boyd.	Alex. Pattison.
Lawrence McLaughlin.	Thomas Dunlop.
John Heslet.	John Willson.
George McAlester.	David Willson.
Thomas Ramadge.	John Moor.
James Campbell.	James McKeen.
David Lindsay.	John Smith.

James Acton.	Richard Acton.
Samuel Smith.	James Claire.
Andrew Dodge.	Jeremiah Claire.
James Forsaith.	Jacob Clark.
James Lemey.	Abram Baberly.
John Leslie.	Stephen Murdock.
John Lason.	Robert Murdock.
John Calwell.	John Murdock.
Samuel Watt.	William Jemison.
James Crawford.	James Rodgers.
David Henderson.	Alex. Kid.
David Wilborn.	Thomas Hines.
Luke Watt.	Will. Halkins.
Mathew Storah (?).	Randal Alexander.
Robert Hendre.	George Anton.
William Wallace.	Thomas Boyd.
Thomas Wallace.	Hugh Rogers.
Thomas Crouch.	John Craig.
William Boyd.	William Boyle.
William Christy.	Benj. Boyle.
John Boyd.	Ja. Kennedy.
William Boyd.	M. Stirling.
Hugh Orr.	Samuel Ross.
Robert Johnston.	John Ramsay.
Thomas Black.	John McKeen.
Peter Murray.	James Willson.
Andrew Fleming.	Robert McKeen.
George Thomson.	John Boyd.
James Brouster.	Andrew Dunlop.
James Baverlan.	James Ramsey.
Peter Simpson.	William Park.
Thomas McLaughlin.	John Blair.
Robert Boyd.	James Thompson.
Andrew Agnew.	Lawrence McLaughlin.
James King.	Will. Campbell.
Thomas Elder.	James Bankhead.
Daniel Johnston.	Andrew Patrick.
Robert Walker.	John Galbraith.
David Johnston.	Wm. Laird.
James Stewart.	John Gray.
John Murray.	John Woodman (?).
Thomas Blackwell.	Andrew Watson.
Thomas Wilson.	Wm. Blair.
John Ross.	Joseph Blair.
William Johnson.	Hugh Blair.
John King.	William Blair.
Andrew Curry.	Samuel Anton.
Samuel Code.	James Knox.
John Jameson.	Robert Hendry.
John Cochran.	John Knox.
Samuel Ouston.	William Hendry.
Thomas Shadey.	William Duncan.
William Kerr.	David Duncan.
Thomas Moore.	John Murry.
Andrew Watson.	James Gillmor.
John Thomson.	Samuel Gillmor.
James McKerrall.	Alex. Cochran.
Hugh Stockman.	Ed. McKene.
Andrew Cochran.	John Mordah.
James Carkley.	James McFee.
Lawrence Dod.	James Johnson.
Sanders Mear.	George Anton.
John Jackson.	James Anton.
James Curry.	George Kairy.
James Elder.	Thos. Freeland.
Adam Ditkoy.	Thomas Hunter.
Thomas Lowie.	Daniel McKerrell.
John Buyers.	Hugh Kenedy.
Robert Smith.	John Sweney.
Adam Dean.	Robert Lamond.
James Black.	Robert Knox.
Thomas Grow.	William Wilson.
Thomas Ouston.	Mr. Paterson.
James Grow.	James Alexander.
John Clark.	James Nesmith.
Thomas McFaden.	David Craig.
David Hanson.	Will. McNeall.
Thos. Orr.	Richard Etone.
Wm. Caldwell.	Matthew Lord.
James Moore, jr.	Alex. McGregore.
Samuel Gunion.	Alex. McNeall.
Samuel McMuir.	Joseph Watson.
Henry Calwell.	Robert Miller.
Thomas McLaughlen.	John Smiley.
Robert Hoog.	James Morrison.
John Millar.	James Walker.
Hugh Caldwell.	Robert Walker.
William Boyd.	Wm. Caldwell.
John Stirling.	William Walker.
Samuel Smith.	Samuel Hunter.
John Lamond.	Robert Knox.
Samuel Young.	James Trotter.
Alex. Richey.	Robert Rov.
James Morrison.	James Etone.
Joseph Beverlan.	Thomas Etone.
Robert Craig.	Samuel Hanson.
John Thompson.	James Cochran.
Hugh Thompson.	James Hilton.
James Still.	Thomas Haseltone.
James Hoge.	John Cochran.
Thomas Hanson.	William Cochran.
John Hanson.	John Hunter."

Extensive emigrations from the northern counties of Ireland were principally made at two distinct periods of time. The first from about the year 1717 to the middle of the century, the second from about 1771 to 1773. They were Protestants, generally Presbyterians,—few or none of the Roman Catholic Irish came until after the war of the Revolution, and few then until after the great political upheaval in 1798, since which period, as we all know, the flow of the latter class of immigrants has been continuous.

The Scotch-Irish emigrants landed principally at New Castle and Philadelphia, save a handful who had settled on the Kennebec in Maine, and of these the greater portion eventually came into Pennsylvania. Settling on the frontiers from Easton to the Susquehanna, and the Potomac, the stream of immigration continued south to Virginia and the Carolinas.

The country north of the Swatara had not been visited save by French Indians prior to the coming of William Penn. After his first visit he seems to have been well informed concerning this locality and personally visited it, and at or above the mouth of the Swatara decided to locate a city, and the following proposals were issued therefor in 1690. It is easily understood why the project was never carried out. The careful reader of Pennsylvania history will readily comprehend the peculiar conditions surrounding the founder. His government of his Province was giving him serious concern. The material composing his Assembly was of that stubborn, self-willed character that little could be done, and he had as much as he could do in the preservation and fostering of those enterprises he had already begun. Nevertheless, as a document of more than local interest, it is herewith given:

"*Some Proposals for a second Settlement in the Province of Pennsylvania.*

"Whereas, I did, about nine years past, propound the selling of several parts or shares of land, upon that side of the Province of Pennsylvania next Delaware river, and setting out of a place upon it for the

building of a city, by the name of Philadelphia; and that divers persons closed with those proposals, who, by their ingenuity, industry and charge, have advanced that city, from a wood, to a good forwardness of building (there being above one thousand houses finished in it), and that the several plantations and towns begun upon the land, bought by those first undertakers, are also in a prosperous way of improvement and inlargement (insomuch as last year ten sail of ships were fraighted there, with the growth of the Province, for Barbadoes, Jamaica, &c., besides what came directly for this kingdom.) It is now my purpose to make another settlement, upon the river of Susquehannagh, that runs into the Bay of Chesapeake, and bears about fifty miles west from the river Delaware, as appears by the Common Maps of the English Dominion in America. There I design to lay out a plan for the building of another City, in the most convenient place for communication with the former plantations on the East: which by land, is as good as done already, a way being laid out between the two rivers very exactly and conveniently, at least three years ago; and which will not be hard to do by water, by the benefit of the river Scoulkill; for a Branch of that river lies near a Branch that runs into Susquehannagh River, and is the Common Course of the Indians with their Skins and Furr's into our Parts, and to the Provinces of East and West Jersey, and New York, from the West and North west parts of the continent from whence they bring them.

"And I do also intend that every one who shall be a Purchaser in this proposed settlement, shall have a proportionable Lot in the said City to build a House or Houses upon; which Town-Ground, and the Shares of Land that shall be bought of me, shall be delivered clear of all Indian Pretentions; for it has been my way from the first, to purchase their title from them, and so settle with their consent.

"The Shares I dispose of, contain each, Three Thousand Acres for £100, and for greater or lesser quantities after that rate: The acre of that Province is according to the Statute of the 33d of Edw. I. And no acknowledgement or Quit Rent shall be paid by the Purchasers till five years after a settlement be made upon their Lands, and that only according to the quantity of acres so taken up and seated, and not otherwise; and only then to pay but one shilling for every hundred acres for ever. And further I do promise to agree with every Purchaser that shall be willing to treat with me between this and next spring, upon all such reasonable conditions as shall be thought necessary for their accommodation, intending, if God please, to return with what speed I can, and my family with me, in order to our future Residence.

"To conclude, that which particularly recommends this Settlement, is the known goodness of the soyll and scituation of the Land, which is high and not mountainous; also the Pleasantness, and Largeness of the River being clear and not rapid, and broader than the Thames at London bridge, many miles above the Place intended for this Settlement; and runs (as we are told by the Indians) quite through the Province, into which many fair rivers empty themselves. The sorts of Timber that grow there are chiefly oak, ash, chesnut, walnut, cedar, and poplar. The native Fruits are papaws, grapes, mulberry's, chesnuts, and several sorts of walnuts. There are likewise great quantities of Deer, and especially Elks, which are much bigger than our Red Deer, and use that River in Herds. And Fish there is of divers sorts, and very large and good, and in great plenty.

"But that which recommends both this Settlement in particular, and the Province in general, is a late Pattent obtained by divers Eminent Lords and Gentlemen for that Land that lies north of Pennsylvania up to the 46th Degree and an half, because their Traffick and Intercourse will be chiefly through Pennsylvania, which lies between that Province and the Sea. We have also the comfort of being the Center of all the English colonies upon the Continent of America, as they lie from the North East parts of New England to the most Southerly parts of Carolina, being above 1000 miles upon the Coast.

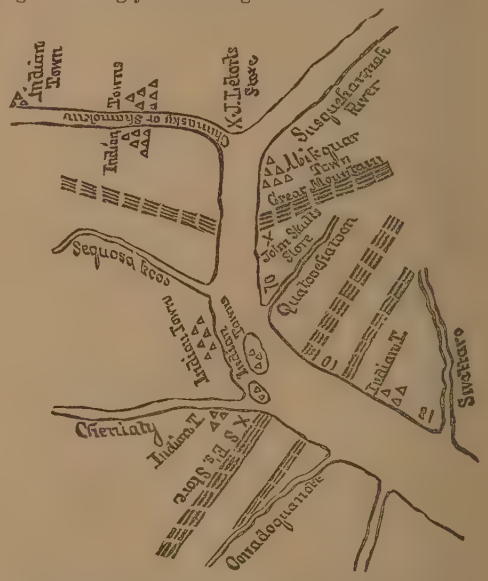
"If any Persons please to apply themselves to me by letter in relation to this affair, they may direct them to Robert Ness, Scrivener in Lumber street in London for Philip Ford, and suitable answers will be returned by the first opportunity. There are also Instructions printed for information of such as intend to go, or send servants, or families thither, which way they may proceed with most ease and advantage, both here and there, in reference to Passage, Goods, Utensils, Building, Husbandry, Stock, Subsistence, Traffick, &c. being the effect of their expence and experiance that have seen the Fruit of their Labours.

"WM. PENN."

The foregoing was "printed and sold by Andrew Sowle, at the crooked Billet in Halloway Lane, Shore Ditch, 1690," and freely distributed in England, and possibly on the Continent, although "foreigners" were not desired for the towns; they were needed to till the soil, while the peaceful Quaker was the merchant and dealer.

As remarked before, the Indian trade prior to 1700 was in the hands of French traders, who seemed to have found their way from Canada to the valley of the Susquehanna. The Bezalions, Michael and Peter, Chartier, Letort, and others were the principal personages in this dangerous enterprise, which was hardly sufficiently lucrative.

Isaac Taylor, who for many years was a surveyor in the county of Chester, made a rough "draught of the Susquehanna River in 1701," and evidently had accompanied some Indian trader on one of his expeditions, and thus we have preserved to us the following exceedingly interesting sketch:



Draught of the Susquehannah River in 1701.
Made by Isaac Taylor Surveyor of Chester Co.

By reference thereto it will be seen that Shawanese Indian villages were at or near Paxtang, on Duncan's and Clemson's islands, above the mouth of the Juniata, at now Sunbury, and on "John Penn's" Creek and the Juniata. The streams on the east side of the river are the Suataro (Swatara) and the Quatoochatoon; whether the latter is the Wiconisco or Mahantango, it is difficult to determine.

Governor Evans upon one of his expeditions into the country seems to have been informed at Pequehan of some irregularities of one of the French traders at Paxtang, and in company with John French, William Tonge, Michael Bezalion, a Mr. Gray, and four servants, visited this locality. We give his journal of this visit:

"On Tuesday, the 1st July, 1707, we went to Conestoga, and lay there that night, and the next morning proceeded on our journey, and arrived in the evening within three miles of an Indian village called Peixtan. The Governor had received information at Pequehan that one Nicole, a French Indian trader, was at that place, against whom great complaints had been made to the Governor, of which he acquainted the chief Indian at Peixtan, as also of his design to seize him, who willingly agreed to it, but advised the Governor to be very cautious in the manner, there being only young people at home, who perhaps might make some resistance if it were done without their being told of it. For this reason we lay short of the village that night, but early in the morning we went within a half-mile of the town, and, leaving our horses, marched afoot near the same, from whence the Governor sent Martine to the village, ordering him to tell Nicole that he had brought two kegs of rum with him, which he had left in the woods for fear any Christians were there; and withal to persuade Nicole to go with him and taste the rum. Martine returned with James Letort and Joseph Jessop, two Indian traders, but could not prevail with Nicole; upon which Martine was sent back with orders to bring down some Indians, and Nicole with them. Then we drew nearer to town and laid ourselves in the bushes; and Martine returned with two Indians whom the Governor acquainted with his intention of taking Nicole, telling at the same time that he had spoken with the uncle of one of them upon that head, who ordered the Indians to submit to the Governor's commands, with which they were contented, though we perceived too well the contrary by their inquiring how many we were, and how armed, and the concern they seemed to be in when they found we were in more number than they. But still Nicole was wanting. It was therefore resolved to try once more if he could be got into the woods. Accordingly, Martine went again to the place, and brought Nicole where we lay concealed, and asking him to drink a dram, he seized him; but Nicole started from him and ran for it, when immediately we started out and took him, and presently carried him to the village (Peixtan), through which we were obliged to pass; and there we found some Indians with guns in their hands, who looked much displeased at what we had done, but being in readiness against any surprise, they thought it not fit to attempt anything. Here we staid about half an hour, and then started for Turpyhocken [Tulpehocken], having mounted Nicole on a horse and tied his legs under the belly; we got within a mile of Turpyhocken about two of the clock. On Friday morning about seven the Governor went to the town; from thence we went to Manatawney that night, and the next day to Philadelphia."

CHAPTER III.

John Harris, the First White Settler—The Assessment List of 1718—Prices of Land, and Early Warrantees for Paxtang, Derry, Hanover, Londonderry, and Upper Paxtang Townships.

THE first English trader we hear of within the limits of the county was John Harris. The fears of the French, who were constantly gaining ground in the northwestern part of the Province, and especially of "Papists," which all at once seems to have filled our Quaker friends with terror, it made it absolutely necessary to license only English traders, and they of Protestant proclivities, so as to prevent communication with the French on the Ohio. Among the first was John Harris, who perchance entered this then lucrative field, the Indian trade, at the suggestion of his most intimate friend, Edward Shippen, Provincial Secretary.

Of the John Harris who thus located permanently at Harrisburg, and who gave name to that city, it may not be inappropriate to refer. "He was as honest a man as ever broke bread," was the high eulogium pronounced by Parson Elder, of blessed memory, as he spoke of the pioneer in after-years. Born in the county of Yorkshire, England, although of Welsh descent, about the year 1673, he was brought up in the trade of his father, that of a brewer. Leaving his home on reaching his majority, he worked at his calling some time in the city of London, where he joined, a few years afterwards, a company from his native district, who emigrated to Pennsylvania two or three years prior to Penn's second visit to his Province. Watson states that John Harris' "entire capital amounted to only sixteen guineas."

We first hear of him after his arrival in Philadelphia as a contractor for clearing and grading the streets of that ancient village. In 1698 his name is appended to a remonstrance to the Provincial Assembly against the passage of an act disallowing the franchise to all persons owning real estate less in value than fifty pounds. The memorial had its effect, and the objectionable law was repealed. By letters of introduction to Edward Shippen, the first mayor of Philadelphia, that distinguished gentleman became his steadfast friend, and through his influence, no doubt, were secured those favors which induced him eventually to become the first permanent settler in this locality.

In January, 1705, John Harris received his license from the commissioners of property, authorizing and allowing him to "seat himself on the Sasquahannah," and "to erect such buildings as are necessary for his trade, and to enclose and improve such quantities of land as he shall think fit." At once he set about building a log house near the Ganawese (Conoy) settlement, but the Indians made complaint to the government that it made them "uneasie," desiring to know if they encouraged it. As in numerous instances when the provincial authorities were taken to task, they disavowed their own acts. Nevertheless, the "trader" continued his avocation, making frequent visits to the Shawanese villages at the Conewago and Swatara. It is doubtful if John Harris came farther west until after the permanent removal of all the French traders.

It was during one of his expeditions that Harris first beheld the beauty and advantages of the location at Paxtang. It was the best fording-place on the Susquehanna, and then, as now in these later days, on the great highway between the North and South, the East and the West. Annually the chiefs of the Five Nations went to the Carolinas, where were located their vast hunting-grounds, and these, returning with peltries, found need of a trading-post. The eye of that hardy pioneer, looking out over the vast expanse of wood, and plain, and river, saw and knew that it was the place for the realization of that fond dream of the founder of Pennsylvania, the great and good Penn, "a city on the Susquehanna." At the period referred to, the lands lying between the Conewago or Lechay Hills and the Kittochtinny or Blue Mountains had not been purchased from the Indians. Of course neither John Harris nor the Scotch-Irish

settlers could locate except by the right of squatter sovereignty or as licensed traders. As a trader, it could only be with the permission of the Indians.

Harris' first move was the erection of a store-house, which he surrounded by a stockade. It was located on the lower bank of the river, at about what is now the foot of Paxtang Street. A well dug by him still exists, although covered over about twenty-five years ago, the old pump stock having become useless and the platform dangerous. A mound or hillock about one hundred feet southeast of the graveyard denotes the spot. "For almost a century," in the language of the late David Harris, "this well supplied a large neighborhood with water, which was exceedingly cool and pleasant to the taste." Adjoining his cabin were sheds for the housing of peltries obtained by traffic, which at stated periods were conveyed to Philadelphia on pack-horses.

Some years prior to 1718 an incident took place in the life of John Harris which has received all sorts of versions, and even doubts of its truthfulness. We shall give it as we believe it, and as traditionary and other facts in our possession supply the material therefor. All the French traders having "gone over Sasquahannah," John Harris monopolized the business at Paxtang. In glancing over the records of the Province of Pennsylvania, frequent allusions are made to the excursions of the northern Indians, either to hunting-grounds in the South or to a conflict with a deadly foe. At one time the Onondagoes, on a predatory excursion against the Talapoosas, in Virginia, descending the Susquehanna, left their canoes at Harris', proceeding thence to the scene of strife. Situated as he was, at the best ford on the river, he commanded an extensive trade. His Indian neighbors (Shawanese) were very friendly, and of course would not allow any strange or predatory bands to molest him. The deadly foe of the red race is *rum*, and although the selling of it was expressly forbidden by the provincial authorities, yet there was scarcely a treaty or conference without this portion being a part of the presents made by the *refined* white man to his *ignorant* red brother. Of a consequence liquor was sold, and we are told by Conrad Weiser that on one occasion "on the Sasquahannah," the Indians whom he was conducting to Philadelphia became so drunk that he was fearful of them and left them. At the period first referred to, it seems a predatory band of Indians, on returning from the Carolinas, or the "Patowmack," naturally halted at John Harris'. In exchanging part of their goods, probably rum—for this seems to have been the principal beverage drunk at that period—was one of the articles in barter. At least we have it by tradition that the Indians became riotous in their drunken revelry, and demanding more rum, were refused by Mr. Harris, who began to fear harm from his visitors. Not to be denied, they again demanded liquor, and seizing him, they took him to a tree near by, binding him thereto. After helping themselves to whatever they wanted of his stores, they danced around the unhappy captive, who no doubt thought his death was nigh.

Prior to this the Indian village of Paxtang had been deserted, and the inhabitants removed to the west side of the Susquehanna. On the bluff opposite John Harris', as also at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches, there were lodges of Shawanese, and these held our Indian trader in high esteem. Information was taken them by Mr. Harris' negro servant, when at once were summoned the warriors, who crossed the river, where, after a slight struggle with the drunken Indians, they rescued from a death of torture their white friend.

Although no mention of these facts is made in the provincial records, there may possibly have been good reason therefor, and it is well known that many incidents, well authenticated in later years, have not been noted in the documents referred to. By tradition and private sources alone are they preserved from oblivion. It was no myth, this attempt to burn John Harris, and although the pen and pencil have joined in making therefrom a romance and heightened it with many a gaudy coloring, yet accurate resources have furnished us with the details here given.

The remains of this tree, which in the memory of the oldest inhabitant bore fruit, stands within the inclosure at Harris Park, a striking memento of that thrilling incident. The late George W. Harris furnished the author with certain corrobatory traditional evidence, which is herewith given. That it did occur was not only traditional in the Harris family but in others. The writer's grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth (Thomas) Egle, tarried when a child of fifteen at John Harris', her father then being on his way from Philadelphia to his home at his mill on the Yellow Breeches. John Harris, the founder, in the course of conversation with her father alluded to the mulberry-tree and the rude inclosure of the graves at its foot, and distinctly remembered then hearing the story in detail which we have given.

Robert Harris, a grandson of the Indian trader, stated it as a *fact* in which he believed. According to a memorandum, made in his lifetime, he stated that a band of Indians came to the house of his grandfather and demanded *rum*. He saw that they were intoxicated, and he feared mischief if he gave them more rum. They became enraged and tied him to the tree for burning. The alarm was given, and Indians from the opposite side of the river came and, after a struggle, released him.

Esther, a daughter of the first John Harris, left three daughters: Elizabeth, married to Samuel Maclay; Isabella, married to William Bell, of New York; and Margaret, married to Isaac Richardson, of Pennsylvania, and then or subsequently living in York County. All of these granddaughters made statements in relation to the occurrence in question.

In the year 1840, G. W. Harris had a conversation with Mrs. Bell on this subject. She stated that she

was born in 1760. That in 1766 she was coming from Carlisle, where she lived, to Harrisburg with her father and some of her sisters. When they came to the river opposite to Harrisburg, where William Harris was then living, some of the children pointed to an old man fishing in the river, and they mentioned that he had saved the life of his master, John Harris, from the Indians. She said that she understood it to be when he was tied to the mulberry-tree.

Robert Maclay, of Kishacoquillas Valley, Mifflin County, wrote some years ago a statement as to this matter, from information obtained from his mother and her sisters, Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Richardson. His statement is to the effect that a party of Indians came to trade, and after obtaining what Mr. Harris had given to them, or traded for, they demanded rum, which he refused. They then determined to burn him, and bound him with hickory withes to a mulberry-tree on the bank of the river, and commenced gathering and piling wood around him. While they were gathering wood his negro man Hercules slipped off and informed friendly Indians on the opposite side of the river, who at once came in sufficient force to rescue and save his master. He added, as the statement of these ladies, that Mr. Harris set Hercules free, and that afterwards he directed that he should be buried under the mulberry-tree. Hercules died a considerable time after the death of John Harris, and is buried there.

Mr. Maclay also furnished a statement, which he had heard from his mother, to the effect that some friends endeavored to dissuade the old gentleman, Mr. Harris, from his determination to be buried under the mulberry-tree, alleging that the river-bank was being washed away and the grave might be exposed and perhaps washed away, and that he ought to be buried in the Paxtang church graveyard, but that he silenced all argument by saying that if you bury me out in Paxtang, I'll get up and come back. One of his daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Finley, is also buried under the mulberry-tree.

Here, then, is the statement of Robert Harris, a grandson of John Harris, and of three of his granddaughters to the alleged occurrence at the mulberry-tree, and Mr. Harris adds that Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Richardson were known to him, and were persons of superior intellect.

Robert Maclay also mentioned an incident, as derived from the same source, that an Indian, in a distressed condition, on a cold night, came to the house of John Harris and sought admission. He was received, and lay by the fire during the night. When the Indians came to the relief of John Harris it is said that this Indian was with them.

As to whether the alarm was given by Hercules, in a conversation with Robert Harris, about the year 1840, in which he said that the alarm on the occasion in question was not given by Hercules, but in some other way, how he did not know; but that Hercules had saved the life of his master on another occasion, I think he said when he was endangered from a steer in a flat on the river. But Mr. Samuel Breck, of Philadelphia, previous to October, 1827, wrote an account relative to Harrisburg, in which, in reference to this alleged occurrence at the mulberry-tree, he states that the Indians who came to the relief of John Harris were led by Hercules, and he adds that the narrative was submitted in substance to the inspection of Mr. Robert Harris, and declared by him to be correct.

When the picture representing that scene (in possession of the State of Pennsylvania) was painted by Reeder, who was in communication with Robert Harris, the latter, it would seem, was of opinion that the alarm was not given by Hercules, and Hercules did not appear in it. His attention may not have been directed especially to the statement relative to Hercules in the narrative of Mr. Breck, or his subsequent recollection may have been at fault. The burden of evidence seems to be that the alarm was given by Hercules, and if it were he is entitled to representation in the picture.

We have been thus explicit because the incident has been stated as untrue, and hence have given such traditionary evidence as it has been possible to obtain.

Following the advent of the trader, as emigration to Pennsylvania increased, pressed towards the banks of the Susquehanna the early pioneer. The first assessment-list for what was subsequently Lancaster County is that of the township of "Conestogoe," Chester County, for the year 1718. This was the name of the outlying township of the latter county, which, in 1722, we find to be divided into East and West Conestogoe townships, and from the latter, in 1725, the township of Donegal. As many of the names in the organization of townships and counties belonged eventually to the county of Dauphin, we give the list entire, and the names as in the original. At the period noted the number of "residents taxable" was one hundred and twenty-nine, and the amount of tax levied £40 10*s.* 1½*d.*

CONESTOGOE RATE—1718.

English Inhabitants.	Tax. s.	d.
Francis Warley	12	6
John Cartliedge	10	0
James Hendricks	5	0
James Letort	12	6
James Patterson	5	0
William Sherrel	2	6
John Hendricks	2	6
Collum Macquair	3	9
Thomas Baldwin	3	9
Thomas Gale	3	9
Alexander Bense	3	9
John McDaniel	1	9
Richard Carter	3	9
John Linvill	3	9
Robert Wilkins	2	0
John Ffarer	5	0
John Grist	1	3
William Hughes	6	3
Peter Basillion	10	0
John Combe	7	6
Joseph Roe	1	3

English Inhabitants.	Tax. s.	d.
Andrew Mason	2	6
Joseph Hickman	7	6
Daniel Cookson	10	0
Thomas Clark	3	9
William Clark	2	0
Stephen Atkinson	4	0
Morgan Jones	2	6
Edmund Cartledge	5	0
John Harris	12	0
David Preece	12	0
Robert Middleton	12	0
Richard Grice	12	0
Nathaniel Cristopher	12	0
Thomas Perrin	12	0
Samuel Birchfield	12	0
William Ludford	12	0
Thomas Wilkin	12	0
James Davis	12	0
Evan Evans	12	0
Thomas Jones	12	0

CONESTOGOE RATE—1718.

Dutch Inhabitants.	Tax. s.	d.	Dutch Inhabitants.	Tax. s.	d.
Martin Kundig	12	6	Henry Berr	2	6
Martin Milin	5	0	Michael Bowman	3	0
Christian Heer	10	0	Hance Bugholder	2	6
John Haer	10	0	Hance Neicomer	1	6
Wendall Bowman	3	6	Melchior Prenaman	4	6
Jacob Miller	11	3	George Kendrick	2	0
Joseph Steman	2	6	John Natts, jun	1	3
Daniel Harmer	8	9	Michael Shank, jun	2	0
John Miller	3	9	John Natts, sen	1	3
John Funk	6	0	Henry Ffunk	2	6
Henry Carpenture	7	6	Benjamin Wilmer	2	5
Henry Hayne	5	0	Jacob Landus	2	6
Christopher Ffranciscus	7	3	Hance Henry Neff	5	0
Peter Bellar	5	0	Michael Miller	2	6
Benedictus Venrick	3	9	Ffelix Landus	5	0
Daniel Ffiere	8	9	Jacob Kundrick, Jun	5	0
John Ffiere	6	3	John Fframe	1	9
Philip Ffiere	6	3	Charley Christopher	1	9
Isaac Lefevre	7	6	Woolrick Howry	1	3
Richard Davis	5	0	Stoffal Prenaman	1	9
Thomas Ffalkner	5	6	Jacob Hoober	1	3
John Milen	6	3	Christian Stone	2	6
Hans Haure	3	0	Isaac Ffrederick & Son	5	0
John Taylor	2	6	Jacob Kundrick	10	0
Martin Berr	2	6	Jacob Landus, jun	1	6
Imanuel Heer	5	0	Martyn Boyer	1	9
Henry Kundic & Son	5	0	Hance Boyer	1	9
Jacob Moyer	5	0	John Boman	1	0
Hans Stiff	1	6	Benedictus Brachbill	11	3
Hanse Keague	1	6	Christian Shank	5	6
Jacob Grier	5	0	Michael Shank, sen	3	9
Jacob Highstetter	3	9	John Shank	2	9
John Wilmer	2	6	Rudey Moyer	3	0
Andrew Koffman	3	0	Hans Brand	2	6
Isaac Koffman	3	9	Hans Graff, jun	7	6
John Broakpather, jun	7	6	Hans Graff, sen	3	9
John Broakpather	6	3	Peter Yorte	5	0
Jacob Broakpather	3	9	Yorey Ebeys	6	6
Peter Swaor	1	3	Hans Currick Moyer	1	3
Abraham Heer	8	9	Christian Shaus	3	3
Melchior Arisman	2	6	Hans Weaver	3	3
Christian Hearse & Son	5	0	Woolrick Hource	..	..
John Toup	2	6	Peter Laman	..	..

William Penn, the first proprietary, died in England in 1718, and his son Thomas continued in his minority until 1731; Richard, his other son, until 1732. In this interval their land-office was shut up, so that during that time warrants and patents were not regularly granted by the commissioners of property for transferring lands to applicants. To further the settlement of the then Province within that period, tickets signed by one of the commissioners of property, or by the secretary of the land-office, came into practice. Hence, it would seem, sprung up improvements. The old rule being once relaxed, greater liberties were taken by the people, and emigrants from abroad often seated themselves on vacant lands without permission, and made valuable improvements. The usage of the proprietary land-office was favorable to these settlements. The interests of the proprietaries were promoted, and the pre-emption of the lands they occupied was generally considered as belonging to the settlers. The inhabitants of the frontier counties in particular availed themselves of the usage, and in many instances went much further than was ever intended by the lords of the soil or their officers.

Thomas Penn arrived at Philadelphia in 1732. No warrants appear to have been issued to take up land, but only to resurvey, from 1730 to 1733, when Thomas Penn first signed warants; and in that year he signed many warrants to settlers for lands, and even stating settlements made many years before.

The prices for land varied. Previous to 1732 there were no fixed prices. The terms agreed upon appear to have been regulated by cash payments, and the annual quit-rents to be afterwards paid. As early as 1684, all warrants were conditional, containing a clause that the land should be improved within a specified time or the warrant to be void. The time varied from six months to a year, and in a few cases to two or more years; and which continued until after 1730, and this may partially account that the urgent request made by old and confidential officers for the establishing an uniform price was constantly rejected.

Perhaps, to understand this subject the better, it should be borne in mind that the proprietary, although Governor and political head of the Province, yet carefully and rigidly kept up the distinction between his political and private rights. He exercised the same absolute power to sell, to whom he pleased, and on what terms he pleased, which every owner of lands exercises, and resisted any interference of the Assembly with these rights constantly and successfully, by his personal influence or that of his Governors here, or by procuring the repeal by the king in council of every law infringing on such his private rights. As a result, prices varied for the first half-century—greatly varied—every month and week and day, by him and his commissioners of property; in short, that difference in price of lands nearly contiguous, or actually contiguous, was what constantly occurred. There was not always injustice or impropriety in this; the difference of soil or location may have been the cause. Besides, it must be recollected that for more than half a century cash was not generally paid on taking out a warrant. The price then very often, if not always, depended in some degree upon the ability to pay cash in hand. No man of his day was more distressed for money than William Penn. He was obliged to mortgage his Province, and was confined for debt in the Fleet Prison in England. Necessity compelled him, therefore, to sell for cash at very low rates; and the propriety and moral necessity of having his Province settled and cultivated made it proper to sell to those who would cultivate and improve the country, and agree to pay interest.

Those who had purchased warrants from William Penn in England, and who had deeds, generally took warrants to survey their lands, and often the first warrant was for only a part, and they might take another warrant or warrants for the residue of their purchase, or might sell the whole or a part, or several parts to several persons, each of whom could take a warrant for his quantity or portion. These were called first purchases. On these warrants, or their alienees, no money was due, and no price mentioned.

From and after 1732 until the 27th of December, 1762, the price was £15 10*s.* per cent.; interest charged from six months after the date of the warrant when the land was not improved, but if improved, then from the commencement thereof. From Dec. 27, 1762, to Dec. 27, 1763, the price was £9, cur-

rency, per cent. From Dec. 27, 1763, to Aug. 6, 1765, the price was again £15 10*s.* per cent.; but if the land was improved previously to 1762, £15 10*s.*, and interest accordingly. From Aug. 6, 1765, to July 1, 1784, the price was £5 sterling for unimproved land; but if improved, the time at which the improvement was made governed the price. It may be stated in this connection that no price was ever fixed for lands within the manors or proprietary surveys, these being the private property of the proprietaries. The commissioners of property generally sold them at a higher rate than other lands, or on warrants "to agree." In 1739 and ever afterwards they were sold by special agents under special powers.

It is much to be regretted that the correspondence between the proprietaries and their secretary, James Logan, and the provincial surveyors from 1710 to 1740 has never been collated. It would greatly subserve the interests of our early history by throwing light upon a number of transactions in land, and the cause of the state of feeling on the part of the early settlers. The Scotch-Irish were not treated with the same consideration accorded the Germans and Swiss. The latter could locate anywhere, the former not. The Scotch-Irish settled on the manor of Conestoga, but they were removed by force, their cabins burned, and told to go beyond the Conewago. The Germans occupied immediately the land from which the Scotch-Irish had been driven, and warrants therefor to them shortly afterwards granted. All except less than five hundred acres of this celebrated manor was taken up by German settlers, and that was a locality where a few Shawanese Indians had planted themselves, and which in our subsequent history became more than notorious. The Scotch-Irish ejected from the purchased and surveyed lands were pushed across the Conewago and Swatara, where they were allowed to remain. Many of these had settled ten to fifteen years upon the land ere the surveyors entered upon it, and the privilege was afforded to take out warrants. Applications were made at once, but many years elapsed ere the warrant was issued, and frequently the right was transferred by one to another through purchase ere right in the soil was secured from the land-office.

We herewith give the record of such warrants. Many who secured the original warrants sold within a few days thereafter a portion of their land to their neighbors or relatives, as an examination of deeds will evidence. Many of those for whom twenty-five or fifty acres are warranted were for lands adjoining their other lands. There will no doubt be a surprise to our readers at the absence of names of individuals who it is well known were early settlers. This is due to the fact that deeds were given by the proprietaries to the "original purchasers" and others of large tracts of land, giving simply the names of the counties and sometimes the manors in which they were located. These persons sold to many of the early settlers, and although the latter were really the persons entitled to the original warrants, yet through either being relieved from quit-rent or perchance purchasing on more favorable terms, their deeds to the soil came not through the land-office, but through speculators and others.

The date of the warrant is far from the date of settlement. It is frequently stated in these that the land had been settled some years previously. Frequently the interest was to be computed from a period many years anterior to the date of warrants, and to these we have affixed an asterisk (*), which give the date interest commences, and that may have been years after a permanent improvement had been made. There is one thing to the credit of the proprietaries be it said, they never attempted to collect interest beyond the date of purchase from the Indians, but those who had already made improvements a higher price was fixed for land and for quit-rents.

Few, perchance, will attach any particular importance to the record of early warrants given. It has been a work of considerable labor and research, and if not interesting reading in the main, is of real historic value.

WARRANTEES OF LAND IN PAXTANG TOWNSHIP.

Allen, Peter, 400; Oct. 26, 1734.
Armstrong, James, 200; Nov. 26, 1736.
Armstrong, William, 200; Jan. 13, 1737.
Alcorn, James, 250; Jan. 13, 1737.
Armstrong, John, 250; April 26, 1738.
Alcorn, James, 190; June 1, 1741.
Armstrong, Robert, 200; Oct. 30, 1745.
Alexander, George, 200; Aug. 6, 1762.
Brice, Samuel, 150; Feb. 19, 1736.
Brady, Hugh, 250; May 21, 1735.
Brady, Hugh, 150; Feb. 27, 1733.
Burney, Thomas, 200; Feb. 14, 1737.
Brown, William, 100; May 17, 1754.
Bell, William, 200; May 9, 1763.
Brown, Benjamin, 150; March 11, 1765.*
Berryhill, Andrew, 150; May 6, 1765.*
Brown, William, 200; Oct. 4, 1765.
Barnett, John, Sr., 130; April 10, 1775.
Barnett, John, Jr., 180; April 10, 1775.
Beader, Peter, 200; April 17, 1775.
Burrows, John, 100; March 1, 1760.[1]
Chambers, Benjamin, 200; March 28, 1734.
Cavet, John, 100; March 21, 1737.
Cavet, Richard.
Childs, John, 200; March 2, 1737.
Chambers, Robert, 150; Feb. 15, 1737.
Calhoun, John, 400; Jan. 16, 1737, "Whereon improvements have been made eight years."
Curry, Robert, 200; Jan. 16, 1737.
Carr, James, 250; Jan. 13, 1737.
Caldwell, John, 150; Dec. 22, 1737.
Cochran, Andrew, 200; June 8, 1738.
Cunningham, John, Sr., 200; May 6, 1738.
Chambers, William, 200; May 6, 1738.
Crawford, James, 250; March 27, 1738.
Cooper, Thomas, 150; Jan. 9, 1743/4.
Cowden, Matthew, 300; Nov. 2, 1749.
Carson, William, 45; June 8, 1753.
Copeland, Noah, 50; July 12, 1751.
Cantzen, John Jacob, 200; June 25, 1763.
Caldwell, John, 300; Oct. 4, 1765.

[1] Date of occupancy.

Calhoun, William, 150; Oct. 30, 1765.
Calhoun, James, 300; Feb. 22, 1770.
Carver, John, 25; April 11, 1771.
Cunningham, Hugh, 160; July 2, 1772.
Chambers, John, 200; Aug. 10, 1767,* "above the Narrows."
Dickson, William, 250; March 22, 1733/4.
Dickey, Moses, 100; May 31, 1742.
Davy, Hugh (Phila.), 250; Oct. 1, 1751, "William Renick's land."
Duncan, Thomas, 200; March 6, 1754.
Deyarmond, Henry, 50; May 13, 1756.
Duncan, James, 200; Feb. 14, 1737.*
Edgell, Simon (Phila.), 300; March 27, 1738.
Edgell, Rebecca (widow of S.), 338; May 20, 1743.
Elder, Thomas, 250; Jan. 14, 1743/4.
Elder, John, 264; May 24, 1751.
Espy, James, 150; July 2, 1766.
Egle, Abraham, 150; April 23, 1773.
Elder, Rev. John, 200; Feb. 14, 1785.
Foresay, John, 200; March 28, 1734.
Foster, William, 200; Jan. 20, 1737.
Foster, John, 200; Jan. 20, 1737.
Ferguson, James, 300; Jan. 20, 1737.
Forster, Arthur, 250; May 6, 1738.
Foster, Thomas, 200; July 1, 1743.
Finley, John, 200; May 11, 1747.
Fisher, John, 268; Feb. 19, 1747.
Faulkner, Thomas, 400; March 18, 1748/9.
Fisher, Philip, 50; Aug. 4, 1753.
Forster, Frederick, 50; April 22, 1754.
Feegan, John, 50; June 9, 1772.
Fulton, Abraham, 100; Feb. 17, 1775.
Gardner, Henry, 500; March 4, 1733.
Graham, John, 200; Aug. 2, 1733.
Graham, James, 100; Jan. 23, 1737.
Gray, John, 250; March 25, 1738.
Galbraith, Samuel, 200; May 20, 1738.
Graham, Michael, 200; March 1, 1746.*
Gillaspy, Patrick, 150; March 1, 1754.*
Garber, John, 289; May 14, 1770.*
Gray, John, 300; 1758.*
Hoff, Richard, 250; March 16, 1733.
Harris, John, 300; Dec. 12, 1733.
Hoff, Joseph, 250; March 16, 1733, "adjoining Peter Allen's land."
Hannah, Andrew, 200; Feb. 25, 1737.
Hoff, Joseph, 195; March 16, 1733.
Heer, Abraham, 195; June 22, 1742.
Hannah, Andrew, 150; Nov. 9, 1750.
Harris, William, 50; March 14, 1754.
Harris, Thomas, Jr., 50; April 9, 1754.
Hunter, Samuel, Sr., 300; Dec. 8, 1763.
Henderson, John, 150; Aug. 14, 1766.
Hulings, Marcus, 50; Jan. 12, 1769, "adjoining Peter's Mountain and French Jacobs."
Heaslet, Robert, 200; March 4, 1775.
Hershey, John, 40; March 23, 1775.
Hilton, John, 90; April 10, 1775.
Johnston, James, 200; March 25, 1738.
Johnston, James, 400; March 25, 1737.
Job, Jacob, 300; March 19, 1742, "at the mouth of Swahatawro."
Johnston, George, 200; March 17, 1737.
Kirkpatrick, William, 200; April 17, 1759.
Kirkpatrick, Marg. (widow William), 200; Sept. 10, 1765.
Kerr, William, 258; Nov. 23, 1769.
Kreamer, John, 50; Jan. 6, 1772.
Liske, James, 200; Feb. 21, 1737.
Lipper, Andrew, 200; Jan. 27, 1737.
Lowry, John, 200; Feb. 7, 1737.
Lowry, John, 150; Aug. 28, 1734.
Montgomery, James, 100; May 3, 1736 (settled 5 years).
McGee, Patrick, 250; March 4, 1737.
McClure, Richard, 600; Jan. 30, 1737.
McKinney, John, 200; Feb. 5, 1737.
Mitchell, James, 250; Jan. 13, 1737.
McMullin, William, 250; Jan. 16, 1737 (8 years prior).
McMullin, Hugh, 250; Jan. 16, 1737.
McNart, Francis, 200; Jan. 20, 1737.
McDonnel, William, 300; Feb. 17, 1737.
Montgomery, Thomas, 250; Feb. 21, 1737.
Montgomery, Samuel, 100; Feb. 21, 1737.
Mayze, Thomas, 500; March 28, 1738.
Muckleroy, Henry, 260; March 31, 1738.
Martin, Joseph, 300; May 6, 1738.
Martin, James, 300; May 6, 1738.
Maybane, Alexander, 150; May 29, 1738.
McMullin, William, 175; March 1, 1737.*
McCormick, Hugh, 200; April 9, 1750.
McGhee, Thomas, 200; Aug. 12, 1752, "Indian Trader" on Susquehannah over the "Blue Hills."
Martin, Samuel, 130; March 30, 1753.
McKillip, Hugh, 100; April 11, 1753.
McEvers, John, 100; Nov. 2, 1753.
Morrow, James, 200; Aug. 28, 1765.
Maharg, Alexander, 127; Aug. 14, 1766.
McKnight, William, 250; Nov. 17, 1768.
Miller, John, 100; Oct. 31, 1770.
Meyer, Henry, 100; Feb. 27, 1773.
Means, John, Jr., 200; March 1, 1768.*
McKinnie, John, 200; May 20, 1774.
Mayes, Thomas, 100; March 6, 1775.
McCord, James, 100; March 17, 1775.
Mitchel, Thomas, 100; March 30, 1775.
Montgomery, David, 200; April, 10, 1775.
McConnell, Robert, 170; April 21, 1775.
Montgomery, Rev. Joseph, 150; March 1, 1750.*
Nickson, William, 200; Nov. 26, 1736.
Nott, William, 200; Jan. 16, 1737.
Neal, John, 200; June 8, 1738.
Neil, John, 208; March 1, 1757.*
Osborne, Alexander, 400; Jan. 25, 1737, "has improved seven years."
Parke, Arthur, 150; June 1, 1738.
Parke, Samuel, 300; Jan. 4, 1737.
Patterson, Robert, 200; Dec. 7, 1737.
Potts, Robert, 200; March 1, 1737.
Patterson, Francis, Patterson, Robert, Patterson, Ann, } 150; March 1, 1739.*
Paul, Nathaniel, 100; March 25, 1758.
Pemberton, Israel,[1] 500; Oct. 29, 1862.
Purviance, Samuel, 100; March 14, 1769.
Patterson, William, 150; Sept. 26, 1776.
Pitnar, Michael, 150; Nov. 8, 1774.
Patton, David, 300; Jan. 18, 1775.
Patterson, Ann, 75; March 1, 1739.*
Ray, Hugh, 100; Aug. 1, 1735.
Richey, William, 300; prior to August, 1732, "adjoining Mrs. Foster."
Renick, Robert, 250; March 27, 1738.
Renick, Thomas, 200; March 27, 1738.
Renick, William, 500; March 27, 1738.
Renick, Thomas, 400; March 27, 1738.
Roberts, Francis, 75; March 1, 1739.*
Renick, Henry, 50; June 11, 1751.
Regre, Jacob, 150; March 1, 1737.*
Robertson, James, 180; April 10, 1775.

[1] This warrant recites, that on the 23d day of April, 1730, there "was granted for surveying unto John Jagger, of Eaton, in the county of Bucks, in Great Britain, eldest son of John Jagger, deceased, the quantity of five hundred acres of Land within our said Province, which was granted by our late Father unto the said John Jagger the elder in Fee, by the name of John Jigger, by deed, dated the seventh of July, one thousand six hundred and eighty-seven, under the yearly Quit Rent of two English silver shillings per hundred acres, as by the same Warrant appears; And whereas the said John Jigger the elder dyed Intestate with respect to sd Five hundred acres of Land, and without having disposed thereof, leaving issue Five children, viz., the said John, his eldest son, an Heir; and Edward and Abraham, his sons; and Sarah and Mary, his Daughters; and the said Edward, Abraham, Sarah, and Mary, did by their deed poll of the 27th February, 1729, grant, release, and quit claim unto the said John Jagger, the younger, all their right and title to the said Five hundred acres; And whereas the said John Jagger, the younger, did afterwards by Deeds of Lease and Release, dated respectively the first and second day of April, 1750, grant, bargain, sell, and convey unto Israel Pemberton, the younger, of the City of Philadelphia merchant," etc.

Simpson, Thomas, 200; March 22, 1733/4.
Skillirn, William, 150; March 23, 1735.
Stuart, Archibald, 250; Nov. 17, 1737.
Simpson, Samuel, 150; Nov. 17, 1737.
Simpson, Thomas, 300; March 2, 1737.
Simpson, Nathaniel, 150; March 17, 1737.
Scott, Joseph, 200; Jan. 6, 1737.
Scott, Andrew, 300; Jan. 6, 1737.
Scott, William, 200; Jan. 6, 1737.
Stephen, Alex., 200; Nov. 15, 1737.
Scott, John, 200; June 8, 1738.
Sharpe, Edward, 300; May 6, 1738.
Skillirn, Wm., 300; April 4, 1738.
Shippen, Edward (Phila.), 300; March 25, 1738.
Steen, Andrew, 200; March 1, 1737.*
Shaw, Timothy, 200; March 1, 1737.*
Smith, Henry, 150; April 29, 1751.
Shiets, George, 100; March 2, 1752.
Swaney, Henry, 80; March 10, 1752.
Sturgeon, Thomas, 200; Nov. 10, 1752.
Stewart, Hugh, 300; Dec. 12, 1752.
Simpson, Samuel, 200; March 1, 1737.*
Sturgeon, Jeremy, 200; March 22, 1753.
Steven, Andrew, 450; May 24, 1753.
Shaw, Timothy, 100; June 1, 1753.
Smith, Robert, 200; March 1, 1737.*
Sterrat, Robert, 200; Feb. 4, 1755.
Swan, Hugh, 200; Aug. 25, 1767.
Smith, James, 100; March 1, 1754.*
Smith, Jacob, 200; Oct. 3, 1772.
Simpson, William, 30; Jan. 15, 1773.
Simpson, John, 100; Jan. 15, 1773.
Steel, John, 220; March 20, 1773.
Shop, Bernard, 150; Oct. 17, 1773.
Snyder, Phelty, 50; April 11, 1774.
Swan, Moses, 150; Nov. 8, 1774.
Stewart, Elijah, 180; March 29, 1775.
Smith, John, 100; April 10, 1775.
Shütz, Leonard, 100; April 17, 1775.
Taylor, Matthew, 250; Feb. 22, 1737.
Thorn, Joseph, 400; Jan. 20, 1737.
Taylor, Robert, 200; March 1, 1740.*
Teaffe, Michael, 60; April 21, 1759.
Woods, Michael, 200; April 6, 1737.
Wilson, Joseph, 200; May 7, 1737.
Wilson, John, 200; May 7, 1737.
Wilson, Alexander, 200; May 7, 1737.
Wilson, John, Sr., 250; July 23, 1753.
Walker, Andrew, 200; Nov. 30, 1753.
Wright, Robert, 50; May 1, 1754.
Wiley, Eliz. (widow of Ol.), 200; Aug. 16, 1762.
Wallace, James, 300; April 4, 1766.
Wilson, John (son of William), 300; Dec. 13, 1767.
Wilson, Joseph, 200; Dec. 13, 1767.
Wagner, Adam, 150; Aug. 30, 1768.
Wiggins, John, 150; Oct. 3, 1771.
Wiggins, Thomas, 50; May 17, 1774.
Whitley, Michael, Sr., 200; Dec. 1, 1774.
Wilson, Joseph A., 100; Feb. 8, 1775.
Wray, Hugh, 65; April 10, 1775.
Walker, James, 180; April 10, 1775.
White, Josias, 150; April 10, 1775.
Zimmerman, John, 125; July 6, 1772.

WARRANTEES OF LAND IN DERRY TOWNSHIP.

Allison, John, 200; April 15, 1734.
Aspie, George, 200; Aug. 23, 1738.
Aspy, George, 100; May 14, 1750.
Aspy, John, 100; Nov. 2, 1753.
Allen, David, 41; May 18, 1769.
Breadin, Robert, 100; Jan. 28, 1736.
Black, Patrick, 200; Feb. 23, 1737.
Blackburn, Alexander, 300; March 25, 1738.
Boyle, Hugh, 300; March 1, 1742.
Bertram, William, etc., 100; July 10, 1741.
Black, Samuel, 50; Oct. 20, 1743.
Bowman, Thomas, 100; May 25, 1744.
Braden, William, 50; Dec. 6, 1744.
Black, Samuel, 300; Jan. 10, 1744.
Black, David, 200; Feb. 5, 1744.
Black, Hugh, 200; Feb. 5, 1744.
Boyd, William, 100; Oct. 6, 1749.
Boyd, Robert, 100; Oct. 6, 1749.
Busboin, Andrew, 100; July 21, 1749.
Bowman, Thomas, 50; Oct. 19, 1750.
Boyd, Robert, 200; Jan. 16, 1752.
Baughman, Michael, 200, Sept. 24, 1751.
Becker, Casper, 50; March 25, 1751.
Brand, Martin, 50; April 9, 1752.
Blackburn, John, 150; Aug. 7, 1753.
Burkholder, Adam, 50; April 11, 1755.
Braden, Wm., 100; Sept. 3, 1772.
Clarke, Charles, 200, April 3, 1734.
Campbell, Alex., 200; Jan. 9, 1733.
Cunningham, James, 200; June 1, 1737.
Campbell, David, 200; March 3, 1737.
Carr, John, 250; March 8, 1737.
Campbell, James, 300; March 2, 1737.
Cowen, John, 100; June 15, 1738.
Clarke, Charles, 150; Dec. 31, 1742.
Caruthers, James, 100; March 9, 1742.
Comer, Robert, 200; March 27, 1742.
Chambers, Rowland, 150; Nov. 29, 1742, " to com. from 1737."
Corbet, Peter, 100; March 14, 1742.
Cooke, Thomas, 100; ——, 1737.*
Clarke, James, 200; July 28, 1743.
Candor, Joseph, 100; Sept. 13, 1743.
Chambers, Joseph, 100; Aug. 3, 1743.
Chambers, James, 150; Jan. 3, 1744.
Chambers, Robert, 200; Jan. 10, 1744.
Chambers, Henry, 200; Jan. 10, 1744.
Campbell, David, 200; March 1, 1739.*
Caruthers, John, 75; June 12, 1752.
Campbell, John, 100; May 13, 1752.
Caruthers, James, 100; March 29, 1750.
Caruthers, Robert, 150; May 2, 1751.
Cassel, Michael, 100; June 27, 1751.
Campbell, James, 20; Aug. 22, 1751.
Carmony, Joseph, 60; June 27, 1769.
Clem, Adam, 6; July 9, 1773.
Dyer, Roger, 400; Jan. 25, 1733.
Dokes, John, 300; Oct. 25, 1737.
Duncan, Andrew, 150; March 12, 1738.
Douglass, John, 100; Aug. 29, 1744.
Dallebaugh, Peter, 50; May 1, 1751.
Dellebaugh, Valentine, 200; Jan. 30, 1752.
Detwiler, Jacob, Jr., 132; Feb. 16, 1775.
Eckman, John, 125; Feb. 8, 1733.
Ellison [Allison], Patrick, 200; August. 1732.*
Ewing, Thomas, 400; Nov. 17, 1738.
Estdher, Gerrard, 100; Dec. 16, 1747.
Ekin, Mary, 50; June 15, 1748.
Ekin, Arthur, 50; June 15, 1748.
Eckleberner, Jacob, 50; Oct. 23, 1753.
Eakin, Thomas, 100; Nov. 30, 1753.
Eteling, Gotlieb David, 40; Feb. 26, 1754.
Eberth, John Nicholas, 100; July 31, 1755.
Ellenberger, John, 10; March 26, 1772.
Foy, Henry, 200; Jan. 26, 1733.
Forster, John, 100; Feb. 25, 1741/2.
Forster, David, 100; Feb. 25, 1741/2.
Foster, David, 200; Oct. 25, 1744.
Foster, James, 200; Jan. 3, 1744.
Forster, Robert, 75; Feb. 15, 1749.
Fox, Henry, 50; June 4, 1752.
Fisher, Hans Adam, 50; Oct. 7, 1752.
Fishborn, Philip, 50; Oct. 24, 1754.
Fornee, Joseph, 15; May 20, 1772.
Galbraith, James, 150; Aug. 9, 1732.*
Graham, Sarah (widow of John), 250; March 11, 1737.
Gingrey, Hans, 50; June 14, 1750.
Grug, Valentine, 100; Jan. 30, 1752.
Grose, Michael, 100; July 7, 1747.*
Glass, George, 50; July 19, 1753.

Godlip, George, 25; June 20, 1754.
Galloway. Joseph (Md.), 25; April 4, 1771.
Graybill, John, 50; Nov. 5, 1767.*
Garber, Michael, 50; April 6, 1775.
Hall, Hugh, 50; Aug. 4, 1741.
Henry, John, 900; March 19, 1734.
Haig, John, 150; March 29, 1735.
Hayes, David, 200; Feb. 8, 1733.
Hall, William, 200; Oct. 25, 1737.
Hunter, Andrew, 150; Nov. 9, 1737.
Hayes, Patrick, 300; Jan. 10, 1737.
Hayes, Hugh, 200; March 14, 1737, "on the Barrens."
Hayes, David, 200; March 14, 1737.
Hall, Hugh, 150; March 12, 1740.
Hay, William, 200; March 1, 1737.*
Hayes, James, 200; July 15, 1743.
Hall, James, 200; Jan. 17, 1743/4.
Hersey, Andrew, Jr., 300; Oct. 28, 1746.
Hypsher, Ulrich, 50; Oct. 26, 1750.
Harris, Thomas, 50; April 24, 1752.
Hall, Thomas, 100; Nov. 28, 1753.
Hess, Martin, 25; Feb. 1, 1754.
Hayes, Hugh, 50; Feb. 8, 1754.
Henry, George, 100; April 20, 1754.
Hess, Matthias, 20; Oct. 2, 1756.
Houser, Martin, 50; Dec. 27, 1756.
Hamaker, Adam, 100; Aug. 19, 1766.
Hays, Robert, 10; Feb. 15, 1768.
Haydock, Robert (Phila.), 200; March 28, 1775.
Hatton, John, 2; Feb. 15, 1776, "adjoining Port Royal land."
Huntzberger, Jacob, 50; May 22, 1776.
Hay, William, 100; Sept. 8, 1784.
Ireland, James, 200; July 5, 1745.
Johnson, Thomas, 400; March 3, 1737.
Johnston, David, 100; March 1, 1737.*
Killinger, Jacob, 100; Oct. 24, 1749.
Klein, Michael, 200; July 18, 1751.
Klein, George, 100; Sept. 12, 1751.
Klein, Henry, 100; April 9, 1752.
Klonegar, Valentine, 50; Nov. 8, 1752.
Killinger, Jacob, 200; Nov. 8, 1753.
Kennedy, John, 70; Nov. 14, 1766.
Keefer, John, 15; July 28, 1773.
Lard, Jane (widow of John), 200; Feb. 14, 1737.
Ligett, Michael, 200; June 21, 1737.
Lowe, Daniel, 50; Aug. 15, 1744.
Logan, Thomas, 200; Nov. 20, 1744.
Lard, John, 200; July 5, 1745.
Lemon, John, 150; March 14, 1750.
Lorang, Henry, 100; March 21, 1750.
Laird, Matthew, 200; Sept. 4, 1765.
Miley, George, 300; March 8, 1734.
Mayben, John, 400; May 25, 1737, "three years settled."
Martin, Henry, 200; May 26, 1737.
McNair, David, 200; Sept. 6, 1737, "four years settled."
Moyer, Henry, 200; Jan. 9, 1737.
Morrison, William, 200; March 14, 1737.
McQueene, John, 250; March 18, 1737.
McGrew, William, 200; Jan. 20, 1737.
McGrew, Finley, 300; Jan. 20, 1737.
Montgomery, John, 150; Feb. 7, 1737, "on Mill Creek."
Miller, James, 300; April 8, 1738.
McLallin, John, 100; May 26, 1741.
McCallister, James, 50; Jan. 7, 1741/2.
Maybin, John, 200; Feb. 22, 1741/2.
Murdock, Robert, 100; March 30, 1742.
Moore, Andrew, 200; Nov. 17, 1742.
Morrison, Andrew, 200; Feb. 15, 1742.
McKee, James, 200; Aug. 1, 1743.
Murray, James, 200; July 8, 1743.
McBride, Francis, 50; Nov. 9, 1744.
Moorhead, Thomas, 50; Feb. 20, 1744.
McAlevy, Miles, 50; March 16, 1744.
McQuin, John, 100; Oct. 24, 1745.
McCullen, Robert, 150; March 1, 1744.
McCullen, Sarah, 150; March 1, 1744.
Mitchell, David, 200; June 14, 1750.
Miller, Jacob, 50; June 19, 1750.
McKee, James, 50; March 28, 1751.
Murdock, Robert, 50; April 18, 1751.
McCalister, John, 150; April 19, 1751.
Morrison, Joseph, 25; April 17, 1752.
McCoghonoer, Philip, 150; June 25, 1752.
McCosh, John, 100; Jan. 16, 1752.
McCleaver, Miles, 50; Jan. 3, 1752.
Magord, David, 100; Jan. 3, 1752.
Moore, John, 150; Oct. 20, 1752.
Moore, Andrew, 150; Oct. 20, 1752.
McCulloch, John, 20; Nov. 11, 1752.
McCleary, Robert, 150; March 30, 1753.
Miller, George, 50; Feb. 1, 1754.
Mucklehenny, Alexander, 300; May 21, 1754.
McCord, John, 50; Sept. 5, 1754.
McKee, Robert, 50; May 24, 1757.
McKee, James.
McLalland, Robert, 250; Nov. 25, 1734, "near the mouth of Swahatawro."
McCunechy, John, 200; April 12 1734.
Maben, William, 250; June 15, 1734.
Morrell, Dietrich, 70; April 30, 1765.
McQueen, John, 150; Nov. 23, 1765.
Meyer, John, 150; Nov. 18, 1771.
Neely, Charles, 30; April 12, 1750.
Newcomer, John, 100; Feb. 15, 1754.
Nofzuger, Jacob, 150; Feb. 13, 1755.
Neu, John Adam, 100; Feb. 10, 1757.
Over, John, 101; Dec. 17, 1745.
O'Neal, John, 100; July 5, 1750.
Over, Christian, 79; March 28, 1786.
Potts, James, 200; Sept. 8, 1737, "about eighteen months settled."
Parke, Samuel, 250; March 13, 1737.
Poer, Alexander, 200; March 25, 1738.
Peter, Henry, 150; Jan. 16, 1752.
Potts, Moses, 200; March 28, 1751.
Pinogel, John, 150; Oct. 26, 1753.
Peters, Richard (in trust), 200; March 17, 1755.
Perdlar, Christian, 50; March 1, 1747.*
Plouch, Jacob, 60; May 6, 1772.
Paine, William, 100; July 14, 1784.
Queen, Edward, 90; April 18, 1770.
Reynolds, John, 400; May 17, 1735.
Roddy, Alexander, 200; Aug. 3, 1737.
Robinson, William, 100; May 2, 1738.
Rutherford, Thomas, 150; March 1, 1737.*
Ree [Ray], John, 150; June 18, 1741.
Ree [Ray], James, 100; Oct. 11, 1743.
Reynolds, Francis, 150; Aug. 21, 1742.
Ree, William, 150; May 24, 1744.
Russel, James, 200; March 1, 1737.*
Reiff, Jacob, 200; Sept. 22, 1746.
Riegar, Jacob, 100; July 7, 1747.
Robinson, Richard, 100; March 1, 1740.*
Rowan, John, 100; May 21, 1748.
Rutherford, Thomas, 150; March 1, 1746.*
Rowan, John, 100; March 1, 1744.*
Robinson, Andrew, 58; April 5, 1750.
Rowan, Andrew, 100; May 16, 1751.
Ramsey, David, 150; Oct. 4, 1755.
Russell, James, Jr., 80; April 6, 1770.
Raiguel, Abraham, Sr., 50; June 12, 1770.
Ricker, Jacob, 100; Nov. 21, 1774.
Sharp, Thomas, 200; Aug. 22, 1734.
Smith, John, 200; Nov. 16, 1736.
S[a]yers, William, 300; March 13, 1737.
Smith, William, 300; Oct. 16, 1738.
Segrist, John, 100; May 18, 1742.
Smith, Samuel, 200; March 1, 1737.*
Sloan, Jane (widow of John), 150; Oct. 7, 1743.
Shaw, James, 150; March 1, 1737.*
Sawyer, William, 250; May 25, 1749.
Shupe, Christopher, 100; Oct. 26, 1750.
Shank, Michael, 30; March 10, 1750.
Sample, James, 50; Nov. 12, 1750.
Singher, Simon, 100; Dec. 13, 1750.

Stevick, Jacob, 50; May 23, 1751.
Snevely, George, 50; Oct. 4, 1751.
Smith, John, 100; April 2, 1752.
Sample, James, 200; April 30, 1752.
Shutter, John, 50; March 30, 1753.
Strain, John, 100; Sept. 18, 1753.
Spietel, Macks, 50; Feb. 1, 1754.
Schneider, Christian, 100; May 24, 1754.
Seller, Frederick, 36; Oct. 16, 1765.
Shaffner, Jacob, 250; May 25, 1774.
Sinclair, Samuel, 400; July 14, 1784.
Stroupe, Andrew, 150; March 2, 1785.
Simpson, Joseph, 250; March 21, 1785.
Taylor, David, 250; March 13, 1737.
Todd, James, 200; July 13, 1742.
Todd, John, 200; Nov. 29, 1742.
Thomson, John, 200; Feb. 20, 1744.
Tenninger, Leonard, 200; Feb. 28, 1750.
Tinninger, Adam, 250; April 18, 1755.
Vanlear, Christopher, 250; June 8, 1749.
Vanbebber, Peter, 100; Feb. 25, 1733.
White, Moses, 200; June 15, 1734.
Wallace, Robert, 240; Feb. 7, 1738.
Wilson, Moses, 100; Feb. 20, 1740.
Wilson, Thomas, 150; Feb. 20, 1740.
Wilson, David, 200; settled before August, 1732.
Walker, James, 250; settled in 1732.
Wilson, William, 400; settled prior to August, 1732.
Walker, Henry, 200; settled prior to 1733.
White, Andrew, 200; March 2, 1737.
White, William, 100; March 30, 1743.
Walker, David, 50; Nov. 27, 1747.
Wilson, James, 150; March 1, 1737.*
Weaver, Jacob, 250; May 23, 1749.
Wiley, James, 150; Sept. 22, 1748.
Wallis, Alexander, 100; March 1, 1749.
Walker, John, 100; March 1, 1744.*
Walker, John, 50; Jan. 22, 1749.
Walker, Henry, 400; Dec. 15, 1749.
Wilson, Moses, 100; April 12, 1750.
Wilson, Alexander, 30; Sept. 21, 1750.
Walker, Jonas, 40; July 25, 1751.
Wagenar, Adam, 25; Dec. 5, 1757.
Weirick, Anthony, 50; June 25, 1752.
Weirick, Valentine, 50; June 25, 1752.
Wishong, Conrad, 50; Dec. 21, 1753.
Zenger, John, 100; April 23, 1740.

WARRANTEES OF LAND IN HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

Alexander, Ezechias, 250; Dec. 23, 1737.
Alexander, John, 200; March 25, 1738.
Alexander, John, 100; March 25, 1738.
Andrews, John, 150; Aug. 22, 1744.
Andrews, John, 100; Jan. 2, 1747/8.
Angeny, Dewalt, 50; Feb. 14, 1750.
Ainsworth, John, 100; Nov. 19, 1766.
Baker, Robert, 200; Aug. 4, 1737.
Bertram, William, 350; Aug. 9, 1737.
Blane, Alexander, 200; Dec. 5, 1737.
Brandon, John, 250; Dec. 23, 1737.
Brandon, John, Jr., 250; Dec. 23, 1737.
Barnard, William, 200; Jan. 10, 1737.
Baird, William, 200; Jan. 10, 1737.
Bell, Walter, 240; March 16, 1737.
Barnett, Robert, 200; June 9, 1738.
Brown, James, 300; Oct. 6, 1738, "near the Blue Mountains."
Brown, Charles, 100; Sept. 30, 1740.
Bingyman, John, 100; Feb. 6, 1741/2.
Bell, Thomas, 150; Nov. 10, 1743.
Barnard, William, 150; Jan. 26, 1743/4, "on Manada Creek."
Baschair, Barnard, 100; Oct. 25, 1749.
Brown, William, 50; July 19, 1750.
Brown, Patrick, 50; June 20, 1750.
Brandon, William, 30; May 30, 1751.
Brunner, John, 100; May 5, 1752.
Baird, James, 200; Oct. 31, 1752.
Branstetter, Jacob, 50; Feb. 7, 1753.
Berryhill, Joseph, 50; Nov. 21, 1753, "over the Blue Hills."
Becker, John, 100; Oct. 18, 1764.
Brown, William, 200; May 21, 1766.
Barnett, Martha, 200; June 7, 1770.
Barnett, John, Jr., 50; April 13, 1773.
Baker, Michael (of Marg.), 100; Sept. 8, 1773.
Baker, John, 100; Sept. 9, 1773.
Bull, Henry, 300; Dec. 14, 1773, of Cumberland County.
Bull, William, 300; Dec. 14, 1773, of Philadelphia.
Clarke, William, 250; Jan. 9, 1736.
Cummings, Joseph, 250; May 7, 1737.
Curry, William, 200; Jan. 16, 1737.
Campbell, William, 300; May 16, 1738.
Cunningham, William, 200; April 26, 1738.
Crawford, John, 400; Aug. 22, 1738.
Cooper, John, 200; June 14, 1738.
Carruth, Walter, 100; May 31, 1742.
Clarke, Baptist, 100; Sept. 7, 1743.
Cunningham, John, 200; Oct. 20, 1743.
Cunningham, William, 150; Dec. 6, 1743.
Carruth, Adam, 100; Dec. 30, 1743.
Crawford, John, 100; Dec. 30, 1743.
Curry, Robert, 213; Sept. 25, 1745.
Cahoons, George, 150; May 16, 1748.
Clarke, Benjamin, 200; Dec. 4, 1751.
Crawford, John, 200; June 5, 1753.
Clark, John, 100; May 22, 1759.
Clark, Benjamin, 50; Nov. 15, 1758.
Countz, George, 100; Aug. 24, 1765.
Clark, William, 300; July 21, 1766.
Crain, George, 150; Nov. 19, 1766.
Cooper, William, 111; May 30, 1767.
Cuthbertson, Rev. John,[1] 100; Jan. 6, 1770.
Dunlop, William, 250; June 25, 1734.
Darn, James, 250; Jan. 18, 1737.
Dixon, John, 400; July 26, 1738.
Douglass, John, 200; Aug. 29, 1744.
Deeven, Frederick, 50; June 21, 1751.
Dallebaugh, Jacob, 100; Jan. 17, 1754.
Erwin, William, 200; Dec. 12, 1737.
Emmet, George, 100; April 4, 1740.
Ennis, Brice, 250; May 5, 1749.
Eckar, Peter, Sr., 50; May 22, 1751, "over the Blue Hills."
Eckman, John, 73; March 1, 1737.*
Endsworth, Samuel, 188; Jan. 10, 1767.
Eagan, James, 300; Dec. 2, 1774.
Forster, John, 200; Nov. 12, 1742.
Ferguson, David, 100; July 24, 1750.
Flower, Samuel, 150; April 10, 1752.
Frome, Ulrich, 20; Aug. 27, 1755.
Finney, James, 200; March 1, 1759.*
Finney, Thomas, 150; March 1, 1760.*
Foulke, Amos, 100; April 11, 1775.
Graham, John, 200; Dec. 23, 1737.
Gregory, Walter, 150; Dec. 23, 1737.
Gallt, Matthew, 150; Jan. 20, 1737.
Gilliland, John, 250; Feb. 14, 1737.
Greer, Robert, 150; Feb. 14, 1737.
Guthry, John, 250; Oct. 29, 1743.
Graham, James, 200; Oct. 15, 1740*
Gilliland, Hugh, 200; March 1, 1740.*
Gilliland, Robert, 50; April 9, 1751.
Glenn, John, 40; June 5, 1755.
Green, Timothy, 254; July 8, 1761.
Gilkinson, John, 250; Feb. 3, 1768.
Greenlie, James, 200; March 1, 1738.*
Glen, Hugh, 150; March 1, 1768.*
Garrigues, Samuel, Jr. (Phila.), 250; March 28, 1775.
Gunckle, Philip, 300; July 1, 1784.
Hume, Robert, 250; "before August, 1732."*
Hustin, Albert, 200; Oct. 29, 1737.
Humes, Andrew, 300; Jan. 25, 1737.

[1] In Hanover township in the said county opposite the Indian Path Gap between the second and third mountains on both sides of Stony Creek, including a large spring now called Hungry Spring, with a swamp below it.

Harris, James, 300; Feb. 10, 1737.
Harris, Robert.
Harbeson, William, 250; April 8, 1738.
Hall, Josias, 200; May 11, 1738.
Hough, Leonard, 150; Aug. 26, 1738.
Hoffe, William, 200; Oct. 25, 1738.
Hough, Joseph, 174; Aug. 26, 1738.*
Hough, Leonard, 150; Sept. 19, 1741.
Hume, Robert, 80; Aug. 18, 1742.
Hume, William, 160; Jan. 25, 1737.*
Huggins, James, 100; March 1, 1737.*
Harvey, Martha, 100; March 1, 1737.*
Hill, John, 100; March 1, 1737.*
Hume, John, 200; March 1, 1737.*
Hutchinson, John, 200; March 1, 1738.*
Hutchinson, Joseph, 100; March 1, 1738.*
Heenigher, Melchior, 120; Oct. 28, 1746.
Hummil, Isaac, 100; April 29, 1749.
Hutzman, John, 50; March 26, 1752.
Homagher, Adam, 100; May 14, 1752.
Hume, Thomas, 50; May 24, 1753.
Henry, John, 25; Nov. 8, 1753.
Hennig, Christopher, 50; June 10, 1754.
Hesse, Michael, 200; June 20, 1754.
Hauer, Bernard, 10; Nov. 21, 1754.
Hutchinson, Joseph, 150; Oct. 30, 1765.
Hess, Martin, 200; Nov. 21, 1767.
Hutchinson, John, 200; Oct. 28, 1774.
Hume, Thomas, 200; April 6, 1775.
Innis, Brice, 140; March 1, 1757.*
Johnston, John, 200; Nov. 26, 1736.
Jones, John, 300; March 7, 1737.
Johnson, Gawin, 25; Dec. 3, 1753.
Johnston, James, 50; Aug. 17, 1773.
Klein, William, 180; April 4, 1769.
Kidd, Alexander, 100; Jan. 2, 1770.
Kaufman, Christian, 70; Feb. 27, 1770
Karr, Andrew, 150; April 16, 1774.
Kreiser, Casper, 154; Jan. 5, 1785.
Leykan, Peter, 100; Nov. 26, 1737.
Lycan, Andrew, 250; April 4, 1737.
Lowmiller, Henry, 50; April 30, 1765.
Leidich, John, 100; Nov. 14, 1774.
McKown, John, 400; Jan. 9, 1736 (2½ years settled).
McIntyer, John, 200; Feb. 26, 1736.
McNealy, Andrew, 200; Aug. 17, 1737 (18 months settled).
McNealy, Michael, 250; Dec. 5, 1737.
Making, John, 200; Dec. 5, 1737 (3 years).
McKnight, James, 100; March 14, 1737.
Murphy, James, 300; March 21, 1737.
Murray, John, 300; Jan. 10, 1737.
McCurry, John, 200; Jan. 10, 1737.
Means, John, 200; Jan. 12, 1737, "improved before August, 1732."
McHortér, Hugh, 200; Jan. 25, 1737.
McNearly, John, 500; Feb. 6, 1737.
Morgan, Wm., 300; Oct. 10, 1738.
McCullock, Alex., 200; Dec. 20, 1742.
McCurry, John, 20; Jan. 15, 1742.
McClure, John, 200; March 10, 1742/3.
Murray, James, 200; Jan. 28, 1743.
Murray, Robert, 200; Aug. 3, 1737.
McFarland, Walter, 200; March 1, 1737.*
McClure, Charles, 100; Feb. 22, 1744.
Maybin, Wm., 150; Feb. 26, 1744.
Murray, John, 25; March 1, 1744.
McKown, John, 200; March 6, 1745.
Mark, Kilian, 100; Sept. 21, 1749.
McMacken, Andrew, 40; April 11, 1750.
Moyer, John, 100; April 11, 1750.
McAmy, William, 100; April 25, 1750.
McClenighan, Wm., 150; Oct. 25, 1750.
McClure, Charles, 100; Nov. 19, 1750.
McCormick, Thomas, 100; June 7, 1749.
McCormick, Eliz., 100; June 7, 1749.
McClure, Francis, 100; Feb. 26, 1753.
McNett, Joseph, 50; Feb. 8, 1754.
McCreight, Anthony, 100; Feb. 25, 1754.
McMullan, Thomas; March 22, 1754.
McClenachan, James, 200; Oct. 29, 1765.
Miller, Anna Mary (widow of Leonard), 100; March 7, 1766.
Martain, Alex., 150; Aug. 13, 1767.
McClure, Thomas, 65; Aug. 10, 1772.
McRoberts, William, 50; May 26, 1773.
Miller, John, 150; Oct. 20, 1773.
McClure, William, 30; May 13, 1774.
Miley, Martin, 24; June 2, 1774.
Meily, Henry, 20; Nov. 2, 1774.
McCormick, John, 130; March 29, 1775.
McNair, Thomas, 165; March 1, 1760.*
Meyer, Henry, 200; March 12, 1785.
Nealy, Henry, 300; Jan. 11, 1734.
Nox, John, 300; Dec. 1, 1737.
Prees, Thomas, 250; Sept. 12, 1737.
Patrick, Robert, 200; Nov. 14, 1737.
Plantz, Matthias, 100; Nov. 4, 1751.
Patz, Peter, 100; Nov. 5, 1771.
Parks, Eliza (wife of Joseph), 200; Nov. 19, 1772.
Power, William, 300; July 14, 1774.
Petticrew, John, 200; Nov. 23, 1784.
Petticrew, James, 200; Nov. 23, 1784.
Reynolds, Joseph, 100; Feb. 25, 1733.
Ripeth, James, Jr., 200; July 28, 1737.
Ripeth, John, 300; Dec. 1, 1737.
Ripeth, Joseph, 200; Dec. 1, 1737.
Ripeth, James, Sr., 400; Dec. 1, 1737.
Reid, Adam, 200; March 1, 1739.*
Robinson, Samuel, 200; Aug. 8, 1743.
Rogers, Seth, 150; Oct. 5, 1743.
Rogers, Joseph, Oct. 5, 1743.
Rogers, George, Oct. 5, 1743.
Rogers, William, 200; March 1, 1739.*
Riddle, Tristram, 200; May 9, 1747.
Reddell, Sarah, 250; April 23, 1747.
Riddall, Tristram, 200; May 9, 1747.
Robinson, William, 50; March 1, 1744.*
Reis, Nicholas, 100; Dec. 10, 1751.
Reis, Daniel, 100; Dec. 10, 1751.
Rice, Daniel, 100; Nov. 23, 1751.
Robinson, Thomas, 100; May 27, 1752.
Robinson, Samuel, 60; Oct. 5, 1752.
Reynolds, George, 50; April 25, 1759.
Rosinberger, Erasmus, 120; Dec. 26, 1761.
Rude, Peter, 100; Aug. 9, 1765.
Rogers, James, 150; Nov. 19, 1766.
Ribbeth, James, 200; March 1, 1759.*
Robinson, Thomas, 60; Nov. 14, 1767.
Robinson, Philip, 100; Nov. 14, 1767.
Reyer, John, 200; March 30, 1772.
Reychert, Jacob, 150; April 23, 1773.
Richards, Aquila, 75; Feb. 17, 1775.
Richards, Samuel, 20; Feb. 17, 1775.
Reighart, Jacob, 30; July 5, 1784.
Sterratt, Samuel, 250; Feb. 22, 1737.
Stewart, Lazarus, 300; "settled in 1731."
Sharpe, John, 100; Aug. 30, 1739.
Sharpe, Thomas, 100; Aug. 30, 1739.
Stewart, James, 150; Dec. 2, 1738.
Shirley, Thomas, 100; March 2, 1743.
Sankey, Richard, 150; July 2, 1743, "from time of settlement."
Stewart, Peter, 100; Sept. 17, 1743.
Sissiny, Stephen, 150; Oct. 17, 1743.
Stewart, Lazarus, 200; Oct. 20, 1743.
Swan, Alexander, 150; March 1, 1737.*
Sypert, Francis, 100; Jan. 26, 1743/4.
Steward, John, 150; May 26, 1744.
Steward, James, 100; May 26, 1744.
Sterrat, Samuel, 200; Feb. 26, 1745.
Sterrett, James, 300; Nov. 23, 1747.
Sloan, James, 200; March 1, 1740.*
Sloan, John, 100; Oct. 5, 1748.
Sloan, Samuel, 100; Nov. 26, 1748.
Strain, John, 100; Oct. 25, 1749.
Strain, Thomas, 50; May 25, 1751.
Siese, Christopher, 50; May 25, 1751.

Snowdy, Matthew, 100; May 25, 1751.
Stoltts, Wendel, 100; Dec. 10, 1751.
Stultz, Jacob, 50; May 21, 1752.
Sebel, John, 50; April 30, 1752.
Smith, George, 100; Nov. 16, 1752.
Sieg, Paul, 100; Dec. 8, 1752.
Steward, Samuel, 100; May 17, 1754.
Stuart, William, 200; March 1, 1758.*
Stuart, Frances, 100; March 1, 1758.*
Sturgeon, Thomas, 150; Nov. 7, 1766.
Steigleman, Jacob, 50; June 8, 1774.
Smiley, John, 200; June 23, 1768.*
Stoner, John, 110; Dec. 6, 1774.
Stewart, John, 180; March 4, 1775.
Sherrick, Casper, 150; July 27, 1784.
Strain, Elizabeth (widow of David), 87; Nov. 23, 1785.
Thornton, Matthew, 200; March 14, 1737.
Trotter, James, 200; Oct. 12, 1738.
Tibbins, John, April 1, 1742.
Tees, John, 200; March 1, 1738.*
Thompson, Alexander, 100; Nov. 26, 1748.
Todd, James, 100; Aug. 10, 1752.
Taylor, John, 50; March 30, 1753.
Taylor, Matthew, 100; March 30, 1753.
Thompson, John, 150; March 1, 1757.*
Trusdel, William, 150; March 1, 1746.*
Tittle, George, 210; March 1, 1756.*
Todd, John, 100; April 4, 1780.
Utzman, John, 150; April 10, 1752.
Woods, William, 300; May 16, 1738.
White, John, 250; June 3, 1738.
Williams, John, 300; Sept. 14, 1738.
Wolfe, Philip, 200; Sept. 27, 1738.
Wright, James, 300; Dec. 5, 1737.
Wilson, David, 200; Dec. 6, 1744.
White, Josiah, 300; Dec. 22, 1744.
Weaver, Henry, 178; March 1, 1732.*
Wilson, William, 350; Aug. 29, 1737.
Williams, Isaac, 100; Aug. 2, 1750.
Walmer, Peter, 100; Aug. 14, 1751.
Woods, Andrew, 150; June 18, 1752.
Wolf, Peter, 125; June 10, 1752.
Wilson, James, 100; July 27, 1752.
Waganaar, Adam, 50; June 22, 1754.
Woods, Jane (widow of William), 150; Aug. 15, 1765.
Woods, William (son of William), 150; Aug. 15, 1765.
Woods, John, 150; March 1, 1756.*
Wilson, James, 200; prior to 1758.
Watson, William, 140; Oct. 22, 1766.
Wilson, Joseph, 250; Oct. 30, 1766.
Wolf, Peter, 200; June 2, 1768.
Wallace, Benjamin, 600; Nov. 30, 1767.
Ward, George, 150; Nov. 8, 1774.
Walmer, George, 50; Nov. 24, 1774.
Walker, Thomas, 150; March 14, 1775.
Young, William, 250; Sept. 12, 1737.
Young, Robert, 200; Nov. 27, 1740.
Young, John, 200; Nov. 27, 1740.
Young, William, 160; March 1, 1749.*
Young, James, 300; Aug. 27, 1765.
Zug, Hans, 100; Feb. 21, 1754.

WARRANTEES OF LAND IN LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.

Adams, Martin, 200; May 25, 1737.
Boyd, Joseph, 100; Nov. 22, 1771.
Bowman, John, 25; Nov. 11, 1772.
Bernard, Peter, 50; March 31, 1774.
Clendenin, John, 80; May 11, 1770.
Campbell, John, 40; Nov. 21, 1771.
Clark, Walter, 200; March 23, 1774.
Donaldson, James, 30; Sept. 6, 1773.
Eversole, Abraham, 25; April 27, 1775.
Gibson, Daniel, 150; May 10, 1738.
Groves, Jacob, 71; May 31, 1776.
Holladay, Sarah (wife of John), 50; Aug. 19, 1752.
Irwin, John, 100; July 31, 1745.
Ketring, Valentine, 250; July 1, 1786.
McCallen, Robert, 70; Jan. 7, 1771.
McClintock, Alex., 75; Jan. 2, 1773.
Miller, Abraham, 100; April 8, 1773.
Nafeziger, Joseph, 12; March 24, 1774.
Orth, Adam, 100; July 1, 1784.
Patterson, James, 20; Aug. 19, 1746.
Rushton, Job, 50; Aug. 9, 1745.
Reynolds, George, 20; April 14, 1759, in trust for the use of the Lutheran congregation in Lebanon township.
Ruther, Conrad, came in 1728 with sons Conrad, Peter, and Joseph, all of full age; took up 600 acres in Leacock, the former by will, April 19, 1734.
Raiguell, Abraham, 50; Jan. 30, 1775.
Wells, David, 50; Nov. 4, 1747.

WARRANTEES OF LAND IN UPPER PAXTANG TOWNSHIP.

Armstrong, Robert, 150; June 30, 1772.
Bickel, Jacob, 100; June 23, 1773.
Brandt, Simon, 50; Aug. 31, 1773.
Brunson, Barefoot, 100; Sept. 30, 1773.
Becker, Philip, 150; Oct. 26, 1773, "on Armstrong's Creek."
Black, Daniel, 200; Dec. 15, 1773, "on the northwest side and on both sides of the Little Gap Run, near Berry's Mountain, about five miles from Susquehanna River."
Bartram, George (of Philadelphia), 300; March 15, 1774.
Bull, Anninus (of Philadelphia), 300; March 28, 1774.
Bull, Ezekiel (of Philadelphia), 300; March 28, 1774.
Bull, Henry (Bucks Co.), 300; March 28, 1774.
Bull, William (Philadelphia), 300; March 28, 1774.
Black, John, 150; May 10, 1773, "at the foot of Peter's Mountain."
Brandon, James, 30; April 22, 1774.
Bartleson, Henry (Philadelphia), 300: April 22, 1774.
Bell, John, Sr. and Jr., 200; May 13, 1774
Bell, William, 300; May 19, 1774.
Buchanan, James, 200; Jan. 26, 1775.
Brown, John, 200; March 12, 1776.
Buck, Elijah, 30; March 14, 1776.
Buffington, Benjamin, 140; Feb. 7, 1785.
Buffington, George, 100; Feb. 7, 1785.
Black, John, 60; July 29, 1785.
Clark, Edward, 20; Dec. 14, 1772.
Corbett, Peter, 50; June 2, 1773, "in Hunter's Narrows."
Carmony, Joseph, 100; Sept. 15, 1773.
Clark, Joseph, 50; Jan. 31, 1774.
Craimer, John, 45; Jan. 27, 1774.
Crombach, Godfrey (Philadelphia), 300; April 23, 1774.
Clark, William, 25; Dec. 29, 1774.
Cochran, Samuel, 260; May 23, 1768.*
Duncan, Margaret, 200; Oct, 29, 1772, "in the south side of Wiconisko Hill."
Deibler, Michael, 125; Jan. 18, 1773.
Deibler, Albrecht, 100; March 8, 1773, "in Wiconisco Valley."
Deibler, Michael, 300; March 8, 1773.
Deittrick, Michael, 150; April 28, 1773, "on the Dry Run in Lycan's Valley."
Diddle, Thomas, 275; July 6, 1774.
Duddell, James A., 100; Nov. 24, 1774.
Dill, Robert, 150; April 3, 1775.
Duggan, Thomas, 100; April 15, 1775.
Duncan, John, 300; Oct. 8, 1784.
Deibler, Matthias, Jr., 300; Oct. 8, 1784.
Enters, Philip, 100; March 27, 1770.
Enderlein, Rev. Michael, 250; Oct. 16, 1773.
Eaker, Peter, 300; Oct. 26, 1773.
Ferree, Joel, 100; Feb. 16, 1773.
Flori, David, 200; Nov. 10, 1773.
Foulks, William, 115; March 24, 1774.
Foster, Thomas, 20; June 28, 1774.
Ferree, Isaac, 150; July 26, 1774.
Frick, Jacob, 100; Aug. 17, 1774.
Frick, John, 100; Aug. 17, 1774.
Forster, Andrew, 200; Nov. 10, 1774.
Forster, William, 110; Feb. 20, 1775.
Forster, Stephen, 115; Feb. 20, 1775.
Forster, James, 105; Feb. 20, 1775.
Forster, Eliz., 100; March 14, 1775.
Grosher, Jacob, 150; Feb. 13, 1755.

Gilmore, Moses, 150; Nov. 27, 1772.
Grosskopf, Michael, 125; March 1, 1771.*
Galbraith, James, 100; Oct. 5, 1773.
Gray, Samuel, 300; Nov. 23, 1773.
Gilmore, John, 50; Jan. 31, 1774.
Gray, William, 200; April 16, 1774.
Garrigues, William (Philadelphia), 300; June 23, 1774.
Gartner, George Adam, 200; Sept. 7, 1774.
Gissler, Francis, 150; Oct. 17, 1774.
Galbraith, Bartram, 300; Dec. 2, 1774.
Garber, Jacob, 200; May 6, 1775.
Gunckle, Michael, 400; July 1, 1784.
Hoffman, Peter, 50; Oct. 11, 1751.
Hoffman, John (Berks), 30; March 26, 1773.
Herman, David, 25; July 28, 1772.
Hook, John (Philadelphia), 300; Nov. 23, 1773.
Heller, Joseph, 250; Jan. 28, 1774.
Humphrey, John (Philadelphia), 300; April 28, 1774.
Hestine, Thomas (Philadelphia), 100; June 23, 1774.
Heberling, Yost, 200; Oct. 12, 1774.
Halberstadt, John (Philadelphia), 50; Oct. 14, 1774.
Hoffman, John (Berks), 100; Oct. 19, 1774.
Hulings, Marcus, 100; Dec. 15, 1774.
Haines, Reuben, 150; Feb. 23, 1775.
Hain, Henry, 25; April 19, 1775.
Hoffman, Nicholas, 200; Jan. 7, 1785.
Hoffman, Christian, 100; Feb. 7, 1785.
Huber, John, 100; March 24, 1785
Hoffman, Peter, Jr., 343; April 23, 1785.
Irwin, Robert (Philadelphia), 50; Oct. 26, 1774.
Ingram, William, 200; Dec. 2, 1784.
Jackson, Thomas (Chester), 163; May 25, 1773.
Jones, Isaiah (Cumberland), 300; March 28, 1774.
Jones, Isaac, 100; July 26, 1774.
Johnston, William, 250; Jan. 26, 1775.
Kastler, John, 100; April 13, 1773.
Kahn, Daniel, 300; April 11, 1774.
Kupper, George, 200; May 5, 1774.
Koble, Jacob, 200; July 1, 1784.
Kelso, William, 300; March 1, 1785.
Levy, Nathan, 150; Feb. 13, 1752.
Lycans, Jane, 200; Feb. 7, 1765.
Leman, Daniel, 300; Jan. 24, 1771.
Lee, Edward, 30; June 6, 1772.
Laidick, John, 100; July 14, 1773.
Lark, Christopher, 200; Oct. 27, 1773.
Lytle, Joseph, 100; Nov. 8, 1773.
Lytle, John, 300; Nov. 22, 1773.
Lighty, Nicholas, 100; Feb. 15, 1774.
Lewis, Lewis (Northumberland), 200; June 10, 1774.
Lutz, Frederick, 100; June 27, 1774.
Laverty, Patrick, 100; July 27, 1774.
Ludwig, Christopher (Philadelphia), 150; Dec. 8, 1774.
Lester, John, 250; March 28, 1775.
Landis, Peter, 50; Oct. 21, 1776.
Meetch, John, 200; March 1, 1752,* "joining Simon Girty's improvement."
Montgomery, Robert, 100; Oct. 24, 1765.
Montgomery, John, 200; Oct. 24, 1765.
Murray, John, 200; April 2, 1767.
McCullough, Archibald, 100; Oct. 31, 1771, of Cecil Co., Md.
Metz, Jacob, 200; Oct. 4, 1773.
Meetch, John, 100; Oct. 5, 1773.
Mifflin, Jonathan (Phila.), 300; April 28, 1774.
Miles, Samuel (Phila.), 300; April 26, 1774.
Martin, John, 200; May 19, 1774.
Metzler, Henry, 100; Aug. 24, 1776.
Morrow, Archibald (Chester), 100; Oct. 14, 1774.
Miller, Nicholas, 160; Nov. 18, 1774.
McElreath, Joseph (Chester), 100; Nov. 25, 1774.
Minick, John, 200; Oct. 17, 1785.
Newberry, Israel (Phila.), 300; March 28, 1774.
Newberry, Henry (Phila.), 300; March 28, 1774.
Orram, Thomas, 250; Oct. 5, 1773.
Park, Robert, 200; May 25, 1773.
Pickle, Frederick, 300; Sept. 15, 1773.
Pertch, George, 100; Oct. 17, 1770.
Pulling, John (Phila.), 300; Nov. 23, 1773.
Paschall, Stephen (Phila.), 300; April 16, 1774.
Penrose, Joseph (Phila.), 300; April 28, 1774.
Pickle, Frederick, Jr., 100; April 24, 1775.
Rees, Fred. (Phila.), 50; July 14, 1773.
Rees, Deitrick (Phila.), 100; July 14, 1773.
Rees, Martin (Phila.), 50; July 14, 1773.
Reisch, Jacob, 100; Nov. 3, 1773.
Rahn, George (Phila.), 300; Nov. 24, 1773.
Rankin, Samuel, 30; Jan. 26, 1774.
Richards, Aquilla, 200; March 28, 1774.
Rittenhouse, Matthias (Phila.), 300; March 28, 1774.
Ruppie, Augustus (Phila.), 300; April 26, 1774.
Rush, William (Phila.), 300; April 26, 1774.
Robinson, Henry (Phila.), 300; April 26, 1774.
Robinson, William (Phila.), 300; June 23, 1774.
Regel, John Peter, 175; July 6, 1774.
Regel, John Heinrich, 250; July 6, 1774.
Robinson, Henry (Phila.), 200; Nov. 9, 1774.
Riggle, Andrew (Berks), 140; April 28, 1774.
Reigle, Philip Adam, 200; Nov. 11, 1774.
Raiguel, Abraham, 250; Jan. 27, 1775.
Reed, John, 300; Feb. 14, 1775.
Reigel, Andrew, 100; March 20, 1775.
Raiguel, John Peter, 75; April 25, 1775.
Rissenger, Michael, 320; Oct. 25, 1784.
Reiter, William, 100; March 1, 1785.
Reiter, John, 200; March 1, 1785.
Schneider, Simon, 185; April 15, 1772.
Swinefurth, Albright, 100; Aug. 7, 1772.
Stonebrecker, Teterick, 50; Nov. 27, 1772.
Scott, Mary, 200; Feb. 17, 1773, "on Simon Girty's run."
Stricker, Jacob, 100; April 13, 1773.
Steinbrecker, Adam, 100; April 19, 1773.
Staehlie, John, 120; May 5, 1773.
Shott, Jacob, 200; June, 7, 1773.
Shellman, Ludwig, 150; Aug. 18, 1773.
Shadle, George, 80; Sept. 21, 1773.
Shadle, Michael, 40; Sept. 21, 1773.
Shoemaker, Thomas (Phila.), 300; Nov. 24, 1773.
Schoop, John (Bucks), 100; Nov. 30, 1773.
Standley, William (Phila.), 300; March 28, 1774.
Sins, Nicholas, 150; April 22, 1774.
Smith, Dr. William (Phila.), 300; May 4, 1774.
Snyder, Christian, 150; May 27, 1774.
Shubart, Michael (Phila.), 150; June 27, 1774.
Simpson, John, 135; June 30, 1774.
Shutt, Ludwig, 70; Aug. 29, 1774.
Schneider, Abraham, 50; April 26, 1775.
Stricker, Jacob, 200; June 22, 1775.
Sallady, Michael, 250; Jan. 3, 1785.
Shellman, Ludwig, 200; Jan. 24, 1785.
Smith, John, 208; Feb. 14, 1785.
Snider, Leonard, 50; March 1, 1785.
Tiblar, Michael, 300; June 15, 1767.
Taggart, Arthur, 300; Jan. 2, 1773.
Taggart, Robert, 150; Jan. 2, 1773.
Twells, David (Phila.), 250; Sept. 29, 1773.
Tart, John (Phila.), 300; Sept. 29, 1773.
Tart, John, Jr. (Phila.), 300; Sept. 29, 1773.
Trotman, Eliz. (Phila.), 300; March 28, 1774.
Taylor, Samuel, 300; May 20, 1774.
Taylor, Sarah, 50; Dec. 6, 1774.
Taylor, John, 222; July 26, 1766.*
Uhrlidig, Valentine, 290; June 9, 1773.
Veech, James (Chester), 100; Nov. 25, 1774.
Warren, Joseph (Phila.), 250; Oct. 16, 1770.
Walter, John (Berks), 100; March 26, 1773.
Way, Jacob (Chester), 200; May 25, 1773.
Way, Benjamin (Chester), 200; May 25, 1773.
Way, Lydia (Chester), 300; Sept. 24, 1773.
Woodside, Jonathan, 175; Nov. 9, 1773.
Woodside, James.
Williams, Frances (Phila.), 300; Nov. 23, 1773.
Ward, Susannah (Phila.), 150; Nov. 23, 1773.
Woodrow, Simeon (Phila.), 100; Dec. 8, 1773.
Williams, Daniel (Phila.), 300; April 5, 1774.

Waggoner, Adam (Phila.), 200; April 11, 1774.
Williams, Ennion (Phila.), 250; April 16, 1774.
Williams, Edward (Phila.), 300; April 16, 1774.
Watson, Wm. (Phila.), 300; April 26, 1774.
Weaver, Nicholas (Phila.), 300; April 26, 1774.
Wilson, Charles (Phila.), 200; April 26, 1774.
Williams, Edward (Phila.), 400; April 26, 1774.
Wolf, Daniel, 100; April 29, 1774.
Wirt, John Adam, 300; June 6, 1774.
Waggoner, Adam, 60; June 8, 1774.
Waggoner, Jacob, 50; Nov. 21, 1774.
Walker, Benjamin, 300; Jan. 27, 1775.
Welker, Michael, 200; Feb. 14, 1775.
Wilson, James, Esq., 200; June 15, 1767.*
Winagard, Lazarus, 100; Jan. 27, 1785.
Winagard, Lazarus, Jr., 400; Jan. 27, 1785.
Willar, Peter, 300; March 11, 1788.
Young, David, 50; Sept. 4, 1774.

It is not to be denied that the Proprietaries had a great deal of trouble with their land. The fact is there were too many "original purchasers," and these seem to have had privileges and advantages which no settler had, and the land-office was for many years in a state of confusion. The following letter from Thomas Penn, one of the Proprietaries, to Secretary Logan, is of valued reference in this connection. The paper was indorsed "Terms for ye Donegallians," but as will be seen were to apply to the townships north of Donegal,—Paxtang, Hanover, Derry, and Lebanon, and is dated "Philada., 23d Jany, 1733."

"Loving Friend: On the Receipt of thy Letter & paper read to the Inhabitants of Donnegall, & perusal of them, I found the proposals were disadvantageous to us, & began to Consider the reasons for granting to those people their Lands at a Rate much more moderate than other persons generally pay. 'Tis true some of them applyed to the Commissioners before their Settlement, whereas others went without thinking that formality Necessary, but there they have been settled 12 or 15 Years, have paid no Consideration for that favour, neither think they ought. All y't can give them room to expect an answer agreeable to their Inclinations must be from the Services their old Friend may have done them, with me joyned to thy Endeavours, for the Speedy Stle't of their Estates, which all reasonable men would have been uneasy should have been so long delay'd y't have made any Valuable Improvements on the Land.

"For my Last answer to any applycations from that Township, I do agree that the Inhabitants shall have their Choice of these 3 proposals:

"Either to pay 16 : 15 & one Shilling a Hund. @ Quitrent.
15 : & 2 Shillings Quitrent.
6 : 10 & 1 penny Sterl. an acre.

"The persons must make Choice before the 1st Day of March next which of these terms they choose to Comply with, & the Consideration money must be that Day paid, or Interest for the Delay, which will be expected shall not be long. The Quitrent commences from the 1st Day of March next, pursuant to which I desire requests may be drawn upp, and when thou Shalt know how the people shall choose, I desire to be acquainted therewith."

On the 24th of January, Thomas Penn writes to Secretary Logan on the same subject:

"Loving Friend: Having Considered the terms I am willing to offer to the Inhabitants of the Townships under thy Care North of Donnegal, as the people are generally unable to pay money, I shall agree that from the first Day of March next, three years & a half shall be allowed them to provide 15£ 10 Shil. for each hundred acres, and that no Interest shall, at the expiration of that time, be demanded for the Delay; that one-half penny an acre, Sterl. money, shall be reserved for the quitrent, & that no persons who shall hereafter settle on the Lands in Your County shall be entituled to any such Length of time, but that all persons settling without proper authority shall be removed in such manner as the Law directs."

The wanton destruction, or carelessness, referable to the county officials of Lancaster, extending over one hundred and fifty years, prevents us from furnishing more interesting facts relating to the coming of the early settlers. Were the assessment-lists in existence from 1730 to the present time positive information could be obtained as to date of settlement, the year of removal, as also those of birth and death.

About the year 1740 the influx of Scotch-Irish was so great that family after family removed down the valley to the Potomac, and beyond to Virginia and the Carolinas, and this tide of emigration was one continued stream until the thunders of the Revolution checked emigration to America. They can be traced from their resting-place among their relations and friends in the townships of Paxtang, Hanover, and Derry to their descendants of the present day, who are prominent among the representative people of the South. The assessment-lists of some of the townships referred to for certain years prior to 1760 contain double the number of names found later on, showing how like bees they swarmed out from the parent hive and sought other, and perchance, more congenial localities.

The "act for erecting the upper part of the Province of Pennsylvania lying towards Susquehannah, Conestogue, Donegal, etc., into a county," became a law on the 10th of May, 1729, and recites as follows:

"Whereas, A great number of the Inhabitants of the Upper Parts of Chester County have by their Petition humbly represented to the Governor and Assembly of the Province, the great Hardships they lie under by being at so great a Distance from the Town of Chester, where the Courts of Justice are held, and the Public offices kept; and how hard and difficult it is for the Sober and quiet Inhabitants of that part of the County to secure themselves against the Thefts and Abuses almost dayly committed upon them by Idle and dissolute persons, who resort to the remote parts of the Province, and by reason of the great Distance from a Court or Prison, do frequently find means of making their escape; For the removing which inconveniency, and Relief of the said Inhabitants,

"*Be it enacted* by the Honourable Patrick Gordon, Esq^r., Governour of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c., by & with the advice and consent of the Freemen of the said Province, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, That all and singular the Lands within the Province of Pennsilvania, lying to the Northward of Octoraro Creek, and to the Westward of a Line of marked Trees, running from the North Branch of the said Octoraro Creek, North-Easterly to the River Schuylkill, Be erected into a County, and the same is hereby erected into a County named, & from henceforth to be called Lancaster county; And the said Octoraro Creek, the Line of marked Trees, and the River Schuylkill, aforesaid, shall be the boundary Line of Division between the said County and the Countys of Chester and Philadelphia.

"*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said County of Lancaster, shall have and enjoy all and singular the Jurisdictions, Powers, Rights, Liberties, Privileges & Immunities whatsoever, which any other County within the Province of Pennsilvania doth, may or ought to enjoy, by any Charter of Privileges, or the Laws of this Province, or by any other Ways or means whatsoever, excepting only in the number of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly of this Province, in which case, it is hereby provided and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that, until it shall be otherwise ordered by the Governor and Assembly of this Province, the Freemen and Inhabitants of the said county, qualified by the Laws of this Province to elect, shall annually meet at or near the Court House of the said County, at the same time the other Counties of this Province shall meet for such like Purposes, or at such place where the Courts shall be held, until such Court House shall be erected, and there preceed to choose Inspec-

tors, and to elect four Representatives or Delegates to serve them in Assembly, in the same manner, as by the said Charter and Laws of this Province is directed: which said four Representatives, when so chosen, shall be Members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and sit and act as such, as fully and freely, as any of the Representatives for the other Counties within this Province do, may, can, or ought to do.

"*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all Taxes already laid within the bounds of the said County of Lancaster, by an Act of General Assembly of this Province, which are not already paid, shall be collected by the respective collectors within the bounds aforesaid, and paid into the hands of the Treasurer of Chester County; and that all persons concerned in the Levying, receiving and paying the said Taxes shall have the same Power and Authority, and be under the same penalties and Restrictions, for the Collecting and paying the same, as by the said acts, by which the said Taxes were assessed, are expressed and directed, until the whole be collected and paid as aforesaid.

"*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the several Courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Gaol Delivery, and the Courts of Common Pleas for the said County of Lancaster, shall be holden and kept on the first *Tuesday* in the months of *February*, *May*, *August* and *November*, in every year, at some proper place within the said County, until a convenient Court House shall be built; and when the same is built and erected in the county aforesaid, the said several Courts shall then be holden and kept at the said Court House on the Days beforementioned: And the Election of Representatives to serve in General Assembly, Assessors and all other officers of the said County, who are or shall be appointed to be annually elected, shall be made and elected at or near the said Court House, at the same time and in the same manner, as by the Charter of Privileges and Laws of the Province of Pennsylvania, is directed to be done in the other Counties of this Province. And it shall be lawful for the Freemen of the said County for the first year, to choose three persons for Commissioners for raising County Rates and Levies for the said County.

"*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for *Caleb Pierce*, *John Wright*, *Thomas Edwards*, and *James Mitchell*, or any three of them, to purchase and take assurance to them and their Heirs, of a Piece of land, situate in some convenient place in the said County, to be approved by the Govern'r in Trust and for the use of the said County, and thereon to erect and build, or cause to be erected and built, a Court House and Prison, sufficient to accommodate the Publick Service of the s'd County, for the Ease and conveniency of the Inhabitants.

"*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That for the Defraying the Charges of purchasing the Land, Building and Erecting the Court House and Prison aforesaid, it shall and may be Lawful to and for the Commissioners and Assessors of the said County, or a Majority of them, who are hereby required to Assess and Levy so much money as the Trustees, or any three of them, shall judge necessary for purchasing the Land and finishing the said Court House and Prison. *Provided always*, The sum of money so raised do not exceed *Three Hundred Pounds*, Current Money of the Province.

"*Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no action or suit now commenced and depending in the county of Chester, against any Person living within the Bounds of the said County of Lancaster, shall be stayed or discontinued by this Act, or by anything herein contained, but the same actions already commenced or depending, may be prosecuted, and Judgment thereupon rendered, as if this act had not been made, and that it shall and may be lawful for the Justices of Chester County to Issue any Judicial Process, to be directed to the Sheriff of Lancaster County, for carrying on and obtaining the Effect of their Suits; which Sheriff shall be obliged to yield obedience in Executing of the said writs, and make due return before the Justices of the Court of the said County of Chester, as if the Parties had been living and residing within the same."

The machinery of the new county was soon in operation, but, as had previously been the case in the old county of Chester, political matters were warm, the contest being between the Scotch-Irish and the Quakers, the latter determined to preserve their supremacy, and having in a great measure the aid of the Germans, especially that portion who were of the Mennonite persuasion. In 1731 the political canvass was violent, the candidates being Andrew Galbraith and John Wright, the former a Scotch-Irishman, the latter an English Quaker. Galbraith was elected, and for several years continued to be returned to the Assembly.

Notwithstanding the previous sales and transfers of land in Pennsylvania, the Five Nations continued to lay claim to the greater portion of the Province east of the Susquehanna and all lands adjoining.

In the summer of 1736 the sachems or chiefs of these nations held a great council at Onondaga, in the Province of New York, and as the old claims had not as yet been adjusted, they resolved that an end should be put to all disputes connected with it. They accordingly appointed their sachems or chiefs with plenary powers to repair to Philadelphia, and there, among other things, settle and adjust all demands and claims connected with the Susquehanna and the adjoining lands. On their arrival at Philadelphia they renewed old treaties of friendship, and on the 11th of October, 1736, made a deed to John Penn, Thomas Penn, and Richard Penn, their heirs, successors, and assigns. The deed was signed by twenty-three Indian chiefs of the Onondaga, Seneca, Oneida, and Tuscarora nations, granted the Penns "all the said river Susquehanna, with the lands lying on both sides thereof, to extend eastward as far as the heads of the branches or springs which run into the said Susquehanna, and all the lands lying on the west side of the said river to the setting of the sun, and to extend from the mouth of the said river northward, up the same to the hills or mountains, called in the language of said nations Tayamentasachta, and by the Delaware Indians the Kekachtannin hills." Thus were the claims of the Indians upon the lands of this part of Pennsylvania relinquished to the Proprietaries, nevertheless surveys had been authorized to be made, and had actually been made west of the Susquehanna prior to 1730 by both the Governor of Maryland and the Governor of Pennsylvania. The last-recited deed comprised all that lay within the limits of the Cumberland Valley and the counties of Adams and York, except that portion north of the Kittochtinny, or Blue Mountain, constituting the northern part of Dauphin and the whole of Perry and Bedford. That portion in Dauphin, north of the Kittochtinny Mountain, was purchased, including a larger tract of country, in 1749.

The deed of Aug. 22, 1749, is as follows:

"We, Canasatago, Sataganachly, Kanalshylacayon, and Canechwadeeron, sachems or chiefs of the Indian nation, called Onontagers, Cayanockea, Kanatsany-Agash Tass, Caruchianachaqui, sachems or chiefs of the Indian nation called Sinickers. Peter Ontachsax and Christian Diaryhogon, sachems or chiefs of the Indian nation called the Mohocks; Saristagnoah, Watshatuhon, and Anuchnaxqua, sachems or chiefs of the Indian nation called the Oneyders; Tawis-Tawis, Kachnoaraaseha, and Takachquontas, sachems or chiefs of the Indian nation called Cayiukers; Tyierox, Balichwanonach-shy, sachems or chiefs of the Indian nation called the Tuscororow; Iachnechdorus, Sagogukhiathon, and Cachnaorakatack-ke, sachems or chiefs of the Indian nation called the Shomokon Indians; Nutimus and Qualpaghach, sachems or chiefs of the Indian nation called the Delawares; and Bachsinosa, sachem or chief of the Indian na-

A DRAUGHT OF LANCASTER COUNTY IN 1730,

WHICH INCLUDED THE TOWNSHIPS NOW FORMING DAUPHIN AND LEBANON COUNTIES.

tion called the Shawanese, in consideration of £500, grant, sell, &c., all that tract or parcel of land lying and being within the following limits and bounds, and thus described: Beginning at the hills or mountains called in the language of the Five Nation Indians Tyanuntasachta, or Endless Hills, and by the Delaware Indians Ketactany Hills, on the east side of the river Susquehanna, being in the northwest line or boundary of the tract of land formerly purchased by the said proprietaries from the said Indian nations, by their deed of the 11th of October, 1736; and from thence running up the said river by the several courses thereof to the first of the nearest mountains to the north side or mouth of the creek, called in the language of the said Five Nation Indians Cantagug, and in the language of the Delaware Indians Maghonioy, and from thence extending by a direct or straight line to be run from the said mountain on the north side of said creek to the main branch of Delaware River at the north side of the creek Lechawachsein, and from thence across Lechawachsein creek aforesaid down the river Delaware by the several courses thereof to the Kekachtany Hills aforesaid, and from thence by the range of said hills to the place of beginning, as more fully appears by a map annexed; and also all the parts of the rivers Susquehannah and Delaware from shore to shore which are opposite said lands, and all the Islands in said rivers, &c."

The death of Thomas Lindley, in 1743, who had served in the Assembly for several years, gave rise to another political commotion in Lancaster County. The same year an election was held to fill the vacancy, and the contest was exceedingly bitter. The Scotch-Irish compelled the sheriff to receive such tickets as they approved, and make a return accordingly. This was not what the Quakers, or those in their interests, were willing to permit. That was a right they reserved to themselves. They were not willing to allow the privilege of free suffrage to the former. The Assembly investigated the subject, and resolutions were adopted by that body as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the sheriff having assumed upon himself the power of being sole judge at the late election, exclusive of the inspectors chosen by the farmers of the said county of Lancaster, is illegal, unwarrantable, and an infringement of the liberties of the people of the Province; that it gave just cause for discontentment to the inhabitants of said county; that if any disturbances followed thereupon, it is justly imputed to his own misconduct.

"*Resolved*, That the sheriff of Lancaster County be admonished by the speaker."

The sheriff attended, and being admonished, promised that he "would take care and keep the law in future." He thereupon altered the returns to suit the political managers at that time, allowing Samuel Blunston to take his seat. It was an unwarranted assumption of power, and the poor frontiersmen were thus outrageously deprived of their proper representation.

The Germans about this time began to look to their rights as well as their interests, and they determined to maintain these with firmness. The influence of their Scotch-Irish neighbors was beginning to be felt, and as a consequence feared by the Assembly. The other class of Germans who were allied to the Quakers were not in sympathy with the Lutheran, Reformed, and Roman Catholic Germans. Hence troubles arose and serious disturbance at the polls. Of course, it was the "turbulent Irish" of the New England historians, and the Proprietaries, to settle the matter, or rather to take sides with the political demagogues who controlled the law-making power of the Provincial government, directed, after the organization of the counties of York and Cumberland, "that their agents should sell no more lands in York and Lancaster counties to the [Scotch]-Irish, and to make advantageous overtures to the [Scotch]-Irish settlers in Paxtang, Swatara, and Donegal townships to induce them to remove to Cumberland County." The offer was an exceedingly liberal one, and some few accepted it where it was to their advantage, but that hardy and determined race were not to be so easily swerved from their duty. They remained, save those who desired to follow the fortunes and footsteps of their friends westward of the Susquehanna. As events subsequently proved, it is well they did not accept the spider's invitation to the fly.

By direction of the Provincial Government a road or highway was laid out in 1733 from the Schuylkill River through Chester County to the town of Lancaster. "At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Lancaster for the county of Lancaster the first day of May, in the twelfth year of his Majesty's Reign, Anno Dom. 1739, before John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Thomas Edwards, Samuel Jones, Andrew Galbreath, Edward Smout, Thomas Lindley, Anthony Shaw, Samuel Boyd, James Armstrong, and Emanuel Carpenter, Esqrs., justices of our Lord the King, the peace of our said Lord the King in the county aforesaid to keep as also divers Feloneys, Trespasses, and other Misdeeds in the said County committed to hear & Determine assigned;" and then and there the following order was made:

"LANCASTER COUNTY, ss.:

"At a Court of General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Lancaster for the county of Lancaster the first day of May, in the twelfth Year of his Majesty's Reign, Anno Dom. 1739, Before John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Thomas Edwards, Samuel Jones, [SEAL.] Andrew Galbreath, Edward Smout, Thomas Lindley, Anthony Shaw, Samuel Boyd, James Armstrong, and Emanuel Carpenter, Esqrs., Justices of our Lord the King, the peace of our said Lord the King in the County aforesaid to Keep as also divers Feloneys, Trespasses, and other Misdeeds in the said County Committed to hear & determine assigned.

"Pursuant to several orders of the Court, after views and reviews of a road from Susquehannah River at John Harris's Ferry to the Town of Lancaster, the same was at length settled and agreed upon according to the several Courses and Distances following, viz.: Beginning at a Locust Tree by the Side of the said River near the said Harrises House; thence South eighty-three degrees Easterly 106 p^{s}. to Paxtang Creek; thence North 73 D^{s}. E^{t}. 60 p^{s}.; then S. 73 D^{s}. E^{t}. 48 p^{s}.; So. 44 D^{s}. E^{t}. 20 p^{s}.; S. 88 D^{s}. E^{t}. 22 p^{s}., then S. 76 D^{s}. E^{t}. 140 p^{s}.; then N. 85 D^{s}. E^{t}. 267 p^{s}. to John Forsters Fence; from thence down the said Fence South 86 D^{s}; E^{t}. 66 p^{s}.; then East 54 p^{s}.; thence N. 70 D^{s}. E^{t}. 20 p^{s}.; then N. 83 D^{s}. E^{t}. 60 p^{s}.; thence S. 35 D^{s}. E^{t}. 804 p^{s}.; then S. 24 D^{s}. E^{t}. 112 ps.; then S. 50 p^{s}. to William Renick's run; then S. 64 D^{s}. E^{t}. 190 p^{s}.; then S. 49 D^{s}. E^{t}. 40 p^{s} to the corner of Adam Bratten's Fence; then S. 80 D^{s}. E^{t}. 58 p^{s}.; then S. 64 D^{s}. E^{t}. 246 p^{s}.; thence S. 50 D^{s}. E^{t}. 46 p^{s}.; then S. 42 D^{s}. E^{t}. 72 p^{s}.; thence S. 55 D^{s}. E^{t}. 102 p^{s}.; thence S. 64 D^{s}. E^{t}. 40 p^{s}. through William Craig's Field; then S. 70 D^{s}. E^{t}. 20 p^{s}; then S. 83 D^{s}. E^{t}. 100 p^{s}.; thence S. 50 D^{s}. East 240 p^{s}.; then S. 66 D^{s} E^{t}. 90 p^{s}.; then S. 55 E^{t}. 16 p^{s}. 16 p^{s}.; then S. 60 D^{s}. E^{t}. 120 p^{s}. to Suatarro Creek; then S. 73 D^{s}. E^{t}. 130 p^{s}.; then S. 45 D^{s} E^{t}. 52 p^{s}.; then S. 35 D^{s}. E^{t}. 52 p^{s}.; then S. 63 D^{s}. E^{t}. 86 p^{s}.; thence S. 55 D^{s}. E^{t}. 18 p^{s}.; then S. 40 D^{s}. E^{t}. 174 p^{s}.; then S. 77 D^{s}. E^{t}. 46 p^{s}.; then S. 40 D^{s}. E^{t}. 20 p^{s}.; then S. 52 D^{s}. E^{t}. 52 p^{s}.; then S. 36 D^{s}. E^{t}. 80 p^{s}.; then S. 53 D^{s}. E^{t}. 79 p^{s}.; then S. 40 D^{s}. E^{t}. 70 p^{s}.; then S. 46 D^{s}. E^{t}. 84 p^{s}.; then S. 81 D^{s}. E^{t}. 52 p^{s}; thence S. 60 D^{s}. E^{t}. 44 p^{s}.; then S. 47 D^{s}. E^{t}. 28 p^{s}.; then S. 41 D^{s}. E^{t}. 60 p^{s}., to John Powell's House; thence South forty-five degrees Easterly two hundred ninety-six

perches; thence South fifty-seven degrees Easterly forty-four perches; then south forty degrees Easterly nine perches, across Conewaago Creek; thence South twenty-four degrees Easterly thirty-four perches; thence South fifty-five degrees Easterly one hundred and six perches; then S. 81 D^s. E^t. 28 p^s., S^o. 63 D^s. E^t. 32 p^s., S^o. 22 E^t. 20 p^s., S^o. 39 D^s. E^t. 8 p^s. to the turn of the Hill; thence S^o. 76 D^s. E^t. 50 p^s.; then S^o. 67 D^s. E^t. 74 p^s.; then S^o. 87 D^s. E^t. 16 p^s; then N. 84 D^s. E^t. 50 p^s.; then N. 86 D^s. E^t. 40 p^s.; then S. 75 E^t. 58 p^s.; then S. 46 D^s. E^t. 42 p^s.; then S. 49 E^t. 40 p^s.; then S. 77 D^s. E^t. 62 p^s. to Thomas Harris's house; thence S. 25 D^s. E^t. 144 p^s.; thence S. 52 D^s. E^t. 206 p^s.

"The within is a true Copy of the Records in my office at Lancaster.

"EDW'D. SHIPPEN,
"*Clk.*"

Some time in the year 1744, John Armstrong, a trader among the Indians residing on the Susquehanna above Peter's Mountain, on the east side of the river, with two of his servants or men, namely James Smith and Woodworth Arnold, was murdered by an Indian of the Delaware tribe named Musemeelin, on the Juniata River. Seven white men and five Indians went in search of the bodies of those murdered; after some search found and buried them. The murderer was afterwards apprehended, and delivered up by his own nation, and imprisoned at Lancaster, whence he was removed to Philadelphia, lest he should escape, or his trial and execution produce an unfavorable impression on his countrymen about to assemble for a conference with the whites at Lancaster. The Governor directed or required that the property of Armstrong should be returned to his family. He also invited a deputation to attend the trial of Musemeelin, and his execution, if found guilty. The following deposition of the men who went in search of the remains of the murdered, was certified to before James Armstrong, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the County of Lancaster, dated at Paxtang, 19th day of April, 1744:

"The deposition of the subscribers testifieth and saith, that the subscribers having a suspicion that John Armstrong, trader, together with two men, James Smith and Woodwath Arnold, were murdered by the Indians. They met at the house of Joseph Chambers, in Paxtang, and there consulted to go to Shamokin, to consult with the Delaware King and Shickcalimy, and there council what they should do concerning the affair, whereupon the King and Council ordered eight of their men to go with the deponents to the house of James Berry, in order to go in quest of the murdered persons, but that night they came to the said Berry's house, three of the eight Indians ran away, and the next morning these deponents, with the five Indians that remained, set out on their journey peaceably to the last supposed sleeping-place of the deceased, and upon their arrival these deponents dispersed themselves in order to find out the corpse of the deceased, and one of the deponents named James Berry, a small distance from the aforesaid sleeping-place, came to a white-oak-tree, which had three notches on it, and close by said tree he found a shoulder-bone, which the deponent does suppose to be John Armstrong's, and that he himself was eating by the Indians, which he carried to the aforesaid sleeping-place, and showed it to his companions, one of whom handed it to the said five Indians to know what bone it was, and they, after passing different sentiments upon it, handed it to a Delaware Indian who was suspected by the deponents, and they testify and say that as soon as the Indian took the bone in his hand, his nose gushed out with blood, and directly handed it to another. From whence these deponents steered along a path about three or four miles to the Narrows of Juniata, where they suspected the murder to have been committed, and where the Allegheny road crosses the creek, these deponents sat down, in order to consult on what measures to take in order to proceed on a discovery.

"Whereupon most of the white men, these deponents, crossed the creek again, and went down the creek, and crossed into an island, where these deponents had intelligence the corpse had been thrown; and there they met the rest of the white men and Indians, who were in company, and there consulted to go further down the creek in quest of the corpse, and these deponents further say, they ordered the Indians to go down the creek on the other side; but they all followed these deponents at a small distance, except one Indian who crossed the creek again; and soon after these deponents seeing some Bald eagles and other fowls, suspected the corpse to be thereabouts; and then lost sight of the Indians, and immediately found one of the corpse, which these deponents say was the corpse of James Smith, one of said Armstrong's men; and directly upon finding the corpse these deponents heard three shots of guns, which they had great reason to think were the Indians, their companions, who had deserted from them; and in order to let them know that they had found the corpse these deponents fired three guns, but to no purpose, for they never saw the Indians any more. And about a quarter of a mile further down the creek, they saw more Bald eagles, whereupon they made down towards the place, where they found another corpse (being the corpse of Woodworth Arnold, the other servant of said Armstrong) lying on a rock, and then went to the former sleeping-place, where they had appointed to meet the Indians, but saw no Indians, only that the Indians had been there and cooked some victuals for themselves, and had gone off.

"And that night, the deponents further say, they had great reason to suspect that the Indians were then thereabouts, and intended to do them some damage; for a dog these deponents had with them barked that night, which was remarkable, for the said dog had not barked all the time they were out till that night, nor ever since; which occasioned these deponents to stand upon their guard behind the trees, with their guns cocked that night. Next morning these deponents went back to the corpses, which they found to be barbarously and inhumanly murdered by very gashed, deep cuts on their hands with a tomahawk or such like weapon, which had sunk into their skulls and brains; and in one of the corpses there appeared a hole in his skull near the cut, which was supposed to be with a tomahawk, which hole, these deponents do believe to be a bullet-hole. And these deponents, after taking a particular view of the corpses, as their melancholy condition would admit, they buried them as decently as their circumstances would allow, and returned home to Paxtang, the Allegheny road to John Harris', thinking it dangerous to return the same way they went out. And further these deponents say not.

"ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG,
"THOMAS MCKEE,
"FRANCIS ELLIS,
"JOHN FFORSTER,
"WILLIAM BASKINS,
"JAMES BERRY,
"JOHN WATTS,
"JAMES ARMSTRONG,
"DAVID DENNY."

The first signer was a brother of the murdered man, and resided on the river above Armstrong's Creek. He addressed a letter to Allummapees,[1] king

[1] Allummapees, or Sassoonan, was hereditary king of the Delawares, and originally resided on the Delaware River until after the Indians signed the release for the lands between that river and the Susquehanna in 1718, when he removed to Shamokin, now Sunbury. On the 18th of September, 1718, Allummapees was at the head of a delegation of Indian chieftains at Philadelphia, who signed an absolute release to the Proprietaries for all the "land situated between the rivers Delaware and the Susquehannah from Duck Creek to the mountains on this side of Lechay." The name signed to the deed was Sassoonan. On the 18th of April, 1728, the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania "Ordered, that three match coats be given to James Le Tort and John Scull, to be by them delivered to Allummapees, Mrs. Montour and Manawhyhickon, and that a proper message be drawn up that the Indians may be induced to discover what they know touching" certain reports of an intended hostility on the part of some of the Western Indians, in which the name of Madame Montour and Manawhyhickon was mixed up.

On July 4th, Allummapees and other Indians arrived in Philadelphia, and on the 5th called the attention of the Council to the settlement of the Palatines on the Tulpehocken lands, which Allummapees asserted were not included in the deed made on the 18th of September, 1718. On investigation it appeared that the settlements were made by permission of the late Governor, Sir William Keith; but by the advice of James

of the Delawares, then at Shamokin, touching the death of his brother and some threats made by some Delaware Indians upon his life:

Logan the Indians consented to wait till such time as the matter could be adjusted.

On the 10th of the following October Allummapees and other chiefs arrived in Philadelphia and spent two days in friendly council.

Aug. 4, 1731, Governor Gordon delivered a written message to the Council, in which he said "that such frequent complaints of late had been made of the abuses committed by carrying large quantities of rum amongst the Indians, that it would be necessary for the Legislature to take the same into their consideration and to provide a remedy to so great an evil; that to this pernicious liquor a late unhappy accident in the chief family of our Delaware Indians had been in a great measure owing, viz.: the death of Shackatawlin, whom Sassoonan, his uncle, had in a fit of drunkenness killed."

On the 20th of August, 1736, Allummapees and twenty-four other Indians came to Philadelphia. He said "they were not come on any particular business, or to treat about anything of importance, but only to pay a friendly visit." It appeared in the course of the interview that Allummapees was then an old man.

On the 3d of October, 1738, Allummapees, "with divers of their ancient men," and other old and young Indians, came to Philadelphia to visit Governor Thomas Penn. Being called into the Council, he, in behalf of himself and his people said, "That when he was at his own house, he heard his brother, the Governor, was arrived in this country, and thereupon he resolved to come to Philadelphia to visit him, and that now he was glad to see him. His brother, the Proprietor, had told him he should come once a year to visit him, and that he was come on hearing of the Governor's arrival and was glad to see him in good health." He then presented three bundles of deer skins, which he said were a trifle and of little value, but he had no more, and desired the Governor to accept them to make him gloves. The next day the Governor presented Allummapees "a match-coat, laced with silver, and a silver-laced hat."

On the 1st of August, 1740, Allummapees, with sundry Delaware and Mingo Indians, held a council with the government in the Quaker meeting-house in Philadelphia. Allummapees in his address said, "I tell you we came from Allegheny, a long way off." And again he said, "Your young men have killed so many deer, beavers, bears, and game of all sorts, that we can hardly find any for ourselves; therefore, we desire that your people would abstain from hunting, that we may have the benefit of it to support ourselves, for God has made us hunters, and the white people have other ways of living without that. I have brought down my gun and my ax broken as we have no smith living among us and I hope you will get them mended for me. Brother Thomas Penn and Governor, we have brought you one hundred good buckskins, and not one doeskin among them. Brethren, I have said a great deal; I am now grown old, so that I could hardly come down to you for want of a horse, and I have been sometimes obliged to borrow one."

Although Allummapees' name appears as present on the 9th and 12th of July, 1742, at the treaty held in Philadelphia, there is no evidence of his taking any part in the business, and this appears to have been his last visit to Philadelphia.

In the spring of 1743, Allummapees being unable to travel, sent a message to the Governor by Sachsidowa, who delivered it on the 22d of April. At the period of the murder of Armstrong, information was sent to Council that Allummapees was ill.

June the 4th, 1745, Bishop Spangenberg wrote: "We also visited Allummapees, the hereditary King of the Indians. His sister's sons are either dead or worthless, hence it is not known on whom the Kingdom will descend. He is very old, almost blind, and very poor; but withal has still power over and is beloved by his people, and is a friend of the English."

A year later Conrad Weiser writes: "Allummapees has no successor of his relatives, and will bear of none as long as he lives;" and on Sept. 27, 1747, he writes from Tulpehocken: "I understand that Allummapees is dead; I cannot say I am sure of it;" and October 15th he writes: "Allummapees is dead."

Notwithstanding these statements in regard to his having no successor, he had a great-grandson three years of age when he died. John Montour's mother, the first wife of Andrew Montour, was a granddaughter of Allummapees. The evidence of this is as follows: "On the 20th [of April, 1756,] the Indians had a long conference with the Governor. They put Andrew Montour's children under his care, as well the three that are to be here independent of the mother as a boy of twelve years old, that he had by a former wife, a Delaware, a granddaughter of Allummapees."—*Col. Rec.*, vii. 95. This John Montour held a captain's commission in the Revolutionary war, and served with credit in the West under Col. Daniel Brodhead. He must not be confounded with John Montour, the son of Queen Catharine, who adhered to the Crown.

"PAXTANG, ye 25th April, 1744.

"To Allumoppies, King of the Delawares: Great Sir, as a parcel of our men have murdered my brother and two of his men, I wrote you, knowing you to be a king of justice, that you will send us in all the murderers and the men that were with them. As I looked for the corpse of my murdered brother; for that reason your men threaten my life, and I cannot live in my house. Now, as we have no inclination or mind to go to war with you, our friends, as a friend I desire that you will keep your men from doing me harm, and also to send the murderers and their companions.

"I expect an answer; and am your much hurt friend and brother,

"ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG."

The atrocity of this murder was so aggravating that a Provincial Council was held, and it was resolved that Conrad Weiser, the Provincial interpreter and Indian agent, should be sent to Shamokin to make demands in the name of the Governor for some others concerned in the murder. The following extracts give a detailed account of all the circumstances:

"At a council held April 25, 1744, The Governor, George Thomas, laid before the Board a letter dated April 22, 1744, from Mr. Cookson, at Lancaster, purporting that John Armstrong, an Indian trader, with his two servants, Woodworth Arnold and James Smith, had been murdered at Juniata by three Delaware Indians, and that John Musemeelin and Johnson, of Neshalleeny, two of the Indians concerned in the murder, had been seized by the order of Shickcalamy and the other Indian chiefs at Shamokin and sent under a guard of Indians to be delivered up to justice; that one was actually delivered up in jail at Lancaster, but the other had made his escape from the persons to whose care he was committed.

"His honor then sent to the Chief Justice to consult him about the steps proper to be taken to bring the Indian to his trial, but as he was absent at a Court of Oyer and Terminer in Bucks county, it was the opinion of the Board that the Indian, Musemeelin, should be immediately removed to Philadelphia jail, and that Conrad Weiser should be immediately dispatched to the chiefs of the Delaware Indians at Shamokin to make a peremptory demand in his honor's name of the other murderers concerned, and that Shickcalamy and the other Indians there do order immediate search to be made for the goods of which the deceased was robbed, in order to their being put into the hands of his brother for the satisfaction of his creditors or the support of his family. And at the same time to inform them that the chiefs of the Indians which shall meet at Lancaster on the treaty with our neighboring governments will be desired to depute some of their number to be present at the trial and at the execution of such as shall be found guilty."

Conrad Weiser was accordingly sent to Shamokin. He writes in his journal, Shamokin, May 2, 1744:

"This day I delivered the Governor's message to Allumoppies the Delaware chief, and the rest of Delaware Indians in the presence of Shickcalamy and a few more of the Six Nations. The purport of which was, that I was sent express by the Governor and Council to demand those that had been concerned with Musemeelin in murdering John Armstrong, Woodworth Arnold, and James Smith; that their bodies might be searched for, and decently buried; that the goods be likewise found and restored without fraud. It was delivered them by me in the Mohawk language, and interpreted into Delaware by Andrew, Madame Montour's son."

In the afternoon Allummappees, in the presence of the aforesaid Indians, made the following answers:

"Brother, the Governor: It is true that we, the Delaware Indians, by the instigation of the evil spirit, have murdered Jas. Armstrong and his men; we have transgressed, and we are ashamed to look up. We have taken the murderer and delivered him to the relations of the deceased, to be dealt with according to his works.

"Brother, the Governor: Your demand for the guard is very just; we have gathered some of them; we will do the utmost of what we can to find them all. We do not doubt but we can find out the most part, and whatever is wanting, we will make up with skins, which is what the guard are sent for to the woods.

"Brother, the Governor: The dead bodies are buried. It is certain that John Armstrong was buried by the murderer, and the other two by those that searched for them. Our hearts are in mourning, and we are in a dismal condition, and cannot say anything at present."

Then Shickcalamy with the rest of the Indians of the Six Nations there present said: "Brother, the Governor—We have been all misinformed on both sides about the unhappy accident. Musemeelin has certainly murdered the three white men himself, and upon his bare accusation of Neshaleeny's son, which was nothing but spite, the said Neshaleeny's son was seized, and made a prisoner. Our cousins, the Delaware Indians, being then drunk, in particular Allumoppies, never examined things, but made an innocent person prisoner, which gave a great deal of disturbance amongst us. However the two prisoners were sent, and by the way in going down the river they stopped at the house of James Berry; James told the young man, 'I am sorry to see you in such a condition, I have known you from a boy, and always loved you.' Then the young man seemed to be very much struck to the heart, and said, 'I have said nothing yet, but I will tell all, let all the Indians come up, and the white people also, they shall hear it.' And then told Musemeelin in the presence of the people: 'Now I am going to die for your wickedness; you have killed all the three white men. I never did intend to kill any of them.' The Musemeelin in anger said: 'It is true, I have killed them; I am a man, you are a coward; it is a great satisfaction to me to have killed them; I will die with joy for having killed a great rogue and his companions.' Upon which the young man was set at liberty by the Indians.

"We desire therefore our brother, the Governor, will not insist to have either of the two young men in prison or condemned to die: it is not with Indians as with white people, to put people in prison on suspicion or trifles. Indians must first be found guilty of a crime, then judgment is given and immediately executed. We will give you faithfully all the particulars; and at the ensuing treaty entirely satisfy you; in the mean time, we desire that good friendship and harmony continue; and that we may live long together, is the hearty desire of your brethren, the Indians of the United Six Nations present at Shamokin."

The following is what Shickcalamy declared to be the truth of the story concerning the murder of John Armstrong, Woodworth Arnold, and James Smith from the beginning to the end, to wit:

"That Musemeelin owing some skins to John Armstrong, the said Armstrong seized a horse of the said Musemeelin and a rifled gun; the gun was taken by James Smith, deceased. Some time last winter Musemeelin met Armstrong on the river Juniata, and paid all but twenty shillings, for which he offered a neck-belt in pawn to Armstrong and demanded his horse, and James Armstrong refused it and would not deliver up the horse but enlarged the debt, as his usual custom was, and after some quarrel the Indian went away in great anger without his horse to his hunting cabin. Some time after this, Armstrong with his two companions in their way to Ohio passed by the said Musemeelin's hunting cabin, his wife only being at home demanded the horse of Armstrong because he was her proper goods, but did not get him. Armstrong had by this time sold or lent the horse to James Berry; after Musemeelin came from hunting his wife told him that Armstrong was gone by, and that she had demanded the horse of him but did not get him—and as is thought pressed him to pursue and take revenge of Armstrong. The third day in the morning after James Armstrong was gone by, Musemeelin said to the two young men that hunted with him come let us go towards the Great Hills to hunt bears; accordingly they went all three in company; after they had gone a good way Musemeelin who was foremost was told by the two young men that they were out of their course. Come you along said Musemeelin, and they accordingly followed him till they came to the path that leads to the Ohio. Then Musemeelin told them he had a good mind to go and fetch his horse back from Armstrong, and desired the two young men to come along; accordingly they went. It was then almost night, and they travelled till next morning. Musemeelin said, now they are not far off. We will make ourselves black, then they will be frightened and will deliver up the horse immediately, and I will tell Jack that if he don't give me the horse I will kill him, and when he said so he laughed. The young men thought he joked as he used to do. They did not blacken themselves but he did. When the sun was above the trees, or about an hour high, they all came to the fire where they found James Smith sitting, and they also sat down. Musemeelin asked where Jack was? Smith told him that he was gone to clear the road a little. Musemeelin said he wanted to speak with him, and went that way, and after he had gone a little distance from the fire he said something and looked back laughing, but he having a thick throat and his speech being very bad, and their talking with Smith hindered them from understanding what he said they did not mind it. They being hungry, Smith told them to kill some turtles, of which there were plenty, and we would make some bread, and by and by they would all eat together. While they were talking they heard a gun go off not far off, at which time Woodworth Arnold was killed as they learned afterwards.

"Soon after Musemeelin came back and said, why did you not kill that white man according as I bid you, I have laid the other two down? At this they were surprised, and one of the young men, commonly called Jimmy, run away to the riverside. Musemeelin said to the other how will you do to kill Catawbas, if you cannot kill white men? You cowards, I'll show you how you must do! and then taking up the English axe that lay there, he struck it three times into Smith's head before he died. Smith never stirred. Then he told the young Indian to call the other; but he was so terrified he could not call. Musemeelin then went and fetched him, and said to him that two of the white men were killed, he must go now and kill the third, then each of them would have killed one. But neither of them dare venture to talk anything about it. Then he pressed them to go along with him—he went foremost; then one of the young men told the other as they went along, my friend, don't you kill any of the white people, let him do what he will; I have not killed Smith, he has done it himself; We have no need to do such a barbarous thing. Musemeelin being then a good way before them in a hurry, they soon saw John Armstrong sitting upon an old log. Musemeelin spoke to him and said, Where is my horse? Armstrong made answer and said, He will come by and by; you shall have him. I want him now, said Musemeelin. Armstrong answered, You shall have him. Come, let us go to that fire,—which was at some distance from the place where Armstrong sat,—and let us talk and smoke together. Go along, then, said Musemeelin. I am coming, said Armstrong, do you go before; Musemeelin, do you go foremost. Armstrong looked then like a dead man, and went towards the fire and was immediately shot in his back by Musemeelin and fell. Musemeelin then took his hatchet and struck it into Armstrong's head, and said, Give me my horse, I tell you. By this time one of the young men had fled again that had gone away before, but he returned in a short time. Musemeelin then told the young men they must not offer to discover or tell a word about what had been done for their lives, but they must help him to bury Jack, and the other two were to be thrown into the river. After that was done, Musemeelin ordered them to load the horses and follow towards the hill, where they intended to hide the goods; accordingly they did, and as they were going Musemeelin told them that as there were a great many Indians hunting about that place, if they should happen to meet with any, they must be killed to prevent betraying them. As they went along, Musemeelin going before, the two young men agreed to run away as soon as they could meet with any Indians, and not to hurt any body. They came to the desired place, the horses were unloaded, and Musemeelin opened the bundles, and offered the two young men each a parcel of goods. They told him that as they had already sold their skins, and everybody knew they had nothing, they would certainly be charged with a black action, were they to bring any goods to the town, and therefore they would not accept of any, but promised, nevertheless, not to betray him. Now, says Musemeelin, I know what you were talking about when you stayed so far behind.

"The two young men being in great danger of losing their lives—of which they had been much afraid all that day—accepted of what he offered to them, and the rest of the goods they put in a heap and covered them from the rain, and then went to their hunting cabin. Musemeelin unexpectedly finding two or three more Indians there, laid down his goods, and said he had killed Jack Armstrong and taken pay for his horse, and should any of them discover it, that person he would likewise kill; but otherwise they might all take a part of the goods. The young man called Jimmy went away to Shamokin after Musemeelin was gone to bury the goods with three more Indians, with whom he had prevailed; one of them was Neshaleeny's son, whom he had ordered to kill James Smith, but these Indians would not have any of the goods. Some time after the young Indian had been in Shamokin, it was whispered about that some of the Delaware Indians had killed Armstrong

and his men. A drunken Indian came to one of the Tudolous houses at night and told the man of the house that he could tell him a piece of bad news. What is that? said the other. The drunken man said, some of our Delaware Indians have killed Armstrong and his men, which, if our chiefs should not resent, and take them up, I will kill them myself to prevent a disturbance between us and the white people, our brother. Next morning Shickcalamy and some other Indians of the Delawares were called to assist Allumoppies in council. When Shickcalamy and Allumoppies got one of the Tudolous Indians to write a letter to me to desire me to come to Shamokin in all haste, that the Indians were much dissatisfied in mind. This letter was brought to my house by four Delaware Indians sent express; but I was then in Philadelphia, and when I came home and found all particulars mentioned in this letter, and that none of the Indians of the Six Nations had been down, I did not care to meddle with Delaware Indian affairs, and stayed at home till I received the Governor's orders to go, which was about two weeks after. Allumoppies was advised by his council to employ a *conjurer*, or, as they called it, *to find out the murderer*. Accordingly he did, and the Indians met, the Seer being busy all night, told them in the morning to examine such and such an one, they were present when Armstrong was killed, naming the two young men. Musemeelin was present. Accordingly Allumoppies, Quitheyquent, and Thomas Green, an Indian, went to him that had fled first and examined him; he told the whole story very freely; then they went to the other, but he would not say a word, but went away and left him. The three Indians returned to Shickcalamy and informed them of what discovery they had made, when it was agreed to secure the murderers, and deliver them up to the white people. Then a great noise arose among the Delaware Indians, and some were afraid of their lives, and went into the woods. Not one cared to meddle with Musemeelin and the other that could not be prevailed on to discover anything, because of the resentment of their families; but they being pressed by Shickcalamy's son to secure the murderers, otherwise they would be cut off from the chain of friendship. Four or five of the Delawares made Musemeelin and the other young man prisoners, and tied them both. They lay twenty-four hours, and none would venture to conduct them down, because of the great division among the Delaware Indians. And Allumoppies, in danger of being killed, fled to Shickcalamy and begged his protection. At last Shickcalamy's son, Jack, went to the Delawares, most of them being drunk, as they had been for several days, and told them to deliver the prisoners to Alexander Armstrong, and they were afraid to do it. They might separate their heads from their bodies and lay them in the canoe, and carry them to Alexander to roast and eat them, that would satisfy his revenge as he wants to eat Indians. They prevailed with the said Jack to assist them, and accordingly he and his brother and some of the Delawares went with two canoes and carried them off."

Conrad Weiser, in a letter to a friend, dated Heidelberg, 1746, adverts to an interesting incident which occurred at the conclusion of this interview at Shamokin. He says,—

"Two years ago I was sent by the Governor to Shamokin, on account of the unhappy death of John Armstong, the Indian trader (1744). After I had performed my errand, there was a feast prepared, to which the Governor's messengers were invited; there were about one hundred persons present, to whom, after we had in great silence devoured a fat bear, the eldest of the chiefs made a speech, in which he said: 'That by a great misfortune three of the brethren, the *white men*, had been killed by an Indian; that nevertheless the sun was not set (meaning there was no war), it had only been somewhat darkened by a small cloud, which was now done away; he that had done evil was like to be punished, and the land remain in peace; therefore, he exhorted his people to thankfulness to God;' and, therefore, he began to sing with an awful solemnity but without expressing any words; the others accompanied him with great earnestness of fervor, spoke these words, 'Thanks, thanks be to thee, thou great Lord of the world, in that thou hast again caused the sun to shine, and hast dispersed the dark cloud; the Indians are thine.'"

From this time on, for a period of ten years, we hear of no Indian outrages. The Indian referred to was not, as should have been done, tried and executed. The murder of Armstrong was an atrocious one, and the offender should have been promptly dealt with. Like escaped murderers in these days, he was lionized by "certain parties," and subsequently returned to his wigwam, from which in after-years he emanated when some scalping party or bloody fray was inaugurated.

In 1745 that pious Moravian, Bishop Spangenberg, in company with two other members of the mission board of the church, undertook a journey to Onondaga to treat with the Six Nations for permission for the Moravian Indians to remove to Wyoming. From his notes of travel, as his route lay through the northern part of Dauphin County, we make such extracts as may be of local interest. The party set out from Bethlehem on the 24th of May. On the 30th, at Tulpehocken, Conrad Weiser and his two sons joined them. Spangenberg then continues,—". . . After travelling ten miles we came to the Kittatinny Hills,[1] which are high and rocky, and difficult for horses to climb. On reaching the top we came to Pilger Ruh,[2] where we dismounted and rested. After descending we entered Anton's Wilderness,[3] where we pitched our first tents, built a fire, pastured our horses, partook of a light supper, and retired to rest. Our course to-day was northwest.

"May 31st. Arose early, looked up our horses, took a little breakfast, and then continued our journey in the name of God, our Saviour. Brother Meurer and Nicke returned to Tulpehocken with letters to Mary Spangenberg, at Bethlehem. After passing the Great Swatara we climbed the Thurnstein,[4] a high mountain, rocky and almost impassable for horses. On the high summit we refreshed ourselves at Erdmuth's Spring,[5] which flows through the valleys until it empties into the Susquehanna. We were four hours in crossing the mountain. At Ludwig's Ruh,[6] at the foot of the mountain, we nooned. Here Laurel Creek[7] flows past. After dinner our course was northwest. We passed through Anna's Valley,[8] beautiful and pleasing to the eyes, which lies in among the hills.

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1 Written also *Kechkachtany* and *Kittochtinny*,—in Delaware signifying *endless hills*.

2 "Pilgrims' Rest," a plain on the top of the mountain. The passage of the mountain was effected at the Great Swatara Gap, called *Toliheo* by the Indians, corrupted into "The Hole."

3 Anthony's Wilderness is noted on Lewis Evans' map of 1749. It included the valley through which runs Stony Creek. It was named for Anthony Seyfert, one of the nine colonists whom Spangenberg led to Georgia in 1735, where the Moravians proposed establishing themselves with a view of commencing missions among the Creeks and Cherokees.

4 Peter's Mountain. It has been stated that this name was given to it by Conrad Weiser, in honor of Zinzendorf, when guiding him to Shamokin in 1742. This is certainly a mistake. As early as 1725, Peter Allen was located at the foot of that mountain, near the Susquehanna, and in 1729 it was thus named, and undoubtedly for him.

5 The headwaters of Wiconisco Creek, named in honor of the Countess Erdmuth, the first wife of Zinzendorf.

6 Lewis' Rest, in Wiconisco township, Dauphin County. Zinzendorf was often familiarly called Brother Ludwig by the Moravians.

7 A branch of the Mahantango, noted on Lewis Evans' map of 1749.

8 Named in honor of Anna Nitschman, who accompanied Zinzendorf to Shamokin i 1742. It is what is now so widely known as Lykens Valley.

At the Double Eagle,[1] on Benigna's Creek,[2] we passed the night."

After their stay at Onondaga, about ten days, Spangenberg and his party began their return journey on the 29th of June. On the 10th of July they had reached the Double Eagle, on Mahantango Creek. The journal thus concludes:

". . . Here we found encamped a family of Indians, who, on learning from whence we had come, said we must be tired, and the man said to his wife, 'Give them some spits full of venison.' In return, Bro. Spangenberg gave them knives and thimbles. Nooned at Benigna's Creek, and at nightfall came to the Thurnstein. As we were leading our horses down, Bro. Spangenberg, who was in advance, heard the rattle of a rattlesnake and called to us to come and kill it, but it could not be found. Encamped at the base of the Thurnstein on the Swatara.

"July 11. Our course was southeast. We early entered 'Anton's Wilderness,' thence over the Kittatinny Mountain, and nooned on the Little Swatara. From thence we proceeded to Christopher Weiser's."

The year 1740 is remarkable in the annals of Pennsylvania for the labors of the celebrated enthusiastic itinerant Whitefield. He landed at Lewistown in November, 1739, and soon after came to Philadelphia. His arrival disturbed the religious harmony which had hitherto prevailed. He drew to himself many followers from all denominations, who, influenced by the energy of his manner, the thunder of his voice, and his flowing eloquence, were ready to subscribe his unnatural and incomprehensible faith, professing their willingness to endure eternal damnation that they might be forever saved. His disciples were chiefly the illiterate and uninformed, who made up in zeal what they lacked in knowledge. Their number seems to have awed the journalists, who would not venture to correct the misstatements of his friends without an apology for interference. Like most reformers, he turned the force of his artillery against the amusements and pleasures of society. He visited the Susquehanna, and remained some time in and about Harris' Ferry, preaching repeatedly to the people, who flocked from all quarters to hear him. Many of the settlers neglected the cultivation of their farms, and their fields were left unsown. Parson Elder, Mr. Harris, and others remonstrated with them on their improvidence, but ineffectually, and the consequences were likely to prove serious, since not a few at the end of the season found themselves in want.

It may be interesting to know the value of produce at this period:

	s.	d.
Barley, per bus	2	6
Wheat, "	3	0
Corn, "	2	6
Bacon, per lb	0	6
One Sheep	7	6
Butter, per lb	0	6
Flax, "	0	6
Salt, per bus	5	6
"Stilling," per bus	1	8
"One Buck-skin"	18	0
Beef, per lb	0	1¾
Rice, "	0	2

The prices of wearing material at the same period give our readers some idea of the "ways of the world" in the days of our forefathers, and the following may interest many of our readers, especially as the prices refer to ladies' wear:

	£	s.	d.
For making a gown	0	3	0
For a Bonnet	0	11	11
Shalloon, for a petticoat	0	9	4
Linen, 2¾ yds	0	3	6
Cloak Dressing	0	3	0
One pair of Shoes	0	5	6
2½ yds. of Linsey at 2s. 8d. per yd	0	6	8
Footing a pair of Stockings	0	1	0
2 Handkerchiefs	0	4	6
One stick of Bobbin	0	0	6
3 yds. of Flan'l at 2s. 10d	0	8	6
6¾ yds. Coarse Cloth at 1s. 6d. per yd	0	8	7½
Making 2 shifts and 1 petticoat and 2 Aprons.	0	1	6
For taffety & a ribon and sowing silk	0	7	0
½ paper of pins at 9d	0	0	4½
1½ yds. Calico at 3s. 3d. per yd	0	4	10½
For a pattern of a Gown	1	2	0
Check for Apron	0	4	0
A Comb	0	0	6
1 yd. of Lawn at 8s. 0d	0	8	0

In 1747 there were great fears of an invasion of the frontiers of Pennsylvania by the French and their Indian allies. The inhabitants mustered for their defense, and two associated regiments were formed in Lancaster County, one on the east, the other on the west side of the Susquehanna. Of the regiment organized east of the river, fifteen of the eighteen companies were raised within the present limits of Dauphin and Lebanon Counties. They were in truth "a fighting people," were strong in defense of their rights, and in true loyalty and patriotism were not equaled by any settlement in the colonies of America. The officers were:

Lieutenant-Colonel.
James Galbraith, of Derry.

Major.
Robert Baker, of Paxtang.

Captain—Hugh Patrick.
Lieutenant—Thomas McDowell.
Ensign—Thomas Grubb.

Captains—James Gillespie,—to lieutenant-colonel of regiment for West End (Cumberland Valley) of Lancaster County.
John Harris, from Ensign Aug. 4, 1748.
Lieutenant—James Gilchrist.
Ensign—Samuel Jemison.

Captain—Gabriel Davis.
Lieutenant—Robert Ellis.
Ensign—Edward Davis, Jr.

Captain—Samuel Crawford.
Lieutenant—William Rowland.
Ensign—Richard McDonald.

[1] The Spread Eagle is noted on Scull's map of 1759.

[2] The Mahantango or Kind Creek. Zinzendorf, on his way to Shamokin, gave it this name in honor of his daughter, the Countess Benigna.

Captain—Andrew Gregg.
Lieutenant—William Crawford.
Ensign—Samuel Simpson.

Captain—James Snodgrass.
Lieutenant—John Alexander.
Ensign—John Snodgrass.

Captain—James Galbraith, Jr.
Lieutenant—James Sample.
Ensign—John Harris, to captain Aug. 4, 1748.

Captain—John Smith.
Lieutenant—William Crum.
Ensign—Joseph C——.

Captain—Adam Reed.
Lieutenant—John Crawford.
Ensign—John Young.

Captain—John McEwen.
Lieutenant—James Anderson.
Ensign—James Finney.

Captain—David McClure.
Lieutenant—Thomas Foster.
Ensign—Andrew Boggs.

Captain—James Armstrong.
Lieutenant—Alexander Armstrong.
Ensign—John Dougherty.

Captain—Thomas McKee.
Lieutenant—Robert Smith.
Ensign—William Baskins.

Captain—James Graham.
Lieutenant—John Purrins.
Ensign—William McMullin.

Captain—Robert Baker.
Lieutenant—William Mitchell.
Ensign—Henry Rennick.

In the years 1751 and 1752 the cereal crops were very abundant, as we find by the following from the *Chronicon Ephratensis*. These years were followed by a season of scarceness from 1753 to 1755, and upon this came the Indian war. The *Ephrata Chronicle* says,—

"The years 1751 and 1752 have been so fruitful in wheat and other grain that men in wanton carelessness sought to waste the supply; for the precious wheat, which might have supported many poor, they used to fatten hogs which afterwards they consumed in their sumptuousness. Besides, distilleries were erected everywhere, and thus this great blessing was turned into strong drink, which gave rise to much disorder."

Emigration to Pennsylvania was continually on the increase, and by reference to the early warrantees and such assessment-lists as have come down to us, it will be seen that there was a continual stream of Scotch-Irish settlers, who halted a while among their friends and former neighbors in Paxtang, Hanover, and Derry, from whence they followed the tide of migration into the beautiful and fertile valleys to the southward. Homes—permanent homes—were being built, and the hardy pioneer was beginning to look for his reward from the broad acres which began to delight his eye, and the dreams of years were about to be realized when, like a demon of desolation, came the atrocious border wars from 1754 to 1764.

CHAPTER IV.

The French and Indian War—Petition of the Inhabitants for Protection—Braddock's Expedition—The Atrocities of the Savages—Correspondence of John Harris and others relating to the Frontiers.

THERE were few Indian outrages committed within the limits of Dauphin County prior to 1755. The inhabitants, however, were, owing to several murders on the Potomac in Virginia and on the frontiers of Cumberland County, becoming very uneasy. They had little faith in the friendship of the Indians, and they apprehended war, knowing full well the influence of the French over the savages, and whose devilish propensities needed but little prompting to have them desolate the pioneer homes of Pennsylvania. On the 22d of July, 1754, the following petition was laid before the Governor of the Province:

The humble petition of the inhabitants of the townships of Pextang, Derry, and Hanover, Lancaster Co., humbly showeth that your petitioners, being settled on and near the river Susquehanna, apprehend themselves in great danger from the French and French Indians, as it is in their power several times in the year to transport themselves, with amunition, artillery, and every necessary, down the said river; and their conduct of late to the neighboring provinces increases our dread of a speedy visit from them, as we are as near and convenient as the provinces already attacked, and are less capable of defending ourselves, as we are unprovided with arms and amunition and unable to purchase them. A great number are warm and active in these parts for the defense of themselves and country were they enabled so to do (although not such a number as would be able to withstand the enemy). We, your petitioners, therefore humbly pray that your Honor would take our distressed condition into consideration and make such provision for us as may prevent ourselves and families from being destroyed and ruined by such a cruel enemy; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Thomas Forster,
James Armstrong,
John Harris,
Thomas Simpson,
Samuel Simpson,
John Carson,
David Shields,
William McMullen,
John Coit,
William Armstrong,
James Armstrong,
William Bell,
John Daugherty,
James Atkins,
Andrew Cochran,
James Reed,
Thomas Rutherford,
T. McCarter,
William Steel,
Samuel Hunter,
Thomas Mays,
James Coler,
Henry Renicks,
Rich. McClure,
Thomas Dugan,
John Johnson,
Peter Fleming,
Thomas Sturgeon,
Matthew Taylor,
Jeremiah Sturgeon,
Thomas King,
Robert Smith,
Adam Reed,
John Crawford,
Thomas Crawford,
John McClure,
Thomas Hume,
Thomas Steene,
John Hume,
John Craig,
Thomas McClure,
William McClure,
John Rodgers,
James Peterson,
John Young,
Ez. Sankey,
John Forster,
Mitchell Graham,
James Toalen,
James Galbreath,
James Campbel,
Robert Boyd,
James Chambers,
Robert Armstrong,
John Campbell,
Hugh Black,
Thomas Black.

An alarming crisis was at hand. The French, now hovering around the great lakes, sedulously applied themselves to seduce the Indians from their allegiance to the English. The Shawanese had already joined them; the Delawares waited only for an opportunity to revenge their wrongs; and of the Six Nations, the Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas were wavering. To keep the Indians in favor of the Province required much cunning diplomacy and expensive presents. In this alarming juncture the old flame of civil dissension burst out with increased force. The presents to the Indians, with the erection of a line of forts along the frontier, and the maintenance of a military force, drew heavily upon the provincial purse. The Assembly, the popular branch, urged that the Proprietary estates should be taxed, as well as those of humble individuals. The Proprietaries, through their deputies, refused, and pleaded prerogative, charter, and law; the Assembly in turn pleaded equity, common danger, and common benefit, requiring a common expense. The Proprietaries offered bounties in lands yet to be conquered from the Indians, and the privilege of issuing more paper money; the Assembly wanted something more tangible. The Assembly passed laws, laying taxes, and granting supplies, but annexing conditions; the Governors opposed the conditions, but were willing to aid the Assembly in taxing the people, but not the Proprietaries. Here were the germs of revolution, not fully matured until twenty years later. In the mean time the frontiers were left exposed, while these frivolous disputes continued. The pacific principles, too, of the Quakers, and Dunkards, and Mennonites, and Schwenkfelders, came in to complicate the strife; but as the danger increased, they prudently kept aloof from public office, leaving the management of the war to sects less scrupulous. The pulpit and the press were deeply involved in the discussion, and the population was divided into opposing factions upon this question.

In his message to the Assembly in August, 1754, the Governor says, "The people of the upper parts of Lancaster County are so apprehensive of danger at this critical juncture from the nearness of French and savages under their influence, that the principal inhabitants have in the most earnest manner, petitioned me to provide for their protection; representing withal, that a great number would be warm and active in defense of themselves and their country, were they enabled so to be, by being supplied with arms and ammunition, which many of them are unable to purchase at their own private expense. The substance of these several petitions, which I shall likewise order to be laid before you, appears to me, gentlemen, to be of the greatest importance, and well worthy of your most serious attention. You may be assured that nothing which depends on me shall be wanting towards affording them the protection they desire; but you cannot at the same time but be sensible how little it is in my power to answer their expectations without the aid of your house. It becomes then my indispensable duty, and I cannot on any account whatever, excuse myself from pressing you to turn your thoughts on the defenseless state of the Province in general, as well as of our back inhabitants in particular; and to provide such means for the security of the whole, as shall be thought at once both reasonable and effectual to the ends proposed; in which, as in every other matter, consistent with my honor, and the trust reposed in me, I promise you my hearty concurrence."

It soon became known that many of the savages, heretofore "friendly Indians," were disaffected, and favored the French interests in the West, ready to aid them in their schemes. The government of the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Virginia were therefore anxious not only to have the continued friendship of those who still professed to be friendly, but, if possible, to regain the friendship of the disaffected. For that purpose Conrad Weiser was sent, in the month of September, 1754, to Aughwick, where George Croghan, the Indian agent, had quite a number of different tribes under his care. Notwithstanding that Mr. Weiser, as the agent of the government, did all in his power, aided by liberal donations of money, to secure the continued friendly assistance of the Indians, murders were committed by the Indians; and the inhabitants of the frontiers were all in a panic.

At this juncture, the English government became alarmed, and at length determined to put an end to French encroachments, French intrigues, and French-Indian atrocities. Several of the royal regiments were sent to America, in command of whom was Maj.-Gen. Edward Braddock. This army arrived from England early in March, 1755, landing at Alexandria, in Virginia, whence they marched to Fredericktown, in Maryland, preparatory to the contemplated expedition against Fort Duquesne, on the Ohio. The place of debarkation was selected with that ignorance and want of judgment which distinguished the British ministry. That Province could furnish neither provisions nor carriages for the army, while Pennsylvania, rich in grain and well stocked with wagons, could readily supply food and the means to transport the army to any point. The Provincial Assembly, apprehending the general to be prejudiced against them, sent Benjamin Franklin to undeceive him, with instructions, however, not to assume the character of *their* agent, but to present himself as postmaster-general, disposed to make his office subservient to the general's plans. While Franklin was with the army a return of the wagons obtainable was made, from which it appeared that there were not more than twenty-five, and not all of those serviceable. Braddock was surprised, declared the expedition at an end, and exclaimed against the ministers for having sent them into a country destitute of the means of transportation. On Franklin expressing his regret that the army had not been landed in

Pennsylvania, where such means abounded, Braddock eagerly seized on his words, and commissioned him, on liberal terms, to procure one hundred and fifty wagons and fifteen hundred pack-horses. Franklin, on his return, circulated advertisements through the counties of York, Lancaster, and Cumberland, and by *an artful address* obtained, in two weeks, all the wagons, two hundred and fifty pack-horses, and much popularity for himself. He stated in his address that he found the general incensed at the delay of the horses and carriages he had expected from Philadelphia, and disposed to send an armed force to seize the carriages, horses, and drivers necessary for the service, but that he, apprehending the visit of British soldiers in their present temper would be very inconvenient to the inhabitants, was desirous to try what might be done by fair and equitable means, and that an opportunity was now presented of obtaining thirty thousand pounds in silver and gold, which would supply the deficiency of the Provincial currency. He expended eight hundred pounds received from the general, advanced two hundred pounds himself, and gave his bonds for the payment of the value of such horses as should be lost in the service, the owners refusing to rely upon Braddock's promise, alleging that he was unknown to them. The claims made against him in consequence of this engagement amounted to twenty thousand pounds, and were not settled by the government until after much delay and trouble.[1]

Gen. Braddock removed his army to a post on Wills' Creek, since called Fort Cumberland, where he awaited the wagons and other necessary supplies from Pennsylvania. From this place, confident of success, he informed the Governors of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, that, should he take Fort Duquesne in its present condition, he would, after some additions, garrison it, and leave there the guns, ammunition, and stores he should find in it. But, should the enemy abandon and destroy the fortifications, as he apprehended, he would repair the fort, or construct another. In the latter case he required the necessary means of defense to be furnished by the colonies, and to be forwarded immediately, that he might not be delayed in his progress to Forts Niagara and Frontignac; he also gave information of the enemy's intention to attack the frontier settlements as soon as he should have marched beyond them.

On the 8th of June Gen. Braddock left Fort Cumberland. Scarooyadi, successor to the Half-King of the Senecas, and Monacatootha, whose acquaintance Washington had made on the Ohio on his mission to Le Bœuf, with about one hundred and fifty Indians, Senecas and Delawares, accompanied him. George Croghan, the Indian agent of Pennsylvania, and a frontiersman of great value called the "Wild Hunter" or Captain Jack, were also with him. The first brigade, under Sir Peter Halkett, led the way, and on the 9th the main body followed. From that date until the 7th of July following the army had only reached the eastern branch of Bushy Run, called Turtle Creek, and the place of encampment was a short distance northerly of the present village of Stewartsville, Westmoreland Co. It was Gen. Braddock's intention to cross Turtle Creek, and approach Fort Duquesne on the other side; but the banks were so precipitous, and presented such obstacles to crossing with his artillery and heavy baggage, that he hesitated, and Sir John St. Clair went out with a party to reconnoitre. On his return, before night, he reported that he had found the ridge which led to Fort Duquesne, but that considerable work would be necessary to prepare a road for crossing Turtle Creek. This route was finally abandoned, and on the 8th the army marched eight miles, and encamped not far from the Monongahela, west of the Youghiogheny, and near what is called, on Scull's map, "Sugar Run." When Braddock reached this place, it was his design to pass through the narrows, but he was informed by the guide, who had been sent out to explore, that the passage was very difficult, about two miles in length, with a river on the left, and a high mountain on the right, and that much work must be done to make it passable for carriages. At the same time he was told that there were two good fords across the Monongahela, where the water was shallow, and the banks not steep. With these views of the case he determined to cross the ford the next morning. The order of march was given out, and all the arrangements were made for an early movement.

About eight o'clock on the morning of the 9th the advanced division, under Col. Gage, crossed the ford and pushed forward. After the whole army had crossed and marched about a mile, Braddock received a note from Col. Gage giving notice that he had passed the second ford without difficulty. A little before two o'clock the whole army had crossed this ford, and was arranged in the order of march on the river plateau. Col. Gage, with the advanced party, was then ordered to march, and while the main body was yet standing on the plain, the action began near the river. Not a single man of the enemy had before been seen. To the brave grenadiers who had stood firm on the plains of Europe, amid tempests of cannon-balls cutting down whole platoons of their comrades, this new species of warfare was perfectly appalling, and unable longer to breast the girdle of fire which enveloped them, they gave way in confusion, involving the whole army in distress, dismay, and disorder. In such a dilemma, with hundreds of his men falling at every discharge, his ranks converted into a wild and reckless multitude, unable to rally and too proud to retreat, Braddock obstinately refused to allow the Provincial troops to fight the Indians in their own way, but with a madness incomprehensible did his utmost to form the men into platoons and wheel them into close columns. The result was horrible, and the sacrifice of life with-

[1] History of Pennsylvania, by Dr. Egle.

out a parallel at that time in Indian warfare. The Provincial regiments, unable to keep together, spread through the surrounding woods, and by this means did all the execution that was effected. Every man fought for himself, and rushing to the trees from behind which gleamed the flash of the rifle, the brave frontiersmen often bayoneted the savage at his post. This perilous enterprise, however, was attended with a terrible sacrifice. Out of three full companies of Virginia troops but thirty men were left; of the Pennsylvania forces, much less.

It was the most disastrous defeat ever sustained by any European army in America. Sixty-three officers and seven hundred and fourteen privates were killed or dangerously wounded. There is, perhaps, no instance upon record where so great a proportion of officers were killed. Out of the eighty-six composing the command but twenty-three escaped unhurt. Their brilliant uniform seemed sure marks for the deadly aim of the savage. On that disastrous day the military genius of Washington shone forth with much of that splendor which afterwards made him so illustrious. His courage, energy, bravery, and skill displayed on this occasion marked him as possessed of the highest order of military talents. After the fall of Braddock, with his Provincial troops he covered the retreat, and saved the remnant of the army from annihilation.

Gen. Braddock was taken to Dunbar's Camp, on the summit of Laurel Hill, where he breathed his last, on the fourth day after the battle. His body was interred in the centre of the road, and the entire army marched over the spot in order that the remains of the unfortunate general might not be desecrated by savage hands.

In the correspondence of Gen. Braddock with his government, from the time of his arrival in Virginia to his defeat, he complains that Pennsylvania and Virginia would not give the aid he demanded. The disputes at that period in the Proprietary government, says Duponceau, account in some degrée, but not sufficiently, for these results. The Quaker spirit in Pennsylvania may be supposed to have produced them, but it was used as a means instead of a primary cause. It is certain that at that time a leading Quaker, who was Speaker of the Assembly, said in debate, "I had rather see Philadelphia sacked three times by the French than vote a single copper for the war." It is easy to see from this the difficulties Braddock had to contend with. Had he received the earnest support of the Province his success would have been assured. The Scotch-Irish, who settled on the frontiers, were busy protecting their own homes, and although several companies offered their services to Gen. Braddock he did not accept them,—not from the motives ascribed to him by most historians, but from the fact that they were actually required at their own firesides, which had already been invaded by the savage foe.

The consternation at Braddock's defeat was very great in Pennsylvania. The retreat of Dunbar left the whole frontier uncovered, while the inhabitants, unarmed and undisciplined, were compelled hastily to seek the means of defense or of flight. In describing the exposed state of the Province, and the miseries which threatened it, the Governor had occasion to be entirely satisfied with his own eloquence, and had his resolution to defend it equaled the earnestness of his appeal to the Assembly, the people might have been spared much suffering. The enemy, long restrained by fear of another attack, and scarce crediting his senses when he discovered the defenseless state of the frontiers, now roamed unmolested and fearlessly along the western lines of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, committing the most appalling outrages and wanton cruelties which the cupidity and ferocity of the savage could dictate. The first inroads into Pennsylvania were into Cumberland County, whence they were soon extended to the Susquehanna. The inhabitants, dwelling at the distance of from one to three miles apart, fell unresistingly, were captured, or fled in terror to the interior settlements. The main body of the enemy encamped on the Susquehanna, thirty miles above Harris' Ferry, whence they extended themselves on both sides the river below the Kittochtinny Mountains. The settlements at the Great Cove, in Cumberland County, now Fulton, were destroyed, and many of the inhabitants slaughtered or made captives, and the same fate fell upon Tulpehocken, upon Mahanoy, and Gnadenhütten.

Under date of October 29th, John Harris wrote to the Governor: "We expect the enemy upon us every day, and the inhabitants are abandoning their plantations, being greatly discouraged at the approach of such a number of cruel savages, and no sign of assistance. The Indians are cutting us off every day, and I had a certain account of about fifteen hundred Indians, besides French, being on their march against us and Virginia, and now close on our borders, their scouts scalping our families on our frontiers daily. Andrew Montour and others at Shamokin desired me to take care; that there was forty Indians out many days, and intended to burn my house and destroy myself and family. I have this day cut holes in my house, and am determined to hold out to the last extremity if I can get some men to stand by me, few of which I yet can at present, every one being in fear of their own families being cut off every hour (such is our situation). I am informed that a French officer was expected at Shamokin this week with a party of Delawares and Shawanese, no doubt to take possession of our river; and, as to the state of the Susquehanna Indians, a great part of them are actually in the French interest; but if we should raise a number of men immediately as will be able to take possession of some convenient place up Susquehanna, and build a strong fort in spite of French or Indians, perhaps some Indians may join us, but it is trusting to un-

certainty to depend upon them in my opinion. We ought to insist on the Indians declaring either for or against us. As soon as we are prepared for them we must bid up for scalps and keep the woods full of our people hunting them, or they will ruin our Province, for they are a dreadful enemy. We impatiently look for assistance. I have sent out two Indian spies to Shamokin, they are Mohawks, and I expect they will return in a day or two. Consider our situation, and rouse your people downwards, and not let about fifteen hundred villains distress such a number of inhabitants as is in Pennsylvania, which actually they will if they possess our provisions and frontiers long, as they now have many thousands of bushels of our corn and wheat in possession already, for the inhabitants goes off and leaves all."

In consequence of these melancholy tidings the Governor summoned the Assembly for the 3d of November, when he laid before them an account of the proceedings of the enemy, and demanded money and a militia law. Petitions were poured in from all parts of the Province,—from the frontier counties, praying for arms and munitions; from the middle counties, deprecating further resistance to the views of the Governor, and requiring, if it were necessary, a partial sacrifice of the property of the citizens for the defense of their lives; and that the religious scruples of the members of the Assembly might no longer prevent the defense of the country.

By the middle of the month the savages had "entered the passes of the Blue Mountains, broke into the counties of Lancaster, Berks, and Northampton, committing murder, devastations, and other kind of horrid mischief," to use the language of Governor Morris, and yet the Assembly delayed the measures of defense required of them. The Governor, astonished at the obstinacy of the Assembly, for such he characterized it, again sent a message requesting that body to strengthen his hands and afford assistance to the back inhabitants, but they plead in excuse that they feared the alienating the affections of the Indians, and in a measure refused to grant the means necessary for the protection of the frontiers.

The cold indifference of the Assembly at such a crisis awoke the deepest indignation throughout the Province. Public meetings were held in various parts of Lancaster and in the frontier counties, at which it was resolved that they would "repair to Philadelphia and compel the Provincial authorities to pass proper laws to defend the country and oppose the enemy." In addition, the dead bodies of some of the murdered and mangled were sent to that city and hauled about the streets, with placards announcing that these were victims of the Quaker policy of non-resistance. A large and threatening mob surrounded the House of Assembly, placed the dead bodies in the doorway, and demanded immediate relief for the people of the frontiers. Such, indeed, were the desperate measures resorted to for self-defense. There was little sympathy by the members of that body, whose phlegmatic temperament could allow them to look calmly upon the victims of their neglect. In preventing protection, as was their sworn duty to do, they were indirectly guilty of the complete sway of the tomahawk and scalping-knife.

Following Braddock's defeat, the French, or rather their Indian allies, encouraged by their success, pushed their incursions into the interior parts of the frontier settlements, into York, Cumberland, Lancaster, Berks, and Northampton Counties. These counties were scenes of murder and rapine for about ten years. The apprehensions of those who feared the direful consequences of the English defeat were sadly realized.

Plans were now devised for the defense of the frontiers. A chain of forts were directed to be erected, but it was not until the succeeding summer that anything like places of defense were actually built. The sad condition of affairs in the interior and western part of the Province is thus described by Governor Robert Morris in his message of July 24, 1755, to the Assembly in relation to Braddock's defeat: "This unfortunate and unexpected change in our affairs deeply affects every one of His Majesty's colonies, but none of them in so sensible a manner as this Province; while having no militia is thereby left exposed to the cruel incursion of the French and barbarous Indians, who delight in shedding human blood, and who make no distinction as to age or sex,—as to those that are armed against them, or such as they can surprise in their peaceful habitations, all are alike the objects of their cruelty,—slaughtering the tender infant and frightened mother with equal joy and fierceness. To such enemies, spurred by the native cruelty of their tempers, encouraged by their late success, and having now no army to fear, are the inhabitants of this Province exposed, and by such must we now expect to be overrun if we do not immediately prepare for our own defense; nor ought we to content ourselves with this, but resolve to drive to and confine the French to their own just limits."

Scarce three months after this disastrous defeat we find the barbarous savages engaged in murdering the whites and setting fire to their houses on the west side of Susquehanna, in Cumberland County, now Union, for on the 15th of October, 1755, a party of Indians "fell upon the inhabitants on *Mahanoy* (or Penn's) Creek that runs into the river Susquehanna, about five miles lower than the Great Fork made by the juncture of the two main branches of the Susquehanna, killed and carried off about twenty-five persons, and burnt and destroyed their buildings and improvements, and the whole settlement was deserted." Learning of these transactions, John Harris wrote to the Governor, as follows:

"PAXTANG, Oct. 20, 1755.

"May it please your Honor,—

"I was informed last night by a person that came down our river that there was a Dutch (German) woman, who made her escape to

George Gabriel's, and informs us that last Friday evening, on her way home from this settlement, on Mahahony or Penn's Creek, where her family lived, she called at a neighbor's house and saw two persons lying by the door of said house murdered and scalped, and there were some Dutch (German) families that lived near their places immediately left, not thinking it safe to stay any longer. It is the opinion of the people up the river, that the families on Penn's Creek being scattered, that but few in number are killed or carried off, except the above said woman, the certainty of which will soon be known, as there are some men gone out to bury the dead.

"By report this evening I was likewise informed by the belt of wampum, and these Indians here, there were seen near Shamokin, about six days ago, two French Indians of the Canawago tribe. I a little doubted the truth of the report at first, but the Indians have seemed so afraid that they dispatched messengers immediately to the mountains above my house to bring in some of their women that were gathering chestnuts, for fear of their being killed.

"By a person just arrived down our river, brought information of two men being murdered within five miles of George Gabriel's, four women carried off, and there is one man wounded in three places who escaped to Gabriel's, and it is imagined that all the inhabitants on Penn's Creek and Little Mahahony are killed or carried off, as most of them live much higher up, where the first murder was discovered. The Indian warriors here send you these two strings of white wampum, and the women the black one, both requesting that you would lay by all your council pipes immediately, and open all your eyes and ears, and view your slain people in this land, and to put a stop to it immediately, and come to this place to our assistance without any delay; and the belt of wampum particularly mentions that the proprietors and your Honor would immediately act in defense of their country, as the old chain of friendship now is broken by several nations of Indians, and it seems to be such as they never expected to see or hear of. Any delay on our acting vigorously now at this time would be the loss of all Indian interest, and perhaps our ruin in these parts.

"I am your honor's most obedient servant,

"JOHN HARRIS.

"P.S.—I shall endeavor to get a number of my neighbors to go out as far as the murder has been committed, and perhaps to Shamokin, to know the minds of the Indians and their opinions of these times, and to get what intelligence I can from them and to encourage some of their young men to scout about back of the frontiers, to give us notice of the enemy's approach, if possible, at any time hereafter. I heartily wish your honor and the Assembly would please to agree on some method at this time towards protecting this province, as this part of it seems actually in danger now, for should but a company of Indians come and murder but a few families hereabouts, which is daily expected, the situation we are in would oblige numbers to abandon their plantations, and our cattle and provisions, which we have a plenty of, must then fall a prey to the enemy.

"Our Indians here seem much discouraged at the large number of families passing here every day on account of the late murders on the Potomac, and will be much more so if it should happen to be our case. There were two Indian women set out from here two days ago for the Ohio, to bring some of their relations (as they say) down here, and should the French or their Indians hear by them, as they will be inquiring for news, the effect that their late murders has had among our inhabitants it will be a matter of encouragement to them.

"I conclude, your honor's most obedient and most humble servant,

"JOHN HARRIS."

On the 23d of October, 1755, forty-six of the inhabitants about Harris' Ferry went to Shamokin to inquire of the Indians there who they were who had so cruelly fallen upon and ruined the settlement on Mahahony Creek. On their return from Shamokin they were fired upon by some Indians who lay in ambush, and four were killed, four drowned, and the rest put to flight. The following is the report of this expedition:

"I, and Thomas Forster, Esq., Mr. Harris, and Mr. McKee, with upwards of forty men, went up the 2d inst. (October, 1755) to Capt. McKee, at New Providence, in order to bury the dead lately murdered on Mahahony Creek; but understanding the corpse were buried, we then determined to return immediately home. But being urged by John Sekalamy and the Old Belt to go up to see the Indians at Shamokin and know their minds, we went on the 24th, and stayed there all night; and in the night I heard some Delawares talking, about twelve in number, to this purpose: 'What are the English come here for?' Says another: 'To kill us, I suppose; can we then send off some of our nimble young men to give our friends notice that can soon be here?' They soon after sang the war-song, and four Indians went off in two canoes, well armed; the one canoe went down the river, and the other across.

"On the morning of the 25th we took our leave of the Indians and set off homewards, and were advised to go down the east side of the river; but, fearing that a snare might be laid on that side, we marched off peaceably on the west side, having behaved in the most civil and friendly manner towards them while with them; and when we came to the mouth of the Mahahony Creek, we were fired on by a good number of Indians that lay among the bushes, on which we were obliged to retreat with the loss of several men; the particular number I cannot exactly mention, but I am positive that I saw four fall, and one man struck with a tomahawk on the head in his flight across the river. As I understand the Delaware tongue, I heard several of the Indians that were engaged against us speak a good many words in that tongue during the action.

"ADAM TORRANCE."

"The above declaration was attested by the author's voluntary qualification, no magistrate being present, at Paxtang, this 26th October, 1755, before us:

"JOHN ELDER.	THOMAS MCARTHUR.
"MICHAEL GRAHAM.	ALEX. MCCLURE.
"MICHAEL TEAFF.	WILLIAM HARRIS.
"THOMAS BLACK.	SAMUEL LENES.
"SAMUEL PEARSON.	WILLIAM MCCLURE.

"N.B.—Of all our people that were in the action there are but nine that are yet returned."

John Harris, under the date of "Paxtang, ye 28th October, 1755," writes to the Governor an account of the foregoing expedition to Shamokin, and how near they all came to suffer through Indian treachery:

"May it please your Honor

"This is to acquaint you, that on the 24th of October I arrived at Shamokin, in order to protect our frontiers up that way till they might make their escape from their cruel enemies, and learn the best intelligence I could.

"The Indians on the west branch of the Susquehanna certainly killed our inhabitants on Penn's Creek, and there are a hatchet and two English scalps sent by them up the North branch, to desire them to strike with them, if they are men.

"The Indians are all assembling themselves at Shamokin to counsel; a large body of them was there four days ago. I cannot learn their intentions, but seems Andrew Montour and Mona-ca-too-tha are to bring down the news from them. There is not a sufficient number of them to oppose the enemy, and, perhaps, they will join the enemy against us. There is no dependence on Indians, and we are in imminent danger.

"I got certain information from Andrew Montour and others that there is a body of French, with fifteen hundred Indians, coming upon us,—Picks, Ottaways, Orandox, Delawares, Shawanese, and a number of the Six Nations,—and are now not many days' march from this Province and Virginia, which are appointed to be attacked; at the same time some of the Shamokin Indians seem friendly, and others appear like enemies.

"Montour knew many days ago of the enemy being on their march against us before he informed, for which I said as much to him as I thought prudent, considering the place I was in.

"On the 25th inst., on my return with about forty more, we were attacked by about twenty or thirty Indians, received their fire, and about fifteen of our men and myself took to the trees, attacked the villains, killed four of them on the spot, and lost but three more, retreating about half a mile through woods, and crossing the Susquehanna, one of whom was shot off an horse riding behind myself, through the river. My horse was wounded, and, falling into the river, I was obliged to quit him and swim part of the way.

"Four or five of our men were drowned crossing the river. I hope our journey, though with fatigue and loss of our substance, and some of our lives, will be of service to our country, by discovering our enemy, who will be our ruin, if not timely prevented.

"I just now received information that there was a French officer, supposed captain, with a party of Shawanese, Delawares, &c., within six miles of Shamokin, ten days ago, and no doubt intends to take possession of it, which will be a dreadful consequence to us, if suffered. Therefore, I thought proper to despatch this message to inform your Honor. The Indians here, I hope, your Honor, will be pleased to cause them to remove to some place, as I do not like their company; and, as the men of those here were not against us, yet did them no harm, or else I would have them all cut off. Belt (Indian so-called) promised at Shamokin to send out spies to view the enemy, and, upon hearing of our skirmishes, Old Belt was in a rage, gathered up thirty Indians immediately, and went in pursuit of the enemy, as I am this day informed.

"I expect Montour and Mona-ca-too-tha down here this week, with the determination of their Shamokin council. The inhabitants are abandoning their plantations, and we are in a dreadful situation.

"I am, &c.,

"JOHN HARRIS.

"P.S.—The night ensuing our attack the Indians burnt all George Gabriel's houses; danced around them."

The person who was shot off the horse, while riding behind John Harris in crossing the river, was a physician of Paxtang, but in the absence of the assessment-lists we are unable to tell who he was. The Indians alluded to by John Harris as being at Harris' Ferry for some months were those to whom Conrad Weiser refers when writing from that place to the Governor in July (9th) previous, when he said,—

"According to your order, I came to this place last Monday, and found the *Indians waiting for me.* Yesterday I distributed about two hundred bushels of meal among them; after that was over, they enquired how things stood as to the war. I told them what had happened to some of the back inhabitants, and that the French Indians were like to do a great deal of mischief. They seemed to be very much concerned. There were about thirty of them, and of which number nine offered themselves to go with me, or my son Sammy, to Wills' Creek, and serve as outscouts against the French and their Indians, and to protect the poor people settled about those parts; and I was agreed that they should meet me or my son, at this place in ten days hence; and that in the mean time, I was to obtain your Honor's leave, and a proper pass. This morning Captain Glazier's express from the east arrived at this place, with the agreeable news of the defeat of the French at Nova Scotia, and the taking of the French men-of-war, by Admiral Boscawen.

"I read and explained the printed paper to the Indians, and they expressed a good deal of satisfaction and pleasure with the news. Capt. Glazier gave me to understand that he should be very glad if some of these Indians would accompany him to the English camp with the despatches he had for the general, in this dangerous time. I proposed it to the Indians; they approved of the thing, but having intelligence of our Honor's coming up, and that you would be in Lancaster this day, they would hear and receive your approbation; and they have accordingly desired me to stay with them at this place till your Honor's arrival, which I have promised to do, and have sent the bearer hereof express to let your Honor know of this and to receive further orders."

The Governor was there a few days after, made a short harangue, gave some presents, at which the Indians *seemed* perfectly delighted, and "the chain of friendship" was to remain "bright and unbroken." The Governor little knew of the perfidy of the savages, and that all their promises were mere ropes of sand.

The near approach of the enemy created the utmost consternation among the outer settlements. The only safety was to flee and leave all to the enemy. They had in vain looked for effectual relief from the Colonial government. Homes that had been occupied; barns filled with the fruits of a rich and plenteous harvest; newly-sowed fields, standing corn, and cattle, sheep, etc., were all abandoned by the hardy and industrious frontier settlers, in order to save themselves from being cut off by the barbarous enemy. Even John Harris and his family were threatened with death, as stated by Mr. Harris himself in the following letter to Edward Shippen, at Lancaster:

"PAXTANG, ye 29th October, 1755.

"*Sir*,—We expect the enemy upon us every day, and the inhabitants are abandoning their plantations, being greatly discouraged at the approach of such a number of cruel savages, and no present sign of assistance. I had a certain account of fifteen hundred French and Indians being on the march against us and Virginia, and now close upon our borders, their scouts scalping our families on our frontiers daily. Andrew Montour, and others at Shamokin, desired me to take care, that there was a party of forty Indians, out many days, and intended to burn my house and destroy myself and family. I have this day cut loop-holes in my house, and am determined to hold out to the last extremity, if I can get some men to stand by me. But few can be had at present, as every one is in fear of his own family being cut off every hour. Great part of the Susquehanna Indians are no doubt actually in the French interest, and I am informed that a French officer is expected at Shamokin this week, with a party of Delawares and Shawanese, no doubt to take possession of our river. We should raise men immediately to build a fort up the river to take possession, and to induce some Indians to join us. We ought also to insist on the Indians to declare for or against us, and as soon as we are prepared for them we should bid up their scalps, and keep our woods full of our people upon the scout, else they will ruin our province, for they are a dreadful enemy. I have sent out two Indian spies to Shamokin; they are Mohawks.

"Sir, yours, &c., JOHN HARRIS."

CHAPTER V.

The French and Indian War (continued)—Treaty at Harris' Ferry—Fort Halifax—Fort McKee—Fort Manady—Fort at Harris' Ferry—Fort Hunter.

IN the latter part of October, 1755, the enemy again appeared in the neighborhood of Shamokin, and in November of that year they committed several murders upon the whites under circumstances of great cruelty and barbarity. Not only the settlers on the immediate frontier, but those residing far towards the interior, were kept in constant alarm, as will be seen by the following address, or appeal to the inhabitants of the Province, issued from the present site of Harrisburg:

"PAXTANG, ye 31st October, 1755.

"From John Harris, at 12 P.M.

"*To all His Majesty's subjects in the Province of Pennsylvania, or elsewhere:*

"Whereas, Andrew Montour, Belt of Wampum, two Mohawks, and other Indians, came down this day from Shamokin, who say the whole body of Indians, or the greatest part of them in the French interest, is actually encamped on this side of George Gabriel's (about thirty miles north of Harris' Ferry, on the west side of the river), near Susquehanna, and we may expect an attack within three days at farthest; and a French fort to be begun at Shamokin in ten days hence. Tho' this be the Indian report, we, the subscribers, do give it as our advice to repair immediately to the frontiers with all our forces, to intercept their passage into our country, and to be prepared in the best manner possible for the worst events.

"Witness our hands,

"JAMES GALBREATH, JAMES POLLOCK,
"JOHN ALLISON, JAMES ANDERSON,
"BARNEY HUGHES, WILLIAM WORK,
"ROBERT WALLACE, PATRICK HAYES,
"JOHN HARRIS.

"P.S.—They positively affirm that the above named Indians discovered a party of the enemy at Thomas McKee's upper place on the 30th of October last.

"Mona-ca-too-tha, The Belt, and other Indians here, insist upon Mr. Weiser's coming immediately to John Harris' with his men, and to counsel with the Indians.

"Before me,

"JAMES GALBREATH."

Fortunately, the reports conveyed in Mr. Harris' letter, as well as in the above address, proved to be premature, the enemy confining his depredations to the regions of the Susquehanna, about Shamokin, and the Great or Big Cove in the western part of Cumberland County, a detailed account of which would not come within our province to write.

It was not until the middle of the following year that the Indians, incited, and in some instances officered, by their allies the French, extended their incursions into the interior of the Province, and imagination fails to conceive the peril and distress of the settlers of Paxtang, Hanover, and the other townships of Lancaster, now comprising the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon.

On the 8th of January, 1756, Governor Morris, who had come from Philadelphia by way of Reading, held a conference with the Indians at the house of John Harris. As a part of the history of this locality, it is proper that the record thereof be preserved in this connection :

"At a conference held with the Indians at Harris' Ferry, Jan. 8, 1756, present the Hon. Robert Hunter Morris, Governor James Hamilton, Richard Peters, Joseph Fox, and Conrad Weiser, interpreter; two Indians of the Six Nations, called 'the Belt of Wampum,' a Seneca, and 'The Broken Thigh,' a Mohawk.

"The Governor, finding here only two Indians and their families, he sent for them into council, and spoke as follows:

"'Brethren:

"'I am glad to see you and your families in good health. You have ever been esteemed our hearty friends, and you show you are really so by residing amongst us, at a time when so much mischief is done on every side of the Province.

"'I sent Mr. Weiser to acquaint you that I had kindled a council fire here, and had invited the Indians on Susquehannah to meet me the beginning of this moon, and that I expected you would stay here till I should come, and afford me your assistance in council.

"'I thank you for staying here. You see that agreeable to my message, I come at the time appointed, but I find no other Indians here than you two, and indeed I expect no more, as I believe my messengers were prevented going to Wyomink by the ravages of the Indians, which began in their neighborhood at the time they were preparing to set out on their journey.

"'Brethren: The public business requires my presence at Carlisle, where I am now going, and I invite you to go along with me. If you incline to take any of your families with you, I shall readily agree to it, and provide a carriage for them and you.'

"To this the Belt replied.

"'Brethren: I thank you for sending for us to council, and for your kind speech. What you have said is very agreeable.

"'Brethren: The sky is dark all around us. The mischief done to you I consider as done to the Six Nations, and am sorry for what has happened, and heartily condole with you upon it, but be not disheartened. As the public business is committed to you, nothing should be suffered to lie on your minds that might, in any wise, impair your judgment, which is now more necessary than ever. Let me, therefore, by this string entreat you to put away all grief from your heart, and to dry up your tears, that you may think and see clearly when you come to council.

"'I accept your invitation, and shall follow you to Carlisle.'

"GAVE A STRING."

From the minutes of the treaty or conference held at that time it appears there was but one single house and few conveniences to hold a treaty at Harris'—"Mr. Weiser was called in and asked if it might not be better to hold it at Carlisle, where all the business of that county could be done at the same time, and proper entertainment provided as well for the Governor and his company as for the Indians, should they prove numerous."

In the early part of 1756, of the Provincial forces there were stationed at *Harris'*, a sergeant and twelve men; at *Hunter's Fort*, Ensign Johnson and twenty-four men; at *McKee's Store*, Ensign Mears and twenty-four men; at *Fort Halifax*, Capt. Nathaniel Miles and thirty men; and at *Fort Manady*, Lieut. Miller and sixteen men.

In the spring of 1756 the Provincial troops were well organized, and within the limits of Dauphin County the following stockade forts were erected:

FORT HALIFAX.—This fort, also named the Fort at Armstrong's, was commenced in May, 1756. Col. Clapham, an officer of the Provincial service, selected it "as the most convenient place on the river between Harris's and Shamokin for a magazine on account of its good natural situation above the Juniata Falls, the vast plenty of pine timber at hand, its nearness to Shamokin and a saw within a quarter of a mile, he therefore concludes to erect a fort here, according to a plan enclosed to the Gov'r, and for that purpose had already cut and squared 200 logs and hauled 80 to the spot, each about 30 feet long, and made some progress in laying them, rather than lose time by delay with the troops, & as men sufficient to finish it in a fortnight after the logs were hauled could be had in the neighborhood at a reasonable rate, under a guard of an officer and 30 men, he proposed to proceed on the march with the troops, he has 20 batteaux finished and 2 Canoes to bring up provisions, having already made 5 trips to McKee's store and 2 to this place, two different parties were sent out as scouts towards Shamokin."

On the 8th of June, says the colonel in his report to the Governor, he "was agreeably surprised on seeing a canoe coming down the River with a red flag, having on board an Iroquois Ind'n Chief and his son charged with a belt of wampum from the Six Nations; a Cayuga Indian was at first with them, but landed at Choconotte above Wyoming, being deterred by the reports of Shekelamy."

On the 10th of June, Col. Clapham held a conference there with the Iroquois chief, which is reported as follows:

"At a conference held at the camp at Armstrong's June 10, 1756, between Col. William Clapham and Oghaghradisha, an Indian chief of the Iroquois, on the waters of Susquehanna.

"Present, Capts. Lloyd and Shippen; Interpreters, James Lowry and Lewis Montour.

"My Brother, Col. Johnston, at my departure, told me thus brother; I find great difficulties in governing and supplying the wants of the Six Nations, in connection with me, 'tis therefore impossible I should also take charge of those seated at a distance on the waters of the Susque-

hanna, for which reason I have recommended them by you, and this string of wampum to Col. Clapham (or Ugcarunthiunth) for that purpose.

"'Brother, The Iroquois living on the North Branch of Susquehanna have sent me as a representative of the whole to treat with you (producing a belt of wampum) and will ratify all my contracts. Brother, they agree to your building a fort at Shamokin, but are desirous that you should also build a Fort three day's journey, in a canoe, higher up the North Branch, in their country, at a place called 'Adjouquay,' and this belt of wampum is to clear the road to that place.

"'Brother, If you agree to my proposals in behalf of my nation, I will return and immediately collect our whole force to be employed in protecting your people while you are building a fort in our country at Adjouquay, where there is a good situation and fine soil at the entrance of a deep creek, on a level plain five miles extending, and clear of woods. Adjouquay is fourteen miles above Wioming, and an old woman may carry a heavy pack of skins from thence to the Minisink, and return to Adjouquay in two nights.

"'My Brother, the land is troubled, and you may justly apprehend danger, but if you will grant our request we will be together, and if any danger happens to you we will share it with you. My brother, I have known this young man a good while (pointing to James Lowry) and have traveled far with him; he is a proper man, and knows the country well. I should be glad to recommend him as a companion on the march.

"'My Brother (laying down a belt of wampum folded in the middle) this describes your path to Shamokin; (unfolding the belt and extending it to its full length) this is your road to Adjouquay.'

"Upon which he presented a belt and offered his little son as a pledge of his fidelity, insisting at the same that Col. Clapham should visit their town, escorted by their warriors who, despising to turn out of their way, would conduct him through the Delaware town to their village in defiance of all opposition whatever."

The orders and instructions to Col. Clapham in regard to the erection of the fort were as follows, although he was subsequently directed to diminish the size, but having proceeded too far with the work, which in his opinion was already too small, he continued on with the dimensions as at first ordered:

"1. With these instructions you will receive a number of blank commissions, under my hand and seal, for subaltern officers in your regiment, which you are hereby empowered to fill up with the names of such men as you judge most fit for the service, having regard to the merit and services of those already employed; taking care that they be of the Protestant religion, and well affected to his Majesty's government, and you will administer to them the oaths to the government, as your name is inserted in the General Dedimus for this Province, under the Great Seal, or cause Major Burd to do it.

"2. Herewith you will also receive two plans of Forts; the one a Pentagon, the other a square, with one Ravelin to protect the curtain where the gate is, with a ditch covered way and glacis; but as it is impossible to give any explicit directions to the particular form of a fort without viewing and considering the ground on which it is to stand, I must leave it to you to build it in such form as will best answer for its own defence, the command of the river, and of the country in its neighborhood; and the plans herewith will serve to show the proportion that the different parts of the works should bear to each other.

"3. As to the place upon which this fort is to be erected, that must be in a great measure left to your judgment; but it is necessary to inform you it must be on the east side of the Susquehanna; the lands on the west, at the Forks, between the branches, not being purchased from the Indians; besides it would be impossible to relieve and support a garrison on that side in the winter time. From all the information I have been able to collect, the land on the south side of the east branch, opposite to the middle of the island, is the highest of any of the lowland thereabout, and the best place for a fort. The guns you have with you will form a rampart of a moderate height, commanding the main river. But as this information comes from persons not acquainted with the nature of such things, I am fearful they are not much to be depended on, and your own judgment must therefore direct you.

"4. When you have completed the fort, you will cause the ground to be cleared about it, to a convenient distance, and openings to be made to the river, and you will erect such buildings within the fort, and place there in such a manner as you shall judge best.

"5. Without the fort, at a convenient distance, under the command of the guns, it will be necessary to build some log houses for Indians, that they may have places to lodge in, without being in the fort, where numbers of them, however friendly, should not be admitted, but in a formal manner, and the guard turned out; this will be esteemed a compliment by our friends, and if enemies should at any time be concealed under that name, it will give them proper notions of our vigilance, and prevent them from attempting to surprise it.

"6. In your march up the river you will take care not to be surprised, and always to have your forces in such a disposition that you may retreat with safety.

"7. You will make the best observations you can of the river and the most difficult passes you meet with in your way, as well by land as water, which you will note upon the map I gave you, that it may be thereby amended, and furnish me with your opinion of the best manner of removing or surmounting those difficulties.

"8. If you should be opposed in your march, or gain any intelligence of the approach of an enemy, for that or any other purpose, you will inform me by express of such intelligence or opposition, the situation you are in, and everything else material that I may send you proper assistance, and be prepared for anything that may happen, and in the mean time you are to use your best endeavors to oppose the enemy and to secure yourself.

"9. As soon as you are in possession of the ground at Shamokin you will secure yourself a breastwork in the best manner you can, so that your men may work in safety, and you will inform me of your arrival there, and let me know what you will have occasion for, that I may apply to the commissioners to supply it.

"10. You will order the company and others in whose hands you may trust any of the public provisions or stores, to be careful and exact in the distribution thereof, and to keep exact accounts of everything committed to their care.

"11. Having suspected hostilities against the Delaware Indians on the east side of the Northeast Branch of Susquehanna, in order to enter into a treaty with them, I send you herewith a proclamation for that purpose, to which you will conform, and any friendly Indians that may join you in your march or at Shamokin, you will treat with kindness, and supply them out of the Province stores with such things as they want and you are able to spare.

"12. Having sent the Indians—New Castle and Jagree—again to the town of Diahoga, accompanied with some of the Jersey Delawares, all our friends, who may and probably will return by the Susquehanna, you will in about a fortnight after this cause a lookout to be kept for them, and, if they return that way, you will receive and assist them in their journey. Their signal will be a red flag, with 'union' in the corner, or, if that should be lost, they will carry 'green boughs' or 'club'd muskets,' will appear open and erect, and not approach you in the night.

"R. H. Morris.

"Given under my hand and seal at Arms, Philadelphia, this 12th day of June, 1756."

On the 20th of June, Col. Clapham writes to Governor Morris from the "Camp at Armstrong's":

"*Sir*,—I received your Honor's of the 12th inst., together with your Honor's instructions, your Honor's answer to the Indian sachem, six blank commissions, and two plans of fortification. Your instructions I shall obey with the utmost pleasure and punctuality. Your answer I delivered with due solemnity. In filling up the commissions I shall be particularly careful to regard your Honor's directions. When arrived at the ground I shall conform as near as possible to the plans, and hope I shall find no difficulty in the execution which industry and application may not surmount, and shall rely on your Honor for the supplies necessary during that time. The progress already made in this fort renders it impracticable for me to comply with the commissioners desire to contract it, at which I am more surprised, as I expected every day orders to enlarge it, it being as yet, in my opinion, too small. I shall leave an officer and thirty men, with orders to finish it, when I march from hence, which will be with all possible expedition after the arrival of the blankets, the rum and the money for payment of battoe-men, for want of which I am obliged to detain them here in idleness, not thinking it prudent to trust them on another trip for fear of their desertion, which may totally impede the service. I could wish the commissioners would invent some expedient to pay these men without money, or, at least without the danger of trusting me with their money, the charge of which I am not ambitious of, or the much envied honor and trouble of expending it. This far is certain, that without such expedient or the money, we cannot stir.

"I have, pursuant to your Honor's command, sent down two Indian Sachems properly escorted, and committed particularly to the care of Mr. Shippen, and hope his coming will fully answer the ends proposed by your Honor and your council. I have found Capt. McKee extremely useful, and have sent him also at the Sachem's particular request.

"The carpenters are still employed in building Battoes and carriages for the canoes, and everybody seems disposed cheerfully to contribute their services towards the public good, if there ever was any prospect or assurance of being paid for it. From your Honor's character of Capt. Busse, I am extremely sorry the Commissioners have not thought proper to comply with your Honor's proposal. I assure myself, your Honor, will omit no opportunity of extricating me from embarrassments arising from the want of money, both for the Battoe men and the soldiers; twenty-six of whom being Dutch (German) are now in confinement for mutiny on that very account. I am with all respect your Honor's obedient servant.

"WILLIAM CLAPHAM.

"P.S.—The Fort at this place is without a name till your Honor is pleased to confer one."

On the 25th of the month the Governor writes from Philadelphia to Col. Clapham, "The fort at Armstrong's I would have it called Fort Halifax." At the same time that official is pleased with its progress, and urges him to leave for Shamokin as soon as possible. The former writes under date of 1st July, 1756:

"SIR,—I received your favor by Commissary Burd, and the £100, which I distributed among the Battoe men in proportion to their several demands, it not being sufficient to discharge the whole. The ship-carpenters have finished the carriages for the canoe, and as soon as they have finished the Battoes in hand, which I expect will be done to-morrow, I shall give them a certificate of their services and discharge them all except one, who will be absolutely necessary in the passage, and without whose assistance we may probably lose more than his pay can cost the Province; now if my people are to be depended on in case of an accident on the water, and I can assure your Honor that I find fatigue and difficulties enough to conduct so amphibious an expedition with all the assistance I can possibly command. I shall leave a sergeant's party at Harris' consisting of twelve men, twenty-four at Hunter's Fort, twenty-four at McKee's store, each under the command of an ensign; and Capt. Miles, with thirty men, at Fort Halifax, with the inclosed instructions, as I have removed all the stores from Harris' and McKee's to this place; Mr. Galbreath's presence does not seem very necessary at either of those two places, and his refusal to attend here has laid me under the necessity of appointing a person to act in that capacity under the direction of Commissary Burd till your pleasure shall be known. I am at present extremely engaged in embarking the regiments, stores, etc., for Shamokin, expecting to march time enough to-night on the west side of Susquehanna, about five miles above Fort Halifax, and promising myself the pleasure of congratulating your Honor from Shamokin; and in the mean time very respectfully your Honor's most obedient, humble servant.

"WILLIAM CLAPHAM.

"P.S.—There are still one hundred blankets wanting in the regiment."

The fort was left in charge of Capt. Nathaniel Miles, with the following instructions, dated "Fort Halifax, 1st July, 1756:"

"SIR,—You are to command a party of thirty men at Fort Halifax, which you are to finish with all possible expedition, observing not to suffer your party to straggle in small numbers into the woods, or to go any great distance from the fort unless detached as an escort, or in cause of special orders for that purpose. You are to build barracks within the fort for your men and also a store-house thirty feet by twelve, in which you are carefully to lodge all provisions, stores, etc., belonging to the province; if the boards purchased for that purpose are not sufficient to finish the banquette and execute the other designs herein recommended, your men are to be employed in sawing more out of the pine-logs now lying near the fort. You are to keep a constant guard, and relieve regularly, to have continual one sentry in each bastion, and in case of an attack to retreat to the fort and defend it to the last extremity.

"If anything extraordinary occurs you are immediately to dispatch notice thereof to his honor the governor, and to signify the same to me if any relief or instruction may be necessary.

"WILLIAM CLAPHAM."

On the 17th of August there was very little ammunition here, and on October 9th, according to a return by Capt. Jameson, "the Garrison consisted of two Serjeants, two Corporals, forty-two privates—ammunition, 160lbs Gunpowder, 300lbs. musket balls, and 60lbs. shot and lead,—provisions 14000lbs. fresh beef, 1 Bbl. salt beef, and 700lbs. flour. An escort is ordered of fifteen men under a serjeant to conduct the Waggon Master General, Mr. Irwin, from Hunter's to Fort Halifax, there join a detachment from Capt. Jameson's Company, to be commanded by Lieut. Anderson, and march to Fort Augusta. To preserve communications between the inhabitants and Augusta and for conveniency of Escorts and Transportation of provisions and ammunition there should be one hundred in Garrison at Fort Halifax." In July, 1757, a petition was presented to the Governor for a removal of the garrison from Halifax to Hunter's, the defense of the former being considered of little account to the inhabitants south of the mountains. It is supposed this removal was soon effected, for we hear nothing more of its occupancy. It was situated on the east bank of the Susquehanna, near the mouth of Armstrong's Creek, about half a mile above the town of Halifax.

FORT MCKEE.—With regard to the time of the erection of this fort and its precise locality we are ignorant. But as we find instructions to Thomas McKee, dated Jan. 26, 1756, we suppose it to have been erected in 1756. He is directed "to receive from the officer commanding the detachment of Capt. Reed's company at Hunter's Mill, and who you are to relieve, such arms, accoutrements, blankets, tools, and stores as he may have in his hands belonging to the Province, with which you are to furnish your company; but if that should not be sufficient, you are to apply to Capt. Frederick Smith for a further supply out of what he will receive from Capt. Reed and Capt. Hendricks." He is afterwards appointed, under a commission, captain of a company, to consist of twenty-eight men and two sergeants, besides himself and lieutenants. He is ordered to "proceed immediately to raise the company; when complete, they are to be mustered before James Galbraith, Esq., and after being mustered they are to march to a place called Hunter's Mill, on the Susquehanna River, and either complete the fort already begun there, or build another at such convenient place as James Galbraith shall advise; and in case it should be thought necessary to erect a new fort, you are to build it of the form and dimensions herewith given to you." The next notice of it is in a letter from Edward Shippen, dated Lancaster, April 19th, where he says, "I have been at Capt. McKee's fort, where I found several Indians —several women very sick in bed. John Shekellamy

was there, but did not like his situation"—"there is no room scarce at Capt. McKee's fort for provisions"—"the enemy can come over the hills at five miles from McKee's Fort"—"there are several bad passes as far as McKee's plantation, where I have been, it is but 25 miles from Hunter's Mill." Colonel Clapham says to Governor Morris, "I shall have 24 men at McKee's store under the command of an Ensign, as I have removed all the stores from Harris' and McKee's to this place (Halifax). May 17. They have very little ammunition at McKee's." It was named for Thomas McKee, the Indian trader, who had a plantation on the Susquehanna, near the falls which still bear his name. It was situated on the East Branch of the Susquehanna, between Forts Halifax and Augusta. It was probably a stockade, nothing more.

FORT MANADY.—This fort was erected in 1755, and was situated on or near the Manady Creek, in East Hanover township, Dauphin Co., probably near the gap in the mountain of the same name as the fort. It was sometimes called the stockade at Robertson's Mill, and in the centre between Fort Hunter and Swatara.

But little seems to have been known of this fort, or rather stockade, for it was probably nothing more. The creek still retains its name, and is a branch of Swatara. Here Col. Burd, in February, 1758, promised the country people to station an officer and twenty-five men, which gave the people content. Jan. 26, 1756, in instructions to Adam Reed, it is said, "Having appointed Captain Frederick Smith to take post with an independent company at the Gap where the Swatara passes the mountains, and to station a detachment of his company at Manady, there will be no necessity of your continuing longer upon guard in that part of the frontier; you will therefore dismiss the men now employed in that service and deliver to Captain Smith such arms and accoutrements, blankets, and stores, belonging to the Province, as have at any time come to your hands." And under same date, after instructing Captain Frederick Smith to leave a part of his company at Swatara, he is directed "to proceed to the Gap, where the River Manady passes the mountains, and either take possession and strengthen the stoccado already erected there, or erect a new one as you shall judge best," and then return to the fort at Swatara. He is to "leave 20 men, under the command of a commissioned officer, at the Fort at Manady." Capt. Smith is to communicate his instructions to the officers he shall have at the fort at Manady. Col. Weiser, in a letter to Governor Morris, July 11, 1756, says, "9 men are to stay constantly in Manady Fort, and 6 men to range Eastward from Manady toward Swatara, and 6 men to range Westward towards Susquehanna, and each party to reach the fort before night." James Galbraith says, in a letter to Edward Shippen, dated Derry, 9th August, "there were two soldiers killed and one wounded about two miles from Manady." Justice Reed informs Edward Shippen, in October, of Indians being at the house of Philip Robertson, whose son being on the corner of the fort, watching others dressing flesh by him, observed an Indian, who fled, but was fired upon by the watchman, who missed him. This was about three-quarters of a mile from Manady Fort. The journal of James Patterson, from Fort Hunter, says, "I took with me 19 men, and ranged this fort as far as Robinson's Fort, where I lodged, keeping guard of 6 men and one corporal on sentry that night. On the 6th of July I sent a sergeant and corporal, with 15 men, along the frontiers of Paxtang and Manadys, about 14 miles from this fort, and on the 7th they returned to said fort (Hunter), having seen some Indians who ran off."

FORT AT HARRIS' FERRY.—This was simply a stockade. On the 29th of October, 1755, John Harris writes to Edward Shippen at Lancaster that he has advice that forty Indians "are out many days and intend to burn my house and destroy myself and family. I have this day cut holes in my house and is determined to hold out till the last extremity if I can get some men to stand by me, few of which I can at present, every one being in fear of their own families being cut off every hour (such is our situation), he recommends building a strong fort up Susquehanna [p. 656]." Governor Morris held a conference with the Indians, Jan. 8, 1756, at Harris', there being then but "one single house and few conveniences;" "but two Indians and their families" attended, and the conference was adjourned to Carlisle by advice of Col. Weiser, where they met January 13th, and then to Lancaster, and the result seems to have been a determination to erect a chain of forts along the Susquehanna. On April 19, 1756, Mr. Shippen writes the Governor that "John Harris has built an excellent Stockade round his house, which is the only place of security that way for the provisions for the army, he having much good cellar room, and as he has but six or seven men to guard it, if the Governor would order six more men there to strengthen it, it would in my opinion be of great use to the cause, even were no provisions to be stored at all" . . . "this stockade of Harris' ought by all means to be supported." John Harris, writing on the 5th of November, the same year, says, "Here is at my fort two prisoners that came from Shamokin." Again he writes to the Governor, "I hope your honor will be pleased to continue some men here during these calamitous times in our frontiers, as this place and the conveniences here may be of service if defended," . . . "we have had a town-meeting since the murders committed in Hanover township, and have unanimously agreed to support twenty men in our township at the mountain, there to range and keep guard, or watch day and night for one month."

FORT AT ROBINSON'S.—This was probably only a

private fort, erected about 1755, at the house of Samuel Robinson, in Hanover township. Governor Morris, in a letter to him on Nov. 11, 1755, says, "At the request of the people of Hanover Town, *in your neighborhood*, I have ordered one hundredweight of gunpowder and two hundredweight of lead to be delivered to you, which you will carry to the fort at your house and distribute among the inhabitants in as equal a manner as may be, and recommend it to them to be careful of it." In December, 1758, James Patterson, in his journal, at Fort Hunter, says, "I took with me nineteen men and ranged from this fort as far as Robinson's Fort, where I lodged, keeping a guard of six men and one corporal on sentry that night." It is probable that this last, as well as the former paragraph, alludes to Fort Manady, which was situated in Hanover township, and was sometimes known as the "stockade at Robertson's Mill," and in the centre between Fort Hunter and Swatara. (See "Fort Manady.")

FORT HUNTER.—When or by whom this fort was erected is not certainly known from the records. It was probably as early as 1755, as in an order to Adam Reed, Jan. 10, 1756, a fort is spoken of at Hunter's mill. It is there said that "the commissioners thinking that the company of fifty men under your command are sufficient to guard the frontier along the Kittochtinny Hills from your own house to Hunter's mill, have refused for the present to take any other men in that quarter into the pay of the government, and requested me to order, and I do hereby accordingly order you to detach twenty-five of the men now at your house to the *fort at* Hunter's mill, upon the Susquehanna, under the command of your lieutenant or officer next under yourself, to range the woods along and near the mountains towards your house," and another party to "range towards Hunter's mill." To these are to be added twenty more men of Paxtang township, making thirty for that service. Thomas McKee was appointed to take post at or near Hunter's mill, and to receive from the commanding officer there the detachment of Capt. Reed's company, with arms, etc., belonging to the Province. On the 26th of January, 1756, James Galbraith is told by the Governor that "Thomas McKee is instructed to advise with him whether to finish the fort already begun at Hunter's mill or to build a new one, and as to the place where it would be best to erect such new one."

Governor Morris writes to Col. Clapham, on the 7th of April, 1756, "As a magazine of provisions and other warlike stores will very soon be formed *at or near Hunter's mill upon the river Susquehanna*, I think it necessary for the protection thereof and for other purposes, to order that you appoint the said place *called Hunter's mill, or some convenient place near it, for the general rendezvous of the regiments now raising*, and that you order all the men already enlisted, not employed on some other service, to march immediately to the said rendezvous, and all your recruiting parties to send their recruits thither from time to time. You will order proper guards upon the magazine, and upon the boats and canoes which shall be collected there pursuant to my orders you will give directions that the officers and men keep themselves in good order, and ready to go upon duty at an hour's warning." On April 16, 1746, the Governor informs the commander that he has ordered "Colonel Clapham to rendezvous his regiment at or near Hunter's mill, where he has ordered a number of canoes to be collected and fitted for transporting the stores to Shamokin."

Col. Weiser is ordered to send two of the most trusty Indians to Hunter's mill for intelligence. There is great confusion among the Indians up the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Col. Clapham says, July 1, from Halifax, "that he shall leave at Harris' a serjeant's party consisting of 12 men, 24 at Hunter's fort. The fort here wants ammunition." Edward Shippen, speaking, on the 19th of April, of Harris' as a storehouse, says, "Hunter's house indeed would answer such a purpose were it stockaded; but as it is quite naked and stands 5 or 600 feet from the fort, the enemy may surprise it and kill the people and set the roof on fire in three or four places at once, and if the sentries should discern the fire as soon as it begins to blaze, it might be too difficult a task for them to quench it without buckets or pails. Hunter's mill is but 25 miles from Capt. McKee's plantation." This Capt. McKee is spoken of on 24th February as having had the command "of a fort at Hunter's mill, near the place where the blue hills cross the Susquehanna."

Col. Clapham writes to the Governor on the 11th of June, 1756, "I have also stationed a party of 24 men under the command of Mr. Johnson, at *Hunter's fort*, with orders to defend that post and the neighborhood, and to escort any provisions that should come to him up to McKee's store." On the 25th of November the commanding officer is ordered "to take great care of the batteaux," and "to weigh the two cannon which now lie in the water."

On the 13th of November the state of the garrison was, "2 serjeants, 34 privates—ammunition, 4½ pounds powder, 28 pounds lead—provisions, 1000 pounds flour, 2000 pounds beef—2 men's times up." Robert Erwin, on his way from Philadelphia with horses, applies to Mr. Mears, commandant, for an escort of fifteen men from the garrison, as he understood from Maj. Burd, at Augusta, Col. Clapham had ordered to be furnished, but was refused, saying, "Colonel Clapham had no command of him or his men." Learning that there was the greatest want of horses at Augusta, Mr. Erwin pursued his journey without the escort.

Governor Denny writes to the Proprietaries, 9th April, 1757, "The long frontier between the Susquehanna and Delaware was to be defended by Col. Weiser's battalion, and all the forts reduced to three (of which this fort does not appear to be one), with a

garrison of one hundred men." Rev. John Elder, 30th July, 1757, says, "The defense of Halifax is of no advantage, but a garrison at Hunter's, under the command of an active officer, will be of great service. It will render the carriage of provisions and munitions for the use of Augusta more easy and less expensive, and by encouraging the inhabitants to continue in their places will prevent the weakening of the settlements." James Galbraith, writing from this fort Oct. 1, 1757, says, "Notwithstanding the happy situation we thought this place was in on Capt. Bussé's being stationed here, we have had a man killed and scalped this evening within twenty rods of Hunter's Fort. We all turned out, but night coming on so soon we could make no pursuit." And Capt. Bussé writes that "twelve Indians were seen, but rainy weather prevented pursuit." James Patterson with his men were at this fort, and in his journal gives an interesting account of his operations against the Indians, who were constantly appearing. On the 9th of February, 1758, there was one company of fifty-four men in the pay of the Province. Adjt. Kern, on the 5th, returns under Capt. Patterson and Lieut. Allen forty men, with forty-four Provincial arms, three having their own; fifteen pounds powder, and twenty pounds lead. Barnabas Hughes was commissary here and at Swatara, which was twenty-four miles from this fort. James Burd in his journal (February 18th) "arrived at the fort at dark, and found Capts. Patterson and Davis there with eighty men, who informed him they had not above three loads of ammunition per man. He ordered Barny Hughes to send up a barrel of powder and lead; answerable in the mean time; borrowed of Thomas Gallaher forty pounds of powder and one hundred pounds of lead. On the 19th he reviewed "Captain Patterson's company, and found them complete 53 men, 44 province arms, and 44 cartouch boxes—no powder nor lead—divided ½ pint powder and lead in proportion a man; found in this fort four months provision for the garrison." "Captain Davis with his party of 55 men was out of ammunition, divided a ½ pint powder and lead in proportion to them. Captain Davis has got 12000 pounds of flour for the batteaux; sundry of the batteaux are leaky, that they can't swim and must be left behind. Captain Patterson can't scout at present for want of officers; 3 men sick here." "Hence he went to Crawford's, 14 miles from Hunter's." G. Price writes Governor Denny, from whom he had a commission, from Fort Hunter, on the 20th July, 1758, "I was left in the garrison of Fort Hunter and received orders from General Forbes to repair it, and sent an engineer to inspect into its condition, who found necessary to stockade it, for which purpose I was to get the country people; and accordingly applied to the several justices for the townships of Paxtang and Donegal, from whom he had no answer except by Parson Elder, who said nothing could be done till after harvest. The stockades are cut." Joseph Shippen, Jr., 23d June, 1763, was engaged at Fort Hunter in receiving and forwarding to Augusta, by bateaux and canoes, provisions and other necessaries as they arrived from Philadelphia in wagons.

Such are all the important facts to be collected from the records.

The site of Fort Hunter is situated exactly six miles above Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna River, at its junction with Fishing Creek. There are no remains of this fort, as upon its ancient foundations there is a very large storehouse, built by Archibald McAllister in 1814. The situation of this house is very commanding, about eighty feet above the river Susquehanna, and the surrounding scenery is of the most romantic character.

During the Revolutionary war and the early periods of our history, the block-house or fort occupied the site upon which now stands the large stone residence owned by the estate of Daniel D. Boas. This fort was called the "English Fort Hunter." About a mile above this point, where the river has evidently forced its way through a mountain-pass, and where the river is narrow, deep, and swift, immediately below the romantic village of Dauphin, where immense rocks (not yet worn away by the hand of time or the friction of the water) jut out of the water, at this point, at the very base of the Kittochtinny Mountains, the river is called Hunter's Falls.

In distinction from the "English Fort Hunter," there was another fort about one mile below this on the summit of the Second Mountain, a very high peak, entirely commanding the Susquehanna River, overlooking Harrisburg, and called the "Indian Fort Hunter." At this point, tradition informs us, the Indians had some sort of an erection from which they would occasionally emerge, and after committing great depredations, would again retire to their stronghold, which was the terror of the country.

CHAPTER VI.

The French and Indian War (continued)—Second Treaty at Harris' Ferry—The Indian Barbarities—Letters from Adam Reed—Journal of Rev. Charles Beatty in 1756—Officers and Men from Dauphin in the Provincial Service.

In the spring of 1757, Col. George Croghan, deputy Indian agent for North America, was instrumental in gathering at Harris' Ferry a large representation of the Six Nation Indians, of the Delawares and the Shawanese. Information was at once sent to the Governor. The following are the minutes of the proceedings held at this point:

"At a meeting of the Six Nations and their allies and George Croghan, Esq., Deputy agent to the Hon. Sir William Johnson, Baronet, his Majesty's sole agent and superintendent of affairs of the Six Nations, their allies and dependants, and by his special order, at John Harris', the first day of April, 1757.

Present: The Revd. John Elder, Capt. Thomas McKee, Mr. James Armstrong, Mr. Hugh Crawford, Mr. John Harris, William Prentup, Interpreter.

"*Mohawks:* Tihansorea, Connadagaughia, Sogeohanna, Peter, with thirty-one others, men, women, and children.

"*Oneidas:* Thomas King, Scarroyady, Tawnaquanagis, with thirty others, men, women, and children.

"*Tuscaroras:* Reet King, with twenty-six others, men, women, and children.

"*Onondagoes:* Ossaratonqua and his two brothers, with eighteen others, men, women, and children.

"*Nanticokes:* Robert White, Joshua, with fourteen more, men, women, and children.

"*Cayugas:* Ogarawtawrea, Orranoquare, Jenkasarone, with twenty others, men, women, and children.

"*Delawares:* Samuel, Joseph Peepy, Thomas Evans, Jonathan, with twenty men, women, and children.

"*Senecas:* George, with eight more, men, women, and children.

"*Connestogoes:* Sahays, Captain John, with twenty-nine men, women, and children."

The greater part of the proceedings were at Lancaster; the following were at Harris' Ferry:

"Brother: You and our brother Onas wisely considered the ancient custom of our forefathers, in condoling with us and mixing your grief with ours. And as we make no doubt but some of your wise connections are dead since we were here, and many of our brethren have been killed by the evil spirit, we wipe the blood off your council-seats and put them in order with this belt of wampum. (Gave a belt.)

"Brother: After wiping the blood off your council-seats, we, with those few skins, wrap up the bones of our brethren that died or were killed by the evil spirit, and cover their graves. (Gave a small bundle of skins.)

"Brother: We, by this belt of wampum, wipe the tears from your eyes, and desire you may mourn no more. (Gave a belt of wampum.)

"Brother: We, with this belt of wampum, disperse the dark clouds, that the sun may always shine upon us in friendship; we heal your heart and free your mind from troubles, that we may meet each other in council and brighten the chain of friendship made by our forefathers, and that the council-fire may burn clear we throw a few chips on it." (Gave a belt.)

The same evening, Col. Croghan had a meeting of the sachems, and proposed going to Philadelphia to hold the treaty; but he could not prevail on any of them to go there, except the Mohawks; the rest were afraid of sickness. When he found they were not to be prevailed on to go there, he called a council, and with a belt of wampum removed the council-fire to Lancaster; to which place they all agreed to go and wait the arrival of Teedyuscung, with the Senecas, Delawares, and Shawanese. He gave a belt to remove the council-fire to Lancaster, and on the 7th of April arrived at Lancaster from John Harris', where a treaty of amity was concluded, to the satisfaction of all concerned it would seem; but the result proved the perfidy of the Indian, who accepted the white man's presents and, returning from the treaty, murdered the unsuspecting settlers.

Notwithstanding the ranging of the troops along the mountains, and the extraordinary measures taken to defend the frontiers, the marauding savages stole through the mountain fastnesses and committed their atrocities. James Galbraith, writing from Derry township under date of 10th of August to the Governor, says,—

"Honored Sir:

"There is nothing here, almost every day, but murder by the Indians in some parts or other. About five miles above me, at Manada Gap, there were two of the Province soldiers killed and one wounded. There were but three Indians, and they came in among ten of our men and committed the murder and went off safe. The name, or sight of an Indian, makes almost all in these parts tremble; their barbarity is so cruel where they are masters; for, by all appearance, the devil communicates, God permits, and the French pay, and by that the back parts, by all appearance, will be laid waste by flight, with those who are gone and going; more especially Cumberland County.

"Pardon my freedom in this wherein I have done amiss.

"Sir, your most humble servant,

"James Galbraith."

Squire Reed, writing from Hanover under date of the 7th of August to Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, gives this account of the foregoing affair,—

"Sir,—Yesterday Jacob Ellis, a soldier of Capt. Smith's, at Brown's, about two miles and a half over the first mountain, just within the Gap, having some wheat growing at that place, prevailed with his officers for some of the men to help him to cut some of the grain; accordingly ten of them went, set guards and fell to work. At about ten o'clock they had reaped down and went to the head to begin again, and before they had all well begun three Indians, having crept up to the fence just behind them, fired upon them and killed the corporal, and another who was standing with a gun in one hand and a bottle in the other was wounded; his left arm is broken in two places so that his gun fell, he being a little more down the field than the rest. Those who were reaping had their fire-arms about half-way down the field standing at a large tree. As soon as the Indians had fired, and without loading their guns, they leaped over the fence right in amongst the reapers—one of them had left his gun on the outside of the field—they all ran promiscuously while the Indians were making a terrible haloo, and looked more like the devil than Indians. The soldiers made for their fire-arms, and as three of them stood behind the tree with their arms, the Indian that came wanting his gun came within a few yards of them and took up the wounded soldier's gun and would have killed another had not one perceived him, fired at him, so that he dropped the gun. The Indians fled, and in going off, two soldiers standing about a rod apart an Indian ran through between them they both fired at him yet he escaped. When the Indians were over the fence a soldier fired at one of them, upon which he stooped a little; the three Indians escaped. Immediately after leaving the field, they fired one gun and gave a haloo. The soldiers hid the one that was killed, went home to the fort, found James Brown, who lives in the fort, and one of the soldiers missing.

"The lieutenant, accompanied by some more, went out and brought in the dead man; but still Brown was missing. Notice was given on that night. I went up next morning with some hands. Capt. Smith had sent up more men from the other fort; these went out next morning; against I got there, word was come in that they had found James Brown, killed and scalped. I went over with them to bring him home. He was killed with the last shot, about twenty rods from the field, his gun, his shoes, and jacket carried off. The soldiers who found him said that they tracked the three Indians to the second mountain, and they found one of the Indian's guns a short distance from Brown's corpse, as it had been not worth much. They showed me the place where the Indians fired through the fence, and it was just eleven yards from the place where the dead man lay. The rising ground above the field was clear of standing timber and the grubs low, so that they had kept a look-out.

"The above account you may depend on. We have almost lost all hopes of everything, but to move off and lose our crops that we have cut with so much difficulty.

"I am your Honor's servant,

"Adam Reed."

Some time in the latter part of October the Indians again visited Hanover township, where they murdered, under circumstances of much cruelty, several

families, among whom was one Andrew Berryhill. On the 22d of October they killed John Craig and his wife, scalped them both, burned several houses, and carried off Samuel Ainsworth, a lad about thirteen years old. The next day they scalped a German, whose name has not been given.

On the 14th of the month Squire Reed addresses a letter to Edward Shippen and others on the situation of affairs in his neighborhood. The transactions mentioned partly occurred in what is now Lebanon County, and we have referred to them in the history thereof, but now give the letter in full:

"*Friends and Fellow Subjects:*

"I send you in a few lines the melancholy condition of the frontiers of this country. Last Tuesday, the 12th inst., ten Indians came to Noah Frederick while ploughing, killed and scalped him, and carried away three of his children that were with him,—the oldest but nine years old,—and plundered his house, and carried away everything that suited their purpose, such as clothes, bread, butter, a saddle, and a good rifle gun, &c., it being but two short miles to Capt. Smith's fort at Swatara Gap, and a little better than two miles from my house.

"Last Saturday evening an Indian came to the house of Philip Robinson, carrying a green bush before him, said Robinson's son being on the corner of his fort watching others that were dressing flesh by him; the Indian perceiving that he was observed, fled; the watchman fired, but missed him; this being about three-fourths of a mile from Manady Fort; and yesterday morning, two miles from Smith's Fort at Swatara, in Bethel township, as Jacob Farnwell was going from the house of Jacob Meylie to his own, was fired upon by two Indians and wounded, but escaped with his life; and a little after, in said township, as Frederick Hewly and Peter Sample were carrying away their goods in wagons, were met by a parcel of Indians and all killed, lying dead in one place and one man at a little distance. But what more has been done has not come to my ears, only that the Indians were continuing their murders.

"The frontiers are employed in nothing else than carrying off their effects, so that some miles are now waste. We are willing, but not able, without help—you are able, if you be willing (that is, including the lower parts of the county), to give such assistance as will enable us to recover our waste land. You may depend upon it, that, without assistance, we, in a few days, will be on the wrong side of you; for I am now on the frontier, and I fear that by to-morrow night I will be left two miles.

"Gentlemen: Consider what you will do, and don't be long about it; and don't let the world say that we died as fools died! Our hands are not tied, but let us exert ourselves and do something for the honor of our country and the preservation of our fellow-subjects. I hope you will communicate our grievances to the lower part of our county, for surely they will send us help, if they understood our grievances.

"I would have gone down myself, but dare not; my family is in such danger. I expect an answer by the bearer, if possible.

"I am, gentlemen, your very humble servant,

"ADAM REED.

"P.S.—Before sending this away I would mention, I have just received information that there are seven killed and five children scalped alive, but have not the account of their names."

On the 16th of May, 1757, eleven persons were killed at Paxtang by the Indians, and on the 19th of August following fourteen people were killed and taken from Mr. Sankey's congregation, and one man killed near Harris' Ferry. At this period negotiations for peace commenced with the powerful chieftains of the Delaware and Shawanese tribes, when the barbarities of the Susquehanna Indians somewhat abated. But the French and Western Indians still roamed in small parties over the country, committing many depredations.

From the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, in 1757, we glean the following: "We hear from Lancaster that six persons were taken away by the Indians from Lancaster County on the 17th of August. . . . Since our last we learn from Lancaster that there was nothing but murdering and capturing among them by the Indians; that on the 17th of August one Beatty was killed in Pextan; that the next day James Mackey was murdered in Hanover, and William and Joseph Barnett wounded; that on the same day were taken prisoners a son of James Mackey, a son of Joseph Barnett, Elizabeth Dickey and her child, and the wife of Samuel Young and her child, and that ninety-four men, women, and children were seen flying from their places in one body, and a great many more in smaller parties. So that it was feared the settlements would be entirely forsaken. . . . Our accounts in general from the frontiers are most dismal; all agree that some of the inhabitants are killed or carried off, houses burned and cattle destroyed daily, and at the same time they are afflicted with severe sickness and die fast. So that in many places they are neither able to defend themselves when attacked nor to run away."

A letter from Hanover township, dated Oct. 1, 1757, says that the neighborhood is almost without inhabitants, and on that day and the day before several persons were killed by the savages in Hanover. On the 25th of November, Thomas Robeson and a son of Thomas Bell were killed and scalped by the Indians in that township; but the Indians immediately went off after committing other murders. The following letter was written to Governor Denny by the commandant at Fort Hunter:

"FORT HUNTER, the 3d of October, 1757.

"May it please your Honor:

"In my coming back from ranging the frontiers, on Saturday, the 3d inst., I heard that the day before, twelve Indians were seen not far from here. As it was late and not knowing their further strength, I thought to go at daybreak next morning, with as many soldiers and battaux men as I could get; but in a short time heard a gun fired off, and running directly to the spot, found the dead body of one William Martin, who went into the woods to pick up chestnuts where the Indians were lying in ambush. I ordered all the men to run into the woods, and we ranged until it got dark. The continued rain we have had hindered me from following them. A number of the inhabitants had come here to assist in pursuing the Indians, but the weather prevented them. There were only three Indians seen by some persons who were sitting before Mr. Hunter's door, and they say all was done in less than four minutes. That same night I cautioned the inhabitants to be on their guard; and in the morning I ranged on this side of the mountain; but the next day, my men being few in number by reason of fourteen of them being sick, I could not be long from the garrison; and it seems to me there is a great number of the enemy on this side of the river.

"The townships of Paxtang and Derry have agreed to keep a guard some time in the frontier houses from Manaday to Susquehanna, and expect that your Honor will be pleased to reinforce this detachment.

"If these townships should break up the communication between fort Augusta and the inhabitants, they would be greatly endangered.

"I am with great respect, etc.,

"CHRISTIAN BUSSE."

On the 17th of October, as four of the inhabitants near Hunter's Fort were pulling their Indian corn, two of them—Alexander Watt and John McKennet—were killed and scalped, their heads cut off, the other two scalped. Hearing of it Capt. Work, of the Augusta regiment, went down with

some men from Fort Halifax, met the savages on Peter's Mountain, about twenty of them, when they fired upon him at about forty yards' distance, upon which his party returned the fire, and put the enemy to flight, leaving behind them five horses, with what plunder they had got; and one of the Indians was supposed to have been wounded by the blood that was seen in their tracks. None of Capt. Work's men were hurt. The newspapers of the period and the State archives are full of these atrocious and brutal murders.

An Indian council was held in Easton in October, 1758, at which the chiefs both of the Six Nations and the Delawares were present, and met the agents of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and George Croghan, the agent of Sir William Johnson. The causes of the late war were fully discussed, complaints of the Indians concerning land were listened to, and all differences amicably adjusted; and a message was sent by the Six Nations *ordering* the Shawanese and Twigtwees, on the Ohio, to desist from their hostilities on penalty of being attacked by them. Teedyuscung at this treaty received one of those insulting taunts from the Six Nations by which they too often exhibited their national superiority; taunts, however, which were deeply revenged upon the whites in after-years, when the Delawares had thrown off the galling yoke. Teedyuscung supported his station with dignity and firmness, and refused to succumb; and the different Indian tribes at length became reconciled to each other. That treaty in some measure calmed the apprehensions of the people, and for a time the settlers of this region enjoyed a period of rest.

During the war, among the Provincial officers was Rev. Charles Beatty, who was appointed chaplain to one of the Pennsylvania battalions. His journal of the year 1756 contains facts relating to this locality which are to be found nowhere else, and that is our excuse for printing it.

JOURNAL KEPT IN 1756.

"Having received his honor, the Governor's commission to be chaplain to the regiment of foot in the Provincial service under the command of Col. William Clapham, and having the advice and concurrence of the Commission of the Synod, who appointed supplys for the congregation in my absence—set out from home in order to join the regiment at Harris' Ferry, Monday, May 3, 1756. I was accompanied as far as Schuylkill by my elders, and some other friends—and having stopped at a friend's house, not far from the road to refresh myself, reached as far as the sign of the ship on the Lancaster Road, at which I lodged. Felt my need of the Divine presence to be with me in my dangerous or at least difficult undertaking.

"*Tuesday, May 4th.*—Set off very early in the morning; breakfasted at Rev. Mr. Smith's, at Pequea, who accompanied me as far as Mrs. Calwell's where I parted with my good friend Mr. Daniel McLean, who accompanied me from home thus far. Reached Lancaster in the afternoon—put up at Mr. Saunders'. Col. Clapham and Capt. Lloyd came to see me, and telling me that the Governor was in town, I waited upon his honor in the evening, who received me very kindly. Went to bed early, as I had been wet with the rain on my journey.

"*May 5th.*—Left Lancaster about ten o'clock, in company with the Governor, colonel, and several other officers and gentlemen, and having dined at B. Hughes', reached Harris' Ferry in the evening. A little after our arrival the soldiers were ordered to attend prayers, but while I was waiting with the Governor and other gentlemen for the men Harris' house took fire, and the alarm and confusion was such as to prevent public prayer.

"*6th.*—Had morning prayer. Met with an accident when lifting up poles for a tent, the ridge pole fell and cut me just above the eye, and the blood settled about it.

"*Sabbath, 9th.*—Preached from Exod. xxxiii. 15. This I thought a proper subject to begin with, as we are going on a very important affair.

"*Sabbath, 16th.*—Preached twice to a number of country people, as well as to the soldiers, with freedom to myself, and the audience seemed serious, and some impressed.

"*Tuesday, 18th.*—Preached at Roan's meeting house, in Paxtang, at the invitation of the people, with liberty and sweetness. The attention of the people engaged and some affected. Called after sermon to see Mr. Elder, but found him not at home.

"*Thursday, 20th.*—Preached at Yellow Breeches, over Susquehanna, at a meeting house belonging to the Presbytery of Donegal, at the people's invitation. Returned in the evening to camp. One of my pistols went off as I was laying it down, but God be praised, did no hurt.

"*Friday, 21st.*—This being appointed by the Governor to be kept as a day of Fasting and Prayer—his honor, the Governor, being present, it was generally observed. Preached twice to a great audience, many attending from both sides of the river—in the forenoon from Luke xiii. 3.

"*Lord's Day, May 23d.*—Preached but once, as the people were engaged.

"*Tuesday, 25th.*—The Governor left the camp in order to return to Philadelphia, at which the men were drawn up under arms, the cannon fired. Accompanied him with most of the officers belonging to the Regiment, as far as Swartara creek, and returned to camp in the evening. Crossed Susquehanna with my good friend Mr. Armstrong; went as far as Tobias Hendricks,' where we lodged, prayed in the family. Next morning conversed with the landlord, who had been sometime sick.

"*Wednesday, 26th.*—Reached Carlisle; prepared to preach in the evening at the desire of the people, but it raining prevented.

"*Thursday.*—Preached in the afternoon to a considerable number, with freedom, and had reason to think that it was blessed to some of God's people. Returned to Mr. Armstrong's.

"*Friday.*—Preached at William Abernethey's. Returned safely in the evening camp.

"*Sabbath, May 30th.*—Preached twice—in the afternoon to the country people.

"*Monday, 21st.*—Set off from Harris' in company with Dr. Lloyd and several officers; and a company of men followed. Arrived safely at McKee's store, where we found the Colonel. The reason of our staying so long at Harris' was to get batteaux built to transport our stores and provisions to Shamokin. Had but a poor night's lodging, not having my tent or any bedding.

"*June 4th.*—Major Burd with the last division of the regiment joined us. Second Lieutenant, George Allen, and forty men, dressed as Indians, sent out as scouts to Shamokin.

"*5th.*—The Colonel in the afternoon marched with four companies. Reached Foster's, about three miles, where we encamped.

"*Sunday, 6th.*—Rose early; and after prayers, began our march; halted for breakfast after four miles, then marched on to Armstrong's, when we encamped.

"*Monday, 7th.*—Began to fell timber for building a Fort 160 feet square, called Fort Halifax.

"*Tuesday.*—Scouts returned, having gone only 18 miles when they imagined they were discovered and surrounded by the Indians. Many alarms, reports, and detentions.

"*Sabbath, 13th.*—Preached from Rev. iii. 12. Received a proclamation from the Governor of a cessation of arms against the Indians on the East side of the Susquehanna for 30 days, and at the same time an account of several persons killed and scalped at the forks of Swatara, supposed to be by those Indians discovered at Lee's house on the 8th inst.

"*Saturday, 19th.*—A number of the soldiers mutinied, chiefly Dutch.

"*Sabbath, 20th.*—A general court-martial to try the prisoners, most of whom were discharged as innocent. This prevented most of the officers from attending. Preached upon conscience, with a particular application to those who mutinied.

"*Friday, 25th.*—Ensign Atley came to camp, and brought up under guard two Dutchmen, deserters, who had sacreligiously mutilated an Indian in his grave.

"*Sabbath, 27th.*—Were alarmed by the advance guard firing at a mark. The whole regiment were under arms, advanced immediately, expecting to engage every minute, which prevented sermon in the forenoon. So, just as service began in the afternoon, had another alarm, but few, alas!

seemed to regret the disappointment. Wickedness seems to increase in the camp, which gives me a great deal of uneasiness.

"*Wednesday*, 30*th*.—Orders were given that all should march the next morning.

"*Thursday*, *July* 1*st*.—Up early to prepare for marching. Desired the Colonel to leave the women behind, according to his promise, especially those of bad character. Accordingly they were all ordered to be paraded, and the Major had orders to leave such as he saw fit behind; but when this came to be done, one of the officers pleaded for one, and another for another, saying that they could wash, &c., so that few were left of a bad character, and these would not stay but followed us that night, and kept with us.

"*Friday and Saturday*.—Crossed the river by batteaux, officers and men. Then started to march in seven divisions, Indian file, instantly expecting an attack. Before starting had prayer and exhortation.

"*Sabbath*, 4*th*.—One of the batteaux which had on it a cannon was upset, which occasioned a great deal of labour, and what profane swearing was there. If I stay in the camp my ears are greeted with profane oaths, and if I go out to shun it, I am in danger of the enemy—what a dilemma is this? But my eyes would be toward the Lord.

"*Monday*.—Marched twelve or fifteen miles, and saw many traces of the enemy as near at hand. That night under cover of darkness we recrossed the river in batteaux, the Colonel and myself in the first division.

"*Tuesday*.—The Colonel and Captain Shippen went out in a boat, and from the river saw five Indians in the Fork, and with a glass saw others skulking on the hills. After breakfast and prayers, marched and reached Shamokin about 10 o'clock, and immediately set about securing ourselves by a fascine breat-work—fixed our swivels and blind bushes, mounted some of our cannon as well as we could. The situation is fine.

"*Wednesday*.—The batteaux having been unloaded were sent down to Halifax for the remainder of the stores, under an escort commanded by Lieut. Davis, who was advised to encamp on the Islands to prevent surprise by the enemy, signs of whom were seen in every direction.

"*Sabbath*, 9*th*.—The camp was alarmed by the bellowing of the cattle, and it was supposed the Indians were driving them off, and a surprise was expected. Two parties were sent out, which recovered eleven of the twenty cattle, but saw no Indians. This postponed preaching until afternoon.

"*Monday*.—Capt. Young, the paymaster, arrived from Philadelphia, under an escort of forty men from Halifax, and with alarming accounts from the Governor about the Indians high up the East branch.

"*Sunday*, *the* 18*th*.—Some alarms of Indians, and the going off of Capt. Lloyd's detachment, made a sermon later than usual, and but few of the officers attended. Was enabled to bear a solemn testimony for God against sin and vice in general, and particularly that so common amongst us.

"*Friday*, *July* 23*d*.—This morning very early the scouts, which consisted of about 100 men, dressed like the Indians, some being blacked, others painted, crossed the river into the Fork, in order to go toward the West, with ten days' provisions; thus by taking the Indians in their own way, hoped to be able to beat them in their turn. Was grieved that they seemed to have little regard for the blessing of God, which alone can make them successful. Had an inclination to go with them, but they did not seem very desirous of it, and the Colonel thought it best for me to stay, so I took this as a hint of Providence.

"*Sabbath*, *July* 25*th*.—Preached twice to-day—most of the officers attended as well the men. Was enabled to speak with freedom and power. Two men arrived to-day from Philadelphia with a letter that France had declared war against England on the 10th of May.

"*Monday*, 26*th*.—The Colonel let me know that if I had a mind to go home and see my family, he would grant me leave by a furlough to go with the batteaux to Harris'."

Of the officers in the pay of the Province at the different periods of the French and Indian war we have the following from this section:

In Col. William Denny's regiment:

Captains.

James Burd, Dec. 3, 1757.
Christian Bussé, Dec. 5, 1757.
David Jameson, Dec. 9, 1757.
Charles Garraway, Dec. 23, 1757.

Lieutenants.

Samuel Allen, Dec. 2, 1757.
Alexander McKee.
William Patterson, Dec. 2, 1757.
William Reynolds, Dec. 19, 1757.

Ensigns.

Thomas Hayes, Dec. 2, 1757.
John Kennedy, Dec. 13, 1757.
James Hughes, Dec. 4, 1757.

The "Battoe men, hir'd in the service of y^{e} Province of Pennsylvania," 1757–58, were all from the neighborhood of Harris' Ferry:

George Allen, "*master of ye Battoe*."

Allen, Thomas, May 30.
Ayres, John, May 7.
Baskins, Thomas, May 26.
Braden, James, May 27.
Carpenter Ulrick, June 17.
Coletrap, Matthew, June 9.
Crampton, James, May 30.
Curry, Marks, May 30.
Denny, David, May 27.
Diermont, George, June 21.
Dougherty, Peter, May 27.
Eagert, Robert, May 29.
Ellis, Francis, June 23.
English, James, May 30.
Gallagher, John, May 30.
Gardner, Jacob, May 30.
Goudy, James, May 28.
Goudy, Samuel, June 10.
Hamilton, Alexander, June 17.
Hamilton, Thomas, June 2.
Hawke, George, June 7.
Hern, Michael, June 4.
Kincaid [Kingcade], Robert, May 29.
McBride, Francis, June 2.
McCoy, Francis, May 27.
McIlhenny, Dennis, May 29.
McInteger, John, May 28.
McLaughlin, Neal, June 10.
Mitch, John, May 29.
Mitcheltree, James, June 7.
Mitcheltree, John, June 17.
Mitcheltree, William, May 27.
Moody, Arthur, May 25.
Morrow, John, May 30.
Nutt, John, May 26.
O'Daniel, James, May 28.
Parker, Robert, May 28.
Pearson, Samuel, May 30.
Quigley, John, June 23.
Read, James, June 25.
Renox, William, June 10.
Soile, John, May 28.
Soverhill, Abraham, May 30.
Springham, Thomas, May 27.
Stevens, Andrew, May 27.
Welsh, George, June 10.
Willong, Andrew, June 10.

FIRST BATTALION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT, 1758.

Captain Lieutenant.

Samuel Allen, Jan. 9, 1758.

Captains.

Charles Garraway, Dec. 23, 1757.
John Prentice, from lieut., March, 1759.
John McKnight, April 26, 1758.

Lieutenants.

James Hughes, from ensign, March 17, 1759.
David McAllister, April 26, 1758.
James Laughrey, Dec. 20, 1757.

Ensigns.

Hugh Crawford, March 11, 1758.
John Kennedy, Dec. 13, 1757.
Robert Crawford, April 24, 1758.

SECOND BATTALION.

Colonel Commandant.

James Burd, May 28, 1758.

Major.

David Jameson, June 3, 1758.

THIRD BATTALION.

Captains.

Adam Reed, May 4, 1758.
John Montgomery, May 7, 1758.
Archibald McGrew, May 15, 1758.

Lieutenants.

John Simpson, May 4, 1758.
William Maclay, May 7, 1758.
Alexander McKeam, May 15, 1758.

Ensigns.

Hugh Hall, May 4, 1758.
John Hadden, June 6, 1758.
James Armstrong, May 15, 1758.

The following is the return of the men enlisted by Lieut. Maclay, with name, age, where born, date of enlistment, and occupation:

Ball, Michael, 27, Ir., May 16, 1758, lab.
Beatty, Patrick, 25, Ir., May 17, lab.
Boggs, James, 17, Penn'a, May 15, tailor.
Bourgeois, Benjamin, 28, Switz., May 31, lab.
Brinley, Robert, 19, Ir., May 25, lab.
Grimes, William, 20, Ir., May 18, lab.

Haragan, Conrad, 18, Ir., May 16, lab.
Hughes, Barnabas, 40, Md., June 12, lab.
Knipal, Christopher, 18, Ger , May 27, lab.
Laughman, John, 19, Ir., May 19, lab.
Lillis, William, 18, Ir., May 25, lab.
McDonald, Bryan, 18, Ir., May 25, lab.
McIlhenny, James, 22, Ir., June 3, cooper.
Maxwell, Richard, 23, New-Eng., June 12, cord.
Miller, Joseph, 17, Penn'a, May 17, lab.
Morrow [Murray], John, 24, Scot., May 8, lab.
Noble, William, 30, Eng., June 3, plasterer.
O'Brien, Patrick, 28, Ir., May 18, lab.
Reily, Bryan, 20, Ir., May 17, lab.
Welch, John, 30, Ir., May 18, lab.
Wiley, James, 20, Ir., May 17, lab.

OFFICERS OF NEW LEVIES, 1759.

Captains.

Robert Boyd, April 26, 1759.
Samuel Jones, May 5, 1759.
William Johnston, May 11, 1759.
James Armstrong, May 13, 1759.

Lieutenants.

William Boyd, April 23, 1759.
George McKnight, May 5, 1759.
James Fulton.
David McAllister, April 20, 1759.
John Forster, May 11, 1759.
Charles Stewart, May 13, 1759.

Ensigns.

Cleary Campbell, April 21, 1757.
Hugh McKean, May 1, 1759.
John Mullen, April 28, 1759.
Memucan Hughes, May 2, 1759.
John Foulke, May 4, 1759.

OFFICERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT, 1759.

Colonel.

James Burd.

A return of Capt. Robert Boyd's company May and June, 1759, with name, age, where born, date of enlistment, and occupation:

Allison, Thomas, 20, Ir., May 3, miller.
Bane, Reuben, 20, Penn'a, May 20, tanner.
Bigger, John, 22, Ir., May 17, weaver.
Breckill, George, 24, Ir., May 7, lab.
Burk, John, 26, Ir., May 8, lab.
Campbell, John, 22, Chester, Penn'a, June 13, lab.
Clark, Nathaniel, 25, Eng., May 8, weaver.
Coney, John, 27, Ir., June 2, lab.
Dorraugh, James, 20, Chester, Penn'a, May 11, lab.
Doyle, James, 38, Ir., May 7, lab.
Fillson, Samuel, 18, Chester, Penn'a, June 6, tailor.
Forrester, George, 38, Ir., May 8, tailor.
Fulton, William, 26, Ir., May 22, weaver.
Gooding, William, 25, Ir., May 7, lab.—"Died June 3d."
Gunning, Alexander, 20, Ir., May 7, lab.
Hamilton, James, 21, Chester, Penn'a, May 21, lab.
Hemphill, Edward, 38, Ir., May 24, lab.
Hervey, Thomas, 38, N. Y., May 5, shoemaker.
Howell, Charles, 20, Ir., May 31, lab.
Hutchinson, John, 28, Ir., May 26, lab.
Jennings, Henry, 40, Ir., May 4, lab.
McFarran [McPharan], Matthias, 20, Penn'a, May 28, lab.
McIlvaine, Joseph, 35, Ir., May 15, lab.
McLachlan, John, 30, Ir., May 16, lab.
McQuaid, Patrick, 22, Ir., May 7, lab.
Matthias, George, 18, Chester, Penn'a, June 2, lab.
Matthias, William, 22, Ir., June 11, lab.
Morland, Patrick, 20, Lancaster, Penn'a, May 8, lab.
Neal, Andrew, 25, Ir., May 4, lab.
Parker, James, 30, Scot., May 8, lab.
Kamsey, James, 18, Penn'a, May 29, weaver.
Richardson, William, 26, Lancaster, Penn'a, May 4, lab.
Robeson, Matthew, 20, Ir., April 30, lab.
Sandford, Robert, 23, Chester, Penn'a, May 25, lab.
Shaddock, Charles, 30, Ir., May 31, lab.
Sharp, John, 25, Penn'a, May 21, lab.
Small, John, 22, Chester, Penn'a, May 1, lab.
Smith, Conrad, 22, Ger., May 22, lab.
Swan, Thomas, 23, Ir., May 25, schoolmaster.
Thomas, John, 23, Eng., May 4, smith.
Tong, Peter, 40, Ger., May 30, lab.
Tornage, Richard, 25, Eng., May 8, lab.
Travers, Francis, 22, Ir., May 17, smith.
Travers, John, 20, Chester, Penn'a, May 14, tailor.
Wells, Robert, 22, Ir., May 15, lab.
Willson, John, 20, Chester, Penn'a, May 7, lab.
Willson, Robert, 24, Ir., June 11, lab.

The following belonged to Major James Burd's company in 1759:

Arlinger, Stephen.
Dill, Richard.
Dobson, Matthew, dis. April 13, 1756.
Finny, Thomas.
Fitzer, George Adam.
Goodwin, Edward.
Gottlieb, George.
Holmes, George.
Johnston, Robert.
Moore, James.
McKee, William.
Nesmith, John.
Rimby, Conrad.
Rourk, Michael.
Smith, Richard.
Vernin, Henry.
Young, Andrew.

In 1760, among the officers of the Pennsylvania regiment were:

Colonel.

James Burd, April 12, 1760.

Lieutenants.

George Dixon, April 23, 1760.
John Baird, April 18, 1760.

Ensigns.

Arthur Wallace, April 30, 1760.
David Harris, May 10, 1760.
William McClure, May 11, 1760.
Matthias Mease, April 24, 1760.

Of the officers of the Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by the Hon. John Penn, Governor of the Province, in 1764, we have the following. It may be here stated that the officers thereof participated in the land grants by the Proprietaries for services in Bouquet's expedition 1763–64:

FIRST BATTALION.

Surgeon.

John Wiggins, Dec. 20, 1763.

Lieutenants.

James Hayes, Nov. 29, 1763.
John Lycan, July 15, 1763.

Ensigns.

Alexander Boyd, Nov. 29, 1763.
William McMeen, Dec. 10, 1763.
James Forster, Aug. 4, 1763.

SECOND BATTALION.

Surgeon.

William Plunket, Sept. 7, 1763.

Quartermaster.

Robert Clark, June 7, 1764.

Captains.

Samuel Lindsay, July 13, 1763.
Timothy Green, July 18, 1763.

Lieutenants.

William Maclay, July 4, 1763.
Charles Stewart, July 18, 1763.
James McAllister, July 17, 1763.

Ensigns.

William Buchanan, July 14, 1763.
Thomas Completon, Nov. 1, 1763.
Thomas Askey, July 15, 1763.

On the 1st of June, 1764, there were stationed on the frontiers of Lancaster County Provincial troops as follows:

At *David Patten's*, Paxtang township, Capt. Samuel Hunter, 1 sergeant, 15 men.

Monody Gap, Hanover township, Lieut. John Lycans, 1 sergeant, 15 men.

Fort Hunter, Paxtang township, Ensign James Forster, 15 men.

John Cameron's, Hanover township, Capt. Timothy Green, 1 sergeant, 15 men.

John McFarling's, Hanover township, Lieut. Charles Stewart, 1 sergeant, 15 men.

Godfried Young's, Hanover township, Ensign Thomas Campleton, 15 men.

CHAPTER VII.

The French and Indian War (continued)—Gen. Forbes' victory—Conspiracy of Pontiac.

WITH the defeat of the French in Canada, their expulsion from the Ohio by Gen. Forbes, and the erection of Fort Pitt on the ruins of Fort Duquesne, the Province of Pennsylvania looked for the enjoyment of a long and undisturbed peace, since her mild and forbearing policy had conciliated the Indians, and their dangerous neighbors, the French, were removed. But the sources in which they sought for safety were fruitful of dangers. The unprotected state of the frontiers, consequent on the discharge of the forces of the middle and southern colonies, held forth irresistible temptations to the whetted appetite of the border savages for plunder. Their hostility had been rewarded rather than chastised by Pennsylvania; every treaty of peace was accompanied by rich presents, and their detention of the prisoners was overlooked upon slight apologies, though obviously done to afford opportunities for new treaties and additional gifts. The mistaken and perverted humanity of the Quakers had softened down their offenses, and its apologies gave them confidence in their allegations of injuries received from the whites. These reasons, however, are insufficient to account for the wide extension of the Indian confederacy, which was probably caused by motives of profound policy. The aborigines beheld the French driven out of their whole country, themselves threatened by forts commanding the great lakes and rivers, and they felt that an immediate and mighty effort was necessary to restrain the tide, which now, unimpeded, would spread itself over the continent.

For boldness of attempt and depth of design the Pontiac war of 1763, so named by the frontier inhabitants, was perhaps unsurpassed in the annals of border warfare. Schemed by such renowned chiefs, Kiyasuta, head of the Senecas, and Pontiac, of the Ottawas, the numerous tribes lying within the reach of their influence were easily commanded for the prosecution of any new project. Not only in possession of these grand facilities to engage numerous warriors for the present purpose, they availed themselves of additional means to secure a powerful confederacy by calling in aid their eloquence to represent the necessity there was for defense of their own rights in making a deadly repulse against the encroachments of the English colonies, which they represented as having finally in view the hostile displacement or extermination of every Western tribe from the region they now occupied.

The grand scheme projected by these Napoleons of the West seems to have been to arouse the tribes severally of the country, and all those they could reach, to join in striking a decisive blow on the frontiers, and, as it were, throw terror into the very heart of the colonies, and thereby effectually and forever repulse them from encroachments into the valley of the Ohio. A certain day was set apart, it seems, for making the general assault, while the scheme was to be kept in profound silence, that they might come upon their victims in an unguarded hour. All the forts were to be simultaneously attacked, as well as the settlements, and all individuals whom they could come upon, and with one bold sweep, as it were, raze to the earth everything bearing the marks of their doomed enemies. The season of harvest was chosen that the attention of the people might at the time be drawn to their crops, as well as the work of havoc then be greater by their destruction of them.

When the attack was made it was found not to be simultaneous. That on Fort Pitt and vicinity was made almost two or three days before the time agreed upon for the general attack, although it was done with the belief at the time that the day had arrived. The misunderstanding was said to proceed from the officiousness of a Delaware squaw, who was desirous that their plans might be deranged. At the grand council held by all the tribes for the appointment of the day for the general attack and making the necessary arrangements for it a bundle of rods had been put into the hands of every tribe, each bundle containing as many rods as there were days till the day when the general attack was to be made. One rod was to be drawn from the bundle every morning, and when a single one remained it was the signal for the outbreak. The squaw spoken of had purposely extracted two or three rods unknowingly to the others, thinking it might materially disconcert, if not defeat their project. From this circumstance was said to arise the untimely action of the Indians about Fort Pitt. But everywhere else the attack had been simultaneous, so correct and in such concert had they moved.

The Shawanese and Delawares appear to have been the most active, and in pursuance of their bold and bloody project, the moment arriving for the general assault, the first intelligence their fated enemies had of the preconcerted work of death was a murderous attack made upon them without discrimination wherever met with. The frontier settlements of Pennsylvania and the neighboring provinces of Maryland and Virginia were immediately overrun

with scalping parties, "marking their way with blood and devastation wherever they went, and all the examples of savage cruelty which never fail to accompany an Indian war."

Almost every fort along the lakes and the Ohio was instantly attacked, and those that did not fall under the first assault were surrounded, and a resolute siege commenced. In a short time, so vigorous were the savages, that eight out of eleven forts were taken,—Venango, Le Bœuf, Presqu'Isle, with the chain of stockades west of the Ohio,—Fort Pitt, Detroit, and Niagara alone maintaining. These, being better garrisoned, were prepared to withstand an attack with but little danger.

After the first panic had passed away the refugee settlers associated themselves together, and, under the care of divisions of the regular troops and militia, succeeded in collecting and saving the remnant of their crops.

During this time Fort Pitt remained in the most hazardous condition. And what may have been its situation already, apprehensions for the worst were entertained, for no accounts from it had been received of late, and in fact nothing definite since it had been attacked, when it had been surrounded by the Indians "and all communication cut off from it even by message." Placed at so great a distance from the inhabited portions of the Province, and rendered still more inaccessible from the then almost impassible mountains that intercepted the way, it could not be conveniently heard from, nor could assistance be rendered it without great expense of labor and time; and a considerable force being requisite for their own safety to undertake a march so distant, some delay could not be avoided. Endeavors in the Province to raise men proving nearly abortive, although the Assembly at the first outbreak of the savages had ordered seven hundred men to be raised for the protection of the frontiers during harvest, yet all attempts now seemed to have little effect. The delay which had thus been occasioned increased the alarm for those at Fort Pitt, from whom no intelligence still was had, while the audacity of depredating parties was increased as they discovered the settlers fleeing before them and no very apparent effort being made to check them.

All exertions proving fruitless to raise the requisite forces, Gen. Amherst, commander-in-chief of the army in America, promptly dispatched Col. Bouquet to the relief of Fort Pitt. Gathering together "the shattered remnants of the Forty-second and Seventy-second Regiments, lately returned from the West Indies," comprising in all scarcely five hundred men, the gallant Bouquet set out for a long and tedious march through the forests. His little army were indeed invalids, "reinforced with the last man that could be removed from the hospital," and many were so infirm that about sixty were conveyed in wagons; but these had been brought along more with a view of being left as reinforcements at the small posts by the way. Accompanying this little force, however, were six companies of rangers from Lancaster and Cumberland Counties, amounting to two hundred, all that could possibly be spared from the Provincial volunteers, who were guarding their own homes from the inroads of the enemy.

Reaching Carlisle, Col. Bouquet found nothing had been done to carry out the orders which had been given to prepare a convoy of provisions on the frontiers. All was terror and consternation; the greatest part of Cumberland County, through which the army had to pass, was deserted, and the roads were covered with distressed families flying from their settlements, and destitute of all the necessaries of life. In the midst of this confusion, says Bouquet in his journal, the supplies required for the expedition became very precarious, nor was it less difficult to procure horses and wagons for the use of the troops. However, in about two weeks after his arrival at Carlisle, by the prudent and active measures pursued by the commander, joined to his knowledge of the country and the diligence of those he employed, the requisite provisions and articles of conveyance were procured, and the army proceeded.

On the 5th of August, Col. Bouquet determined to halt at Bushy Run, now Westmoreland County, and there rest the troops till towards evening, and pass the deep and dangerous defiles of Turtle Creek during the ensuing night; but when within about a half-mile from the creek, the advanced guard of the army was suddenly surprised by an ambuscade of Indians opening a brisk fire of musketry upon them. Being speedily and firmly supported by bringing up the rear, a charge of bayonets was ordered, which effectually routed the savages, when they were pursued a short distance. But no sooner was the pursuit given up than they returned and renewed the attack with redoubled vigor, while at the moment a most galling fire was opened by the parties who had been concealed on some high ground that skirted the flanks of the army. A general charge with the whole line was now made, which proved effective, and the savages were obliged to give way; but withal to no purpose, for no sooner was the pursuit again given up than the Indians renewed the attack with their wonted ferocity. The action continued without intermission the whole afternoon,—a confused and irregular attack by the forces of both parties. The enemy, routed from one skulking-place, would retreat to another. But Col. Bouquet made it an object as much as possible to keep his troops collected, that they might not be broken in upon and dispersed by the enemy. The battle ended with the day, without any decided advantage to either.

With the first dawn of morning the war-whoop was again raised, and in a moment there seemed a thousand startling yells to break in every direction around. At this signal a rush was made by the Indians on all

sides, but the lines ready formed were not to be taken by surprise, and effectually repulsed the savages in every attempt. Betaking themselves to the trees, the Indians poured an incessant fire with great precision into the little army. Fatigued with the previous day's march and the battle of the preceding evening, combined with the exposure to a hot August sun, with no water within their reach, the troops began indeed to be dispirited. Attacked with a dogged determination, and fired upon without intercession, they could neither retreat nor proceed. It became obvious, therefore, that a desperate effort must be made to save the army from total destruction. The commander happily bethought himself of a stratagem that might prove successful, which, as the troops were still disposed in a circle from the previous night, consisted in making a manœuvre of the appearance of a precipitate retreat from one side so as to entrap the assailants in pursuit, who would rush as thoughtless within the inclosure of lines which lay in ambuscade.

The snare was set in direction of the enemy's deadliest fire, and most happily succeeded in enticing them from their places of concealment. Before aware, they were under a most destructive fire of the troops; and ere they could retreat, they received so deadly a charge from the regulars that they fled with the utmost precipitation. This secured the victory. The woods around were immediately abandoned by the others, and the conflict ceased.

This had been the whole Indian force from Fort Pitt, who, after lying around that place for three months, keeping up a vigorous siege, and being on the alert for a force to come against them from the settlements, early became apprised of the approach of Col. Bouquet, and informed duly by their spies of the movement of the enemy, they determined, as was expected, to await them on the most advantageous ground, aware that if they succeeded in defeating the troops, the extent of country they had already gained sway over by their sudden and bold movements would not only be maintained, but a probability follow that they might strike consternation into the very heart of the settlements. It is indeed impossible to say what influence might have been exerted over the settlements of Pennsylvania in particular had this little army been cut off. It is certain possession of the country might not have been regained till the work of destruction had been completed west of the mountains. But so stunning were the results of this battle to the savages, dismay at once seized them and confidence was lost. Though looked upon as a small engagement, there doubtless hung upon it results nigh as important to the colonies as the issue of the more renowned battle on the Plains of Abraham, when a Wolfe and a Montcalm met to decide the destinies of their respective nations. The little battle of Bushy Run was the means of disheartening the Indians and causing them to abandon designs which, if they had continued to execute with the same rigor that had characterized them for a little more than three months since they had commenced the assault, might have effected much that would be fearful to relate.

In this engagement Col. Bouquet lost about fifty men and had sixty wounded, the savages about sixty of their best warriors and many of their most distinguished chiefs. Their forces were made up with warriors from the Delaware, Shawanese, Mingo, Wyandot, Mohiccan, Miami, and Ottawa tribes, and doubtless the flower of their nations, for the importance of the issue of the first decisive engagement had most likely been well weighed by them, and therefore an effort made for the victory.

The army again pursued their route, and in four days reached Fort Pitt, with but little interruption, except "a few scattering shots from a disheartened and flying enemy." The Indians immediately withdrew and retired beyond the Ohio. Fort Pitt relieved, found its little group of inhabitants again breathing the open air after a constant siege of more than three months, and the uplifted tomahawk and scalping-knife of the red savage was stayed.

CHAPTER VIII.

The French and Indian War (continued)—The so-called "Paxtang Boys' Insurrection"—The Manor of Conestoga—The Conduct of the Provincial Assembly—The Perfidy of the Friendly Indians—Insecurity of the Frontiers from their Maraudings—Destruction of the Indians at Conestoga and Lancaster.

By virtue of a warrant from the commissioners of property, dated "the 1st day of the 12th month (February), 1717–18," there was "surveyed for the proper use and behoof of William Penn, Esq., Proprietary and Governor-in-chief of the Province of Pennsylvania," a tract of land containing sixteen thousand acres, lying on the east side of the Susquehanna River from the mouth of Conestoga Creek northward. This was the Manor of Conestoga. At the date of its survey by the deputy surveyor of Chester County, Isaac Taylor, there were no Indians dwelling within that reservation, and this is a fact which our historians have lost sight of, whether ignorantly or designedly we shall not at this time say. Previous to the laying out of the manor all the Indians had removed higher up the Susquehanna,—the Shawanese to their brethren westward, the Conoys to the Great Island, uniting their destinies with the Six Nations.

A few years later, however, several Indian families located upon the manor on a little stream emptying into the Conestoga near its mouth, about three miles from the Susquehanna, and about five miles southeast of the present town of Columbia. For almost a period of forty years their number was increased or diminished by Indian tramps wandering in the guise of friends among the white settlements, intent on

spying out objects for savage cruelty, and claiming to belong to the Conestoga town.

It was during the Pontiac war that the Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, in reply to the earnest appeals for help and protection, said he could *give the frontiersmen no aid whatever, but commends their zeal and urges them to act with caution;* while the Assembly paid no heed to the supplications of the distressed inhabitants, and instead of redress and aid, abused and insulted those who asked for protection. One member of that body, Nathaniel Grubb, of Chester County, mild and placid Quaker, used this bland-like expression in referring to the "back inhabitants," "*A pack of insignificant Scotch-Irish, who, if they were all killed, could well enough be spared!*" The leading Quakers, who controlled the affairs of the Province of Pennsylvania from 1682 until towards the beginning of the Revolution, when Quaker rule and British supremacy sank to rise no more, were designing political demagogues, and the private correspondence of the Penns themselves are proofs of their duplicity and artfulness.

Neither the Governor of the Province or the controlling power of the Assembly showed the proper spirit. It was at a time when the tomahawk, the scalping-knife, and the torch were desolating the country. The frontier counties became wretched and deplorable beyond description. "The Indians," said the Paxtang volunteers in their "*Apology*," "set fire to houses, barns, corn, hay, in short, to everything that was combustible; so that ye whole country seemed to be in one general Blaze and involved in one common Ruin. Great Numbers of y^{e} back Settlers were murdered, scalped, and butchered in the most shocking manner, and their dead Bodies inhumanly mangled," but further details as given by them are too horrid for recital. "None," further say they, "but those who have been spectators or eye-witnesses of these shocking scenes can possibly have any adequate Ideas of our sufferings. Nay, even those very persons who are so hardened and destitute of the common Feelings of Humanity, as to be able to extenuate these horrid Barbarities, under the Charitable Plea of its being their Custom of making war, would we doubt not be softened, had they but shared with us in the lightest parts of our sufferings." Then Paxtang became truly the frontier, for west of the Susquehanna, so great was the terror, that scarcely an inhabitant was left. At this juncture the Rev. John Elder, the long and revered pastor of Paxtang and Derry Churches, organized his rangers, under authority, however, of the government. They were mostly members of his own and Hanover congregations. These brave men were ever on the alert, watching with eagle eye the Indian marauders who, during Pontiac's war, swooped down upon the defenseless frontiers of Cumberland and Lancaster Counties. "High mountains, swollen rivers, or great distances never deterred or appalled them. Their courage and fortitude were equal to every undertaking, and woe betide the red men when their blood-stained tracks once met their eyes." The Paxtang rangers were truly the terror of the red men, swift on foot, excellent horsemen, good shots, skillful in pursuit or in escape, dexterous as scouts, and expert in manœuvring.

On the 4th of August, 1763, Col. Elder wrote to the Governor, "The service your honor was pleased to appoint me to I have performed to the best of my power, though not with success equal to my desires. However, both companies will, I imagine, be complete in a few days. There are now upwards of thirty men in each, exclusive of officers, who are now and have been employed since their enlistment in such service as is thought most safe and encouraging to the frontier inhabitants, who are here and everywhere else in the back counties quite sunk and dispirited, so that it is to be feared that at any attack of the enemy a considerable part of the country will be evacuated, as all seem inclinable to seek safety rather in flight than in opposing the savage foe."

Unfortunately they were prohibited by law from going over the boundaries of the purchased lands after the enemy, and it is not to be supposed, therefore, they could guard successfully the entire line of outposts.

During the subsequent harvest the reapers of Paxtang, Hanover, and Derry took their guns and ammunition with them into the fields to defend themselves from the sudden attacks of the enemy. On the Sabbath the trusty rifle was taken to the sanctuary, and the pastor of Paxtang had at hand his weapon of defense.

In August, Col. Armstrong, the "hero of Kittanning," with two hundred Paxtang and Hanover rangers and a few soldiers from Cumberland County, marched to the Indian town on the Big Island. While *en route*, learning that a party of fifty Indians were on their way to the settlements, a portion of the volunteers followed them and routed them on Muncy Hill. The rest of Col. Armstrong's force proceeded to the Indian town, but found it deserted, the Indians having been apprised of the approach of the volunteers. The latter returned home, enraged at learning that the Conestogas had sent messengers to inform *their friends* of the expedition.

Subsequently, on the 9th of September, 1763, a few of the rangers who had encamped in Berks County were apprised of the approach of the Indians by their out-scouts. The Indians advanced cautiously to take them by surprise. When near, with savage yells, they rushed forward; but the rangers, springing to their feet, shot the three in front. The rest fled into a thicket and escaped. The Indians were armed with guns and provided with ammunition. These Indians were on their way from the Moravian Indians in Northampton County to the Big Island. Runners were sent to the different parties of rangers with information, and others set out in pursuit of those who fled. The

rangers who started in pursuit were baffled by the superior skill and artifice of the Indians. That they went to the Big Island was beyond a doubt. The Paxtang band were now determined to watch with scrutinizing eyes the Indians who visited Conestoga and the Moravian towns, and ascertain the treacherous.

The Provincial commissioners, however, on being informed of the foregoing particulars, inquired into the facts with the Governor, and reported the result to the Assembly on the 21st of October: "Upon inquiry made before the Governor into the late conduct of the Moravians and their Indians at Nain and Wichetunk, it was their opinion that the said Indians have been, and still are, secretly supplied by the *Brethren* with arms and ammunition, which they, the said Indians, having an intercourse with our enemies on the frontiers, do barter and exchange with them, to the great danger of the neighboring inhabitants, and that there is much reason to suspect the said Moravian Indians have also been principally concerned in the late murders committed near Bethlehem, in the county of Northampton, which renders it absolutely necessary to remove them into the interior parts of the Province, where their behavior may be more closely observed. It was ordered by the House of Assembly that the Indians be invited down and lodged at some convenient place, and supported at the public expense. Some were placed in the barracks, others on Province Island."

About the middle of October, when the murder of the Stinson family and others reached the ears of the Paxtang men, they solicited their colonel, the Rev. Mr. Elder, to obtain permission of the Governor to allow them to make an excursion against the enemy. Another object had in view was "to destroy the immense quantities of corn *left* by the New England men at Wyoming, which, if not consumed, would be a considerable magazine to the enemy, and enable them with more ease to distress the inhabitants." At the most earnest solicitation, therefore, of his men, Col. Elder allowed the companies of Capts. Stewart and Clayton to proceed to Wyoming. They marched in three days and a half one hundred and ten miles on foot. When they reached Wyoming they learned that the bloodthirsty savage had preceded them, entering the valley from the direction of Northampton County, and then taken their departure up the river, murdering all the settlers. Col. Elder, in his letter to Governor Hamilton, was under the impression that, owing to the exposed condition of that region of country, the New England men had fled from the valley. Dispirited and shocked at the Indian atrocities, the rangers, after burying the massacred, burned the Indian houses and a quantity of corn left standing, and returned to their homes.

By what evidence we know not, nor by what power of reasoning, but our Connecticut friends have recently laid the destruction of the New England colonists to the rangers under Stewart and Clayton, the bare supposition of which we can only characterize as infamous. All the documents go to show that the inferences thrown out are the imaginings of an addled brain. Neither Quaker falsehoods or Yankee ingenuity did we ever suppose would go to such lengths.

Indians had been traced by the scouts to the wigwams at Conestoga, and to those of the Moravian Indians in Northampton County. Suspicion was awakened; the questions, "Are these Indians treacherous? Are their wigwams the harbors of our deadly foe? Do they conceal the nightly prowling assassin of the forest, the villain who, with savage ferocity, tore the innocent babe from the bosom of its mother where it had been quietly reposing and hurled it in the fire? The mangled bodies of our friends cry aloud for vengeance." Such were the questions, surmises, and expressions of the exasperated people. The Paxtang rangers were active in endeavoring to discover the perpetrators of those acts of violence, and they succeeded. Their scouts traced the Indian marauders to the Conestoga town. It was not alone the few miserable, squalid wretches who had been caressed and supported by the Quaker government, but strange Indians were there harbored and protected. Capt. Lazarus Stewart, one of the boldest men of the frontiers, who commanded a company of rangers, proposed to Col. Elder to capture the murderers; but the merciful colonel dissuaded him from the attempt. It was then, under date of September 13 (1763), that the Rev. Elder wrote to Governor Hamilton,—

"I suggest to you the propriety of an immediate removal of the Indians from Conestoga, and placing a garrison in their room. *In case this is done, I pledge myself for the future security of the frontiers.*"

Capt. (afterwards Col.) Timothy Green, on the 15th of the same month, wrote to His Excellency,—"We live in daily fear of our lives. At the Indian town the incarnate devils are secreted, and the people here demand that those Indians be removed from among us."

John Harris had previously made a similar request: "The Indians here I hope your Honor will be pleased to cause to be removed to some other place, *as I don't like their company.*"

Subsequently, on taking charge of the executive affairs of the Province in October, Governor John Penn replied as follows: "The Indians of Conestoga have been represented as innocent, helpless, and dependent on this government for support. The faith of this government is pledged for their protection. I cannot remove them without adequate cause. The contract made with William Penn was a private agreement, afterwards confirmed by several treaties. Care has been taken by the Provincial Committee that no Indians but our own visit Conestoga. Whatever can be faithfully executed under the laws shall be as faithfully performed."

This "contract with William Penn" was the excuse

given to the Governor by those who controlled the government,—the Quakers,—and the Governor wrote without examining into the truth of the matter. The fact is, as we have heretofore remarked, that the original Indian settlers had removed before the laying out of the Manor of Conestoga, and those who then occupied it were not the possessors of the land, but lived on it simply by sufferance. William Penn had not assigned any land to any Indians on the Conestoga save to the Shawanese, but they had removed westward forty years previously. So much for Governor John Penn's objection, yet a bad excuse sometimes is better than none.

The rangers, finding their appeals to the authorities useless, resolved on taking the law into their own hand. The safety of the frontier inhabitants demanded it, there was no alternative. It was at first decided to capture several of the most notorious and try them by due course of law. This was found to be impossible, as referred to in Capt. Stewart's declaration, which we shall farther on present. The destruction of the Conestogas, so called, was not then projected. That was the result. The capture of the Indians was approved of by Col. Elder, but the attempt failing, as an officer of the Province it was his duty to prevent extreme measures. Parkman and Rupp state that Col. Elder, learning of an attempt to destroy the entire tribe, as they were about to set off rode after them commanding them to desist; that Stewart threatened to shoot his horse, and much more. Such was not the case.

In the first place, no descendant of the Puritans can properly understand the character of the Scotch-Irish, and we must say the same of Mr. Rupp, whose sympathies, learning, and researches were to the German element. Whether these historians were biased in their judgment by Quaker coloring we know not, but true it is, without making due inquiry, authentic records have been cast aside and the willful misinterpretation of Quaker fiction given as current historical truths. From a letter dated Paxtang, Dec. 16, 1763, written to Governor Penn, he says, "On receiving intelligence, the 13th inst., that a number of persons were assembled on purpose to go and cut off the Conestoga Indians, in concert with Mr. Foster, the neighboring magistrate, I hurried off an express with a *written message* to that party, 'entreating them to desist from such an undertaking, representing to them the unlawfulness and barbarity of such an action, that it's cruel and unchristian in its nature, and would be fatal in its consequences to themselves and families; that private persons have no right to take the lives of any under the protection of the Legislature; that they must, if they proceeded in that affair, lay their accounts to meet with a severe prosecution, and become liable even to capital punishment; that they need not expect that the country would endeavor to conceal or screen them from punishment, but that they would be detected and given up to the resentment of the government.' These things I urged in the warmest terms in order to prevail with them to drop the enterprise, but to no purpose."

Not to be deterred, the rangers reached the Indian settlement before daylight. The barking of some dogs discovered them, and a number of *strange Indians* rushed from their wigwams, brandishing their tomahawks. This show of resistance was sufficient inducement for the rangers to make use of their arms. In a few moments every Indian present fell before the unerring fire of the brave frontiersmen. The act accomplished, they mounted their horses and returned severally to their homes. Unfortunately, a number of the Indians were absent from Conestoga, prowling about the neighboring settlements, doubtless on predatory incursions. The destruction at the Manor becoming known, they were placed in the Lancaster work-house. Among these vagabonds were two well known to Parson Elder's scouts. In addition, several Indians of notorious character made their way to Philadelphia and were secreted among the Moravian Indians protected in that city.

An express being sent to Philadelphia with the news, great excitement ensued, and Governor Penn issued a proclamation relative thereto. Notwithstanding its fine array of words, it fell upon the Province harmless. Outside of the Quaker settlements, every one heartily approved of the measures taken by the Paxtang rangers.

The presence of the remaining Indians at Lancaster became a cause of great uneasiness to the magistrates and people. Their removal to Philadelphia was earnestly requested by Edward Shippen and others.

Governor Penn proved very tardy, and we are of the opinion he cared little about them, or he would have acted promptly. Day after day passed by, and the excitement throughout the frontiers became greater. The rangers, who found that their work had been only half done, consulted as to what measures should be further proceeded with. Capt. Stewart proposed to capture the principal Indian outlaw, who was confined in the Lancaster work-house, and take him to Carlisle jail, where he could be held for trial. This was heartily approved of, and accordingly a detachment of the rangers, variously estimated at from twenty to fifty, proceeded to Lancaster on the 27th of December, broke into the work-house, and but for the show of resistance would have effected their purpose. But the younger portion of the rangers, to whom was confided this work, were so enraged at the defiance of the Indians, that before their resentment could be repressed the unerring rifle was employed, and the last of the so-called Conestogas had yielded up his life. In a few minutes thereafter, mounting their horses, the daring rangers were safe from pursuit. George Gibson, who, from his acquaintance with the principal frontiersmen of his time, in a letter written some years after, gives the most plausible account of this

transaction, which bore such an important part in the early history of the Province. He says, "No murder has been committed since the removal of the friendly Indians and the destruction of Conestoga,—a strong proof that the murders were committed under the cloak of the Moravian Indians. . . . A description of an Indian who had, with great barbarity, murdered a family on the Susquehanna, near Paxtang, was sent to Lazarus Stewart, at Lancaster. This Indian had been traced to Conestoga. On the day of its destruction he was on a hunting expedition. When he heard that the rangers were in pursuit of him he fled to Philadelphia. . . . The three or four who entered the work-house at Lancaster were directed by Stewart to seize on the murderer, and give him to his charge. When those outside heard the report of the guns within, several of the rangers alighted, thinking their friends in danger, and hastened to the door. The more active of the Indians, endeavoring to make their escape, were met by them and shot. No children were killed by the Paxtang boys. No act of savage butchery was committed."

CHAPTER IX.

The "Paxtang Boys'" Insurrection (continued)—Excitement in the Province—Characteristic Letter of Parson Elder—The Declaration of the Frontier Inhabitants.

If the excitement throughout the Province was great after the affair at Conestoga, this last transaction set everything in a ferment. "No language," says Rev. Dr. Wallace, "can describe the outcry which arose from the Quakers in Philadelphia, or the excitement which swayed to and fro in the frontiers and in the city." The Quakers blamed the Governor, the Governor the Assembly, and the latter censured everybody except their own inaction. Two proclamations were issued by the Provincial authorities, offering rewards for the seizure of those concerned in the destruction of the Indians, but this was impossible, owing to the exasperation of the frontiersmen, who heartily approved of the action of the rangers.

On the 27th of December the Rev. Mr. Elder hurriedly wrote to Governor Penn, "The storm, which had been so long gathering, has at length exploded. Had government removed the Indians from Conestoga, as was frequently urged without success, this painful catastrophe might have been avoided. What could I do with men heated to madness? All that I could do was done. I expostulated, but life and reason were set at defiance, and yet the men in private life were virtuous and respectable, not cruel, but mild and merciful. . . . The time will arrive when each palliating circumstance will be calmly weighed. This deed, magnified into the blackest of crimes, shall be considered one of those youthful ebullitions of wrath, caused by momentary excitement, to which human infirmity is subjected."

To this extenuating and warm-hearted letter came a reply, under date of Dec. 29, 1763, from the Governor: "As it is absolutely necessary, for the preservation of peace and good order in the government, that an immediate stop be put to such riotous proceedings, I beg you will continue to use your best endeavors to discourage and suppress all insurrections that may appear among any of the people over whom you have an influence, and that you will be pleased to take all the pains in your power to learn the names of the ringleaders and perpetrators of those barbarities, and to acquaint me with everything you can discover concerning them. The commissioners, not thinking it necessary any longer to keep in pay more than one person to command the troops on the east side of the Susquehanna, came yesterday to a resolution to discontinue the pay of yourself and Mr. Seeley as commanders of the companies in Lancaster and Berks Counties, which are for the future to be put under the direction of Maj. Clayton, as well as those in Northampton. I therefore desire you will deliver over to him all the Provincial arms, accoutrements, ammunition, and other military stores remaining in your possession, with an exact account of those you have distributed among the two companies. I return you thanks for the good services you have performed, and for the care and prudence with which you have conducted your military command from the beginning."

From the foregoing letter of Governor John Penn it is evident that the commissioners, or rather the Provincial Council, intended to punish both the frontier commanders, or that with the destruction of the Conestogas there was little or no danger of Indian atrocities. The latter proved to be the case, but the authorities were cognizant of the fact that the Paxtang boys were correct in their surmisings, and that peace would follow the removal of the friendly Indians. It shows, also, that, believing thus, the Provincial authorities were culpable to a great degree in allowing the Indians to remain on the Manor, despite the representations of Col. Elder, John Harris, and Edward Shippen. The Rev. Mr. Elder quietly laid by his sword, feeling confident that time would vindicate his course.

Subsequently Col. Elder wrote Governor Penn, and from the original letter in our possession we will give what he had to say relative to the then crisis of affairs:

"Paxton 30th Janʸ 1764.

"Sir

"The Resolution the Commissioners have taken, to put these two Companies under the direction of another person, is very agreeable to me; & in consequence thereof I have on the 24th of this Instᵗ deliver'd to Major Clayton the military Stores remaining at Mʳ Harris's with an account of what have been distributed to the Troops, and resigned to him the whole of my military charge.

"I'm greatly obliged to yʳ Honʳ that you have kindly approved of my proceedings in the discharge of the Trust reposed in me; and shall from

time to time, use my best Endeavours to promote peace among the people with whom I have any Connections.

"But, I'm much concerned to find that, the rash proceedings of a few inconsiderate persons are likely to be attended with fatal consequences: For, howmuchsoever the facts committed by them, are & have been disliked by the most thinking judicious men; yet the indulgence shown to savages, gives a general disgust: It's thought hard that, any such under the Title of friends, but unjustly, as is commonly thought, shou'd be so much caressed, & such numbers of them taken under the protection of the province, & plentifully suppli'd at it's expense, as an additional weight to the heavy burden it already groans under; while many frontier families, his Majesty's loyal & faithful subjects, are driven from house & home, reduced to poverty and want and little provision made for them; these things, with many others I might mention make a deep impression, & influence the minds of many; but such prudent measures will, I hope, be taken by the Legislature as may happily prevent the ill effects thereof.

"Were it in my power to learn the names of any concerned in the late Riots; I should think it advisable, on many accounts, to use silence in that case: That of an Informer is a Character too odious for a gentlem[n] to bear: Besides the Office I have the hon[r] to be invested with in the Church requires that I shou'd do nothing that may have a tendence to mar my usefulness in that station; but any thing else that may be thought necessary to promote his Majesty's service, or beneficial to the province may at all times be expected from

"y[r] Hon[rs]
"most obed[t]
"& most hu[le] serv[t]
"JOHN ELDER."

Some one has indorsed on the back of this letter "*Judicious man with noble spirit,*" with which we heartily coincide.

The first week in January, as had been agreed upon as early as the preceding November, meetings were held in all the frontier counties for the appointment of delegates to go to Philadelphia in person and demand a redress of grievances. Recent events gave interest and zest to the meetings. Paxtang, Donegal, Derry, and Hanover selected each three. Similar delegates were chosen in the non-German townships of Berks County and from Cumberland and Northampton, about forty delegates in all, persons who were not in anywise connected with the transactions at Lancaster or Conestoga. This gathering of the frontiersmen in public meeting to petition and demand of the Provincial Assembly proper redress and representation in that body was stigmatized as seditious and riotous, and hence the "hue and cry" which heralded the contemplated visit of the delegates from the frontier.

Governor John Penn, writing at this time to his uncle, Thomas Penn, at London, a letter which has never appeared in print, gives this view of affairs, it puts a different phase upon passing events: . . . "You will see by the commotion the Province has been in for a long time past, the impossibility of apprehending the murderers of the Conestoga Indians. There is not a man in the county of Lancaster but is of the rioters' party. If we had ten thousand of the king's troops I don't believe it would be possible to secure one of these people. Though I took all the pains I could even to get their names, I could not succeed, for indeed nobody would make the discovery though ever so well acquainted with them, and there is not a magistrate in the country would have touched one of them. The people of this town [Philadelphia], save a certain class, are as inveterate against the Indians as the frontier inhabitants. For it is, beyond a doubt, that many of the Indians now in town [referring to the Moravian Indians on Province Island], have been concerned in committing murders among the back settlers; and I believe, were it not for the few of the king's troops who are here to protect them, that the whole power of the Government would not be able to prevent their being *destroyed*. Nothing can satisfy these people in flying in the face of Government in the manner they have done, although what they have suffered from these cruel savages is beyond description. Many of them have had their wives and children murdered and scalped, their houses burnt to the ground, their cattle destroyed, and from an easy, plentiful life are now become beggars. In short, this spirit has spread like wild-fire, not only through this Province, but the neighboring Governments, which are fully as inveterate against the Indians as we are. The 14th of this month we suspect a thousand of the rioters in town to insist upon the Assembly granting their request, with regard to the increase of Representatives, to put them upon an equality with the rest of the counties. They have from time to time presented several petitions for the purpose, which have been always disregarded by the House; for which reason they intend to come in person."

And what does Col. Elder say in regard to the expedition to Philadelphia? In writing to Col. Shippen at this time he remarks, "This much may be depended on, that they [the Paxtang men] have the good wishes of the country in general, and that there are few but what are now either one way or the other embarked in the affair."

The Moravian Indians, who had been confined in the barracks at Philadelphia since November, were removed to Province Island at the reported march of "a large body of rioters (?), who were bent on destroying them also." This has been always denied, as merely a wild rumor, which, like many other reports, spread consternation and alarm in the city. The Assembly resolved to resist any attempt to destroy the Indians, but the latter, frightened at the reports of their threatened destruction, petitioned the authorities to send them, a hundred and fifty in number, with their two ministers, to England. But this being impracticable, the Governor furnished them an escort to proceed through New Jersey and New York to Sir William Johnson, under whose protection they were desirous to place themselves. William Franklin, then Governor of New Jersey, granted them a passport; but Governor Colden, of New York, by advice of his Council, refused to admit them within his Province. The Council of New York were offended by Governor Penn sending so large a body of Indians into their colony without their consent, and professed themselves more disposed to punish than to protect the Indians from the east side of the Susque-

hanna, whom they considered as their worst enemies, composed of the rogues, thieves, and runaways from other Indian nations. They also condemned the policy which returned these men to strengthen their nation. The progress of the Indians being thus obstructed, Gen. Gage, who had succeeded Gen. Amherst in the chief command of the English forces in America, directed two companies of the Royal Americans to re-escort them to Philadelphia, where they were secured in the barracks.

The "Declaration" adopted to be transmitted to Philadelphia is herewith given,—

"We, Matthew Smith and James Gibson, in behalf of ourselves and his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the frontier counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks, and Northampton, humbly beg leave to remonstrate and lay before you the following grievances which we submit to your wisdom for redress.

"First. We apprehend that as Freemen and English subjects, we have an indisputable title to the same privileges and immunities with his Majesty's other subjects who reside in the interior counties of Philadelphia, Chester, and Bucks, and, therefore, ought not to be excluded from an equal share with them in the very important privilege of legislation; nevertheless, contrary to the Proprietor's charter and the acknowledged principles of common justice and equity, our five counties are restrained from electing more than ten Representatives, viz., four for Lancaster, two for York, two for Cumberland, one for Berks, and one for Northampton, while the three counties and City of Philadelphia, Chester, and Bucks, elect twenty-six. This we humbly conceive is oppressive, unequal, and unjust, the cause of many of our grievances, and an infringement of our natural privileges of Freedom and equality; wherefore, we humbly pray that we may be no longer deprived of an equal number with the three aforesaid counties to represent us in Assembly.

"Secondly. We understand that a bill is now before the House of Assembly, wherein it is provided that such persons as shall be charged with killing any Indians in Lancaster county, shall not be tried in the county where the fact was committed, but in the counties of Philadelphia, Chester, or Bucks. This is manifestly to deprive British subjects of their known privileges, to cast an eternal reproach upon whole counties, as if they were unfit to serve their country in the quality of jurymen, and to contradict the well-known laws of the British nation in a point whereon life, liberty, and security essentially depend, namely, that of being tried by their equals in the neighborhood where their own, their accusers, and the witnesses' character and credit, with the circumstances of the fact, are best known, and instead thereof putting their lives in the hands of strangers, who may as justly be suspected of partiality to as the frontier counties can be of prejudices against Indians; and this, too, in favor of Indians only, against his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects. Besides, it is well known that the design of it is to comprehend a fact committed before such a law was thought of. And if such practices were tolerated, no man could be secure in his most valuable interest. We are also informed, to our great surprise, that this bill has actually received the assent of a majority of the House, which we are persuaded could not have been the case, had our frontier counties been equally represented in Assembly. However, we hope that the Legislature of this Province will never enact a law of so dangerous a tendency, or take away from his Majesty's good subjects a privilege so long esteemed sacred by Englishmen.

"Thirdly. During the late and present Indian war, the frontiers of this Province have been repeatedly attacked and ravaged by skulking parties of the Indians who have, with the most savage cruelty, murdered men, women and children without distinction, and have reduced near a thousand families to the most extreme distress. It grieves us to the very heart to see such of our frontier inhabitants as have escaped savage fury with the loss of their parents, their children, their wives, or relatives, left destitute by the public, and exposed to the most cruel poverty and wretchedness, while upwards of an hundred and twenty of these savages, who are with great reason suspected of being guilty of these horrid barbarities, under the mask of friendship, have procured themselves to be taken under the protection of the government, with a view to elude the fury of the brave relatives of the murdered, and are now maintained at the public expense. Some of these Indians, now in the barracks of Philadelphia, are confessedly a part of the Wyalusing Indians, which tribe is now at war with us, and the others are the Moravian Indians, who, living with us under the cloak of friendship, carried on a correspondence with our known enemies on the Great Island. We cannot but observe with sorrow and indignation that some persons in this Province are at pains to extenuate the barbarous cruelties practiced by these savages on our murdered brethren and relatives, which are shocking to human nature, and must pierce every heart but that of the hardened perpetrators or their abettors; nor is it less distressing to hear others pleading that although the Wyalusing tribe is at war with us, yet that part of it which is under the protection of the government may be friendly to the English and innocent. In what nation under the sun was it ever the custom that when a neighboring nation took up arms, not an individual should be touched, but only the persons that offered hostilities? Who ever proclaimed war with a part of a nation and not with the whole? Had these Indians disapproved of the perfidy of their tribe, and been willing to cultivate and preserve friendship with us, why did they not give notice of the war before it happened, as it is known to be the result of long deliberations, and a preconcerted combination among them? Why did they not leave their tribe immediately, and come among us before there was ground to suspect them, or war was actually waged with their tribe? No, they stayed amongst them, were privy to their murders and revenges, until we had destroyed their provisions, and when they could no longer subsist at home, they come, not as deserters, but as friends, to be maintained through the winter, that they may be able to scalp and butcher us in the spring.

"And as to the Moravian Indians, there are strong grounds at least to suspect their friendship, as it is known they carried on a correspondence with our enemies on the Great Island. We killed three Indians going from Bethlehem to the Great Island with blankets, ammunition, and provisions, which is an undeniable proof that the Moravian Indians were in confederacy with our open enemies; and we cannot but be filled with indignation to hear this action of ours painted in the most odious and detestable colors, as if we had inhumanly murdered our guides, who preserved us from perishing in the woods, when we only killed three of our known enemies, who attempted to shoot us when we surprised them. And, besides all this, we understand that one of these very Indians is proved, by the oath of Stinson's widow, to be the very person that murdered her husband. How, then, comes it to pass that he alone of all the Moravian Indians should join the enemy to murder that family? Or can it be supposed that any enemy Indians, contrary to their known custom of making war, should penetrate into the heart of a settled country to burn, plunder, and murder the inhabitants, and not molest any houses in their return, or ever be seen or heard from? Or how can we account for it that no ravages have been committed in Northampton County since the removal of the Moravian Indians, when the Great Cove has been struck since? These things put it beyond doubt with us that the Indians now at Philadelphia are his majesty's perfidious enemies, and, therefore, to protect and maintain them at the public expense while our suffering brethren on the frontiers are almost destitute of the necessaries of life, and are neglected by the public, is sufficient to make us mad with rage, and tempt us to do what nothing but the most violent necessity can vindicate. We humbly and earnestly pray, therefore, that those enemies of his majesty may be removed as soon as possible out of the Province.

"Fourthly. We humbly conceive that it is contrary to the maxims of good policy, and extremely dangerous to our frontiers, to suffer any Indians, of what tribe soever, to live within the inhabited parts of this Province while we are engaged in an Indian war, as experience has taught us that they are all perfidious, and their claim to freedom and independency put it in their power to act as spies, to entertain and give intelligence to our enemies, and to furnish them with provisions and warlike stores. To this fatal intercourse between our pretended friends and open enemies, we must ascribe the greatest of the ravages and murders that have been committed in the course of this and the last Indian war. We, therefore, pray that this grievance be taken under consideration and remedied.

"Fifthly. We cannot help lamenting that no provision has been hitherto made, that such of our frontier inhabitants as have been wounded in defense of the Province, their lives and liberties, may be taken care of, and cured of their wounds at the public expense. We, therefore, pray that this grievance may be redressed.

"Sixthly. In the late Indian war this Province, with others of his Majesty's colonies, gave rewards for Indian scalps, to engage the seeking them in their own country, as the most likely means of destroying or reducing them to reason, but no such encouragement has been given in this war, which has damped the spirits of many brave men, who are willing to venture their lives in parties against the enemy. We, therefore, pray that public rewards may be proposed for Indian

scalps, which may be adequate to the dangers attending enterprises of this nature.

"Seventhly. We daily lament that numbers of our nearest and dearest relatives are still in captivity among the savage heathen, to be trained up in all their ignorance and barbarity, or to be tortured to death with all the contrivances of Indian cruelty, for attempting to make their escape from bondage; we see they pay no regard to the many solemn promises they have made to restore our friends who are in bondage amongst them. We, therefore, earnestly pray that no trade may hereafter be permitted to be carried on with them until our brethren and relatives are brought home to us.

"Eighthly. We complain that a certain society of people in this Province, in the late Indian war, and at several treaties held by the King's representatives, openly loaded the Indians with presents, and that J. P., a leader of the said society, in defiance of all government, not only abetted our Indian enemies, but kept up a private intelligence with them, and publicly received from them a belt of wampum, as if he had been our Governor, or authorized by the King to treat with his enemies. By this means the Indians have been taught to despise us as a weak and disunited people, and from this fatal source have arose many of our calamities under which we groan. We humbly pray, therefore, that this grievance may be redressed, and that no private subject be hereafter permitted to treat with, or carry on a correspondence with, our enemies.

"Ninthly. We cannot but observe with sorrow, that Fort Augusta, which has been very expensive to this Province, has afforded us but little assistance during this or the last war. The men that were stationed at that place neither helped our distressed inhabitants to save their crops, nor did they attack our enemies in their towns, or patrol on our frontiers. We humbly request that proper measures may be taken to make that garrison more serviceable to us in our distress, if it can be done.

"N.B.—We are far from intending any reflection against the commanding officer stationed at Augusta, as we presume his conduct was always directed by those from whom he received his orders.

"Signed on behalf of ourselves, and by appointment of a great number of the frontier inhabitants.

"MATTHEW SMITH.
"JAMES GIBSON.

"FEBRUARY 13th, 1764."

The declaration, it will be perceived, is the Paxtang boys' defense of the affair at Conestoga. They begin by professing to be, to a man, loyal subjects of the king. They state at length the unwarrantable favor shown to the Indians; reiterate their opinion that they are spies and murderers, and state, as the great grievance, which showed the *animus* of all the rest, that when in the preceding summer Col. Bouquet's forces marched through the Province, almost as a forlorn hope, to defend the frontiers and save Fort Pitt, and when Gen. Amherst, the royal commander-in-chief, demanded assistance, provisions, etc., the Assembly of Pennsylvania did not "stir hand or foot," did not furnish a man, provisions, or assistance of any kind, yet that the moment Indians were in distress they were helped by the authorities and influential men. That every abomination committed by Indians was excused, and that they were encouraged and protected while cutting the throats of the borderers, and then, when at last deserted by the government the frontiersmen had protected themselves, and after fighting the Indians every other way, had at last cut off the source of their calamities, a price was set upon the heads of those who defended their country, their children, and their firesides, and so they conclude, "God save the King!"

CHAPTER X.

The "Paxtang Boys' Insurrection" (continued)—The Approach of the Delegates to Philadelphia—The Fears of the Quaker Metropolis—The Conduct of the Quakers and Dr. Franklin—The Pamphleteers.

ON the afternoon of Saturday, the 5th of February, reports reached Philadelphia that the frontier settlers were coming *en masse* to Philadelphia, "their principal object," say Quaker historians, "being to put all the Indians confined in the new barracks to death." Some declared there were thousands of the invaders on the march. Without ascertaining the truth of the various exaggerated rumors which reached the Governor's ears, that functionary called a public meeting at the State House (Independence Hall) the same evening. The weather was rainy, but there were some three thousand persons present. Many were expected who did not attend. Those who were absent were principally the Germans, which, according to the Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, gave the Governor much chagrin, and led him to suspect that the Germans "were about to place their heads under the same hood with the discontented or rebels, so-called," terming thus the brave frontiersmen. At this meeting the act which passed the Assembly on the previous day, extending the Riot Act of George I., Chap. I., to the Province of Pennsylvania, was proclaimed, and proposals were at once made for the enrollment of one hundred and fifty gentlemen to assist the soldiers in guarding the barracks that night; also that upon any alarm in the night, bells should be rung, upon which the inhabitants were expected to turn out with their arms, and repair to the barracks, or, if the town was attacked, of which there seemed to be a general fear on the part of the Quakers, to meet at the Court-House, and take measures to defend the city. Four cannon and ammunition were sent from the State-House to the barracks, carpenters were employed to erect works there, and spies were sent out upon the different roads to watch the movements of the Paxtang boys.

The next day was Sunday; but the weather being fine, though very cold, vigorous means of defense were made. A redoubt was built in the centre of the parade at the barracks in the Northern Liberties, and fortified the gate-ways with angles of thick planks, which had places left for the soldiers to fire through. Several pieces of cannon were likewise hauled up, and the best preparations made that the time would admit of. The excitement was intense, and Philadelphia Quakers never desecrated the Lord's Day before or since with such warlike preparations.

Towards midnight of Sunday an express arrived bringing an account of the approach of the Paxtang boys, and another about two o'clock. The alarm was forthwith given by the ringing of bells and the beating of drums. The inhabitants arose from all quarters, and ran to obey the summons. The remains of an old artillery company were mustered, and two pieces of cannon brought from the magazine and sta-

tioned before the court-house. All business was suspended, the shops and stores were closely shut, and every person seemed anxious to know what would be the issue of all this tumult. The number of persons in arms that morning was about six hundred, and it was expected that the so-called "rioters" would attempt to cross at the middle and upper ferries of the Schuylkill. Orders were sent to bring the boats to the city side and take away the ropes. Couriers were now seen continually coming in, their horses all of a foam, and the people running with the greatest eagerness to ask them where the enemy was and what were their numbers. The answers to these questions were various. Sometimes they were at a distance. Sometimes they were a thousand strong, then five hundred, then fifteen hundred. In short, all was doubt and uncertainty.

The call to arms was responded to in a manner which had not been expected, many of the Quakers joining in the companies. "It seemed almost incredible," writes the Rev. Mr. Muhlenburg in his diary, "that several young and old Quakers formed companies and took up arms, particularly so to the boys on the streets, for a whole crowd of boys followed a distinguished Quaker, and in astonishment cried out, 'Look here! a Quaker with a musket on his shoulder.' It was by many people looked upon as a wonderful sign to see so many old and young Quakers marching about with swords and guns, or deadly weapons, so called. What increased the wonder was that the pious lambs in the long French, Spanish, and Indian wars had such tender consciences, and would sooner die than raise a hand in defense against those dangerous enemies, and now at once, like Zedekiah, with iron horns, rushing upon a handful of our poor, distressed, and ruined fellow-citizens of the frontiers." This, bear in mind, is the language of an intelligent Lutheran clergyman.

The boats at the Schuylkill ferries near the city had been secured and guards placed at them, but it was afterwards recollected that the ferry-boat at the Swede's Ford had been neglected. This was of great importance, for the river being high at the time, the securing of that boat would have obliged the Paxtang men to march some distance up the river before they could cross. A party therefore immediately set off for that ferry, but they were too late, for the delegates had crossed the stream and proceeded to Germantown.

During the confusion and alarm which prevailed at the time the Paxtang force were momentarily expected to arrive, a circumstance occurred which came near producing a fatal result, and we allude to it in this place from the fact that it subsequently became one of the subjects for satire and caricature. A large body of mounted men appeared at the upper end of Second Street, and the cry was instantly raised, "The Paxtang boys are coming! the Paxtang boys are coming!" The peaceable Quaker military primed their muskets, the artillerymen threw themselves into order, and the people ran to get out of danger. A troop of armed men on horseback were seen coming down the street, and on their approach one of the artillerymen was just applying the match to his gun when a person near by, discovering the mistake, quickly placed his hat over the touch-hole and prevented the discharge. A most unfortunate result was thus avoided, for the approaching troop proved to be a company of butchers and porters who had collected and organized themselves to aid in the defense of the city, but who had neglected to give the proper notice of their coming.

Bearing the declaration, approved of and recommended by over fifteen hundred of the frontier inhabitants, with letters from prominent personages, the delegates, mostly on horseback, pursued their march to the Quaker city, little imagining the warlike preparations to receive them. They sent word to Governor Penn of the hour they would be at Germantown. On their arrival at that place did they have the first intimation of the action taken by the mild and peaceful Quakers? There they halted.

We are of the opinion that after all the Paxtang Boys were not such terrible bugaboos, for we have it from the journal of a Moravian minister (not by any means biased in their favor) that "a large number of persons went from the city to view them, and from the best accounts that could be obtained their number did not exceed one hundred, although it was inferred their whole force had not come in yet. This dreaded body of frontiersmen consisted of a fine set of fellows dressed in blanket coats and moccasins. They were armed with rifles, and some few had pistols. They behaved very well in Germantown, talked civilly to the people, and expressed great surprise that arms had been taken up against them, for they had only come to lay their grievances before the people." Now this is a contemporary account.

At Germantown, the Paxtang men were met by commissioners sent out by Governor Penn, to whom they made known their intentions. Col. Matthew Smith and James Gibson accompanied the commissioners to Philadelphia, where they met the Governor and the Assembly, to whom they presented their grievances in the declaration alluded to, which the latter body term in their minutes the declaration of the rioters, and the petition of the back inhabitants. In the mean time, with a few exceptions, the remaining delegates returned to their homes, and the inhabitants of the city to their peaceful avocations. And thus ended the "Paxtang Boys' Insurrection."

The publications which followed the so-called "Paxtang Boys' Insurrection" were numerous, and no transaction from the founding of the Province to the present day takes up as large a share of the bibliography of Pennsylvania. Some of the pamphlets on both sides were bitter and vindictive. The Quakers took up the pen to hold up the deed to execration,

and, to be candid, neither truth nor decency were held in regard. Others seized the opportunity to defame the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians as ignorant bigots and lawless marauders. The Presbyterians, as a matter of course, were not to be kept quiet. On the side of the Quakers were chiefly Israel Pemberton, Benjamin Franklin, and Joseph Galloway; on the popular side, or that of the Paxtang Boys, were Rev. John Ewing, Rev. Gilbert Tennent, and Dr. Dove.

Dr. Franklin seems to have taken the lead with his "Narrative of the Late Massacre of Indians in Lancaster County," etc., a pamphlet which we can characterize in no milder terms than an *ingenious fabrication*. Among the great men of America, next to Washington, we have ever placed that eminent Pennsylvania statesman whose reputation is cosmopolitan, —the sage and philosopher, Benjamin Franklin. Nevertheless, he was but human, and if we repeat in plain terms that, like many another great man, he had his faults, and pandered to political demagogism, we hope not to lessen him in the reader's estimation. But in the light of history and of this very transaction which is brought to their attention, we cannot pass over his glaring faults. His object in writing the pamphlet is better given in his own words. In the "Memoirs of Lord Kames" appears a letter from Franklin, under date of June 2, 1765, and from London:

"My dear Lord:

". . . In December, 1763, we had two insurrections of the back inhabitants, by whom twenty poor Indians were murdered, that had from the first settlement of the Province lived among us under the protection of our government. This gave me a great deal of trouble, for as the rioters threatened further mischief, *and their actions were approved by an increasing party*, I wrote a pamphlet entitled 'A Narrative of the Late Massacre in Lancaster County of a Number of Indians, Friends of this Province' (Penna.), to strengthen the hands of a weak government by rendering the proceedings of the rioters unpopular and odious. I had by this made myself many enemies among the people, and the Governor, thinking it a favorable opportunity, joined the whole weight of the Proprietary interest to keep me out of the Assembly, which was accordingly effected at the last election.

"Yours, etc.,

"B. Franklin."

Had Franklin made this acknowledgment during his lifetime at home, where the "Narrative" had been freely circulated as an electioneering document, we should have had a higher opinion of the philosopher. It is this document which for a hundred years has furnished food for historians of a sensational turn of mind. As to its general untruthfulness, Franklin's own acknowledgment is sufficient evidence.

Following the "Narrative" came the Rev. Dr. Ewing's "Conduct of the Paxtang Men Impartially Represented," which roused up all the Quaker bigotry and animosity with "An Answer to the Pamphlet, 'Conduct of the Paxtang Men Impartially Represented,' wherein the Ungenerous Spirit of the Author is Manifested, etc., and the Spotted Garment pluckt off." Then followed "The Quaker Unmasked, or Plain Truth;" that by "Remarks on the Quaker Unmasked, or Plain Truth to be Plain Falsehood," and "The Author of the Quaker Unmasked Stript Stark Naked, or the Delineated Presbyterian Played Hob with." The latter by "Remarks upon the Delineated Presbyterian Played Hob with, or Clothes for a Stark Naked Author," and that by "A Looking-Glass for Presbyterians." Then came "The Paxtang Boys, a Farce, translated from the original French by a native of Dunnegal;" and "A Scene in the First Act of the New Farce, published as a specimen, printed in the year of the New Hegira Secundus, the Paxtonian Expedition." "The Paxtoniade, by Christopher Gymnast," followed with

"A Battle! A Battle! A Battle! A Squirt!
Where no man is killed, and no man is hurt . . .;"

to which is added the Quaker's Address versify'd, and King Wampum, or, Harm Watch, Harm Catch!

"'Tis safe and common in a Friend's disguise
To mask Hypocrisy, Deceit, and Lies;
As safe and common as the thing might be,
The Poet thought it was rank Villainy!"

"Printed and sold at the Blue Nose, near Brazen Nose College." King Wampum was the nick-name of Israel Pemberton.

These titles may give some idea of the virulence of the pamphleteers.

In addition to the pamphlets appeared a large number of broad-side caricatures. Among these was a large copper-plate engraving entitled "The Paxtang Expedition," "inscribed to the author of the Farce by H. D." It represented a scene at the courthouse (located at Market and Second Streets). Four pieces of cannon are placed in position, two pointing down Second Street and two up Second Street. The troop of butchers are represented, and the cannoniers are ready to fire. On the sides of the market-stalls companies are represented with arms. The courthouse steps are crowded; a company is drawn up on the south side of Market Street in front of the Quaker meeting-house; armed men occupy the yard of this peaceful conventicle, and others are in the door-way and at the upper windows. From the mouth of one of those below proceeds a label with the words "Success to the new barracks," while those up-stairs proclaim "Bring the grog up stairs." A great number of labels containing exclamations and remarks proceed from the mouths of various persons. Probably one hundred figures are engraved upon this curious picture, which has some verses below descriptive of the scene.

Another caricature is divided into three compartments. On one side is a representation of Israel Pemberton embracing an Indian squaw. In the middle a company of Quakers are under arms, with a cannon pointed towards the Paxtang boys in the distance. Beneath this picture are the lines,—

"When danger is threatened, 'tis mere nonsense
To talk of such a thing as conscience.
To arms! to arms! with one accord,
The sword of Quakers and the Lord;
Fill bumpers, then, of rum or arrack,
We'll drink success to our new barrack!"

On the left of the plate is a representation of Benjamin Franklin in his study, with the inscription,—

"Fight dog, fight bear, you're all my friends,
By you I shall attain my ends;
For I can never be content
Till I have got the Government;
But if from this attempt I fall,
Then let the Devil take you all!"

A third caricature represents the author of the "Narrative" (Dr. Franklin) on the left of the picture, the scene being a wild one in the country, intended for the frontiers. In his hand Franklin holds a paper having on it, "Resolved, ye Prop'r a knave and tyrant. N. C. D. Gov'r do. (ditto)." A Quaker is approaching him, riding on the back of a Scotch-Irishman, who carries a gun. The Quaker holds a rope, which is fastened around the neck of a German, who is blindfolded. Upon his back is mounted an Indian with a tomahawk; upon the back of the latter is strapped a bale of furs marked I. P. (Israel Pemberton). In the foreground lie the bodies of murdered settlers, and in the background are deserted farm-houses. The inscription beneath is,—

"The German bleeds and bears the furs
Of Quaker lords and savage curs;
The Hibernian frets with new disaster,
And kicks to fling his broad-brimmed master;
But help at hand resolves to hold down
The Hibernian's head or tumble all down."

Another caricature represented Israel Pemberton in the act of distributing tomahawks to Indians from a cask, while still another, "Humbly Inscribed to the Saturday Night's Club in Lodge Alley," contained about one hundred and fifty lines, principally abusing the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Two advertisements were at the bottom, one of "a curry-comb for the itch," the other of "an ointment of brimstone and butter."

CHAPTER XI.

The "Paxtang Boys' Insurrection" (continued)—Reward for Capt. Lazarus Stewart—His Eloquent Declaration—A Summary of the Affair.

Governor John Penn, from the papers placed in his hands and the representations made by Edward Shippen, the chief magistrate at Lancaster, was disposed to let the whole matter pass into oblivion, but the majority of the Assembly was of a different opinion, and urged him to have Stewart arrested and brought to Philadelphia for trial. Capt. Stewart had repeatedly offered to go to Lancaster or York for trial, but the Quakers demanded otherwise. For five years Stewart resided at Paxtang secure from arrest, but to cajole the Assembly, in 1769, the Governor consented to offer a reward for his capture, giving the matter into the hands of the sheriff of York County. It was then that he sent forth his declaration:

Capt. Lazarus Stewart's Declaration.

"Let all hear! Were the counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks, and Northampton protected by government? Did not John Harris, of Paxtang, ask advice of Col. Croghan, and did not the colonel advise him to raise a company of scouters, and was not this confirmed by Benjamin Franklin? And yet, when Harris asked the Assembly to pay the scouting party, he was told 'that he might pay them himself.' Did not the counties of Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Berks, and Northampton, the frontier settlements, keep up rangers to watch the motions of the Indians, and when a murder was committed by an Indian, a runner with the intelligence was sent to each scouting party, that the murderer or murderers might be punished? Did we not brave the summer's heat and the winter's cold and the savage tomahawk, while the inhabitants of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Bucks, and Chester 'ate, drank, and were merry?'

"If a white man kills an Indian it is a murder far exceeding any crime upon record; he must not be tried in the county where he lives, or where the offense was committed, but in Philadelphia, that he may be tried, convicted, sentenced, and hung without delay. If an Indian kill a white man it was the act of an ignorant heathen, perhaps in liquor; alas, poor innocent! he is sent to the *friendly Indians* that he may be made a *Christian*. Is it not a notorious fact that an Indian who treacherously murdered a family in Northampton County was given up to the magistrates that he might have a regular trial; and was not this Indian conveyed into Bucks County, and is he not provided with every necessary and kept secured from punishment by Israel Pemberton?

"Have we not repeatedly represented that Conestoga was a harbor for prowling savages, and that we were at a loss to tell friend or foe, and all we asked was the removal of the Indians? Was not this promised by Governor Penn, yet delayed? Have we forgotten Renatus, that Christian (?) Indian?

"A murder of more than savage barbarity was committed on the Susquehanna; the murderer was traced by the scouts to Conestoga; he was demanded, but the Indians assumed a warlike attitude, tomahawks were raised, and the fire-arms glistened in the sun; shots were fired upon the scouts, who went back for additional force. They returned, and you know the result: Conestoga was reduced to ashes. But the murderer escaped. The friendly and unfriendly were placed in the work-house at Lancaster. What could secure them from the vengeance of an exasperated people? The doors were forced and the hapless Indians perished.

"Were we tamely to look on and see our brethren murdered, our fairest prospects blasted, while the inhabitants of Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Bucks, and Chester slept and reaped their grain in safety?

"These hands never shed human blood. Why am I singled out as an object of persecution? Why are the blood-hounds let loose upon me? Let him who wished to take my life, let him come and take it,—I shall not fly. All I ask is that the men accused of murder be tried in Lancaster County. All I ask is a trial in my own county. If these requests are refused, then not a hair of those men's heads shall be molested. Whilst I have life you shall not either have them or me on any terms. It is true, I submitted to the sheriff of York County, but you know too well that I was to be conveyed to Philadelphia like a wild felon, manacled, to die a felon's death. I would have scorned to fly from York. I could not bear that my name should be marked by ignominy. What I have done was done for the security of hundreds of settlers on the frontiers. The blood of a thousand of my fellow-creatures called for vengeance. I shed no Indian's blood. As a ranger I sought the post of danger, and now you ask my life. Let me be tried where prejudice has not prejudged my case. Let my brave rangers, who have stemmed the blast nobly and never flinched, let them have an equitable trial; they were my friends in the hour of danger, to desert them now were cowardice.

"What remains is to leave our cause with our God and our guns.

"LAZARUS STEWART."

Brave and defiant ranger! Words which thrill the soul and fire the heart even to-day, coming down through the cathedral aisles of time for over a century with all its pathos and its eloquence.

The strife at Wyoming between the Connecticut settlers and Pennsylvania gave Stewart and his rangers an opportunity not only to gratify their love of adventure, but for their more perfect security and to show their hostility to the Proprietary government. The democratic tendencies of the Susquehanna Company and the vesting of the title of lands in the occupants of the soil had strong attractions for men of Stewart's cast of mind. In December, 1769, Stewart[1] went to Connecticut to negotiate with the Susquehanna Company. In consideration of certain lands he proposed to unite his forces with those of the company and effect the occupation and settlement of Wyoming. The proposition was accepted. He returned to Paxtang and informed his comrades that he had obtained the grant of a township of land for himself and them, provided they would settle thereon and defend the soil.

[1] The Connecticut settlers went to Wyoming in the spring of 1769, and renewed their former possessions, and engaged in clearing up their lands, plowing, planting, and sowing, built a block-house, etc., for protection against the savages, who had killed some twenty of their number in 1763 and driven off the remainder. In the midst of their labors, in September, 1769, they were pounced upon by Capt. Ogden with about two hundred men, well armed and equipped for battle, accompanied by Sheriff Jennings, of Northampton County, for the purpose of arresting the settlers and dragging or driving them from their homes. By treachery they secured the arrest of Capt. Durkee, commander of the settlers, and sent him to Philadelphia in irons to be incarcerated in prison. The settlers, taken by surprise and menaced by so large and well equipped a force, entered into articles of capitulation with the enemy. Three or four of the leading men were detained as prisoners. Seventeen were to remain and take care of the crops, the rest were to leave the valley immediately, the property of the settlers to be respected, and they to have the privilege of removing the same.

No sooner had the mass of the settlers left the valley than the forces of Ogden and Jennings commenced the plunder of all the property left behind. Cattle, horses, and sheep were driven to the markets on the Delaware, and their grain-fields plundered and destroyed.

This state of affairs aroused the settlers to active and earnest efforts to recover possession of their homes and property. In their extremity they made overtures to the Paxtang boys to come and join them in recovering possession, promising them a township of land to the fifty who should join them at Wyoming on or before the 1st of February, 1770. The proposition was accepted, the Paxtang boys came on as agreed.

Again the opposing forces met in battle array, the settlers being reinforced from Connecticut and well provided with arms and ammunition, and having the Paxtang boys as their allies.

After a protracted struggle, in which Maj. Durkee commanded on the side of the settlers, and Capt. Ogden on the side of the invaders, Ogden was compelled to surrender, and articles of capitulation were entered into on the 29th April, 1770.

Thus by the aid of the Paxtang boys the settlers recovered possession of their homes, and the Paxtang boys obtained the township of Hanover for their services, where they settled and became a component part of the settlers of the valley, and took part in all the subsequent struggles to retain possession.

The following is the reply of the committee of the company to the application of the Paxtang men:

"COLONY OF CONNECTICUT,
"WINDHAM, Jan. 15, 1770.

"GENTLE'N.,—We received a letter some time ago directed to Major John Durkee, wherein it was proposed by John Montgomery, Lazarus Young, and others, that as we have been so unjustly treated, in removing our settlers off from the Wyoming lands, that if we would give unto the said Montgomery, Young, and their Associates, to the number of Fifty, a township of land, six miles square, in our purchase, *Att* some suitable and commodious place, that the said Montgomery &c. to the number of Fifty, would immediately enter on our lands at Wyoming, Take *Cair* of our houses and effects, and with our people that are *their*, and as such as shall from Time to Time *joyn* them on said land, and hold possession of those lands with us. We have with the advice of a large Commee of said Company considered of sd proposal, and do in behalf of ourselves and the Susquehanna purchase, agree to, and with the said Montgomery, Young, and their associates, to the number of Fifty, that they shall have a good township of land of six miles square, within sd purchase, invested with the same right to sd Township as the said Company now have, and shall further promise to be laid out when it shall be convenient, for the purposes aforesaid and not so as to prejudice but in aid of our settlers, that have already been on. And it is to be understood that the said Montgomery, Young, &c. are to become parcel of our said settlers, and under the same regulations, with our settlers as such. And we have Sent herewith two of our proprietors as a Commtee to treat with you on the affair and go with you to Wyoming, to wit, Capt. Zebulon Butler, and Mr. Ebenezer Backus, and to lay out said Township as they and you shall agree, if you think best. Capt. Butler to remain at Wyoming with you, Mr. Backus to return and bring us advice as soon as the circumstances of the case will permit. You may Expect Maj. Durkee to join you as soon as his affairs will permit, And whereas many of the Settlers *that* will join you soon, we have a good deal of reason to Expect success with our assembly in May.

"Now as there are sundry things in favor of the Colony title that we have discovered lately, we wish you good success in this and every lawful enterprise and are your sincere friends and

"Very Humble Servants,
"ELIPHALET DYER,
"SAML. GRAY,
"NATHL. WALES, JUN.,
"*Comtee for sd Company.*

"JOHN MONTGOMERY & LAZARUS YOUNG, ESQRS."

Of the subsequent events in the history of that brave partisan leader we shall not here refer.

Col. Elder, writing to Col. Burd about this period, says, "Lazarus Stewart is still threatened by the *Philadelphia party;* he and his friends talk of leaving. If they do, the Province will lose some of its best friends, and that by the *faults of others*, not their own, for if any cruelty was practiced on the Indians at Conestoga or at Lancaster, it was not by his or their hands. There is great reason to believe that much injustice has been done to all concerned. In the *contrariness* of accounts we must infer that much rests for support on the *imagination* or *interest* of the witnesses. The characters of Stewart and his friends were well established. Ruffians nor brutal they were not, but humane, liberal, and moral, nay, religious. It is evidently not the wish of the *party* to give Stewart a fair hearing. All *he* desires is to be put on trial at Lancaster, near the scenes of the horrible butcheries committed by the Indians at Tulpehocken, etc., where he can have the testimony of the *scouts* and *rangers*, men whose services can never be sufficiently rewarded. The pamphlet has been sent by my friends and *enemies;* it failed to inflict a wound; it is at least but a garbled statement; it carries with it the seeds of its own dissolution. That the hatchet was used is denied and is it not reasonable to suppose that men accustomed to the use of guns would make use of their favorite weapons? . . . The inference is plain that the *bodies* of the Indians were thus *mangled* after death by certain persons to excite a feeling against the Paxtang boys. This fact Stewart says he can and will establish in a fair trial at Lancaster, York, or Carlisle. At any rate, we are all suffering at present by the secret influence of a faction,—a faction who has shown their love to the Indians by not exposing themselves to its influence in the frontier settlements."

After this hurried glance at the history of this transaction, we believe we have made good the following:

1st. The notoriously bad character of the Indians at Conestoga. Apart from the various affidavits taken before Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, and Thomas Forster, of Paxtang, we have the opinion of Gen. Amherst, commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, of Lord Halifax, and of Governor Colden, of New York.

2d. The reiterated demands for their removal, and that if this was done peace to the frontiers was guaranteed.

3d. The so-called insurrection or riot, as stigmatized by historians and by the Assembly of the Province, was nothing of the kind. It was a right guaranteed by the charter for the people to meet in assembly and demand or petition for redress of grievances.

4th. The oft-repeated slander that the men who composed the Paxtang volunteers came to untimely ends is only in keeping with the marked untruths used by Quaker historians and Quaker pamphleteers. It is greatly to be lamented that all the names of those brave Paxtang boys have not been preserved to us, but those we have are sufficient to enable us to hurl back the imputation cast upon their memory. With the exception of lion-hearted Lazarus Stewart, who fell in that terrible Indian, Tory, and British massacre which devastated the valley of Wyoming on the 3d of July, 1778, the heroes of Conestoga lived long, valuable, and respected lives. Two of them were subsequently elders in Old Hanover Presbyterian Church. Those who followed Rev. Sankey into the Valley of Virginia became some of the most influential citizens of the Old Dominion. Two at least of the signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration were Paxtang men, and one of the descendants of another became President of the United States. Several became honored ministers, and one the president of a college.

5th. Peace from Indian incursions was forever secured to the settlers of Paxtang.

Three important questions now agitated and inflamed the public mind:

1. Whether a Proprietary government or one with kingly powers was the government best adapted for this Province?

2. Was the destruction of the Indians in Lancaster County justifiable on the plea of necessity?

3. Was the policy adopted by Proprietary government and the Assembly in treating with the Indians judicious?

The list of Paxtang men at Wyoming in 1770 are given herewith. Those *italicized* were members of the Paxtang rangers:

Lazarus Stewart.	*Robert Kidd.*
Thomas French.	Roninus Haine.
Robert Young.	*Joseph Neal.*
James Stewart.	*John Neal.*
Willm. Young.	*John Stillie.*
Lazs Stewart, Jr.	*John McDonner.*
Peter Kidd.	*Willm. Stewart.*
Thomas Robinson.	Lazarus Young.
John Robinson.	Willm. Carpenter.
John Simpson.	Luke Shawley.
Adam Harper.	George Aspen.
Peter Seaman.	*John Laird.*
John Poop.	*John McDonnel.*
Matthew Hollenbaugh.	*George Mease.*
Adam Stover.	Nicholas Farrings.
Jacob Stagard.	Conrad Philip.
Balser Stagard.	Casper Reker.
George Ely.	John Sault.
Lodwick Shalman.	Adam Sharer.
Peter Izenhower.	*Robert Young.*

James Rhea was said to have come to Wyoming as one of them, and Abel Yarrington was sd by his grandson to have been one of the later arrivals.

Deed of John McDonner to Zebulon Butler, 22d of February, 1770, Westmoreland Records, vol. i., p. 153 (consideration £5), for ye whole of my settling right of lands at Wyoming that I have or may have or be entitled to by my coming on and Taking possession with Capt. Butler, in February, 1770.

S. Parsons, of Connecticut, under date of March 12, 1770, writes to Capt. Zebn Butler, at Wyoming, on Susquehanna, congratulating him on his successful Expedition to Wyoming with 200 settlers. He also sends his compliments to the Paxtang boys, stating that he is under obligations to them for saving the settlers from the rapacious mouths of the grasping Pennsylvania proprietors.

CHAPTER XII.

The Paxtang Boys' Insurrection (continued)—Appendix—Names of Indians Killed—Bad Character of the Indians—The Paxtang Boys—"The Apology of the Paxtang Volunteers"—Affidavits of the Pioneers—Pamphlets Printed.

APPENDIX.

Indians killed at the Indian town in Conestoga Manor:

Sheehays.
Wa-a-shen—George.
Tee-kau-ley—Harry.
Ess-can-esh—a son of Sheehays.
Tea-won-sha-i-ong—Sally.
Kan-neu-quas—a woman.

Indians killed at the Lancaster jail:

Ky-un-quea-goah—Capt. John.
Ko-wee-na-see—Betty, wife of Capt. John.
Ten-see-daa-gua—Bill Sock.
Ka-ni-au-guas—Bill Sock's wife.
Sa-quies-hat-tah—John Smith.
Chee-na-wan—Peggy, wife of John Smith.
Quaa-chow—John, son of Capt. John.
Ex-un-das—young Sheehays.
Shae-e-kah—Jacob.
Tang-quas—Chrisley.
Hy-ye-naes—Little Peter.
Ko-quoa-e-un-quas—Molly.
Ka-ren-do-nah—a little girl (eighteen years).
Ca-nu-kie-sung—Peggy.

THE CHARACTER OF THE INDIANS.

[Governor Colden, of New York, to Governor John Penn.]

The Indians on the east side of the Susquehanna are the most obnoxious to the people of this Province of any, having done the most mischief. They consist of a number of rogues and thieves, runaways from the other nations, and for that reason not to be trusted.

[The Council of New York.]

This government is rather disposed to attack and punish than to support and protect them, whom they still consider their enemy.

CONDUCT OF THE PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES—COTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

[Letter of Gen. Amherst to Governor Hamilton, Oct. 26, 1763.]

I cannot help repeating my surprise at the infatuation of the people in your Province, who tamely look on while their brethren are butchered by the savages, when without doubt it is in their power by exerting a proper spirit not only to protect the settlements, but to punish any Indians that are hardy enough to disturb them.

[See reply of Assembly to the Governor in answer to Governor Amherst's letter, October 22d.]

[Earl of Halifax to Governor Hamilton, Oct. 19, 1763.]

His Majesty has commanded me to express to you his surprise and displeasure at a conduct so inconsistent with the security of the lives and properties of his subjects in Penn'a in particular, as well as to the duty they owe to the public safety in general.

[Lieutenant-Governor John Penn to his uncle, Thomas Penn.]

The five frontier counties are now preparing petitions to the House for an increase of Representatives, which I am of opinion they (the Assembly) will never come into, as it will be the means of *lessening the power of the governing few in this Province.* . . .

"THE PAXTANG BOYS."

Among the number of those heroic men of 1763–64, writes Hon. John Blair Linn, author of "Buffalo Valley," was Capt. John Reed, who removed to the Buffalo Valley prior to the Revolution. He married, in September, 1772, Margaret, daughter of William Blythe, but died in 1778, leaving three children, William, James, and a daughter, who subsequently married John Armstrong. The family left the valley with the "great runaway," and resided for several years in the Cumberland Valley. The widow subsequently married Capt. Charles Gillespie, of the army of the Revolution, and raised a second family. When a second time a widow she took refuge with her son, William Reed, where she died, and is buried in the old Kiester graveyard on Penn's Creek. William Reed, the eldest, had a son James, whose children are Robert Reed, formerly county commissioner of Union County, and subsequently a merchant at Clearfield; Dr. Uriah Reed, of Jersey Shore; and a daughter, who is the wife of ex-Governor William Bigler. Capt. Reed's second son removed to the West in early life, but was never heard from.

REMINISCENCES OF THE OLD HOME.

Those who were on terms of intimacy with the late Robert Gillmor, Esq., will remember with what pleasure he related incidents connected with the Grahams and Fergusons, especially after his return from one of his visits to some of the descendants of those families resident in Kentucky. These are forcibly brought to our mind as we peruse a letter written by the late John Graham, of Hardin County, Ky., under date of Sept. 28, 1867. He was then upwards of eighty-five years of age, and the letter, written in lead pencil, betokens neither age or tremulousness. He thus alludes to events of the by-gone, being a native of Hanover:

". . . You allude to the massacre of the Conestoga Indians near Lancaster. I have often heard my grandmother speak of that affair, and of the Paxtang boys or rangers. It was something like the tea-party at Boston. The men who done it were not known. Old Parson Elder was the colonel of the regiment; the rank and file who were engaged in the affair were the most respectable of men. I had an old uncle, Thomas Bell (he was married to my grandfather's sister); he was an elder in Hanover Church when I can recollect him first, and died an elder in 1815. My grandmother always said that Uncle Bell was one of the squad who were at Conestoga, but was not an elder in the church at the time. The reason for killing those Indians was that then and long before there were a great many murders committed, and the friendly Indians harbored the strange Indians, who were the guilty parties. It was the only thing to do, and every person on the frontiers approved of the act."

THE PAXTANG BOYS.

Charles Miner, the impartial historian of Wyoming, during the preparation of his valuable work, opened up a correspondence with most of the historic students of his day. From one of his letters, written to a gentleman of this locality, whose information concerning the Paxtang boys was superior to that of any one then living, we take the following extracts:

"The history in which my pen is engaged is confined to Wyoming. But a portion of the Paxtang boys settled here and took a conspicuous part. I had read in early life, with unmitigated horror, the publications of the day reciting that crimson tragedy and not an alleviating circumstance mentioned. Whether to note their being here, their agency, etc., or to pass it over in silence as one of those dark occurrences of which the least said the better, was matter of doubt. But I resolved to investigate, and finally wrote a paper to be inserted or not, as should, on reflection and consultation, be thought best. That paper is, I believe, in the hands of one who married a daughter of Stewart. I therefore, from memory, give the heads of my argument.

"On settling in Luzerne, I found Hanover, a valuable township, full of most worthy and respectable inhabitants, which had been specially allotted to and settled by the Paxtang boys.

"1. Not only were they esteemed for humanity, integrity, and virtue, but so also had those been who were gone to the grave, for Col. Denison, our most staid, sober-minded, religious man had named his oldest son for Lazarus Stewart. He could not have been ignorant of his true character. If he was the bloody-minded demon who, without provocation, had murdered women and children, he would not, he could not, have done it.

"2. Connecticut—religious, moral, politic, or cunning—in establishing a settlement at Wyoming would have gone counter to principles, policy, and common sense by engaging in their cause a set of men whom the moral sense of mankind had excommunicated from society for crimes involving cowardice and wanton cruelty. It could not be so. There must be some other version of the affair. So I looked as far as my vision could extend into the times when, and immediately preceding the event, and found,—

"3. That the preceding summer the Indians had murdered the Wyoming settlers. Massacre, conflagration, and ruin were driven like a whirlwind on all the white settlements from thirty to forty miles west of the Susquehanna to the mountains. So audacious had the Indians become that they descended below the Blue Mountains, and committed murders in the neighborhood of Bethlehem. The whole frontiers were

aroused to despair and madness. Under these general provocations and that frenzy of excitement the deed seems to have been done, deeply to be deplored and the victims to be pitied.

"4. Fifty Paxtang boys entered Lancaster in open day. It was known they were coming. If not welcome, why did not the people rise five hundred strong, as they might easily have done, and effectually expelled the assailants?

"5. But there was also a Highland company of regulars stationed at Lancaster. They neither pulled a trigger or presented a bayonet. Is it not evident that authorities and people did not look upon the deed as a cruel, unprovoked murder? but that they connived at it, if they did not participate, believing that the cruelties of the Indians justified their cutting off. Without such influence the conduct of the troops and the people of Lancaster would be unaccountable."

The foregoing are the opinions of one whose research, intelligence, and impartial judgment "puts," as he himself expresses it, "a very *very* different face upon it (the transactions at Conestoga and Lancaster) than has been given heretofore," and to those who have imbibed their ideas from historians warped in their judgment by partisan rancor and puritanical zeal, we commend Mr. Miner's conclusions. Our opinions we have from time to time given, not unsubstantiated, nor with the view of detracting from the fair fame of any class of people, but for the purpose of throwing aside the veil of obloquy which fanatical fury for over a century has covered the gallant frontiersmen of Paxtang, who loved their homes and their darling ones too well to tolerate a nest of copper-colored vipers in their midst.

THE APOLOGY OF THE PAXTANG VOLUNTEERS.

Addressed to the candid & impartial World.

As our Late Conduct at the Conestago mannor & Lancaster has occasioned much Speculation, & a great Diversity of Sentiment in this & ye neighbouring Governments; some vindicating & others condemning it; some charitably alleviating the Crime, & others maliciously painting it, in ye most odious and detestable Colours, we think it our Duty to lay before the Public, ye whole matter as it appeared and still appears to us.

But in order to have a just Idea of our Conduct, it is necessary to recollect a few things which are recent in the memories of thousands in this Province, & which they will ever have Reason to remember. When ye Province of Pennsylvania was flourishing in Prosperity & Plenty, & ye peaceful Inhabitants suspected no Danger from the Incursions of their savage Neighbors; all their fair prospects were suddenly exchanged for scenes of ye most melancholly Distress and Horror. By the breaking out of an Indian war, ye State of four Frontier Counties in this Province became wretched and deplorable beyond Description. The Indians set Fire to Houses, Barns, Corn, Hay, in short to everything that was combustible; so that ye whole Country seemed to be in one general Blaze & involved in one common Ruin. Great Numbers of ye Back Settlers were murdered, scalped and butchered in the most shocking manner, and their dead Bodies inhumanly mangled; some having their Ribs divided from ye chine with the Tomahawk, others left expiring in ye most exquisite Tortures, with their legs and arms broken, their skulls fractured, & ye Brains scattered on the ground. Many children were either spitted alive and roasted or covered under the ashes of a large Fire before their helpless Parents eyes. Ye Hearts of some taken out and eaten reeking hot, while they were yet beating between their Teeth and others, where Time and opportunity would admit of it were skinned, boiled and eaten. Hundreds were carried into ye most miserable Captivity, seperated from all the Endearments of their Friends & ye Privileges of ye Christian Church and are daily tortured to Death in every method of Cruelty which Indian Barbarity can suggest. Let any man, that has any Sentiments of humanity or any Bowels of Compassion for the miserable imagine himself in the midst of those scenes that were exhibited on every attack that is made on our Frontiers: there to see the Husband butchered in the Presence of his helpless wife, while ye Children are clinging round his Knees; or in another Place ye widowed mother reserved to be a Spectator of ye inhuman massacre of her tender Family, before she receives ye friendly hatchet that closes her Eyes on ye shocking Scene. Look round & behold, and those that are with Child ripped open & mangled in ye most indecent manner. On the other hand you see hundreds of miserable Refugees flying to ye nearest Frontier Town, with a Part of their Families leaving ye remainder of them in the Hands of ye Enemy, or wandering till they perish in ye Woods. On this Side you see hundreds reduced from plentiful and independent Circumstances, to a State of Beggary and Despair; taking Shelter in the Hovels and Stables to secure their helpless Families, from ye Inclemency of ye Night or ye Season; while others cannot even obtain this, but are obliged to make Fires in ye woods and live even worse than the Savages themselves. And on that Side You hear ye Screams of Children deprived of their nearest Relatives, that know not perhaps what is become of them, the fruitless Sighs of the disconsolate Widow, or ye Groans of a broken hearted Father mourning for a darling Son or Daughter, whom he had dedicated to God, but who is now abandoned to the Service of the Devil, and who perhaps on a future Day may help to make a Party to murder and Scalp some of his nearest Relatives. There you see whole Families butchered while they are asleep, or whole Garrisons put to Death by ye Savages. None but those who have been spectators or Eye witnesses of these shocking Scenes can possibly have any adequate Ideas of our Sufferings. Nay even those very Persons, who are so hardened and destitute of the common Feelings of Humanity, as to be able to extenuate these horrid Barbarities, under the charitable Plea of its being their Custom of making war, would we doubt not be softened, had they but shared with us in the lightest Parts of our sufferings.

But let us next enquire into the causes of these Calamities, under which we have laboured these seven or eight years, during the last and ye present War. Different Persons ascribe them to different causes, either from their ignorance of some Facts, which are necessary to be considered; or from some sinister Views or bad Designs. All seem to be agreed that the French instigated ye Indians, first to strike us, & used every method to retain them in their Interest, untill their own Power was broken and destroyed in America. But ye weak, defenceless state of our long extended Frontier, was another Cause of ye War, or at least of our feeling ye Calamities of it as severely as we did. We had no Militia in the Province to come to our assistance, no stockades or Forts to repair to for Safety; the Inhabitants living formerly in Peace were unaccustomed to the use of arms, & unacquainted with ye Indian method of making war; so that we were unable to defend ourselves against ye first Incursions of our Savage Enemies, & knew not where to look for Help. In this miserable Situation we continued for more than a year, while our Distresses were Daily increasing, many were murdered, many captivated, & more than 200 miles of a Frontier Country was laid waste & deserted. But ye defenceless state of our Frontiers is not sufficient to account for our Distresses. For one would think that a Government might do something to help a bleeding Frontier in less than a year; & who could suspect that ye men in Power refused to relieve ye Sufferings of their fellow Subjects. Unnatural as this appears, yet many of us were but too well convinced of it & constrained to mourn in Silence over our hard Fate. When we applied to the Government for Relief, the far greater Part of our Assembly were Quakers, some of whom made light of our sufferings & plead Conscience, so that they could neither take arms in Defence of themselves or their Country, nor form a Militia Law to oblige the Inhabitants to arm, nor grant ye King any money to enable his loyal Subjects in ye Province to reduce the common Enemy. If they were conscientious in this matter, & found that it was inconsistent with their Principles to govern in a Time of War, why did they not resign their Seats to those who had no Scruples of this kind. One would think, that if they really sympathized with us in our Sufferings, this is ye least they could have done. But this they did not do, untill they were forced to it, till their Friends in England interposed, & insisted upon it; lest a Bill should pass in Parliament to Disqualify such Persons having any Share in Government in time of war. But this is not all; altho' our Charter secures to each County an equal Number of Representatives, four at least, and more if the Governour & Assembly at any Time think proper, yet they allowed our five Frontier Counties but ten Representatives in Assembly, while ye three interior Counties have twenty-four. Is not this a flagrant Instance of Injustice and what can we think of a Sect, that could do such an act, and yet would have ye world believe that they were inspired & led by the Holy Spirit, & that they were ye true Disciples of the holy Jesus. Can they who had it in their power to remove this complaint be Friends to Liberty, which they can deliberately & persevere in such a notorious Violation of our Charter, and such a scandalous Encroachment on so important a Privilege as being equally represented in Legislation? Can there be any Reason for this Inequality, if it be not, that ye Quakers being ye majority in ye three interior Counties, they are resolved at any Rate to fill ye House of Assembly & rule ye Province? However others may think of this, we are certain, that if we had had a proper Number of Representatives in Assembly agreeable to ye stipulations of ye Charter so many of our Brethren had not been murdered & captivated. Something would have been done sooner for our Relief & Assistance. We can ascribe this to no other cause, than to their insatiable Thirst of Domination, which may be gratified tho' at ye Expense of the Lives of thousands of their fellow Subjects. Let this unjust Infringement of our Rights be removed before they ever pretend to be influenced by the Principles of Common Justice,

ye Dictates of Conscience or ye miseries of their fellow Subjects? 'Tis true they gave up some of their Seats in ye Assembly in the last War, when they could no longer hold them & when we were obliged to deny some of our murdered Brethren ye Privilege of a Grave untill we had brought them to Philada. & exposed them with all their wounds to open view; if peradventure we might thereby excite their Compassion for our distresses. But still they left ye Root of ye Evil, & retained ye Power of filling the House when they pleased; which Power they have again exercised; & had not Providence favoured us ye last summer in preserving Coll. Boquett with his little army they had again involved our Frontier in one general Devastation. Notwithstanding previous & warm Remonstrances against their Resolutions of affording him no assistance, they persevered in their Determinations, & absolutely put it out of ye Power of ye Governour & Provincial Commissioners to send any Escort with him to Fort Pitt; when every Person in ye Government saw that if he was defeated or cut off on his march that important Fortress must have shared ye same Fate with ye unhappy Presque Isle, Sandusky, Meshillemakenac, Miamus, St. Mary's, & St. Joseph's which must have fallen a Sacrifice to Indian Cruelty; & four whole Counties must have inevitably deserted their Habitations, & left ye means of their Subsistance in ye Hands of ye Savages. Quakers may talk what they will of ye Happiness & Justice of their Administration, but these are such glaring Evidences of their unjustifiable Usurpation, their thirst of Power, their want of ye Principles of Justice & ye common Feelings of human Nature for the Distressed; that we cannot but blame them as ye cause of many of our Sufferings.

Does this Conclusion seem too severe to any or not sufficiently supported? Let us attend a little to some other Facts, which appear to us to confirm ye same Judgment of them. 'Tis true that the Assembly last year voted 800 men to guard the Frontiers. But had the Design been to have sent so many men to have only looked on the Ravages that were committed amongst ye back settlers without giving them ye least assistance, it could not have been more effectually executed. They were prohibited by Law from going over ye Boundaries of the purchased Lands after the enemy altho' this Power was granted to ye Govr by ye Royal Charter. Every Person in the Province saw that this was only to insult their Distresses. For 100,000 Men could not have guarded 200 miles of a Frontier against ye Incursions of ye Savages in this mannor, whereas 800 men might have done great service, had they been allowed or authorized to follow them into their own Country. There were a thousand Chances to one that men stationed on the Frontiers in the manner appointed by ye Assembly would not see a single Enemy during ye whole season, even tho' ye Inhabitants should be murdered every day. The Assembly well knew that their Conduct would be severely animadverted on, if they would make no Provision for assisting a bleeding Frontier; yet they found a Way to save the Lives of ye Enemy & to suffer ye Inhabitants to be murdered, while they had the Shelter of a Vote of the House. What was this but to load us with unnecessary Taxes, when we were already reduced to the most abject Poverty? Was this like sympathising with us or assisting us in our Distresses? Had they been in the Interest of the Enemies of his Majesty, what could they have done more for them? Pardon the Expression, they have found means to do much more for them in the last War. When the Quakers could no longer keep their Seats in the Assembly, & thereby prevent any assistance being given to us, a Number of their leading men immediately erected an Association, & collected 5000 Pounds, which they have by their own Confession mostly distributed in Presents to the Indians; under the Pretence indeed of buying Peace with them. Under this Pretext they encouraged them to go to Philadelphia, where we are credibly informed, they treated them as Friends, entertained them at their Houses & loaded them with Presents, while they were boasting thro' the Town to ye Inhabitants, how many white People they had killed or led into Captivity, in which such of them as have not made their Escape with ye utmost Danger or were tortured to Death for attempting it, continue till this Day. Nay under a Pretence of holding Treaties with them they constantly kept Intelligence with them, sent Messages to them, & rec'd a string of wampum from them as if they had ye Power of making and at all Treaties had Commissioners to make them Peace & War Presents, to furnish them with Arguments, to vindicate their making War with us & to condemn the Proprietaries as the Occasion of the War. And after these Treaties, when the Indians were returning with Presents, they seldom never failed to murder some of us. Now would any Person believe, that the Quakers would be so liberal to Savages, and at ye same Time not contribute a single Farthing as a Society to help our Distresses ye last Summer altho' applied to for this Purpose, when near a thousand Families of our Frontier Inhabitants were obliged to abandon our Habitations, when every other religious Society in ye City of Philadelphia did? They did Nothing for us. And can any Man believe after all this, that we judge wrong when we ascribe a great Share of our Sufferings to the Quakers. If these things are not sufficient to prove an unjustifiable Attachment in ye Quakers to Indian Savages, a fixed Resolution to befriend them & an utter Insensibility to human Distresses, let us consider a few more recent Facts. When we found the last Summer that we were likely to get no assistance from the Govt some Volunteers went out at our own Expence determined to drive our Enemies from our Borders; & when we came near to the great Island, we understood that a Number of their warriors had gone out against our Frontiers. Upon this we returned & came up with them & fought with them at ye Munsey Hill, where we lost some of our men and killed some of their warriors and thereby saved our Frontiers from this stroke. But no sooner had we in another Expedition destroyed their Provisions on the great Island, & ruined their Trade with ye good People at Bethlehem, but these very Indians who were justly suspected of having murdered our Friends in Northampton County, were by ye Influence of some Quakers taken under ye Protection of the Govt to screen them from the resentments of ye Friends & Relations of the murdered, & to support them thro' the Winter. Many hundred Pounds were readily granted for ye support of about one hundred & twenty of these Enemies; when but three hundred Pounds were charitably voted for the Relief of more than four thousand Persons, that were driven from their Habitations & destitute of the necessaries of Life. Is not this glaring Partiality in Favour of Indian Enemies? When were any Surgeons sent by the Quakers to cure our wounded on the Frontiers? and did not some of them send a Doctor even to Fort Augusta to cure a wounded Indian? Nay when we came down to Germantown to remonstrate against ye Government's supporting our Enemies at ye public Expence; did not ye Quakers openly pull off the mask & take up Arms to defend them against us, when they suspected that we designed to kill them. These Persons must love the Indians much, when they would even sacrifice their Religion & Consciences for them, which they would not do for their King & Country. But this is not all: did they not apply to the Governour to send an Express to ye Enemy Indians to let them know, that altho' we came to Philadelphia to destroy their Friends in the Barracks, ye Citizens had arrived in their Defence, so that they were still alive & safe? 'Tis true that ye Pretence was, lest ye Enemy Indians hearing Nothing from their Friends at Philadelphia, would upon a supposition that they were killed by ye white People, take a severe Revenge upon ye Frontiers. But the Governour declared in ye most peremptory Terms, that he would do no such thing; judging we suppose, & on very good Grounds, that ye most natural Consequence of such an Intelligence would be, to influence ye Enemy Indians with the greater Revenge against ye Frontier Inhabitants, & occasion their falling upon us with redoubled Fury. But notwithstanding this, did not the Quakers send such an Express lately to ye Indians at War with us. Could any person believe that ye Quakers are so little acquainted with human Nature or so bad Politicians, as not to foresee these fatal consequences to our back setlers? To what cause then can we ascribe this Action of theirs, but to what we have long suspected, a disloyal attachment to Indian Enemies.

But how comes it to pass, that ye Indians, who are confessedly at war with us, should expect any Intelligence from ye Indians at Philadelphia? It is said, that before they went to Philada ye Enemy Indians told them that ye white People would kill them upon which they promised to send them an account before an appointed Day if they were still alive, but if they recd no Express they might conclude that they were cut off. But why this agreement between enemy Indians, & those that are said to be in ye Interest of the White People, if they really were in our interests? Are they to be accounted our Friends, who can hold Correspondence with our Enemies? Are they not of ye same Tribe? And is it our hard Fate to be at War with a Tribe, while a part of it is supported at ye public Expence & furnishing their Brethern with constant Intelligence about ye State of affairs among us? Have not we given, in our Remonstrance laid before the Governour, as full Proof, as the Nature of the Affair can admit of, that ye Indians now at Philada carried on a secret Correspondence & Trade with our Enemies on the great Island, & therefore should also be treated as Enemies? Has any Quaker even attempted amongst all ye bitter scurrilous things that are published against us to shew that we concluded against these poor Innocents as they affect to call them from false or weak Premises we have not better Evidence that any particular Tribe or Nation of Indians have been at War with us, than that all ye Indians that lived amongst us were also our Enemies. We have long been convinced from sufficient Evidence that ye Indians that lived as independent Commonwealths among us or near our Borders were our most dangerous Enemies, both

in the last & present War, altho' they still pretended to be our Friends. The Wyalusing Indians, who lived on the Sesquehannah are confessedly at War with us; & we are certain that that part of them who lived at Bethlehem carried on a Correspondence with our Enemies, & furnished them with implements of war & are justly suspected of committing murders in Northampton County; as one of them is proved upon Oath to be ye Person that murdered Stinton with his family. The Rum-debauched & Trader-corrupted Thieves & Vagabonds that lived on Susquehannah & Ohio are indesputably unfaithful & perfidious. Scarcely were ye most public Treaties concluded with them, when they murdered the Inhabitants; nay in ye very Time of them, they were forming Schemes how they might destroy us, after they had received Blankets, Ammunition, & other Presents from ye white People. The five Nations, that have ever retained some Reputation for Honour & Fidelity have told us, that they have reproved the Delawares &c. & shook them by the Hair of the Head, as they express it; & have lately gone to war against them & have taken 40 of their Wariors prisoners. The Commonwealths of Indians permitted contrary to ye maxims of good Policy to live in a time of War in our Bounds have been our most dangerous Enemies; as they murdered our Inhabitants, lead them into Captivity, were Guides to other Indians reported our weak & defenceless state to ye French together with all our motions & Dispositions against them; & at ye same Time wearing the Cloak of Friendship, they could readily obtain Provisions, Ammunition, & Warlike Implements to convey to our Enemies. Their well known claim to Freedom & Independency put it in their Power to harbour Spies & give Intelligence. They have ever asserted & exercised the Right of making War & Peace as independent Nations, never came under our Laws, nor acknowledged Subjection to our King & Government; but they always governed themselves by their own Customs, & exercised ye Power of Life & Death over their own People. 'Tis true that ye little Commonwealth at Conestogoe have in one Point Stipulated with us that if an Indian killed a white man, ye Indian should be tried by our Laws; which is still consistent with their being a free & independent State. Mournful Experience has convinced us that no Nation could be safe especially in a Time of War, if another State or Part of a State be allowed to live among the free & independent, claiming & exercising within themselves all ye Power of Government, ye Powers of making War & Peace, harbouring & corresponding with ye Enemies of ye state wherein they live, receiving their spies, giving them Intelligence, & furnishing them with ye means of support & Implements of War. No such Privilege has been granted to any Commonwealth in any civilized Nation in the World. But this has been allowed to Indians amongst us, we justly complain of it as ye Source of many of our Calamities, as they have all proved perfidious.

Knowing that the little Commonwealth of Indians at Conestogoe that pretended to be our Friends, had done us much mischief, and were in Reality our most dangerous Enemies in Number of Persons living amongst us, who had seen their Houses in Flames, their Parents and Relatives butchered in ye most inhuman manner, determined to root out this Nest of perfidious Enemies; accordingly cut them off. This action has occasioned much warm Debate; & some have maliciously represented it as an unparalleled inhuman Massacre of an innocent and harmless People. But let us consider ye matter impartially, & we hope to give such Evidence, as we think, will make it appear unreasonable, to conclude so severely against us.

We hope that it will not be disputed but that if the Conestogoe Indians were in Confederacy with our open Enemies, gave them constant Intelligence of what we were doing, were frequently amongst our Enemies, were trusted and depended upon by the French as their Friends, had gone to War against us & had actually murdered some of us, they were as much our Enemies as any other Tribe of Indians on the Continent. We trust that it will also be readily granted, that their living amongst us put it in their Power to be a more dreadful Enemy than any other Tribe that consisted of no more Persons & that their aggravated Perfidy justly exposed them to an aggravated Destruction. And we hope that if we are able to bring as good Evidence of their being Enemies as ye Nature of ye Thing can admit, our adversaries will be satisfied with it. We have been long fully convinced & upon ye plainest Evidence that they were Enemies; but for ye satisfaction of others we have since collected many Oaths sworn at different Times, before different Majestrates & by Persons of undoubted Probity and Veracity, to prove this Point; which we shall lay before ye impartial World. And any Person that will take the Trouble may collect as many more of the same kind as he pleases.—

Lancaster Borough. *To witt.*

Before me the Subscriber chief Burgess of the Borough aforesaid personally appeared Anne Mary La Roy of the Borough aforesaid, & made Oath on the holy Evangelist, that in the year 1755, when her Father John Jacob Laroy & divers others were murdered by the Indians at ye great Makanai, She this Deponent & her Brother with others were made Prisoners, and taken to ye Kittitanman an Indian Settlement, and that she remained a Prisoner with the Indians untill ye year 1759, in which year she with three other Prisoners made their Escape.

That during her Captivity with the Indians; the French officers were furnished with the *Pennsylvania Gazette* weekly, or once in two weeks; so that a frequent Correspondence was carried on; That she saw strange Indian messengers come with Intelligence; and that ye French officers and Interpreters, with whom she was employed, told her this Deponent, that these Messengers were ye Conestogoe Indians, and that the English had not one Indian in their Interest but one, and that was Isaac, and farther added that all the Conestogoe Indians were willing to take up the Hatchet against the English when the French requested them. And this Deponent farther deposeth & saith, that since ye Time of her Escape from the Indians, Bill Sock's reputed Mother came to her at Lancaster, & after some Enquiry about ye Indian Family she was Prisoner with, she this Depon^{t} enquired, whether she ye s^{d} Bill Sock's Mother had been out in any of ye back Parts, who replied that she never had, but that her Son Bill had been out often & would go out again, & that he was good for Nothing, or words to that Purpose.

That some Time during this Deponents Captivity aforesaid an Indian named Jo Compass appeared at ye Kittitaman afores^{d} having two children of one Peter Leek's Prisoners, & told her that he had killed both their Father & Mother; & this Deponent farther deposeth, that she knew ye sd Peter Leeks & his wife before they were killed, & knew their children afores^{d} before they were made Prisoners; and that ye s^{d} Jo. Compass frequently went out to war from ye same Kittitamin whilest she was Prisoner there, & was said to be sent out against Swatarrah, Taulpahakin, Canegogig, & the South Branch; & that she saw ye same Indian Jo. Compass at ye last Indian Treaty held at Lancaster.

Sworn before me at Lancaster afores^{d} this 25th Day of February 1764
JAMES BICKHAM.

ANNE MARIE LA ROY.

Lancaster Bor.

Before me the Subscriber chief Burgess of the Borough afores^{d} personally came Thomas Moore, & made Oath on the holy Evangelist, that during his six years Slavery with the Indians at ye Salt Lick & other Places, there were repeated advices from ye Inhabitants of Pennsylvania brought by strange Messenger Indians & that the Indians, with whom he was Prisoner told him this Deponent, that those Carryers, who brought the News, were the Indians that lived among ye white People, who pretended to be their Friends, sometimes from Bethlehem and divers other Places—& that there were frequent Dispatches brought there relating to ye motions of the Army of this Province.

Sworn & subscribed before me at Lancaster, Febr^{y} 27–1764
J. BICKHAM.

the mark of
by THOMAS ✕ MOORE

Lancaster County *ss.*

Personally appeared before me one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace for sd County, Alexander Stephen, & being qualified as ye Law directs, saith that an Indian woman named Canayah Sally told the sd Deponent, since ye last war, that the Conestogoe Indians killed Jegree an Indian Man, because he would not go to War with ye s^{d} Conestogoe Indians against the English; and that James Cottis told s^{d} Deponent since the last War, that he was one of ye three, that killed old James (or William) Hamilton on Shearman's Creek, ye Beginning of the last War. And farther this Deponent saith, that after ye late War s^{d} James Cottis demanded of s^{d} Deponent a Canoe, which he had found, or pay in Lieu thereof, which Canoe ye s^{d} Murderers had left, as Cottis said, at ye Time s^{d} murder was Committed: and further saith not.

Sworn & subscribed before
THOS. FORSTER.

by ALEXANDER STEPHENS.
On Manada 14 miles.

Lancaster County *ss.*

Personally appeared before me one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace for s^{d} County Charles Cunningham, and being qualified as ye Law directs, saith that he y^{e} s^{d} Deponent heard an Indian named Joshua James say since the last War, that he never killed a White Man in his Life, but six Duchmen that he killed in the Minisinks, & further saith not.

Sworn & subscribed before
THOS. FORSTER.

by CHARLES CUNNINGHAM.

Lancaster County *ss.*

Personally appeared before me one of his Majesties Justices of y^{e} Peace for s^{d} County, Robert Armstrong, & being qualified as y^{e} Law di-

rects saith as follows, viz. an Indian named Seahaes with several others lived near my House in the year 1762; some of them were so impudent as to say, that they had been at War with the white People & would soon be at War again, particularly one Isaac, who called Seahaes his Uncle. In the year 1762 as ye Indians were coming down to the Treaty, they happened to stay at my House in Halifax; a Man whose Name as near as I can remember was William Philips & his wife, being both prisoners, told me they would be qualified, that ye Indians held two Councils, & agreed that they would go to Philadelphia & get what they could, & so return & cut off the back settlements. On their Return ye s[d] Indians stayed four Days about my Place & proved very insolent, took about six acres of corn, killed several Hoggs, & took y[e] Fruit of about 150 bearing Trees, and farther saith not.

Sworn before Tho[s] Forster & signed by ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

N.B.: Seahaes & Isaac were Conestogoe Indians.—

Lancaster County, *ss.:*

Before me the Subscriber one of this Majesty's Justices of ye Peace in & for the County of Lancaster, personally appeared John Hambright of y[e] Borough of Lancaster, who being duly sworn on the holy Evangelists doth depose & say that about August in the Year 1757, he this Deponent being an officer in ye Fort Augusta to Hunters for Provisions for that Garrison; that on his way down he halted under Cover of the Bank of y[e] River Susquehannah, to rest & refresh his men at McKee's old Place, having a Centry fixed on ye Bank behind a tree to prevent a surprize; that the Centry informed after some Time that there were Indians coming up the Road, upon which this Deponent crauled up the Bank, & discovered two Indians, one of whom he knew to be Bill Sock, one of the Indians lately killed at Lancaster—that he suffered y[e] Indians come pretty near, & then discovering himself called to Bill Sock to come to him imagining he was going as usual to Fort Augusta, where he had often seen him among the Indians; that the Indians then immediately halted, & after considering about a minute ran off with their greatest speed; which at That much surprized this Deponent, as the s[d] Sock had always pretended Friendship & no Violence or Threats were then offered to them, and neither this Deponent nor any of his Party had any Intention to injure them: That upon this Deponent proceeded down to Hunter's, he was informed that an Old Man had been killed in that Neighborhood the Day before; and as no other Mischief was done at that Time, in those parts, nor no account of any other Indians being seen or heard of on that Quarter at that time, y[e] s[d] Bill Sock & his Companion a strange Indian were suspected & believed to be the Perpetrators of that Murder. That he this Deponent before this Time had frequently seen Bill Sock with his Brother and others of Conestogoe Indians at Fort Augusta & often met them on ye Communication carrying up Keggs of Whiskey & other things to trade with ye other Indians there, but that after this murder y[e] s[d] Bill Sock did not appear at that Garrison for near four months, and then came there with a Number of other Indians from up the River above the Fort, at which Time he behaved in a different manner than usual, not coming into the Fort nor being so familiar as formerly. And farther this Deponent saith not.

JOHN HAMBRIGHT.

Sworn & subscribed the 28th of Feb., 1764, before me.

ROBERT THOMPSON.

Lancaster County, *ss.:*

Personally appeared before me one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for s[d] county, Matthew Cowden, and being qualified as ye law directs saith that he ye s[d] deponent at one time remonstrated with old Seahaes harboring so many strange Indians who were suspected murdering y[e] back inhabitants; when he replyed that he was to stand for them, meaning that he was not responsible, and the settlers must look out for themselves, & further saith not.

MATTHEW COWDEN.

Sworn & subscribed before

THOS. FORSTER.

Lancaster County, *ss.:*

Personally appeared before me one of his Majesty's Justices of ye Peace for s[d] County, Moses Dickey, & being qualified as y[e] Law directs saith as follows, viz.: That while on a scout last summer he saw Bill Soc and two others from y[e] Indian Town on a march with strange Indians in the direction of y[e] Manady, but supposed they were all friends, that the day following he learned that several houses had been burned in that direction and the families murdered, and he fully believes Bill Soc and his companions done it; and further saith not.

MOSES DICKEY.

Sworn & subscribed before

THOS. FORSTER.

It would be endless, & we apprehend unnecessary, to transcribe Oaths upon this Head. We have it in our Power to prove upon the Oath of a Person of unquestionable veracity who was present at & heard a Conversation between George Sock a Conestogoe Indian & another strange Indian who came down to ye Treaty at Lancaster; that when ye s[d] Indian reproached s[d] Sock that he was no man & had no Business at y[e] Treaty, said Sock replied, that altho' he had taken no Prisoners, yet he had during ye course of war killed six white men; upon which ye other Indian rose up, took him by the Hand & drank to him as a Brother. It can also be proved that Canay Sam called the s[d] Sock a Thief, for that he living among ye white People has stolen six Scalps, & had brought them to ye Indian Town where s[d] Sam was at y[e] Time and it is a thing notorious that strange Indians were frequently seen among ye Conestogoe Indians at their manor, would tarry some Time, have a War Dance, & then depart. From the evidence that we have laid before the World, it appears that not only the Conestogoe Indians, but also those that lived at Bethlehem, & in other Parts of the Province were all perfidious,—were in the French Interest & in Combination with our open enemies,—furnished them with our public Papers every week or Fortnight,—gave them Intelligence of all the motions & Dispositions of ye Province Army against them—were frequently with the French and Indians at their Forts & towns,—supplied them with Provisions & warlike stores,—entertained strange Indian spies,—joined with them in their War Dances, and in their Parties that made Incursions on Frontiers,—were ready to take up the Hatchet against the English, when the French requested it,—murdered and scalped our Brethren,—insolently boasted of the horrid murders they had committed, when they saw that our Blood was tamely covered at ye last Treaty, & themselves loaded with Presents,—Confessed they had been at War with us again,—and even went so far as to put one of their Old Warriors to Death when he refused to go to War against us. This is but a small Part of the Evidence upon which we proceeded, when our Neighbors cut off that perfidious Remnant of a Tribe at Lancaster & Conestogoe manor, & when we came to Germantown to petition the Governour for ye Removal of ye Bethlehem Indians now in Philadelphia out of the Province. And what Evidence can we expect to be sufficient, to prove any Indian Commonwealth our Enemies, if this is not? What then means all ye malicious Clamour against us, as if we had murdered our innocent Friends? Are we not as justifiable in getting off this Tribe of Enemies as any other? Can their living amongst us justify their Perfidy, or entitle them to commit Ravages upon his Majestie's loyal Subjects with Immunity?

We know it has been said by their Friends; if there was sufficient Evidence to convict any of the Conestogoe or Bethlehem Indians of being Enemies; why were not ye particular Persons named & actions brought against them, so that they might have the Benefit of a fair Trial; especially as they have publickly stipulated to be tried in our Courts of Justice, if any of them should be accused of killing any of his Majestie's Subjects?

This could never be understood as a Stipulation to take Place when ye Tribe became Enemies to his Majesty, but only to provide for the Trial of murderers in a Time of Peace. In this Respect it was absolutely necessary, as they were an independent Commonwealth in ye Heart of the Province, but it would be absurd when they were at war with us. When they gave up this Power to us, they notwithstanding retained their claim to Freedom & Independence, & exercised all ye Power of a free state, the Powor of making War & Peace, of exercising criminal Jurisdiction &c. And can any Person be so little acquainted with the Law of Nature, as to suppose that their giving up this single article to us, would secure to every Individual of them the Benefit of a Trial by our Laws, when they were Enemies or tie up our Hands so that we could not chastize them, when they broke their Treaties with us, in ye same manner that we chastize our other Enemies. With as much Reason might it be demanded of us, not to move beyond our own Borders after our Enemies, but patiently suffer ourselves to be murdered & scalped untill we could take some of our Murderers alive & bring them to Trial in our Courts of Justice. For most of ye Ravages on our Frontiers have been committed by Tribes of Indians, that have made ye same agreement with us in a Time of Peace. But who does not see the Absurdity of such a Demand in Favour of a Tribe either openly or secretly at War with us? And lastly what Nation under ye Sun ever dealt with Individuals of another Nation at War with them, & not with ye whole Body or Nation?——And here we cannot but observe to aggravate ye matter, & to involve us in the unjust charge of Disloyalty to our gracious King, whom we have faithfully served with success through ye late & present Indian wars; we understand that it is said, that the Conestogoe Indians were under the Protection of the Government; and therefore it was fly-

ing in the Face of lawful authority to kill these Indians, especially such of them as were in the Work-House in Lancaster. We are of a very different Opinion in this Particular, & believe that altho' ye Indians were by the Consent of the Magistrates of Lancaster in the Work House there. For there is Power in any Government to protect its Enemies, that is, to ruin itself. 'Tis true that ye Governour for the Time being is vested in the 16th Article of ye Royal Charter, with ye Power & Office of a Captain General, to levy muster & train all sort of men, of what Condition soever, wheresoever born, in the Province, to make War, & pursue all Enemies, Robbers, &c., as well by Sea as by Land even without ye Limits of the Province, & by God's Assistance to vanquish & take them, & when taken to put to Death by the Law of War, or to save them at Pleasure. But no Justices of ye Peace have nor can have this Power. The Legislature, Executive & Federal Powers of Government are distinct in themselves & belong to different Officers; & a Commission to exercise one of these Branches of Power can never authorize any Person to exercise another. The Legislative & Executive Powers of making & executing Laws respect only the Subjects of ye Government; & ye Business of those, that are vested with them by proper Commissioners is only to determine matters that concern the members of the Community. But the Federative Powers of Government, which respect foreign independent States, and which include the Power of sending Embassadors, making War & Peace, treating with or punishing Enemies, giving military Commissions, constituting Courts martial &c belong only to the Governour as Captain general. Every other Inhabitant of ye Province is prohibited in ye 15 Sect: of ye afores[d] Charter from maintaining any Correspondence with any other King, Prince or State or with any of their subjects that shall be at War with his Majesty. From whence we conclude that it is absolutely repugnant to the Law of Nations, to ye British Constitution & to the Royal Charter granted to our Proprietors, for any Person, however vested with ye legislative or Executive Powers of Government, to interfere at Treaties with foreign independent States or Commonwealths of Enemies, or carry on a correspondence with them in Time of War: nor have they any thing to do with them, but as private Persons in time of Peace. Therefore whether ye civil Majestrates at Lancaster, looked upon that free State of Indians that lived in their Neighborhood, as Friends or Enemies, they neither had nor could have a Power by Virtue of their Commissions, to protect these Enemies of his Majesty against the Resentments of his injured Subjects. And it appears to us that they were sensible that their Commissions did not authorize them to protect these Indians for they never attempted to defend them. Indeed the very attempt would argue either Ignorance of their Office or Rebellion against his Majesty, neither of which can be justly laid to their charge. So that we conclude that we insulted no lawful authority, nor flew in ye Face of Government, but acted as loyal Subjects of his Majesty when we cut off these his enemies.

But let us even suppose that the Magistrates were mistaken about ye extent of their Power (for all Men are fallible), and that they thought they had Power & it was their Duty to protect these Indians. Would it therefore be right to defend his Mageslies Enemies, merely because they thought they should do it, or did not know that they were Enemies. "By no means," you will say; "but 'tis wrong to resist ye civil Magistrate when he happens to be mistaken." 'Tis readily granted that we should not resist him when he happens to mistake in the Execution of his Office, or in determining any matter that lies within his proper sphere: but his Commission as a civil officer cannot warrant him to do anything that lies out of his Province, or entitle him to a tame Submission from ye Persons, that might suffer from such an usurpation. Would it not be right to resist a Constable that would plead his commission as giving him a Right to sit on the Bench with the Magistrates? Would it not be right to respect a Member of Assembly who would plead that his being a Representative of the free Men of the Province entitled and authorized him to usurp ye federative Powers of Government, & interfere at public Treaties with Enemies? And would it not be right to resist a justice of the Peace if he would plead his commission as giving him a Power of making Laws, striking money, proclaiming War, making Peace, trying Criminals & hanging Malefactors? And can it be wrong to resist a civil Magistrate, if he should presume upon his Commission to protect his Majesty's most dangerous Enemies? Would not ye attempt argue Disloyalty to his Majesty & Disaffection to his Government? And can it be wrong to oppose what arises from so dangerous a Principle? Can it be wrong to suppose what must necessarily terminate in ye Subversion of all Order & government?

But we understand that ye manner of our coming down to Germantown has been severely condemned as illegal & subversive of government. We need not say much upon this Head. We injured no man on the Road, used no Violence to any; payed for everything that we had, and were guilty of no Irregularities. We came down to remonstrate and petition his honour the Governour and ye honourable Assembly & other Gentlemen whom the Governour condescended to send out to converse with us at Germantown declared in the plainest Manner that we had hitherto done Nothing inconsistent with our Duty to ye best of Kings, with our Privileges as British Subjects, ye Duty of Government, or ye Character of good Subjects. And we can assure ye Publick that ye same was proclaimed in ye most public Manner by Appointment ye next Day in the City of Philadelphia. And when ye Gentlemen whom we had the Honour to converse with in Germantown promised us a Redress of our Grievances we immediately dispersed and returned in Quietness to our Respective Places of Abode.

TITLES OF PAMPHLETS RELATING TO THE PAXTANG BOYS, ETC.

[We have endeavored to secure a full list of all the pamphlets, etc., published at the period of the Paxtang boys affair, but can only give such as herewith presented. Strange to say, none of the libraries in Philadelphia have a collection of those printed.]

1. *An Historical Account of the late Disturbance* between the Inhabitants of the back Settlements of Pennsylvania and the Philadelphians &c. impartially related by a Well-wisher. Printed at Rome by A. S. (no date of imprint). pp. 8.

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2. *The Conduct of the Paxtang Men impartially represented:* The Distress of the Frontiers, and the Complaints and the Sufferings of the People stated; and the Methods recommended by the wisest Nations, in such cases seriously considered; with some Remarks upon the Narrative of the Indian Massacre lately published; interspersed with several Anecdotes of the People called Quakers; together with proper Reflections upon the whole, in a letter from a Gentleman in one of the back counties to a Friend in Philadelphia—

—— Si tibi vera, videtur
Dede Manus, et si falsa est, accingera contra.—*Lucret.*

The impious Man who sells his Country's Freedom
Makes all the Guilt of Tyranny his own—
His are his slaughters, her oppressions His.—*Martyn's Timoleon.*

Whoever will pretend to govern People without regarding them will soon repent it. Such Feats of Errantry may do perhaps in Asia—But in Countries where the People are FREE, it is Madness to rule them against their Wills. They will know that Government is appointed for their Sakes, and will be saucy enough to expect some regard and some good from their own Delegates. Those Nations who are governed in Spite of themselves, and in a manner that bids Defiance to their Opinions, their Interests, and their Understandings, are either SLAVES or will soon cease to be SUBJECTS.—CATO'S LETTERS.

Philadelphia: Printed by A. Steuart, and sold by John Creaig, Shop-Keeper in Lancaster, 1764, pp. 34.

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3. *An Answer to the Pamphlet entituled The Conduct of the Paxtang Men, impartially represented; wherein the ungenerous* Spirit of the Author is manifested &c. and the Spotted Garment pluckt off.

Isaiah 9 : 16. For the Leaders of this People cause them to err; and they that are led of them are destroyed.

Luke 6 : 39. And he spake a Parable unto them, Can the blind lead the blind? shall they not both fall into the ditch?

And though full loth, cause their ill-natures urge,
I'll send abroad a Satyr with a Scourge,
That to their shame for this abuse shall strip them;
And being naked in their vices whip them;
And to be sure of these, that are most rash,
Not one shall escape him, that deserves a Lash.—*Horace.*

Philadelphia: Printed by Anthony Armbruster, in Moravian Alley, 1764—pp. 28.

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4. *A Serious Address to Such of the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania as have connived at, or do approve of the late Massacre of* the Indians at Lancaster, or the design of killing those who are *now* in the Barracks of Philadelphia. To which is added a Dialogue between *Andrew Trueman & Thomas* Zealot, about the killing the Indians at Conuestogoe & Lancaster &c. Philadelphia: Printed by Andrew Steuart, Second Street, 1764—pp. 16.

5. *The Quakers Assisting to preserve the Lives of the Indians in the Barracks, vindicated and proved to be consistent with* Reason agreeable to our Law, hath an inseparable connection with the Principles of the People called Quakers.

Matthew 5 : 11. Blessed are you when men shall revile you and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake; rejoice and be exceeding glad; for great is your reward in Heaven; ye are the Light of the world. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid.

Pert love with her by joint commissions rules,
In this capacious realm of idle fools,
Who by false hearts and popular deceits,
The careless fond unthinking mortal cheats.—*Pomert.*

For to demand some questions since there be,
So few as you think stain'd with cruelty,
Is he not merciless that without shame,
Doth rob his neighbor of his honest name?—G. W.

Philadelphia: Printed by Anthony Ambruster, in Moravian Alley, 1764, p. 16.

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6. *The Quaker Unmasked, or Plain Truth: humbly addressed to the consideration of all Freemen of Pennsylvania.*

When the righteous are in authority, the people rejoice; but when the wicked rule, the people mourn.—Prov. 29 : 2.

When vice prevails and impious men bear sway,
The post of honor is private station.—ADDISON'S CATO.

(Second Edition.)

Philadelphia: Printed by Andrew Stewart, in Second St., 1764, pp. 16.

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7. *The Quaker Assisting to preserve the Lives of the Indians in the Barracks, vindicated, showing wherein the author of the* QUAKER UNMASKED hath turned King's Evidence, impeached himself, and cleared the Quakers from all the heavy charges he hath published against them.

Prov. 10: 23. It is sport for a fool to do mischief—but a fool shall be caught in his own folly.

The impudence of wicked men
Is monstrous to behold!
The offspring of the Lion's den
Are curs'd, as we are told.—WADE.

Philadelphia; Printed in the year 1764, pp. 12.

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8. *Remarks on the Quaker Unmasked, or Plain Truth to be Plain Falsehood;* humbly address'd to the Candid.

Aw'd by no shame, by no respect controll'd,
In scandal busy, in reproaches bold,
With witty malice, studious to defame;
Scorn all his joy.—POPE'S ILIAD, LIB. II.

Improbus Hominis est mendacio fallere.

Philadelphia: Printed by John Morris, opposite the Three Reapers, in Third Street, pp. 8.

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9. *The Author of the Quaker Unmasked, Stript stark naked, or the Delineated Presbyterian, play'd Hob With.*

Philadelphia: Printed in the year 1764, pp. 12.

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10. *Remarks upon the Delineated Presbyterian, play'd Hob With, or Clothes for a Stark naked author.*

O Tempora; O Mores.

Philadelphia: Printed and sold by Anthony Armbruster at the German and English Printing-office, in Moravian Alley, 1764, pp. 8.

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11. *The Paxton Boys: A Farce—Translated from the original French, by a native of Donegall.* The Second edition, Philadelphia: Printed and sold by Anthony Armbruster, &c., in Moravian Alley, 1764, pp. 16.

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12. *A Scene in the First Act of the New Farce.* Published as a Specimen.

Scoto Hibermicus semper idem.

Printed in the year of the New Hegira Secundus the Paxtonian Expedition, pp. 8.

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13. *A Battle! a Battle! a Battle a Squirt,*
Where no man is kill'd and no man is hurt—
To the tune of
Three new blue Beans, in a new blown Bladder,
Rattle Bladder, rattle Bladder!

To which is added the Quaker's Address versify'd; and King Wampum, or Harm Watch, Harm Catch.

'Tis safe and common, in a Friend's disguise,
To mask Hypocrisy, Deceit, and Lies;
As safe and common as the thing might be
The Poet thought it was rank Villany.

Printed and sold at the Blue-Nose near Brazen-Nose College, Germantown, pp. 12.

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14. THE PAXTONIADE—A POEM,
By Christopher Gymnast, Esq.
With the Prolegomena and Exercitations of Scriblemus.
Second Edition.
Printed word for word from the first Grand Editio.
Philadelphia: Printed and sold by John Morris, opposite the Three Reapers, in Third Street, pp. 16.

CHAPTER XIII.

The War for Independence—Resolves of Hanover—Resolves of Middletown—The Liberty Association of Londonderry—The Pennsylvania Articles of Association—Capt. Matthew Smith's Company of Paxtang.

THE discussions which ensued upon the Paxtang boys' affair may truly be said to have sown the seeds of the Revolution; and in a letter of Governor John Penn to his brother in England, written at this time, he thus alludes to the inhabitants of Paxtang: "Their next move will be to subvert the government and establish one of their own."

No wonder, then, when the first mutterings of the storm was heard, that the people of this entire section were ripe for revolution. The love of liberty was a leading trait of the people who settled this delightful valley. The tyranny and oppression of Europe drove them to seek an asylum among the primeval forests of America. Persecution for conscience' sake compelled alike the Scotch-Irish and the German of the Palatinate to come hither and rear their altars dedicated to God and freedom to man. With them independence was as much their dream as the realization. Their isolated position—placed on the frontiers, unprotected by the Provincial authorities—early instilled into their minds those incentives to action, that when the opportune moment arrived they were in the van. Two years before the declaration by Congress the people had assembled at their respective places of rendezvous, and heralded forth their opinions in plain and unmistakable language, while the citizens of the large towns were fearful and hesitating.

As early as the spring of 1774 meetings were held in the different townships, the resolves of only two of which are preserved to us. The earliest was that of an assembly of the inhabitants of Hanover, Lancaster Co., held on Saturday, June 4, 1774, Col. Timothy

Green, chairman, to express their sentiments on the present critical state of affairs, and it was unanimously resolved,—

"1st. That the recent action of the Parliament of Great Britain is iniquitous and oppressive.

"2d. That it is the bounden duty of the people to oppose every measure which tends to deprive them of their just prerogatives.

"3d. That in a closer union of the colonies lies the safeguard of the liberties of the people.

"4th. That in the event of Great Britain attempting to force unjust laws upon us by the strength of arms, our cause we leave to heaven and our rifles.

"5th. That a committee of nine be appointed, who shall act for us and in our behalf as emergencies may require."

The committee consisted of Col. Timothy Green, James Caruthers, Josiah Espy, Robert Dixon, Thomas Koppenheffer, William Clark, James Stewart, Joseph Barnett, and John Rogers.

The foregoing declarations are worthy of perpetual record. They struck the key-note of the proceedings which eventuated in the separation of the colonies from England. It is worthy of remark in this connection that, while Philadelphia and the lower counties were hesitating and doubting, the Scotch-Irish districts were firm yet dignified in their demands for justice and in the denunciation of British tyranny and wrong. These Hanover resolves preceded those of the Mecklenburg Convention, showing that the liberty-loving Scotch-Irish of Pennsylvania were the head and front of the American rebellion of 1776.

So much for patriotic Hanover. Following in the footsteps of these brave men, on Friday following, June 10, 1774, a similar meeting was held at Middletown, Col. James Burd, chairman, at which these stirring resolves were concurred in, and which served as the text of those passed at the meeting at Lancaster subsequently:

"1st. That the acts of the Parliament of Great Britain in divesting us of the right to give and grant our money, and assuming such power to themselves, are unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive.

"2d. That it is an indispensable duty we owe to ourselves and posterity to oppose with decency and firmness every measure tending to deprive us of our just rights and privileges.

"3d. That a close union of the Colonies and their faithful adhering to such measures as a general Congress shall judge proper, are the most likely means to procure redress of American grievances, and settle the rights of the Colonies on a permanent basis.

"4th. That we will sincerely and heartily agree to and abide by the measures which shall be adopted by the members of the general Congress of the Colonies.

"5th. That a committee be appointed to confer with similar committees relative to the present exigency of affairs."

Not to be behind their Scotch-Irish neighbors, the German inhabitants, located in the east of the county, met at Frederickstown (now Hummelstown) on Saturday, the 11th of June, at which Capt. Frederick Hummel was chairman, resolving to stand by the other townships in all their action.

Oppression, taxation without representation, and a host of other political evils, kindled a feeling of animosity to the mother-country in the breasts of the people of America.

In December, 1774, the general committee of Lancaster County was formed, consisting of delegates from all the townships. At the first meeting the present Dauphin County was represented by the following gentlemen:

Paxtang.—James Burd, Joseph Sherer, John Backenstose.

Hanover.—Timothy Green, William Brown, James Cooper.

Derry.—Castle Byers, William Laird, Robert McKee.

Upper Paxtang (above Kittochtinny Mountain).—William Patton.

Londonderry.—John Campbell.

In 1775 appeared from

Paxtang.—Joseph Sherer, William Brown, John Harris.

Hanover.—John McCune, John Rodgers, William Cathcart.

Londonderry.—William Hayes, Robert Clark, Jacob Cook.

Upper Paxtang.—Adam Werts, James Murray, Samuel Taylor.

This locality was ripe for revolution, and when the stirring battle-drum aroused the new-born nation, the inhabitants of Dauphin valiantly armed for the strife.

Within forty-eight hours of the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington the able-bodied men of this entire region were organized for the defense of their liberties. The performance of military duty was no new thing to men who had been cradled amidst the clash of arms in the protection of the frontiers made desolate so many years by the ruthless savages,—the merciless Delawares and the perfidious Shawanese. The document we publish herewith gives the names of the first company of the associators we have yet seen. Almost the entire company were residents of Londonderry township. Its commanding officer, Capt. Jacob Cook, was prominent in organizing the troops throughout the war, at the same time being one of the Provincial magistrates, and as such continued by the convention of July 15, 1776. First Lieut. William Hayes rose to be a lieutenant-colonel in the Flying Camp in 1776–77, doing gallant service in the Jerseys and at Brandywine and Germantown. The McQueens, Robert and David, were subsequently connected with the Flying Camp, and, if we mistake not, were at Fort Wash-

ington at its capture. Of the men who composed this first Londonderry company, several served through the war from Quebec to Yorktown, while others fell martyrs to the cause of independence. The articles of association to which the men all subscribed are worthy of preservation:

"*The Association of the Liberty Company in Lancaster County.*

"In order to make ourselves perfect in the art of Military, &c., We, the subscribers, have associated, and severally Agree, Promise, and Resolve as follows, viz.:

"1st. That Jacob Cook be the Captain, William Hay the first Lieutenant, Robert M'Queen the second Lieutenant, and David M'Queen the Ensign of the Company in London Derry called the Liberty Company, which said Officers, according to their respective stations, to have the Command of said Company whilst under Arms, Mustering, or in actual Service, and that the said Officers shall remain till altered by a Majority of the Officers and two-thirds of the Company.

"2d. That none of the Subscribers or Company shall disobey the Orders of either of the said Officers whilst under Arms or Mustering, or in actual Service, under the Penalty of paying a sum not exceeding Twenty Shillings for every disobedience, to be inflicted and judged of by a Majority of the Officers.

"3d. That each Person of the Company shall (if not already done) as soon as possible, provide himself with a good Gun or Musket, in good order and repair, with a Cartouch-Box or Shot-Bag, and Powder-Horn, a half a Pound of Powder and two Pounds of Lead.

"4th. That each of the said Company shall attend weekly on Saturday, and on such other Times as the officers or a majority of them shall appoint, in the Town of Lancaster, or in the county of Lancaster, at such places as the said officers shall deem necessary, under the Penalty of forfeiting and paying the sum of One Shilling, for every absence, Sickness of the person or Business out of the Town or Townships, to excuse. This is to be judged of by a majority of the Officers; but in case of absence at any Meeting, the Party so absenting to show Cause to the Officers against the next succeeding Meeting, or the Fine to be absolute; every Person is to appear at such Meeting with his Arms and Ammunition as aforesaid under the Penalty of forfeiting the said Sum of One Shilling, for every default, unless a Majority of the Officers shall remit such Fine.

"5th. That no Person of the said Company shall appear drunk, or curse or swear whilst under Arms Mustering, or in actual service, under the Penalty of paying Three Shillings for the first offence; Five Shillings for the second offence, and for the third offence to be expelled the Company, a Majority of the Officers are also to judge of these offences.

"6th. That should any of the Soldiers, by their conduct render themselves unworthy of being a Member of said Company, a Majority of the Officers and Company may expel him; and in such case the Party expelled shall yet be obliged to pay off all arrearages of Fines.

"7th. All Fines to be paid or exacted in consequence of the Resolutions or Regulations of this Company, are to be paid to the Captain for the time being, or the Person appointed by him for that purpose, and are to be laid out for use of the said Company.

"8th. That the said Company shall be increased to any number, not exceeding One Hundred Men.

"9th. That the said Company shall not be obliged to march out of this Province, without the Direction of a Majority of the officers, with the consent of a Majority of the soldiers.

"10th. That in case it be thought expedient the Companies of this County should form themselves into Battalions or Regiments, we do hereby impower the Officers aforesaid, to join with the other officers of the County, in choosing Field Officers to command such Battalion or Regiment.

"11th. That this Association to continue for the space of Eight Months next following, unless the time be enlarged by a Majority of the subscribers, or the Association dissolved by two-thirds of the Subscribers.

"12th. That this Company and every member thereof shall also comply with any other Resolutions that shall be entered into by a majority of the officers and a majority of the Company for the Regulation, Government or Support of this Company.

"13th. That a majority of the officers shall appoint the Sergeants, Corporals, and Drum for the Company.

"14th. That the officers are to be fined for offences equal with ye privates.

"In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our Hands, the seventeenth day of May, 1775.

Privates.

Allimen, John.	Hunter, Robert.
Bratton, John.	Hunter, William.
Bishop, Stophle.	Johnson, John.
Black, James.	Johnson, William.
Boyd, Samuel.	Kelley, James.
Bream, Peter.	Kelley, Patrick.
Brown, James.	Kelley, Thomas.
Buck, Robert.	Kenady, John.
Buck, Thomas.	Keyner, Adam.
Campble, John.	Lawser, Michael.
Campble, William.	Logan, John.
Carnahan, Robert.	Lynch, Patrick.
Chambers, Robert.	McCleary, Robert.
Cook, Jacob.	McClintock, Alexander.
Creed, James.	McClintock, Joseph.
Davis, John.	McDougal, Duncan.
Dixon, John.	McQueen, David.
Donaldson, James.	McQueen, Jonas.
Dougherty, Hugh.	McQueen, Robert.
Duncan, John.	Moore, William.
Elliot, Archibald.	Moore, Edward.
Falkner, Joseph.	Morrison, James.
Farmer, John.	Morrison, Alexander.
Farmer, William.	Notemurr, James.
Flack, James.	Null, Christopher.
Foster, Andrew.	Nuh, George.
Foster, David.	Pooreman, Peter.
Foster, James.	Rheas, Robert.
Fulton, Alexander.	Roan, John.
Fureman, Daniel.	Shank, Stophel.
Grimm, Dewalt.	Sheeley, Michael.
Hall, William.	Shier, Jacob.
Hamilton, Charles.	Stauffer, Christian.
Hay, James.	Stauffer, Jacob.
Hay, John.	Steel, Dennis.
Hay, Matthew.	Stevick, John.
Hay, William.	Thompson, John.
Henry, Adam.	Walker, Archibald.
Hoover, John.	Weir, John.
Hostater, John.	Wolf, Michael.

"A true Copy, Certified by Jacob Cook, Chairman of Committee, and James Sullivan, Clk."

The foregoing articles of association preceded any other adopted in the colonies, and formed the basis of the *Articles of Association of Pennsylvania*, read and approved by the Council of Safety on the 12th of August, 1775. They read as follows:

"We, the officers and soldiers, engaged in the present association for the defence of American Liberty, being fully sensible that the Strength and Security of any Body of Men, acting together, consists in just regularity, due subordination, and exact obedience to command, without which no individual can have that confidence in the support of those about him, that is so necessary to give firmness and resolution to the whole, Do Voluntarily and Freely, after consideration of the following articles, adopt the same as the Rules by which we agree and resolve to be Governed in all our Military concerns and operations until the same, or any of them, shall be changed or dissolved by the Assembly, or Provincial Convention, or in their recess by the Committee of Safety, or a happy reconciliation shall take place between Great Britain and the Colonies:

1st. "If any Officer make use of any profane Oath or execration, when on duty, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every such Offence, the sum of Five Shillings. And if a Non-Commission'd Officer or Soldier be thus guilty of Cursing or Swearing, he shall forfeit and pay, for each and every such offence, the Sum of One Shilling.

2d. "Any Officer or Soldier who shall refuse to obey the Lawful orders of his Superior Officer, may be suspended from doing duty on that day, and shall, upon being convicted thereof before a Regimental Court Martial, make such concessions as said Court Martial shall direct.

3d. "Any Officer or Soldier who shall begin, excite, acuse, join in, or promote any disturbance in the Battalion, Troop or Company, to which he belongs, or in any other Battalion, Troop or Company, shall be cen-

sured according to the nature of the offence, by the judgment of a Regimental Court Martial.

4th. "Any Officer or Soldier who shall strike his Superior Officer, or draw or offer to draw, or shall lift up any Weapon, or offer any Violence against him, being in the execution of his office, shall, upon conviction before a Regimental Court Martial, be dismissed, and shall be deemed to be thereby disgraced as unworthy the Company of Freemen.

5th. "Any Commanding or other Officer who shall strike any person when on duty, shall, upon conviction before a General Court Martial, be in like manner dismissed and disgraced.

6th. "Any Officer, non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier, who shall make use of insolent, provoking or indecent language while on duty, shall suffer censure or fine as shall be inflicted by a Regimental Court Martial, according to the nature of the offence.

7th. "If any Officer or Soldier should think himself injured by his Colonel, or the Commanding Officer of the Battalion, and shall upon due application made to him, be refused redress, he may complain to the General of the Pennsylvania Associators, or to the Colonel of any other Battalion, who is to summon a General Court Martial, and see that justice be done.

8th. "If any inferior Officer or Soldier shall think himself injured by his Captain, or other Superior Officer in the Battalion, Troop or Company to which he belongs, he may complain to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, who is to summon a Regimental Court Martial, for the doing Justice according to the Nature of the case.

9th. "No Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier shall fail of repairing with their arms, ammunition and accoutrements upon any regular alarm, or at the time fixed, to the place of parade or other rendezvous appointed by the Commanding Officer, if not prevented by Sickness or some other evident necessity, or shall go from the place of parade without leave from the Commanding Officer before he shall be regularly dismissed, on penalty of being fined or censured according to the nature of the offence, by the sentence of a Regimental Court Martial. But no Officer or Soldier shall be obliged to attend to learn the Military Exercise more than once in a week.

10th. "Any Officer or Soldier found Drunk when under Arms, shall be suspended from doing duty in the Battalion, Company or Troop on that day, and be fined or censured, at the discretion of a Regimental Court Martial.

11th. "Whatever Sentinel shall be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before he is regularly relieved, shall suffer such penalty or disgrace as shall be ordered by a Regimental Court Martial.

12th. "Whatever Commissioned Officer shall be convicted before a General Court Martial, of behaving in a scandalous or infamous manner unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman, shall be dismissed from the association with disgrace.

13th. "Every non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier who shall be convicted at a Regimental Court Martial of having sold, carelessly lost, wilfully spoiled or wasted, or having offered for sale any ammunition, arms or accoutrements belonging to this Province, shall be dismissed such Battalion, Troop or Company, as an unworthy member and be prosecuted as the law directs.

14th. "All disorders and neglects which Officers and Soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of the good order and Military discipline of the Association of this Colony, are to be taken cognizance of by a General or Regimental Court Martial, according to the nature and degree of the Offence, and be censured at their discretion.

15th. "That on the first Meeting of every Battalion, after subscribing these articles of association, and from thence forward on the first meeting of every Battalion after the third Monday in September annually, there be chosen two Persons, such as are entitled to Vote for Members of Assembly, out of each Company in the respective Battalions, by the non-Commissioned officers and privates, whose duty and office shall be for the year following, to set and join with the officers in Court Martial, which persons so chosen shall be styled Court Martial Men.

16th. "Every General Court Martial shall consist of thirteen Members, Six of whom shall be Commission'd Officers under the Rank of a Field Officer and Six Court Martial Men, who shall be drawn by lott out of the whole number, and these twelve are to choose a president, who shall be a field Officer and have a Casting Voice.

17th. "Every Regimental Court Martial shall be composed of Seven Members, three Officers, three Court Martial Men and a President, who is to be a Captain, and to be chosen by the Six, and also to have a Casting Voice.

18th. "In all Courts Martial not less than two-thirds of the members must agree in every sentence for inflicting penalties, or for disgracing any Associator, otherwise he shall be acquitted.

19th. "The President of each and every Court Martial, whether Regimental or General, shall require all witnesses in order to trial of offenders to declare on their Honor, that what they give in as evidence is the truth, and the Members of all Courts Martial shall make a declaration to the Presideut, and the President to the next rank, upon their Honor, that they will give Judgment with impartiality.

20th. "All non-Commission'd Officers, Drummers, Fifers, or others, that shall be employed and receive pay in any of the Battalions, Companies or Troops, shall subscribe these rules and Regulations, and be subject to such fines, to be deducted from their pay, and to such penalty as a Regimental Court Martial shall think proper, upon being convicted of having transgressed any of these regulations.

21st. "All Associators called as Witnesses in any case before a Court Martial, who shall refuse to attend and give evidence, shall be censured or fined, at the discretion of the Court Martial.

22nd. "No Officer or Soldier being charged with transgressing these Rules, shall be suffered to do duty in the Regiment, Company or Troop to which he belongs, until he has had his Trial by a Court Martial; and every person so charged, shall be tried as soon as a Court Martial can be conveniently assembled.

23d. "The Officers and soldiers of every Company of Artillery, or other Company, Troop or Party, that is or shall be annexed to any Battallion, shall be subject to the command of the Colonel or Commanding Officer of said Battalion, and the Officers shall sit as members of Courts Martial in the same manner as the officers of any other Company.

24th. "No Penalty shall be inflicted at the discretion of a Court Martial, other than degrading, cashiering or fining, the fines for the Officers not to exceed three pounds, and the fine for a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier, not to exceed twelve Shillings for one fault.

25th. "The Field Officers of each and every Battalion shall appoint a Person to receive such fines as may arise within the same, for breach of any of these articles, and shall direct those fines to be carefully and properly applied to the relief of the Sick, wounded, or necessitous Soldiers belonging to that Battalion, and such person shall account with the Field Officers for all fines received, and the application thereof.

26th. "The General or Commander-in-Chief of this Association, for the time being, shall have full power of pardoning or mitigating any censures or penalties ordered to be inflicted for the breach of any of these articles by any General Court Martial; and every offender convicted as aforesaid, by any Regimental Court Martial, may be pardoned, or have his penalties mitigated by the Colonel or Commanding Officer of the Battalion, excepting only where such censures or penalties are directed as satisfaction for injuries received by one Officer or Soldier from another.

27th. "Any Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, or other person, who having subscribed these articles, shall refuse to make such concessions, pay such fines, or in other matter refuse to comply with the judgment of any Court Martial, shall be dismissed the service, and held up to the publick as unfriendly to the liberties of America.

28th. "Upon the determination of any point by a Regimental Court Martial, if the Officer or Soldier concerned on either side, thinks himself still aggrieved, he may appeal to a General Court Martial; but, if upon second hearing, the appeal appears groundless and vexatious, the person so appealing shall be censured, at the discretion of the General Court Martial.

29th. "Upon the death, resignation, promotion, or other removal of an Officer from any Battalion, Troop, or Company (except field Officers), or any Court Martial Men, such vacancy is to be filled by the Person or persons such Troop or Company shall elect.

30th. "No Officer or soldier shall be tried a second time for the same Offence, except in case of appeal.

31st. "All Officers and Soldiers of every Battalion, Troop, Company, or party of Associators, who shall be called by the Assembly, or Committee of Safety in recess of Assembly, into actual service, and be on pay, shall, when acting by themselves, or in conjunction with the Continental Forces, be subject to all the rules and articles made by the Honourable Congress for the Government of the Continental Troops.

32d. "No Commissioned, non-commissioned Officer or private, shall withdraw himself from the company to which he belongs, without a discharge from the Commanding Officer of the Battalion, nor shall such person be received into any other company without such discharge.

"In Testimony of our approbation and consent to be governed by the above regulations, which have been deliberately read to, or carefully perused by us, we have hereunto set our hands."

Congress, by a resolution of 14th June, 1775, provided for raising six companies of expert riflemen in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, and two in Virginia, which, as soon as completed, were to join the army near Boston. By a resolution dated June 22d, the "Colony of Pennsylvania" was directed to raise two more companies, which, with the six, were to be formed into a battalion, and be commanded by such officers as the Assembly or convention should recommend. This resolution having been communicated to the Assembly, it resolved, June 24th, "that the members of Congress deputed by this Assembly be a committee to consider of and recommend proper officers of the said battalion."

The form of enlistment was: "*I have this day voluntarily enlisted myself as a soldier in the American Continental Army for one year, unless sooner discharged, and do bind myself to conform in all instances to such rules and regulations as are or shall be established for the government of the said army.*" Each company was to consist of one captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer or trumpeter, and sixty-eight privates. The pay of the officers and privates was as follows: Captain, twenty dollars per month; a lieutenant, thirteen and one-third dollars; sergeant, eight dollars; a corporal, seven and one-third; a drummer or trumpeter, the same; privates, six and two-thirds, to find their own arms and clothes.

One of the first companies raised in the colonies was that of Capt. Matthew Smith, of Paxtang. Within ten days after the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington this company was armed and equipped for service, and when the orders of Congress came it was ready. At the same time a company had been raised in and around the town of Lancaster, which information reaching the Congress, both were accepted into the Continental service. The patriotism of Pennsylvania was evinced in the haste with which the companies of the First Pennsylvania (Thompson's) Battalion were filled to overflowing, and the promptitude with which they took up their march for Boston. The *Philadelphia Evening Post* of Aug. 17, 1775, publishes a New York item: "That between the 28th of July and 2d instant the riflemen under the command of Capts. Smith, Lowden, Doudel, Chambers, Nagel, Miller, and Hendricks passed through New Windsor (a few miles north of West Point), in the New York government, on the way to Boston." From a letter dated at Hartford the latter part of July it is stated: "Yesterday came to town a number of Paxtang boys, dressed and painted in the Indian fashion, being part of a body of two hundred volunteers who are on their way to Gen. Washington's army at Cambridge. Several of them we hear are young gentlemen of fortune." Capt. Smith's company was the first to arrive at Boston, coming south of the Hudson River. It was subsequently ordered to join Gen. Arnold in his unfortunate campaign against Quebec, and the most reliable account of that expedition was written by a member of this very Paxtang company, John Joseph Henry, afterwards president judge of Lancaster and Dauphin Counties. They were enlisted for one year. The following facts are chiefly from contemporary records. Capt. Chambers, who commanded a Cumberland Valley company in Col. Thompson's battalion, writes under date of 13th of August:

"We arrived in camp on the 7th ultimo, about twelve o'clock. We were not here above an hour until we went to view the lines where the English camp is all in plain sight. We crossed the lines, and went beyond the outposts to a small hill, within musket-shot of a man-of-war and a floating battery, and not farther from the works at the foot of Bunker Hill, where we could see them very plainly. While I was standing there some of our riflemen slipped down the hill about a gun-shot to the left of us and began firing. The regulars returned it without hurting our men. We thought we saw one of the redcoats fall. Since the riflemen came here, by the latest accounts from Boston, there have been forty-two killed and thirty-eight prisoners taken at the light-house, twelve of the latter Tories. Amongst the killed are four captains, one of them a son of a lord, and worth forty thousand pounds a year, whose name I cannot recollect. The riflemen go where they please, and keep the regulars in continual hot water.

"They are every day firing cannon at our people, but have not yet killed a man. We expect six wagons loaded with powder here in two or three days, and when they arrive our twenty-four pounders will begin to play on their ships and the lines on Bunker Hill. It is difficult for our men to get within shot of them, as they have floating batteries that flank the end of Winter Hill and men-of-war on the other side, though our boys think they killed several of them. About an hour ago I saw a small cannonading between two of the enemy's boats and one of our batteries to the north of Boston. We can see all the town distinctly from our fort on Prospect Hill, and it is a very pretty place. Two deserters came to us last night."

Thacher, in his military journal of the Revolution, under date of August, 1775, describes this battalion:

"They are remarkably stout and hardy men; many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are dressed in white frocks or rifle shirts and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at two hundred yards distance. At a review a company of them while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inches diameter, at the distance of two hundred and fifty yards. They are now stationed in our lines, and their shot have frequently proved fatal to British officers and soldiers who expose themselves to view, even at more than double the distance of common musket shot."

This battalion formed the picket guard of the two thousand Provincials who, on the evening of the 26th of August, took possession of and threw up intrench-

ments on "Ploughed Hill," and on the morning of the 27th met with its first loss,—private Simpson, of Capt. Smith's company, who was wounded in the leg and died therefrom. "Poor Simpson," wrote Lieut.-Col. Hand, "had one of his legs shattered by a cannon ball. The director-general took it off, but the poor lad was buried this evening."

On the 5th of September, Capt. Matthew Smith's and Capt. William Hendricks' companies were ordered to parade upon the common in Cambridge, and join the detachment "to go upon command with Col. Arnold." For a full and interesting account of the hardships and sufferings of these two companies, see Judge John Joseph Henry's narrative (Lancaster, 1812). These companies led the advance under Captain (afterward Col.) Daniel Morgan, through the wilderness of Maine. At Fort Western, on the Kennebec, says Henry, it was decided to dispatch an officer and seven men in advance, for the purpose of ascertaining and marking the paths which were used by the Indians towards the heads of the river, and ascertain the course of the river Chaudiere. Arnold found it necessary to select an officer of activity and courage. The choice fell upon Lieut. Archibald Steele, of Smith's company, who selected as his companions Jesse Wheeler, George Merchant, and James Clifton, of Morgan's company; and Robert Cunningham, Thomas Boyd, John Tidd, John McKonkey, and John Joseph Henry, of Smith's company.

These companies participated in the attack on Quebec, on the morning of the 31st of December at Palace Gate, where, as the dispatch of the day reads, "that excellent young officer, Capt. William Hendricks, of Pennsylvania, fell, and the rest of the command, after desperate fighting, were forced to surrender. The survivors were paroled on the 7th of August, 1776, and after being exchanged for the most part, re-entered the service, following the fortunes of the Pennsylvania Line with Gen. Wayne, down into Georgia, resisting the fearful night attack made upon Wayne's camp, near Sharon, Ga., on the 24th of May, 1782; entering Savannah in triumph with him on the 11th of July; Charleston on the 14th of December, 1782, and only returning in the month of July, 1783, when the last of the Pennsylvania troops embarked at James Island, S. C., on board of transports for Philadelphia.

Roll of Capt. Matthew Smith's Company.

[Capt. Smith was allowed a bounty of one dollar each for eighty men enlisted. Henry states that sixty-five of their number reached the Plains of Abraham in November. Of the whole company, nearly captured on the 1st of January, scarcely thirty, he states, remained in prison. They arrived at New York, Sept. 11, 1776, and were exchanged, in 1778, for the St. John's prisoners, captured by Gen. Montgomery.]

Captain.

Smith, Matthew, Paxtang.

First Lieutenant.

Steele, Archibald,* Donegal. Steele was in command of Smith's company on the night of December 31st, and lost three fingers. He returned from captivity Oct. 10, 1776.

Second Lieutenant.

Simpson, Michael, Paxtang, promoted captain First Penn'a.

Third Lieutenant.

Cross, William, Hanover; promoted first lieutenant in Col. Moylan's cavalry, and June 3, 1777, captain in Fourth Penn'a.

Sergeants.

Dixon, Robert, West Hanover; killed in front of Quebec, Nov. 17, 1775.

Boyd, Thomas,* Derry, subsequently captain-lieutenant First Penn'a.

Cunningham, Robert,* Londonderry, died at Lancaster, about 1790, of disease contracted in service.

*Snodgrass, Joseph.**

Weaver, Martin, Upper Paxtang, was a justice of the peace; died Aug. 29, 1803.

Corporal.

*Harrigan, Henry.**

Drummer.

Shaffer, John,* residing in Lancaster in 1809.

Privates.

*Anderson, John.**

Angles, James, killed at Quebec.

Ayres, John, Upper Paxtang, returned from Boston, and not on the expedition.

Bell, John, died in Dauphin County, 1823.

Binnagle, Curtis, Londonderry.

Black, James, Hanover, residing in Dauphin County, 1825.

Black, John, Upper Paxtang.

Bollinger, Emanuel,* Paxtang.

*Boyd, Hugh.**

Brandon, James, left sick at Cambridge.

Campbell, Patrick.*

Carbach, Peter,* Paxtang, wounded; after his return, enlisted in Capt. J. P. Schott's company.

Carbach, Samuel.*

*Cavenaugh, Edward,** residing in Cumberland County, 1835, aged 81.

Chancellor, Robert, left sick at Cambridge.

*Connor, Timothy,** Bethel.

*Crain, Daniel.**

Dixon, John.

Dixon, Richard, of Dixon's Ford.

Dougherty, James,* Londonderry, subsequently enlisted in Twelfth Penn'a.

Elliott, Alexander, killed at Quebec.

Feely, Timothy, Dixon's Ford.

*Fitzpatrick, Michael.**

Fraley, Francis, left sick at Cambridge.

Griffith, John, Harris' Ferry, left sick at Cambridge.

Gunn, Thomas.
Harris, John, son of John, Founder of Harrisburg, killed at Quebec. Henry, John Joseph, volunteer.
*Higgins, Joseph.**
Hoffman, Daniel, left sick at Cambridge.
Kennedy, John, Hanover.
Lebant, Anthony.*
McAnnaly, Henry, Londonderry.
McCarter (McArthur), Alexander.
McGinnis, Owen.
McGranagan, Charles, Londonderry.
McKonkey, John, Hanover.
McMullan, Daniel, left sick at Cambridge.
Marshall, Lawrence, Hanover.
Meyers, Conrad.*
Mellen, Atchison, Paxtang.
Miller, Henry, killed at Quebec.
Miller, John,* wounded at Quebec.
Moore, Robert, left sick in Canada; returned in June, 1776.
Mortworth, Ingrahart, killed at Quebec.
Nelson, Alexander, Derry, killed Jan. 1, 1776.
Newhard, Philip.*
Nogel, Nicholas.*
Old, James, Derry.
Pugh, Thomas.
Purree, John, left sick at Cambridge.
Randolph, William.
Reynolds, William, October 24, sent back from Wilderness sick.
*Richmond, Robert.**
Rowland, Thomas.
Ryan, John, Derry.
Sheaf, Michael.*
Silbourne, Thomas,* wounded at Quebec.
Simpson, William, Paxtang, wounded Aug. 27, 1775, in front of Boston, and died a few days after. He was a brother of Lieutenant (afterwards General) Michael Simpson, and of John Simpson, many years recorder of Northumberland County.
Smith, Samuel, died in Dauphin County, 1785.
Sparrow, William, Derry.
Stewart, James, re-enlisted and discharged at Trenton, 1781.
Taylor, John M., living in 1809.
*Taylor, Henry,** returned Nov. 10, 1776.
Teeder, Michael, Hanover.
Todd, John, Hanover.
Thompson, Robert, subsequently in quartermaster's department, and taken prisoner in the naval service; died in Dauphin County in 1823.
*Walker, Thomas.**
Wann, Michael, re-enlisted First Penn'a, February, 1777.
Warner, James, died in the Wilderness, near Chaudiere.
Weirick, Valentine,* residing in Dauphin County, 1813.
Wheeler, ———.
Wilson, James, residing in Lancaster County in 1812.
Young, John Henry, enlisted in Hazen's regiment; residing in Dauphin County, 1813.

CHAPTER XIV.

The War for Independence (continued)—Capt. John Brisban's Company—Capt. John Murray's Company—Capt. John Marshall's Company—Col. James Burd's Battalion, with Rolls of Captains Cowden's, Sherer's, Murray's, Bell's, Manning's, Fridley's, Reed's, and Deibler's Companies.

In the Second Pennsylvania Battalion, Col. Arthur St. Clair, recruited in January, 1776, was Capt. John Brisban's company, the roll of which is here given:

Roll of Capt. Brisban's Company.

Captain.

Brisban, John, commissioned Jan. 5, 1776; furloughed by Gen. Gates from Nov. 25, 1776; captain in Third Penn'a; died March 13, 1822, aged ninety-one; buried in Paxtang graveyard, near Harrisburg, Penn'a.

First Lieutenant.

Gross, John, commissioned Jan. 5, 1776.

Second Lieutenants.

Seitz, Charles, commissioned Jan. 5, 1776.
Chambers, William, commissioned Jan. 5, 1776; resigned July 5, 1776.

Ensigns.

Evans, John, commissioned Jan. 5, 1776; died June 20, 1776.
Ross, George, commissioned July 4, 1776; promoted lieutenant of marines.

Sergeants.

Gowmie, Joseph.
Hagan, James.
Bloom, Daniel, subsequently lieutenant in Capt. Bloom's company, at Red Bank, in 1777, etc.; died May 29, 1819, in Bedford County.
Biggs, Joseph.
Bartholomew, Benjamin.

Corporals.

Bradley, William, of Dauphin County; died at Ticonderoga, on the march to Canada.
Carman, William.
Evans, Evan.
Peacock, William.
Whitman, Ulrich.

Drummer.

Joseph Hall.

Fifer.

Charles Haney.

Privates.

Adams, Joseph.
Allen, Thomas.
Armor, James.
Baird, Edward.
Bayard, Jacob.
Bayley, Robert.
Blair, Samuel.
Boyd, John.
Bradford, William.
Byers, Jacob.
Campbell, George.
Corsin, Benjamin.
Cormen, Samuel.
Craiger, John.
Crawford, John.
Cummings, Edward.
Curry, Morris.
Deamer, Frederick.
Douty, James.
Ebrem, James.
Edene, Moses.
Farlow, Isaac.
Ferguson, Charles.
Freet, Adam.
Fritz, Peter.
Graham, John.
Gwinn (Quinn), James.
Green, John.
Hamble, Thomas.
Hamilton, Charles.
Hand, Dominick.
Haney, Charles.
Hammond, Christopher.
Henry, Abraham.
Hogan, John.
Holmes, John.
Hughes, Richard.
Hulet, William (lost an eye in action).
Jones, Thomas.
McEnally, Patrick.
McCormick, James.
McDowell, Michael.
McGill, John.
McGugan, Alexander.
McGraw, ——.
McKenzie, Neal.
McLaughlin, Henry.
McMahan, Barnabas.
McMahan, Constans.
McNabb, William.
McPick, James.
Merede, James.
Miller, Conrad.
Montgomery, James.
Moore, Adam.
Odier, Dennis.
Ogan, John.
O'Neill, Henry.
Overholtzer, Samuel.
Oxford, John.
Pemperton, Christian.
Reed, Hugh.
Roadmaker, Michael.
Rodgers, Patrick.
Ross, James.
Shannon, Hugh.
Shortley, Ludwig.
Short, Richard.
Sloan, John.
Sloan, Lawrence.
Stewart, James.
Steward, Robert.
Sutton, Hugh.
Thomas, Nicholas.
Weaver, Anthony.
Wier, Daniel.
Wilhelm, Adam.

In the Pennsylvania Rifle Battalion, Col. Samuel Miles, the following company, raised in Upper Paxtang, served during the year 1776:

Roll of Capt. John Murray's Company.

Captain.

Murray, John, from Paxtang township, now Dauphin County; commissioned March 7, 1776; promoted major State regiment, March 18, 1777.

First Lieutenant.

Stoner, John, commissioned March 15, 1776; promoted captain Tenth Penn'a.

Second Lieutenant.

Hamilton, James, commissioned March 16, 1776.

Third Lieutenant.

Taylor, Charles, commissioned March 19, 1776; killed at Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776.

Sergeant-Major.

Washington, William.

Sergeants.

Kennedy, James, died Sept. 29, 1776.
Lusk, Patrick, wounded in right wrist at Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777.
Parks, John.
McComb, Thomas.

Drummer.

Maclain, John.

Fifer.

McKillip, Archibald.

Privates.

Anderson, Thomas.
Barnet, Richard.
Baily, Thomas.
Baker, John.
Beggs, James.
Boal, Henry.
Boyd, John.
Brown, Samuel.
Cannon, James.
Carney, James.
Chambers, David.
Clindining, James.
Coleman, William, lost his eye-sight by reason of hardships at the battle of Long Island.
Coslit, James.
Crookshanks, William.
Donnely, Hugh.
Dudgeon, Thomas, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Earls, William.
Eldridge, Thomas.
Finley, James.
Fulton, Samuel.
Gallaway, John, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Gibbons, Patrick.
Gilmore, John.
Graham, Daniel.
Graham, George.
Johnston, William.
Jury, Abraham.
Kennedy, William.
Laferty, Daniel.
Lindsay, Mungo, promoted corporal in Capt. Moore's company, Pa. State regiment.
Lister, Robert.
McCann, James.
McCay, Daniel, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
McCracken, Arthur.
McGraw, John.
McIlroy, James.
McLain, John.
McLister, James.
McMullin, Michael.
Menis, John.
Merifield, Hiram.
Messer, John.
Milicher, Michael.
Minsker, Ludwick, died Nov. 24, 1776.
Montgomery, John.
Moore, John.
O'Neill, Charles.
Overhalser, Christian.
Peal, Henry.
Plunkit, Thomas, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Porter, George.
Pursel, John.
Quigle, Philip.
Reist, Frederick, enlisted April, 1776; resided in Halifax in 1814.
Rice, Peter.
Richards, Patrick.
Richey, Robert, enlisted in April, 1776; resided in Buffalo township, Cumberland Co., in 1814.
Ridle, William.
Robinson, John.
Scouten, Theodorus.
Shanks, William.
Smith, John.
Smith, Matthias.
Smith, Thomas, "has cannon fever."
Solter, John.

Spangle, Zachariah.
Steaver, Daniel.
Thompson, John.
Tonner, William.
Trith, James.
Vartz, John.
Veasey, John.
Walker, John.
Welch, John.
Weidel, George.
Weir, John.
Wiggons, John.
Wiseman, Adam.

In the same battalion (Col. Samuel Miles') was another Dauphin County company, raised in the Hanovers. Capt. John Marshall, who commanded this company, was a native of Ireland, but came to America and settled in Hanover township about 1770. He was an early associator, and in March, 1776, was commissioned captain of the company raised by him. At the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776, the company, like the battalions, was badly broken up. Owing to injuries received in that conflict, Capt. Marshall resigned in February following. After the close of the Revolution he removed, with many of his Hanover neighbors, to Washington County, Pa., where he died. He was on the Pennsylvania pension-list as late as 1820.

Roll of Capt. John Marshall's Company.

Captain.

Marshall, John, appointed March 7, 1776.

First Lieutenant.

Clark, John, appointed March 15, 1776; promoted captain Feb. 20, 1777.

Second Lieutenant.

Gourley, Thomas, appointed March 16, 1776; promoted first lieutenant in Ninth Penn'a, Dec. 6, 1776.

Third Lieutenant.

Hannah, Stephen, appointed March 19, 1776; promoted second lieutenant, but declined service.

Sergeants.

McMichael, James, April 22, 1776; promoted lieutenant in Pennsylvania State regiment.
Douglas, Timothy, March 17, 1776.
Speer, Edward, March 19, 1776.
Herron, John, April 8, 1776.
Criswell, James.

Drum and Fife.

Campbell, John, April 18, 1776.
Hammon, Abraham, April 7, 1776.
Price, William.

Privates.

Andrew, Robert, March 18, 1776; missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Beam, Tobias, March 18, 1776.
Beaver, John, April 24, 1776.
Bell, James, May 26, 1776.
Brinkley, John.
Buck, Henry, surgeon's mate.
Burk, James, April 12, 1776.
Campbell, John, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Carlton, Edward, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Carson, James, March 19, 1776.
Chambers, John, March 18, 1776.
Cotter, George, March 25, 1776.
Crane, Ambrose, March 25, 1776; promoted quartermaster-sergeant July 15, 1776.
Criswell, James, March 18, 1776; promoted sergeant.
Crowley, David.
Delaney, John, April 18, 1776.
Donnelly, Peter, April 11, 1776.
Dougherty, Barnett, May 8, 1776.
Douglas, Thomas, March 18, 1776.
Douglass, Timothy.
Drew, Michael, April 7, 1776.
Duffey, James, April 3, 1776.
Duncan, Robert, March 25, 1776.
Gallagher, Hugh, March 18, 1776.
Guize, Philip, April 7, 1776.
Halfpenny, Patrick, April 11, 1776.
Hammon (Harmon), Abraham.
Haney, Samuel, March 18, 1776.
Harrison, Thomas, April 9, 1776.
Humphrey, Robert, March 20, 1776.
Jeffries, William, April 26, 1776.
Kelly, Matthew, April 22, 1776.
Kyle, James, March 21, 1776.
Lackey, Thomas, April 29, 1776.
Lewis, Joseph, Jr., March 28, 1776.
Lewis, Joseph, Sr., April 8, 1776.
Lindsay, Archibald, March 25, 1776.
Linn, John, April 11, 1776.
Lyon, William.
Martin, Nathaniel, April 23, 1776.
McCay (McKay), John.
McCloughan (McClughan), James, April 9, 1776.
McClure, Samuel, April 2, 1776.
McClellan, Kerry, April 18, 1776.
McCobb, John, March 20, 1776.
McCollister, Charles, April 9, 1776.
McCollum, John.
McCormick, James, May 16, 1776.
McCollough, Joseph, March 18, 1776.
McEwen, John, April 15, 1776.
McFadden, Robert, April 1, 1776.
McGee, Patrick.
McGonagle, James, April 3, 1776.
McGouch, Hugh, April 15, 1776.
McKinney, John, March 25, 1776.
McNeal, William, April 9, 1776.
Miller, Moses, April 7, 1776.
Moony, Patrick, April 28, 1776.
Moarns, William, May 1, 1776.
Neal, James, March 24, 1776.
Neely, Joseph, April 19, 1776.
Nelson, John, March 22, 1775.

Night (Naight), Thomas, April 16, 1776.
Parks, Isaac.
Ritchey, David, April 18, 1776.
Ritchey, James, April 1, 1776.
Sleman, Robert, March 19, 1776; missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Smith, Hugh.
Starret, Jonathan, April 8, 1776.
Steel, James, April 9, 1776.
Steen, James, April 28, 1776.
Taylor, John, March 24, 1776.
Walden, Patrick.
Wasson, James, April 5, 1776.
Whitmore, John, April 1, 1776.
Whitteker, Daniel, April 3, 1776.
Whitteker, Thomas, April 6, 1776.
Wilson, John, March 23, 1776.
Wilson, Thomas, April 10, 1776.

COL. JAMES BURD'S BATTALION.

In addition to the soldiers in the Pennsylvania battalions raised in Dauphin County, the following associated battalions were formed. In March, 1776, the Fourth Battalion of Lancaster County Associators, Col. James Burd commanding, were in the field, and from that period until after the battles in and around Philadelphia they were almost constantly in service. These rolls form the most complete battalion of minute-men of the Revolution we have yet seen.

Capt. James Cowden's Company.

[The following roll contains one hundred and fourteen names, officers and privates. During the campaign of the year 1776 they were in active service; quite a number were captured at Fort Washington, and several lost their lives. Many of the younger portion subsequently enlisted in the Pennsylvania Line, remaining in the patriot army until its close. By reference to the names of these departed heroes of a century ago, it will be seen how many of their descendants remain in our midst.]

A true return of Capt. James Cowden's company of the Fourth Battalion of Lancaster County, commanded by Col. James Burd, Esq., March 13, 1776.

Captain.

James Cowden.

First Lieutenant.

John Gilchrist.

Second Lieutenant.

William Cochran.

Ensign.

Thomas McArthur.

Sergeants.

Berryhill, Andrew.
Swan, William.
James, Derrick.
Cochran, Samuel.

Court-Martial.

Bell, Thomas.
Hilton, John.

Clerk.

Montgomery, Robert.

Privates.

Allison, David.
Allison, William.
Askens, Thomas.
Barnett, John, Jr.
Barr, Samuel.
Barnett, Samuel.
Berryhill, Samuel.
Berryhill, Andrew, Jr.
Boggs, James.
Boggs, William.
Boyd, William.
Brann, John.
Brisben, William.
Byers, James.
Caldwell, David.
Caldwell, James.
Caddow, George, Jr.
Caddow, Thomas.
Calhoun, Matthew.
Campbell, Colin.
Carson, John.
Carson, Richard.
Cavet, Andrew.
Chambers, James.
Cochran, Andrew.
Cochran, James.
Cook, James.
Crabb, William.
Cummens, John.
Davis, John.
Duncan, James, Jr.
Duncan, John.
Duncan, William.
Elder, John.
Farrier, Robert.
Finney, James.
Gamble, Andrew.
Gilchrist, John, Jr.
Gilchrist, Matthew.
Gilchrist, Robert.
Gilchrist, Thomas.
Glen, William.
Graham, Michael.
Hatfield, John.
Harbeson, Patrick.
Hogan, William.
Ingram, William.
Jamison, John.
Johnston, Joseph.
Jones, Benjamin.
Jones, William.
Linton, Thomas.
Lochary, William.
Marshall, Joseph.
McClanachan, William.
McClure, William.
McConnel, Matthew.
McElhenny, John.
McGaw, William.
McMath, James.
McMullen, George.
McMullen, William.
McNamara, James.
McRoberts, William.
Miller, John.
Milligan, John.
Montgomery, William.
Neel, Robert.
Patterson, James.
Patterson, Peter.
Patterson, William.
Patton, David.
Peden, John.
Peterson, Thomas.
Potts, Robert.
Ranken, William.
Richardson, Andrew.
Richey, David.
Scott, John.
Shaw, Joseph.
Smith, Andrew.
Smith, George.
Smith, Peter.
Smith, Robert.
Spence, James.
Stephen, Andrew.
Stephen, Hugh.
Stephen, Zachary.
Stuart, Elijah.
Swan, Richard.
Taggart, James.
Thompson, Samuel.
Twoey, Hugh.
Wallace, Samuel.
Warnick, Robert.
Wylie, Robert.
Wiggins, James.
Wilson, Abraham.
Wilson, Alexander.
Wilson, James.
Wilson, John.
Wilson, Joseph.
Wilson, William.

Capt. Joseph Sherer's Company.

[The captain of the company following was Joseph Sherer, whose farm adjoined Col. Burd's, near Highspire. The company was in active service during the whole of the spring and summer campaign of 1776, and a number of the men were wounded in a skirmish with a party of British cavalry near Amboy, N. J.]

A true return of Capt. Joseph Sherer's company of the Fourth Battalion of Lancaster County, commanded by Col. James Burd, Esq., March 25, 1776.

Captain.

Joseph Sherer.

First Lieutenant.

James Collier.

Second Lieutenant.

Samuel Rutherford.

Ensign.

Samuel Hutchinson.

Sergeants.

Larue, Henry.
Sherer, Samuel.
McClure, Richard.
McKinney, Henry.

Privates.

Alleman, John.
Bowl, Michael.
Bowman, John.
Brown, Benjamin.
Boyd, Samuel.
Brunson, Barefoot.
Brunson, William.
Brunson, Daniel.
Carson, George.
Chambers, Maxwell.
Chambers, Robert.
Coulter, John.
Dimsey, John.
Finney, John.
Fulton, William.
Gilmor, John.
Gray, George.
Gray, John.
Gray, Joseph.
Gray, Robert.
Harbison, Adam.
Hutchinson, Joseph.
Kerr, William.
Larue, George.
Mayes, Thomas.
Mahon, James.
Mahon, John.
McClure, Andrew.
McClure, Alexander.
McClure, Rowan.
McClure, William.
McCord, James.
McCoy, Charles.
McFadding, Samuel.
McKinny, James.
McKinney, John.
McKinney, Matthew.
McKillip, Hugh.
Means, Adam.
Means, James.
Means, John.
Morrison, Roger.
Murray, William.
Reed, Hugh.
Rennick, Thomas.
Roan, Stewart.
Rutherford, James.
Rutherford, John.
Sheets, Leonard.
Sherer, John.
Smith, Joseph.
Smith, William.
Sterrett, Robert.
Seel, John.
Stewart, John.
Stuart, William.
Thome, James.
Wilson, Sr., John.
Wilson, Jr., John.
Wilson, John.
Wolf, Michael.
Wylie, Samuel.

Capt. James Murray's Company.

[This company, with others, first went into service in November or December, 1775, and were present at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. We give the roll as we find it, although a number of the names are evidently misspelled. The members of the company nearly all resided in what was then Upper Paxtang township, or in the section of country from the present town of Dauphin extending to Halifax. Beyond and around the latter locality was Capt. Reed's company, the roll of which is given subsequently. There is one name on the list, that of John Ayres, who was a member of Capt. Matthew Smith's company of Paxtang, and was left with several others sick at Boston when that brave body of men marched to Quebec. The probabilities are that as they were returning home, about the time of the arrival from Philadelphia, he at least joined his friends and neighbors and shared with them the hardships and endurance of that brief winter campaign on the Delaware.]

A return of Capt. James Murray's company of Associators of the Fourth Battalion of Lancaster County, commanded by James Burd, Esq., March 13, 1776.

Captain.

James Murray.

First Lieutenant.

Peter Sturgeon.

Second Lieutenant.

John Simpson.

Ensign.

John Ryen.

Privates.

Ayres, John.
Bell, George.
Bell, Isaac.
Bell, James.
Bell, John, Sr.
Bell, John, Jr.
Bell, William, Jr.
Bell, William.
Bell, William, Sr.
Boyce, John.
Boyce, William.
Brown, John.
Brown, Peter.
Christy, John.
Cochran, George.
Cochran, John, Sr.
Cochran, John, Jr.
Cochran, Samuel.
Colligan, Joseph.
Colligan, John.
Davis, David.
Dice, John.
Eyeman, Christopher.
Eyeman, Jacob (1).
Eyeman, Jacob (2).
Gallacher, Thomas.
Gartner, George Adam.
Goudey, John.
Goudey, Robert.
Hilton, William.
Hoane, Anthony.
Johnston, Richard.
Lafferty, Patrick.
Lindsey, William.
Linord, James.
Lockart, Moses.
McCloskey, Henry.
McFadden, John.
McGill, Robert.
Mooney, Abraham.
Peacock, James.
Plouge, Samuel.
Richmond, John.
Smith, Robert.
Smith, William.
Sturgeon, Samuel.

Sturgeon, Thomas.
Thomas, John.
Thompson, Thomas.
Tinturf, Jacob.
Tinturf, Philip.
Vincent, William.
Yanelet, Michael.

Capt. William Bell's Company.

A just and true return of the associators of Capt. William Bell's company of the Fourth Battalion of Lancaster County, commanded by Col. James Burd, 1776.

Captain.

William Bell.

First Lieutenant.

Andrew Stuart.

Second Lieutenant.

Conrad Jontz.

Ensign.

Samuel Simpson.

Privates.

Albright, George.
Bell, Andrew.
Bell, Arthur.
Berryhill, Alexander.
Boggs, James.
Burk, James.
Carson, William.
Chambers, David.
Clark, Robert.
Cline, John.
Cogley, Robert.
Cowder, William.
Davis, Stephen.
Dickey, John.
Dickey, William.
Diffenbaugh, George.
Dunlap, John.
Elder, John.
Elder, John, Jr.
Elder, Robert.
Elder, Robert, Jr.
Elder, Joshua.
Erwin, Alexander.
Forster, John.
Garber, John.
Gillespie, John.
Gillespie, William.
Glover, William.
Golaher, John.
Harris, John.
Heany, Patrick.
Johnston, James.
Laikey, John.
McLaughlin, James.
McFadden, Alexander.
Martin, Samuel.
Matthews, John.
Miller, Thomas.
Miller, George.
Montgomery, David.
Montgomery, Hugh.
Montgomery, Hugh, Jr.
Monteith, James.
Moore, John.
Nase, Jacob.
Nicholson, Thomas.
Pinkerton, James.
Porter, Alexander.
Postlewait, John.
Reneger, George.
Richards, Aquila.
Robertson, James.
Scott, Patrick.
Simon, George.
Simpson, Joseph.
Simpson, Thomas.
Simpson, Nathaniel.
Simpson, Samuel.
Smyth, Samuel.
Smyth, Joseph.
Smyth, Stopnel.
Smider, Felty.
Spangler, Felty.
Stuart, Charles.
Sturgeon, Jeremiah.
Sturgeon, Jeremiah, Jr.
Wagoner, Adam.
Walker, James.
Walker, James, Jr.
Walker, William.
Wallace, James.
Whitehill, John.
Whitely, Michael.
Whitely, Michael, Jr.
Wiser, Jacob.

Capt. Richard Manning's Company.

[This company was raised in Upper Paxtang and Hanover.]

A true return of Capt. Richard Manning's, of the Fourth Battalion of Lancaster County, commanded by James Burd, Esq., March 13, 1776.

Captain.

Richard Manning.

First Lieutenant.

Thomas Forster.

Second Lieutenant.

Samuel Martin.

Ensign.

Elijah Burke.

Privates.

Armstrong, Robert.
Ayres, John.
Ayres, William.
Bonnel, John.
Cain, Charles.
Cain, Neal.
Clemens, Samuel.
Crague, Aaron.
Forster, James.
Forster, William.
Foulks, William.
Goudy, John.
Hulins, Thomas.
Higgens, John.
Jones, Hugh.
Leech, William.
Martin, Alexander.
McCord, Robert.
McCreight, James.
McMullen, John.
McMullen, William.
Reynolds, Alexander.
Parkers, Moses.
Shields, Bernard.
Smith, John.
Stiver, Michael
Troster, Stephen.

Capt. Jacob Fridley's Company.

[This company was raised in the neighborhood of Hummelstown, and served in the campaign of 1776, and were present at Trenton and Princeton. The minutes of this association are as follows:]

"May 25, 1776. This is to certify that we, the associators of Derry township, in Lancaster county, province of Pennsylvania, in the Fourth Battalion, commanded by James Burd, Colonel, do bind ourselves in all the rules and regulations made by the honorable Congress for the militia of this Commonwealth.

"Derry township, May 25, 1776. We, the undersigned, are willing to serve in the Fourth Battalion, commanded by Col. James Burd, agreeable to order of Congress, and agree to serve until the first day of November, 1776, in the land service of the country in favor of the flag of liberty.

"Frederick Hummel,
"Alexander Montgomery,
"David Hummel,
"Philip Blessing,
"Philip Fishburn,
"Henry Miller,
"Nicholas Zimmerman,
Samuel Ramsey,
Peter Grove,
Matthias Hoover,
John McFarlane,
George Lauer,
Thomas Rowland."

A true return of Capt. Jacob Fridley's company of the Fourth Battalion of Lancaster County, commanded by Col. James Burd, Esq., May 27, 1776.

Captain.

Jacob Fridley.

First Lieutenant.

John McFarland.

Second Lieutenant.

Matthias Hover.

Ensign.

Philip Blessing.

Privates.

Boehler, Jacob.
Bell, Samuel.
Brouster, Charles.
Byer, John.
Chambers, Rowland.
Currey, James.
Derry, Jacob.
Dunbar, John.
Ernest, Stopel.
Fishborn, Peter.
Fishborn, Philip.
Fridley, Bernard.
Fridley, Peter.
Harris, Jacob.
Hummel, Frederick.
Hummel, Valentine.
Kecker, Philip.
Kisner, Jacob.
Krosklos, Better.
Laird, John.
Laird, William.
Lower, George.
Miller, Henry.
Montgomery, Alexander.
Rouse, Martin.
Rowland, Thomas.
Shad, Lodwk.
Spidel, Jacob.
Spode, Michael.
Spidel, Maxwell.
Suitle, Joney.
Wethhold, John.
Wilson, William.
Zimmer, Nicholas.

Capt. John Reed's Company.

[Capt. John Reed, the commander of the following company during the Jersey campaign of 1776–77, was the son of James Reed, who located near the mouth of Powell's Creek probably as early as 1728. On maps prior to 1800 the location is marked "Reed's." John Reed had been a ranger on the frontiers during the French and Indian wars, and when the war of the Revolution came he was ready for the conflict. He organized the company of associators which is herewith given, and was in service until after the battles in and around Philadelphia. Capt. Reed died in 1789. His son William was quite prominent in the Upper End, and it was for him that Reed township was named. On the roll are the names of many whose descendants remain in this locality.]

A true return of Capt. John Reed's company of the Fourth Battalion, Lancaster County, commanded by Col. James Burd, Esq., March 13, 1776:

Captain.

John Reed.

First Lieutenant.

James Clark.

Second Lieutenant.

George Clark.

Ensign.

Samuel Oram.

Sergeants.

John Gilmore.
Henry Lick.
Alexander Taylor.
William Johnston.

Corporals.

Ludwick Shellman.
William Kennedy.
John Chambers.
John Black.

Privates.

Allison, Richard.
Armstrong, Andrew.
Armstrong, Robert.
Baker, Jeremiah.
Black, James, Sr.
Black, James, Jr.
Black, James.
Black, Thomas, Sr.
Brown, Joseph.
Buchanan, John.
Butler, John.
Carpenter, John.
Chambers, Elisha.
Clements, Brice.
Colhoon, Hugh.
Fairman, James.
George, Alexander.
George, Robert.
Goldenberry, John.
Holmes, George.
Jiltson, John.
Jones, Isaac.
Jones, Peter.
Keays, John.
Kennedy, Alexander.
Ketsner, Samuel.
Ketsner, John.
Kinter, Henry.
Kinter, John.
Knees, John.
Little, Joseph.
McCall, James.
McClure, George.
McClure, Patrick.
McIlheney, John.
McMullen, Samuel.
Metch, John.
McClure, John.
McGowan, John.
McIlrath, Joseph.
Mellan, John.
Mills, Mathias.
Neal, William.
Oram, Thomas.
Powel, Malachi.
Packer, Aaron.
Simmons, George.
Swager, John.
Swager, Adam.
Striker, Jacob.
Swagerley, Peter.
Taylor, George.
Taylor, Samuel.
Waggoner, George.
Waggoner, Adam.
Walker, Robert.

Capt. Albright Deibler's Company.

[The company of Capt. Deibler was in active service for nearly a year, returning home in January, 1777. A portion of the command was captured at the battle of Long Island, and were not released from captivity until the year 1778. During that and the following year the company was commanded by Capt. John Hoffman, and under him they were on the frontiers, protecting the defenseless inhabitants from the encroachments of the Indians and Tories who had their headquarters in Southern New York, and against whom Gen. Sullivan's army was successfully sent in 1779. The little company from Upper Paxtang did valiant service, and all through the Revolution were a well-disciplined body of men.]

A true return of Capt. Albright Deibler's company of Associators of the Fourth Battalion, commanded by Col. James Burd, Esq., March 14, 1776.

Captain.

Albright Deibler.

First Lieutenant.

John Hoffman.

Second Lieutenant.

Martin Weaver.

Ensign.

Abraham Neighbour.

Privates.

Bretts, Lodwk.	Meets, Bastian.
Chesley, Christ.	Meets, Jacob.
Chesley, Jacob.	Meets, Peter.
Chesley, John.	Minich, George.
Cline, William, Sr.	Motter, John.
Cline, William, Jr.	Neevling, Jacob.
Clinger, Philip.	Normier, Henry.
Conway, Francis.	Reigel, George.
Deibler, Matthias.	Rouscoulp, Philip.
Deibler, Michael.	Salladay, Michael.
Fonderback, Henry.	Shots, Jacob.
Harman, Jacob.	Smith, Peter.
Harman, Daniel.	Snider, Leonard.
Hoffman, John Nicholas.	Snokes, Christly.
Jury, Samuel.	Steever, Leonard.
Keadley (Keayler), Michael.	Stonebreaker, Bast'n.
	Work, Adam.
Keller, Jacob.	Wolf, Adam.
Kench, John.	Wolf, Henry.
Larue, Francis.	Yeager, Andrew.
Lark, Stophel.	Yeager, Matthew.

CHAPTER XV.

The War for Independence (continued)—Col. Timothy Green's Battalion—Rolls of Captains Koppenheffer's, McQuown's, Brown's, Rogers', McCallen's, and Rutherford's Companies.

COL. TIMOTHY GREEN'S BATTALION.

WITHIN the limits of the present county of Dauphin it has been stated that at least two thousand patriots were mustered for the army of the Revolution, serving their God and country faithfully, and shedding the best blood of the country at all the sanguinary conflicts from Quebec to Yorktown. Authorities have been questioned, but it will be found that the documents which we furnish will greatly augment the number given of actual participants in the struggle for independence. Among the first of the associators to enroll themselves was the *Hanover Rifle Battalion of militia of Lancaster County associators, Col. Timothy Green commanding.* The battalion was formed in the fall of 1775, and a portion of the companies went into active service during the ensuing spring, while the balance followed in August, 1776. Some never returned, having fallen in one of the numerous skirmishes during the Jersey campaign, while others, wounded in their country's cause, dragged their maimed limbs down to the close of their brave lives, deriving a pension-pittance from the government they had established, yet sustained by the reverence and respect of their fellow-citizens, with the satisfaction of having done their duty faithfully.

Colonel.

Timothy Green.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Peter Hedrick.

Majors.

1st, John Rogers. 2d, Abraham Latcha.

Standard-Bearer.

Richard Crawford.

Surgeon.

Dr. John Leidig.

Capt. Thomas Koppenheffer's Company.

[This company was raised in East Hanover, now Lebanon County, and properly belongs to the history of that section, but as it was an integral part of Col. Green's battalion, we prefer giving it in this connection.]

A muster-roll of Capt. Thomas Koppenheffer's company of militia of Col. Timothy Green's battalion of Lancaster County, on the march for the camp in the Jerseys, mustered in Lancaster, Aug. 12, 1776.

Captain.

Thomas Koppenheffer.

First Lieutenant.

Peter Brightbill.

Second Lieutenant.

John Harckenrider.

Sergeants.

John Fierabend. George Beasore.

Drummer.

John Dubbs.

Fifer.

William Hedrick.

Privates.

Albright, Martin.	Kidd, Alexander.
Baker, Matthias.	McBride, John.
Baumgartner, Adam.	Merk, Henry.
Baumgartner, Baltzer.	Maurer, Michael.
Baumgartner, John.	Miller, John.
Bomberger, George.	Musser, Jacob.
Brightbill, Peter.	Poop, Nicholas.
Brown, Michael.	Poor, Nicholas.
Bruner, Nicholas.	Shell, Henry.
Clement, Jacob.	Snider, Nicholas.
Felton, Jacob.	Snider, William.
Frank, Christopher.	Stuckey, Christian.
Frank, George.	Titler, Adam.
Fox, John.	Weaver, Daniel.
Fox, Christian.	Weaver, John.
Henig, Adam.	Weantling, Adam.
Henig, Frederick.	Winder, Jacob.
Huber, John.	

Capt. Richard McQuown's Company.

[Capt. Richard McQuown, or McEwen, as the name is at present spelled, who commanded the following company, was a native of Hanover, the son of John McQuown, who located in that township as early as 1735. Of Capt. McQuown's subsequent history to the campaign in the Jerseys, where he seems to have borne a distinguished part, we know but little. In 1777 the company was under the command of Capt. Ambrose Crain, whose services during that year at Brandywine and Germantown are certainly deserving of proper recognition at our hands. He was a member of Old Hanover Church during the first years of the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Snodgrass. He went to the Valley of Virginia and died there. James McCreight, who was second lieutenant, was prominent in Hanover, and a magistrate for many years. He died the 25th of August, 1807, aged sixty-six years. David Ramsey, the next in rank, died on the 18th of September, 1787, aged forty-two years, and with his fellow-officers in the Revolution lies interred in the old church graveyard in Hanover. Although the descendants of many of the members of this band of patriots have passed out from the homes of their ancestors, a few, as will be noticed by reference to the names, are properly represented in the county, and, it is to be hoped, all worthy children of honored sires.]

A muster-roll of Capt. Richard McQuown's company of militia of Col. Timothy Green's battalion of Lancaster County, destined for the camp in the Jerseys, Aug. 31, 1776.

Captain.

Richard McQuown.

First Lieutenant.

Ambrose Crain.

Second Lieutenant.

James McCreight.

Third Lieutenant.

David Ramsey.

Sergeants.

James Thompson.
James Norris.
William Clark.

Corporals.

Edward Taite.
Simon Tovie.
Alexander Martin.

Privates.

Brandon, William.
Brown, Samuel.
Brown, William (1).
Brown, William (2).
Campbell, John.
Crosier, Matthew.
Cunningham, John.
Espy, George.
Espy, Josiah.
Espy, Samuel.
Fleck, James.
Fox, Peter.
Frederick, Thomas.
Graeff, Jacob (1).
Graeff, Jacob (2).
Graham, Henry.
Greenlee, Robert.
Harper, John.
Hedrick, John.
Hill, Robert.
Hill, William.
Killinger, Andrew.
Long, James.
McBride, John.
McCully, Robert.
McFarland, William.
McQuown, John.
Mark, Adam.
Mealy, Patrick.
Philippy, Michael.
Poe, Robert.
Porterfield, James.
Rammage, John.
Strain, John.
Strain, Robert.
Strain, William.
Todd, John.
Torrence, John.
Tully, John.
Ward, John.
Watt, Hugh.

Capt. William Brown's Company.

A muster-roll of Capt. William Brown's company of militia of Col. Timothy Green's battalion of Lancaster County, destined for the camp in the Jerseys, Aug. 31, 1776.

Captain.

William Brown.

First Lieutenant.

James Wilson.

Second Lieutenant.

Henry McCormick.

Third Lieutenant.

Andrew Rogers.

Sergeants.

William Barnet.
John Hutchison.
James Wilson.
James Stuart.

Corporals.

Charles Barr.
Alex. Gaston.
David Porter.

Privates.

Calhoun, David.
Carter, John.
Cathcart, John.
Cooper, John.
Crain, William.
Freckelton, Robert.
Hill, Robert.
Hutchinson, Joseph.
Jamison, John.
Johnston, James (1).
Johnston, James (2).
Kennin, Hugh.
McNair, Thomas.
McCoy, Neil.
McClure, Francis.
McClure, James.
McMullen, James.
McClure, John.
McClure, Martin.
McNitt, Barnard.
Martin, Thomas.
Patterson, John.
Potter, Charles.
Rogers, Jeremiah.
Rogers, William.
Sinclair, Duncan.
Snoddy, Matthew.
Snodgrass, John.
Starritt, John.
Starritt, Samuel.
Stewart, James.
Sturgeon, Robert.
Templeton, John.
Thompson, James.
Thompson, William.
Umberger, Leonard.
Vance, David.
Wallace, James.
Wallace, William.
Watson, David.
Wilson, James.
Wilson, Joseph.
Wright, William.

Capt. James Rogers' Company.

Capt. James Rogers, whose company follows, was a native of Hanover township, born in 1735. His father located on the Manada prior to 1730, and left a large family of children. James seems to have been quite prominent on the frontiers, was a member of the Hanover congregation, a non-commissioned officer during the French and Indian wars, and at the outset of the Revolution became an ardent patriot. He raised a company of associators, and during the struggle for independence was quite active. He died on the 18th of April, 1790, and is buried in Hanover Church graveyard.

James Wilson, first lieutenant, is to be distinguished from the other James Wilsons as Capt. James Wilson. He died in October, 1806, well advanced in years. He is buried in Hanover.

Henry McCormick, second lieutenant, was born in Hanover. He evidently died about the close of the Revolution, leaving sons, William, Henry, David, and daughters, Isabella and Mary.

Andrew Rogers, third lieutenant, was a brother of Capt. James Rogers. He was born in Hanover in 1745, and died on the 19th of September, 1782.

The fourth lieutenant, Robert Martain, or Martin, was the son of John Martin, one of the earliest settlers on the Manada. He died about 1805.

The descendants of the foregoing officers, as also of the majority of the privates, are scattered over the various States of the Union.]

The return of Capt. James Rogers' company of militia of Col. Timothy Green's Hanover Rifle Battalion of Lancaster County Associators, destined for the camp in the Jerseys, 6th June, 1776.

Captain.

James Rogers.

First Lieutenant.

James Wilson.

Second Lieutenant.

Henry McCormick.

Third Lieutenant.

Andrew Rogers.

Fourth Lieutenant.

Robert Martain.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

1. Richard Johnson.
2. James Ripeth.
3. James Porter.
4. Thomas McCord.
5. Thomas McNair.
6. Samuel Stewart.
7. James Ripeth.
8. Charles Hamilton.
9. John Ripeth.
10. Hugh Wilson.
11. Joseph Wilson.
12. James Beard.
13. James Wallace.
14. John Hutchison.
15. Hugh Ripeth.
16. James Wallace.
17. Duncan Sinclair.
18. William Starret.
19. John Trousdel.
20. John Skiles.
21. James Johnson.
22. Joseph Hutchison.
23. David Hays.
24. William Mitchel.
25. John Kilpatrick.
26. Thomas Walker.
27. Thomas Martain.
28. William Hall.
29. John Murray.
30. John Morrison.
31. John Woods.
32. William Thompson.
33. William Moor.
34. Hugh Kenan.
35. Alex. Martain.
36. Jeremiah Rogers.
37. James Hambel.
38. William Snodey.
39. William Kithcart.
40. John Kithcart.
41. Jonas Robinson.
42. James Stewart.
43. John McClelan.
44. William Hagerty.
45. Joseph Wilson.
46. Neal McCoy.
47. Joseph Park.
48. James McCluar.
49. William Snodgrass.
50. Francis McCluar.
51. Charles Porter.
52. John Templeton.
54. John Snodey.
55. Edward Warnach.
56. Chris. Bumberger.
57. Hugh Glan.
58. James Roney.
59. John Starrat.
60. John McCormick.
61. Patrick McKight.
62. James Duncan.
63. James Thompson.
64. David Porter.
65. Thomas Strean.
66. Hugh Doneley.
67. Andrew Woods.
68. John Morlan.
69. David Calhoun.
70. Alex. Gaston.
71. James Donely.
72. Samuel Swan.
73. Robert Hill.
74. John Darbey.
75. Archabel Carson.
76. David Strean.
77. Thomas Davis.
78. Andrew Wilson.
79. William Rogers.
80. James Wilson.
81. William McMeen.
82. George Chapman.
83. George Bradsha.
84. John Rahe.
85. John Dunlop.
86. Randel McDanel.

Capt. Robert McCallen's Company.

[The McCallens were early settlers in Derry and Londonderry. Out in old Derry Church burial-ground lie the remains of Capt. Robert McCallen, the officer who commanded the band of associators which follow. Little else is known about the brave captain, save that he was in active service during the years 1776 and 1777. He was a member of Derry congregation, and his name is in the lead among the subscribers to the graveyard wall.

Concerning Lieuts. Matthew Hays and David McQueen we have but little information. They both took the oath of allegiance as required by the State of Pennsylvania in August, 1778, before Jacob Cook, justice for Londonderry.

Ensign Thomas McCallen, a brother of the captain, was also a native of Derry, and lies interred in the old graveyard. He married, Feb. 4, 1768, Mary Boyle, of Derry. He died Oct. 12, 1806, aged seventy-one years; his wife Oct. 16, 1812, aged seventy-one years. On their tombstone is this significant sentence,—

"Respected by their friends,
But without a child to mourn their loss."

This family name has probably died out in this local-

ity, the last of whom we had any knowledge dying a few years ago.]

A muster-roll of Capt. Robert McCallen's company of militia of Col. Bartrem Galbraith's battalion of Lancaster County, 20th August, 1776, destined for the camp in the Jerseys.

Captain.

Robert McCallen.

First Lieutenant.

Matthew Hays.

Second Lieutenant.

David McQueen.

Ensign.

Thomas McCallen.

Sergeants.

James Morrison. John Wear.

Corporals.

Andrew Hunter. James Kelley.

Drummer.

John O'Neal.

Privates.

Allen, Robert.	Johnston, James.
Bell, George.	Johnston, Samuel.
Buck, Anthony.	Kennedy, James.
Buck, Robert.	Long, Alexander.
Campbell, Samuel.	McCallen, John.
Campbell, John.	McClintock, John.
Clark, Walter.	McDonald, David.
Donald, John.	Messer, Robert.
Duncan, Andrew.	Patton, John.
Espy, Thomas.	Queen, James.
Falkner, Joseph.	Rowan, John.
Farmer, John.	Shaw, William.
Farmer, William.	Shearer, William.
Forster, David.	Shields, Peter.
Fulton, Alexander.	Walker, James.
Hamilton, Hugh.	Willson, James.
Harvey, William.	Willson, James, Jr.
Hays, David.	Wright, James.
Hays, Robert.	

A military convention representing the fifty-three battalions of the associators of Pennsylvania met at Lancaster on the 4th of July, 1776, to choose two brigadier-generals to command the battalions and forces of Pennsylvania. A complete report of this meeting is given with the Revolutionary history of Lebanon County, to which we refer our readers.

The Declaration of Independence was passed by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia on the same day when the military convention met at Lancaster, to wit, on July 4, 1776. On that day the thirteen Confederate Colonies dissolved their allegiance to the British crown and declared themselves *free and independent*, under the name of the *Thirteen United States of America*. From the *Philadelphia Packet* we find that the Declaration was received in Paxtang on the 8th of July, and on the day following was proclaimed in the following order: "Col. Burd and the other field-officers of his battalion repaired to John Harris', the light infantry companies marching there with their drums beating, fifes playing, and the standard (the device for which is the Thirteen United Colonies) which was ordered to be displayed. After that the Declaration was read by Maj. Cornelius Cox aloud to all who were assembled, who gave their hearty assent with three loud huzzas, discharged their field-pieces, and fired in platoons."

The advice of Congress in May, 1776, that governments sufficient to the exigencies of affairs should be established in such colonies as they did not already exist was seized upon by the zealous Whigs of Pennsylvania as the excuse for the abrogation of the old government. A convention to form a new Constitution was called the 15th of July. That the necessity for some change in the government was thought indispensable is obvious from the faint resistance that was made to the choosing of delegates.

When the work of the convention was made public it called forth the opposition of a number of Whigs in and around Philadelphia who had not lost faith in the old government. While giving a hearty support to the cause of the Revolution, they thought the true interests of Pennsylvania could be best served by the election of men of undoubted patriotism to office under its original charter. The motives of the men who formed that convention have remained unquestioned. Unlearned in state-craft, they framed what they thought the best form of government for the people they represented. The members of that body, which closed its labors on the 28th of September, included two from this section,—Capt. Joseph Sherer, of Paxtang, and Maj. Philip Marstellar, of Lebanon.

On the 31st of July, 1776, the commissary-general of Pennsylvania made a contract with "John Bennett, of Harris' Island, opposite the town of Harrisburg," to transport provisions, stores, and munitions of war from the town of Marietta, on the bank of said river, to Wyoming fort, near the town of Wilkes-Barré. "Said Bennett to convey the goods safely by water, in keel-boats or in flat-boats, from Marietta to the fort within fourteen days, whenever notified of their arrival by wagon from Philadelphia. A guard of three soldiers will be detailed to accompany and protect each boat or fleet of boats when ready to start." This protection was from vicious Tories and from Indians.

The boats used by Bennett were flat-boats of a suitable size, such as we have seen in use to ferry across rivers, and, in fact, were owned by him to carry his produce, his horses and cattle to and from the main land to the village of Harrisburg, and he then farmed and lived upon the large island in the middle of the

Susquehanna on which the two sections of the great bridge rest which was built many years afterwards. We may well suppose the volume of water in the river was greater in those days of almost uncut forest throughout the river water-shed, as a great freshet which occurred that very spring rose so high as to submerge the island, and Bennett only saved his family and all the farm cattle he had by placing them in his three flat-boats and securing them to the largest trees, fifteen feet from the ground. Such a freshet since the bridge was built would sweep itself and the abutments from the island.

He also provided keel or Durham boats, so called from Durham Creek, up the Delaware, near Easton. These kinds of boats continued to be the means of transporting iron, flour, grain, etc., from the upper portions of the Delaware, Schuylkill, and Susquehanna to the cities below, and of taking back again the groceries and other goods needed up the country. They will be remembered by the older inhabitants as being used upon the Schuylkill until the building of Fairmount dam in 1819, and on the Delaware until the completion of the Lehigh and the Delaware Division Canals, about 1825, rendered them obsolete.

The channel—so called by the boatmen—of the Susquehanna is peculiar, with a very rocky bed, and almost a mile wide. A boat drawing one or two feet of water, in low or moderate stages of water, would soon strike upon the rocks and be wrecked unless kept to the channel. This, even in low water, is usually about five feet deep, and runs swifter than the shallower portion checked by the scattered rocks, and it shifts and crosses the river from side to side as the largest portion of water is curved and thrown over by the foot of projecting mountains.

To force the loaded boats up against the swift current at about ten miles a day, Bennett and his men would have to walk twenty miles, and perform work harder than Napoleon's soldiers when they dragged cannon up the Alps some thirty years later. The boatmen, generally three to each side, used setting-poles about ten feet long. Standing near the bow, they thrust the larger end against the ground or the stones at an inclination, and placing the upper end against their shoulder, pushed the boat forward, in fact, walked the boat from the bow to the stern, making it move forward just her own length. The impetus kept the boat from falling back until, having drawn their poles up, they walked forward again to the bow and repeated the operation, and so on to the end of the day. The supplies were thus transported from Philadelphia across to the Susquehanna, *via* Lancaster, in Conestoga wagons, occupying about four days, thence pushed by toilsome steps against the descending current of the Susquehanna for ten or fourteen days; then requiring two weeks of time and toil, now six and a half hours, with one man to feed an iron horse with fuel and another to control his speed and stop him.

Capt. John Rutherford's Company, 1776–77.

[This company was in active service throughout the campaign in the Jerseys during 1776, and the roll as here given was as the company stood when they assembled at Middletown on the 12th of August, 1777, preparatory to their participation in the campaign around Philadelphia. The four additional names are on the roll for September of that year, probably joining the company prior to the battle of Brandywine. We have no note as to what battalion they were connected with.]

Captain.

John Rutherford.

Lieutenant.

Jonathan McClure.

Ensign.

Samuel Sherer.

Sergeants.

John Graham. Elisha Chambers.
Benjamin Jones. Philip Newhouse.

Corporals.

John Swineford. Adam Ritter.
Jacob Weiser. Jacob Miller.

Drummer.

George Swineford.

Privates.

Allison, Richard. Little, John.
Barnett, Samuel. McAllister, Tobias.
Bell, John. McCord, James.
Boyd, William. McWhorter, Robert.
Castle, Frederick. Miller, John.
Cochran, James. Morrison, James.
Cochran, Samuel, Sr. Neighbour, Abraham.
Cochran, Samuel, Jr. Packer, Jesse.
Conway, Francis. Pancake, George.
Dougherty, Dennis. Pancake, Peter.
Galey, James. Raredon, Simon.
Grogan, Charles. Sheattel, Michael.
Herron, Robert. Steever, Michael.
Hogan, William. Smith. John.
Kennedy, Dr. Robert. Woodside, John.
Light, Ludwig.

(Joined the company September, 1777.)

Cisler, Samuel. Swineford, Albright.
Snyder, Leonard. Yeager, Andrew.

CHAPTER XVI.

The War for Independence (continued)—Names of Persons who took the Oath of Allegiance, in Paxtang, Londonderry, and Hanover Townships—Assessments of Non-Associators, 1777.

A HISTORY of the Test Oath in Pennsylvania is an interesting subject, but we can only refer our readers to vol. iii., second series "Pennsylvania Archives," for a summary thereof. Suffice it to say that owing

to the large number of Tories in and around Philadelphia during the Revolution, it was decided necessary by the Convention of July 15, 1776, which adopted the first Constitution of the State, and by the first Assembly acting under it, to adopt an oath of allegiance, a measure which was absolutely necessary to restrain the insolence of the Tories.

To this measure of self-protection the Quakers of Chester, Bucks, and Philadelphia made stern resistance, and a number of the more prominent of them were exiled to Virginia, as an example to others of the fate which awaited those persisting in a refusal to take the oath. In the interior counties there was little or no objection. The people were patriotic from the first, and had an inborn hatred to British oppression and British tyranny.

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO TOOK THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PAXTANG TOWNSHIP, 1777–79.

In connection therewith we give the following copy of the certificate given each person subscribing to the oath or affirmation of allegiance:

"*Lancaster county ss.*

"I DO hereby CERTIFY, That *John Simpson* hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance and Fidelity, as directed by an Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th day of June, A.D. 1777. Witness my hand and seal, the 14*th* day of *October*, A.D. 1778.

[L. S.] "JOSHUA ELDER.

"Printed by JOHN DUNLAP."

"The following names are a list of persons who took and subscribed the oath of Allegiance and fidelity as directed by an act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th Day of June, A.D. 1777. Before me from the 14th Day of July of the same year to this day, as witness my hand and Seal the 28th Day of January, 1778.

"JOSHUA ELDER. [L. S.]."

"We, the subscribers, do swear (or affirm), that we renounce and refuse all allegiance to George the Third, King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, and that we will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as a free and independent State, and that we will not, at any time, do or cause to be done, any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof, as declared by Congress, and, also, that we will discover, and make known to some justice of the peace of the said State, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which we now know, or hereafter shall know, to be formed against this or any of the United States of America."

Joseph Gray.
Thomas Mays.
Ens. Robert Gray.
Alexander Porter.
John Hilt.
David Steneybreker.
Adam Verts, Jr.
Richard Peters.
Jacob Weaver.
Leonard Stuber.
Christian Snoak.
Michael Dibler.
Nicholas Huffman.
Jacob Shots.
John Matter.
Philip Rauscolp.
Stephen Bend.
Joseph Steeber.
George Feight.
John Paul.
Lieut. Thomas McArthur.
Thomas Forster.
Moses Wallace.
John Harris.
Robert Mordach.
John Harris.
Barefoot Brunson.
Col. Robert Elder.
Lieut. Henry McKinney.
Patrick McA Boy.
William Hagerty.
James Fairman.
John Gillereist.
Col. James Cowden.
Maj. Stephen Forster.
Lieut. Jonathan McClure.
Lieut. William Montgomery.
James Spence.
Capt. James Colier.
Lieut. Fred. Hubley.
Lieut. George Cocheran.
James Monteith.
John McGau.
Alexander Duncan.
Benjamin Jones.
William Hadden.
William Morrow.
William Lochery.
Alexander Trimble.
Robert Smith.
Capt. John Gillcrist.
William Kirkpatrick.
Robert Montgomery.
Capt. John Rutherford.
William Boyd.
Samuel Cocheran.
William Kerr.
James Harris.
John McKinnie.
James Stevenson.
James McKinney.
Jacob Kreamer.
Dr. Robert Kennedy.
Capt. James Murry.
Patrick Scott.
Frederick Herman.
Henry McKann.
Abraham Gross.
John Snider.
Joseph Hutchison.
John Elder, V.D.M.
Samuel Shaw.
Samuel Hutchison.
Simon Leet.
Capt. James Crouch.
Dr. William Simanton.
Samuel Wiley.
John Elder, Jr.
Edward King.
Alexander McClure.
Daniel Conn.
Timothy Green, Esq.
Andrew McClure.
Astan Clap.
William Willis.
Richard Willis.
Jacob Bener.
James Rutherford.
William Smith.
Thomas Thacarsy.
William Scarlet.
David Fult.
Adonijah Mathers.
Maxwel Chambers.
James Mahon.
David Mathias.
Thomas Miller.
William Wright.
Patrick Sufferan.
William Macky.
Robert Watson.
Capt. James Clark.
William Duncan.
William White.
William Walker.
Lieut. John Dickey.
Joel Harner.
James Byers.
Robert Clark.
Nathaniel Simpson.
Robert Elder, Jr.
John Postlethwait.
William McClure.
James Maxwell.
James Mulherron.
Christian Fox.
John Flakinger.
John Knoop.
William Smith.
Jacob Eppley.
Andrew Stewart.
John Keys.
Michael Herron.
John Mahan.
Isaac Jones.
John Chambers.
William Kennedy.
George Taylor.
Thomas Black.
George Holmes.
James Bochanan.
Samuel Taylor.
Wm. Johnston.
Robert Walker.
Archibald Morrow.
Malachai Powel.
James Galbraith.
Joseph Brown.
Charles Gillespie.
James Finney.
Robert McCord.
John Taylor.
Henry Petner.
Wm. Cocheran.
John Bell.
John Simpson.
Jeremiah Sturgeon.
Andrew Mayer.
Samuel Neisbet.
Hugh Willson.
George Dixon.
Robert Murdick.
Samuel Simpson.
Peregrine Jones.
Archibald Currey.
Joseph Eastburn.
Conrad Switzer.
Joseph Delavon.
Frederick Wharton.
John Gillmore.
James Black.
Thomas Orram.
John McElheny.
James McCall.
Joseph Shaw.
Wm. McClure.
James Duncan.
Thomas Owens.
Richard Castor.
Thomas Caldoc.
George Caldoc.
Conrad Manusmith.
Wm. Williams.
Casper Freer.
John Duffield.
Roan McClure.
Samuel Smith.
Joseph Smith.
John Smith.
John Chasney.
John Cochran.
Patrick McIlhear.
John Hagen.
Wm. Bell.
James Peocock.
Conrad Bob.
John Rineker.
Wm. Faries.
Peter Grant.
John Weaver.
Isaac Johnes.
Matthew Food.
Owen Evans.
Hugh Mooney.
Nicholas Jones.
Peter Shields.

"The within is a list of Person's Names who took the Oath of Allegiance before Joshua Elder, one of the Justices for Lancaster County, from the 28th of January, 1778, to the 7th of January, 1779."

Jacob Springer.
John Sprouls.
Felix McCuskey
John Spilenburg.
Christian Myer.
Valentine Hummel.
Frederick Hummel, Jr.
Abel Morgan.
Robert Brodie.
Robert Chambers.
John Graham.
Samuel McFadden.
James Curry.
George Louer.
John Eversol.
James Barber.
Peter Pancake.

Before the 26th of March, 1778.

Abner Wickersham.
Thomas Thompson.
John Donley.
William Ashcraft.
John Hinds.
Joseph McElrath.
Michael Shaver.
Jacob Noss.
Conrad Yonce.
Rowland Chambers.
John Millegan.
George Williams.
Jacob Derigh.
Hugh Crockatt.
John Darby.
John Thompson.
Jeremiah Sullivan.
Frederick Hummel.
Michael Spade.
David Ritchey.
James Kyle.
Joseph Smith.
Robert Crawford.
William Glover.
John Brown.
Peter Duffey.
Alexander Reynolds.
John Garber.
Hugh Cunningham.
Col. Matthew Smith.
Marcus Huling.
Hugh Stuart.
Hugh Jones.
James Burd, Esq.
Edward Burd, attorney.
Howard Moore.
John Means.
Thomas King.
Thomas Johnston.
John Adam Wertz.
John Wertz.
Daniel Steever.
Adam Deem.
James Work, Esq.
Philip Ettele.
John Ryan, Jr.
Christian Gross.
George Minsker.
Nicholas Cassel.
Lary Smith.
Conrad Tate.
John Seibert.
Joseph Flora, Jr.
John Lanning, Sr.
David Tate, Jr.
George Carson.
Michael Lewis.
Peter Flora.
William Lindsey.
Gottlieb David Ettelin.
Anthony Plesson.
John Moore.
Robert McGill.
Henry Davis.
Abram Holmes.
Daniel Dowdle.
Conrad Derr.
Michael Wolf.
Simon Raredon.

John Foy.
William Sawyer.
Adam Shelly.
Henry Foght.
Frederick Cundrum.
Matthias Strean.
Archibald McAllister, captain.
John Mitchel.
James Finey.
Ludwick Hemperly.
George Philip Shocken.
William Wall.
John Steel.
Richard McClure.
James McCord.
Samuel Smith.
William Steel.
Thomas Crab.
Peter Shuster.
John Steel.
John Brown.
John Boland.
John Larkey.
Mungo Lindsey.
William McClenaghan.
James Means.
Jacob Youngman.
Barney Shoop.
George Wood.
John King.
Adam Kitchmiller.
William Palm.
Thomas Murray (colored), a prisoner.
Joseph Fearer.
David McCausland.
Thomas Beard.
John Maxwell.
Jacob King.
James Robertson.
John Cline.
Francis Conway.
George Fouts.
Francis Burleigh.
Robert Neel.
Samuel Barnet.
Philip Conser.
John Richmond.
John Wilson.
James Johnston.
John Forster.
James Walker.
William Dickey.
James Bell.
John Cochran.
James Watt.
Robert Armstrong.
Samuel Pollock.
George Nagle.
Robert Wilson.
Alexander Wilson.
John Wilson.
John Parker.
John Kisner.
Aquila Richard.
James Burney.
David Shaw.
Patrick Heany.
John Brown.
Thomas McArthur.
Casper Byerly.
James Boggs.
Patrick Lafferty.
Adam Means.
James Wilson.
Arthur Brisbin.
Thomas Moore.
Joseph Wilson, Jr.
Fred. K. Forster.
George Fridley.
Jacob Fridley.
Jacob Poorman.
Joseph Wilson.
David Rose.
Henry Noramire.
John Renick.
John Elder.
George Gray.
James Veech.
Edward McAtee.
John Thomas.
Ludwig Bretz.
Thomas Wiley.
Jacob Kerr.
John Wonderleigh.
John Burrowe.
Hugh Montgomery.
John Dyce.
Philip Tinturf.
Abraham Mooney.
John Peter Vee.
John Cavet.
William Forster.
Joseph Colligan.
James Leonard.
William Ayers.
Robert Armstrong.
Moses Lockhart.
Daniel McKoy.
John Melone.
John McFaddin.
Robert Smith.
Jacob Tinturf.
Anthony Hoan.
William Bell.
Robert Gowdy.
John Bell.
Stophel Lark.
Jacob Sheerly.
Michael Yonrell.
George Adam Gardner.
Peter Corbatt.
Thomas Gallagher.
Andrew Bell.
John Bell.
William Fulton.
Joseph Fulton.
Arthur Chambers.
Michael Smith.
James DeFrance.
John Bowman.
John Barnett.
Thomas Nichols.
Thomas Murray.
Elisha Chambers.
George Simmons.
Paul Randolph.
George Weatherhold.
John Litle.
Abraham Brunson.
Maurice Sullivan.
Benjamin Brown.
Joseph Litle.
Laurence Hatten.
Edward Wilcox.
Charles McCoy.
Robert Boyd.
Jacob Miller.
Abraham Edgar.
Michael Cassel.
Frederick Cassel.
Jacob Cryder.
Martin Hemperley.
John Wonderleigh, Jr.
John Saddler.
George Pancake.
John O'Neal.
Andrew Smith.
George Wreddle.
Peter Patterson.
John Whitehill.
John Cochran.
Michael Ault.
Elijah Stuart.
Alexander McCompsey.
Samuel Cochran.
Richard Carson.
John Murray.
William Willson.
John Bell.
John Miller.
John Raredon.

N.B.—One hundred and forty-three of the last-mentioned names on this list, beginning at George Wood under the black line, were sworn and subscribed since the 1st day of June, 1778.

A true copy from the original.

Given under my hand and seal,

JOSHUA ELDER. [L.S.]

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO TOOK THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE IN LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, 1777-78.

"I, —— ——, do swear (or affirm) that I renounce and refuse all allegiance to George the Third, king of Great Britain, his heirs and successors; and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a free and independent State, and that I will not at any time do or cause to be done any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof, as declared by Congress, and, also, that I will discover and make known to some justice of the peace of the said State all treasons and

traitorous conspiracies which I now know or hereafter shall know to be formed against this or any of the United States of America."

July 3.

James Bailey. Alexander Barnet.

July 19.

Darby Cassedy.

July 21.

James Kernachan. John Kernachan.

July 22.

David Chambers.

July 29.

Michael Dermolt. William Jamison.
James Scott. Andrew Gross.

July 31.

William Harvey.

August 1.

Henry McGee.

August 2.

Archibald Walker. Thomas Ramsey.
Robert Allison. Barney Queen.
Syms Chambers. James Noble.
David Ramsey. Moses Campbell.
Samuel Fenton. John Campbell.
William Campbell. Samuel Bell.
John Dean. Joseph Chambers.
Thomas Ogle. Hugh Hall.
Samuel Haunah. William Buck.

August 4.

John Hay. John Logan.
John Campbell. James Riden.
James Russell.

August 11.

Anthony Bisman. John Blair.

August 12.

John Kimper. Joseph McQueen.
Samuel Sherrer. John Johnston.
George Bell. David McQueen.
John Jamison. John Hagon.
William Hay.

August 22.

David Jamison.

August 28.

David Watson. John Weir.
David Hays. Benjamin Boyd.
Patrick Hays.

October 27.

David Wray. John Smith.

November 1.

Joseph Shearer.

November 14.

John Morrow.

November 17.

John Kain.

November 30.

Robert Jamison.

December 8.

David McIntire.

December 16.

Flavel Roan.

Jan. 3, 1778.

Henry Due.

February 10.

James Candour. John Ritzel.
Robert Rhea. Joseph McClintock.

February 12.

David Mitchel.

February 16.

James Smith. Samuel Hineman.

March 17.

James Willson.

March 21.

Adam Henry.

March 28.

Thomas Seaton.

March 30.

John Thorlton.

May 10.

Philip Ruard.

May 13.

David Johnston.

May 15.

James Hineman.

May 18.

John Black.

May 19.

Thomas McAllen. Richard Allison.
William Allison.

May 23.

Jacob Shaffner. James Clunie.

May 25.

Andrew Shill. Thomas Clyde.
Robert McQueen. William Boal.
Nicholas Hite. Samuel Willson.
Robert Moorhead. Robert Willson.

May 26.

James McCan. Thomas Foot.
Edward Brison. William Hineman.

May 27.

George Allison. John Myer.

May 28.

John Drubingstoltz. John Black.
Peter Sheffer.

May 30.

Henry Hine. Matthew Gray.
Robert Bradon. William Gray.
Frederick Sellers. Christopher Kelly.
William McKain. Samuel Campbel.
John Willson. Andrew Hunter.
Christley Eater. James Morrison.
Valentine Wirick. Alexander Long.
George Louman. James Notman.
Christian Spade. Timothy Conner.
Jacob Eater. Melchoir Rahn.
James Kile. John Byers.
William Braden. Jacob Zeiter.

June 1.

Henry Eager. Robert Cunningham.
Nicholas Redsacker. Jacob Sheaffer.
Conrad Meyer. Peter Capp.
James Donaldson. Baltzar Stotz.
Anthony Buck. Charles Imhoff.
James Kirkpatrick. John Town.
Christian Pfisgar. Henry Metzler.
Thomas Buck. John Shana.
Daniel Ulwehee.

June 11.

John Huffman. William Stewart.

June 12.

Adam Miller. Jacob Holtz.
Christian Shearts. Patrick Kelly.
George Wood.

August 10.

Matthew Dewlar. David Hunter.
Edward Jackson. David McDonald.
John McDonald.

August 17.

Michael Keiser. Matthias Blaner.
John Guilford.

October 29.

George Nuky.
James Kenady.
George Segrist.
Peter Hiltzemer.
Nicholas Stout.
John Keller.

"I do hereby certify that the above and within contents is a true copy from the original, certified by me Nov. 4, 1778. Given under my hand and seal.

"JACOB COOK." [L. S.]

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO TOOK THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA IN HANOVER TOWNSHIP, 1777–79.

"We, the subscribers, do swear (or affirm) that we renounce and refuse all allegiance to George the Third, King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, and that we will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as a free and independent State, and that we will not, at any time, do, or cause to be done, any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof, as declared by Congress, and also that we will discover and make known to some justice of the peace of the said State all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which we now know, or hereafter shall know, to be formed against this or any of the United States of America."

July 1, 1777.

William McCollough.
William Young.
John Armstrong.
Robert Clark.
William Brown.
William McClure.
John Hume.
James Stewart.
George Boal.
John Dups.
Daniel Musser.
Andrew Young.
Charles Barr.
Patrick Nattan.
Hugh Calhoun.
Henry Laughlin.
John Carter.
Joshua Magus.
Robert Frekelton.
James Young.
Leonard Brisben.
James Connor.
Joseph Riddle.
Colon Campbell.
William Watt.
John Torrance.
William Glen.
Neal McColligan.
Charles McElroy.
John Morrison.
Charles Dougherty.
James Ripeth.
William Moore.
William Cuningham.
Robert Hervey.
Robert Alexander.
William McCormick.
James McMillan.
David Hoeney.
Thomas McCullough.
Daniel Valeney.
Robert Barr.
Robert Bedford.
Daniel Smith.
John Nowlan.
John Johnson.
Randal McDonel.
Samuel Starret.
David Davis.
William Hume.
Robert Dickey.
Moses Swan.
Jacob Musser.
James Hambel.
John Thompson.
Robert Craig.
Edward Tate.
James Webster.
John Kirkpatrick.
William Allen, Sr.
Conrad Helam.
John Templeton.

July 9.

Philip Pleasly.
Adam Fierbaugh.
Milkey Rahm.
Peter Eversole.
Jacob Brunner.

July 16.

Valentine Conson.
Peter Pearah.
Henry Newfer.
John Pleasent.
Henry Frits.

July 19.

Martin Miller.
John McNaughton.
Richard Johnson.
Conrad Smith.
Jacob Besoer.

July 20.

James Sloan.
William Vance.
Nicholas Brunner.
Jacob Cleaman.
William Hedrick.

July 21.

John McFarland.
Thomas Rowland.
William Miskimins.
Patrick Connor.

July 22.

James Low.
James Long.

July 23.

Andrew Berryhill.
James Taylor.

July 24.

Andrew Berryhill, Jr.
Conrod Rhodes.

July 25.

William McRoberts.
John Templeton.

July 26.

James McEwen.
Alexander Berryhill.
William Carson.

July 27.

Joshua Elder, Esq.

August 1.

William Brandon.
Abraham Ellis.
Robert Kenedy.

August 2.

Leonard Umbarger.
John Hewey.

August 3.

Alexander McIlhenny.
Andrew Kerr.

August 4.

John Miseely.
Richard Deyermand.
James Willson.
Thomas Robinson.
Christly Bomberger.
Absalom Charles.
Abram Ellis.

August 5.

Thomas Hume.
William Swan.
Richard Swan.
Robert Dalton.
John Rogers.
Henry Umbarger.
John Pleasant.
William Allen, Jr.

August 6.

John Gowdey.
Martin McClure.
James Boyle.
Thomas McClure.

August 7.

John Barnett.
William Barnett.
William Allison.
George McMillan.
Robert Allen.
John McIlhenny.
Thomas Lintow.
Richard Crawford.

August 9.

James Johnston.
Joseph McClure.
James Johnson.

August 10.

David McCrokan.

August 12.

James Young.
George Nord.
John McCord.
John Petoric.

August 12.

John Poe.
William Hill.

August 14.

Albord Bowman.
William Sterret.
David Maffrot.
Samuel Stewart.
James Porter.
Isaac Hody.
Joseph Wilson.
Robert Dunn.
Robert McColey.
James McCreight.

August 15.

James Blackburn.
Joseph McGuire.

August 18.

Hugh Gower.
Robert McCulley.
Robert Gilchriest.

August 19.

James McClure.
Joseph Hutchinson.
Francis McClure.
William Snodgrass.

August 22.

Joseph Wilson.
James Wallace.

August 28.

William Kithcart.	Conrad Myer.
William Cowden.	George Peters.
James Alcorn.	David Ramsey.

August 29.

Jacob Smith.	David Young.
William Clark.	John Barnett.

August 30.

John Ripeth.	Samuel Robinson.
William Mitchell.	

September 1.

Mical Van Lear.	William Crabb.
Stophel Heany.	George Fleming.
Andrew Rogers.	Bernard Fridley.
John Miller.	Alexander Young.

September 3.

John Deyermond.	John McQuown.
Robert Cooper.	James McNamara.
George Gilbarts.	David Kindan.
Josias White.	Amos Thatcher.
John McClellan.	

September 12.

Thomas Sturgeon.	Francis Carson.
George McMahan.	David Watson.

September 17.

William Brown.	James Beard.
James Wilson.	Thomas Srain.
David McGuire.	Michael Whitley.
John Breaur.	John Snoddy.
Peter Brown.	William Snoddy.
John McMullan.	Henry McCormick.
John Afford.	

September 28.

Thomas Cook.	Robert Hill.
John Adams.	John Trousdale.
James Robinson.	Joseph Park.
James Rogers.	Thomas McNair.
Hugh Ripeth.	

The aforegoing names is the persons who have taken the oath of Aledgiance and fidelity to the Steat, Agreeable to an Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, sertified this 1st of October, 1777.

TIM'Y GREEN.

1778.

Henry Bucher.	Henry Miller.
John Cummins.	Daniel Till.
Robert Lusk.	Ludwig Sherrat.
Duncan Campbell.	Jacob Hereoff.
John Campbell.	Peter Graseleas.
David Peticrue.	John Sayer.
Henery Scriver.	Robert Boal.
Robert Henery.	James Stewart.
John Thompson.	Thomas McMillan.
Michael Salser.	Alex'r Johnston.
Peter Stone.	James Patterson.
James Philips.	John Fisher.
George Tittle.	William Romage.
Samuel Ferguson.	John Shissy.
Daniel McBride.	David Caldwell.
William Wilkinson.	James Clendenin.
Benj. Sayres.	Joseph Archer.
Barnard Fridley.	William Crain.

I do hereby certify that the above named persons have been sworn and affirmed before me, agreeable to an act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, past June last.

Certify'd 6th May, 1778.

TIM'Y GREEN.

Jacob Keaplar.	Rob't Sturgeon.
Matthias Keaplar.	Adam Harbison.
Hugh Ramsay.	John Duncan.
John Ensworth.	Thos. Bell.
James Andrew.	Will'm Thom.
Eman'l Twoey.	Jacob Awl.
Sam'l Sturgeon.	Thos. McElhenny.
David Ramsay.	George Wolf.
Thos. Strain, Jr.	Michaes Myer.
Michael Wallace.	Jas. Peticrue.
Sam'l McCollough.	Will'm Willson.
Jacob Rahm.	William Wilson.
Thos. McCord.	John Reed.
John Brown.	Jacob Gray.
Thomas Walker.	Nicholas Yont.
Joseph Barnet.	Abram Brubaker.
And'w Rogers.	John Yont.
Wm. Smith.	Nicholas Brubaker.
James Long.	Emos Smither.
Will'm Bright.	John Dunlap.
Thos. Finney.	John Wiggins.
John Calins.	Matthew Crowser.
Francis Colter.	John Henry.

Lancaster County, ss.

I do hereby certify that the above mentioned persons have been sworn and affirmed by me agreeable to the act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed June last, obliging the inhabitants to pay allegiance to the same.

Sertify'd the 4th March, 1778.

TIM'Y GREEN.

Henry Miller.	John Todd.
Wm. Trousdale.	David Todd.
Christopher Capp.	Wendel Bartholomew.
Henry Miller.	Michael Mower.
William Wallace.	Gilbert Graham.
Robert McCallen.	Wm. McCauley.
Christ. Kichwine.	John Miller.
Michael Mulvear.	Conrad Bombach.
Michael Mulvear, Jr.	Wm. Whitner.
John Wiggins.	John Ashbough.
Hugh Ray.	Wm. Bollinger.
Abraham Jurey.	Dan'l Hoffman.
Samuel Jurey.	Wm. Carpenter.
John Campbell.	John Francis Fox.
Wm. Donaldson.	David Strain.
James Todd.	Wm. Strain.
Michael Umberger.	Alex. Sloan.
James McMillen.	Wm. Ripeth.
Alex. Kidd.	Thos. Wallace.
Wm. Kidd.	Jacob Grove.
Arch. McCullough.	Fred. Pickle.
Christ. Fox.	And. Cooper.
Christ. Brown.	Michael Ryan.
And. Brown.	Robt. Hill.
Matthias Beaker.	Dan'l Miller.
John Miller.	George Haine.
John Beaker.	John Carvery.
John Umberger.	Adam Poor.
Peter Stone.	Peter Fitting.
Geo. Crain.	John Carvery.
William Boys.	Henry Fitting.
Jacob Miller.	John Poor.
James Dixon.	John Bruner, Sr.
Jacob Kitsmiller.	John Bruner, Jr.
John Hoover.	Robt. Porterfield, Sr.
Christ. Forrer.	James Cavet.
Philip Peter.	James Breden.
Geo. Stricker.	Peter Killenger.

Lancaster County, ss.

The within is a just and true account of the persons' names, to whom the oath of allegiance has been administered to, agreeable to act of General Assembly, since my last return as made.

Certified May 1, 1779, by

TIM'Y GREEN. [L. S.]

At this period, notwithstanding the large force of men from this section in service, there were many

who were exempt through some cause or other from military duty. These were assessed at three pounds ten shillings each. We have the lists of all the townships.

ASSESSMENT OF THE NON-ASSOCIATORS IN PAXTANG TOWNSHIP, AUG. 20, 1777.

Awl, Jacob.
Alleman, Stophel.
Alleman, Chris.
Alleman, Nick.
Alleman, Hendry.
Alleman, Conrad.
Aungstit, Peter.
Achy, Henry.
Barber, James.
Brightbil, Abraham.
Bold, Robert.
Beacor, Felty.
Bowel, Henry.
Beck, Jacob.
Brown, Jacob.
Buck, Jacob.
Binzer, Henry.
Brinian, Thos.
Boughman, Jno.
Boughman, Jacob.
Beegs, Jas.
Brown, John.
Brown, Samuel.
Brenner, Peter.
Brown, Joseph.
Boob, Peter.
Brown, Joseph, Jur.
Burris, Jno.
Boyerly, Casper.
Crawl, Christ.
Craig, Alexander.
Cunningham, Hugh.
Collear, Jas., Jur.
Creemer, Jno.
Cistler, Jacob.
Carpenter, John.
Craft, Philip.
Castle, Nick.
Crabler, Paul.
Cogly, Jas.
Cogly, John.
Cox, Cornelius.
Caldhoon, Wm.
Clark, Jno.
Cooper, Daniel.
Castle, John.
Castle, Fred.
Deagor, Ludwig.
Doyle, James.
Donnally, Hugh.
Dixon, George.
Ebby, Jno.
Egley, Abram.
Fisher, George, Jr.
Fisher, Jacob.
Fridley, Martin.
Flora, Abram.
Flora, Peter.
Fray, George.
Fouks, William.
Flora, Joseph, Jr.
Foox, Jas.
Flickinger, John.
Fridley, George.
Fairbough, Philip.
Fleming, Jno.
Fogler, Vendle.
Fogler, George.
Geely, Jas.
Gillmer, Jno.
Grose, Michael.
Galliert, Patrick.
Gilchrist, Robt.
Green, Matthias.
Hershey, Andrew.
Heater, Jacob.
Hambirly, Martin.
Highbright, Chrisph.
Hollingsworth, John.
Hollingsworth, Enoch.
Hirshy, John.
Haddin, Wm.
Houzer, Martin.
Henry, Patrick.
Haldiman, Jacob.
Jego, Samuel.
Jackson, Wm.
Kitzmiller, Adam.
Kerr, Jacob.
King, Thos., Jur.
King, Christ.
Knoop, Jno.
Knoop, Michl.
Kissey, Jno.
Kirkpatrick, Robt.
Lyder, Jno.
Lyder, Jno., Junr.
Limb, Jacob.
Lambert, Adam.
Laning, Jno.
Logan, Wm.
Lewis, Lewis.
Linsey, Mungo.
McMillen, Jas.
Miller, Jacob.
McKinsey, Alexandr.
Meador, Jno.
McKeevar, Patrick.
Miller, Jacob, Senr.
Martin, Saml.
McGarry, Jno.
Miller, Philip.
McGrogan, Charles.
Murray, Thos.
McClever, Wm.
Muma, John.
McCarvyer, Jas.
Muney, Peter.
Miller, Jacob.
Morris, William.
McGee, Patrick.
Maxwell, Jno.
Mabry, Patrick.
Miller, George.
McCrackin, David.
Miller, Jno.
Neidigh, Abram.
Negley, Eliab.
Neviling, George.
Pancake, Peter.
Pancake, George.
Pancake, Felty.
Pattimar, Jno.
Page, George.
Page, Christ.
Page, Jno.
Poreman, Jacob.
Peador, Peter.
Pattimor, Philip.
Pisinger, Michael.
Poreman, Stophel.
Pyle, George.
Rup, Jacob, Junr.
Rup, Chrisley.
Rup, John.
Stewart, Andrew.
Sup, Stophal.
Sup, George.
Sup, Barnard.
Smith, Jacob.
Seder, Jacob.
Shaffer, Michael.
Shoemaker, John.
Spade, Christian.
Stoner, Henry.
Smith, Lary.
Searer, Michael.
Smith, John.
Smith, Christian.
Smith, Conrad.
Smith, Henry.
Smith, Jacob.
Smith, Stephen.
Sharer, Peter.
Schetz, George.
Seybol, John.
Timmy, Christian.
Traxall, Michael.
Twadell, Archibald.
Vaught, Gabriel.
Wright, William.
Watt, William.
Wonderly, John.
Wonderly, John, Junr.
Wentnagle, Matthias.
Wolfley, Conrad.
Wentnagle, Fredr.
Wickersham, Elijah.
Wickersham, Abner.
Weaver, Peter.
Williams, William.
Wetherholt, George.
Wiggins, Thomas.
Wiley, Thomas.
Whitehill, Robt.
Welch, John.
Wallower, Leonard.
Wolfley, Jacob.
Youll, William.

ASSESSMENT OF THE NON-ASSOCIATORS IN DERRY TOWNSHIP, AUG. 20, 1777.

Alleman, Henry.
Burkholder, Christian.
Brand, John.
Berst, Peter.
Batton, James.
Bream, Joseph.
Bux, George.
Baum, Michael.
Breniser, John.
Breniser, Christian.
Bricker, Jacob.
Bricker, Henry.
Beyerle, Jacob.
Birkle, Jacob.
Bayer, John.
Byer, John, Jr.
Blowster, Charles.
Blaisly, Philip.
Balsbach, George.
Chambers, Rowland.
Crape, William.
Cormick, Charles.
Dunbar, John.
Deam, Adam.
Dudweiler, David.
Dudweiler, Jacob.
David, John.
Emerik, Ludwig.
Emerik, George.
Eckhard, Jacob.
Fridly, Jacob.
Fridly, Peter.
Fridly, Barnard.
Fox, John.
Fured, Samuel.
Farly, John.
Grossgloss, Peter.
Ginrick, Abraham.
Goss, Jacob.
Hover, Christopher.
Hamacker, David.
Hamacker, Philip.
Hamacker, John.
Hundsberger, Jacob.
Hannah, Samuel.
Hatton, John.
Heroff, Jacob.
Heroff, Ludwig.
Humell, Frederick.
Humell, Frederick, Jr.
Humell, Valentine.
Hess, Leonard.
Johnston, Samuel.
Juds, Anthony.
Kiffer, Henry.
Kauffman, John.
King, Peter.
Laird, John.
Laird, William.
Landis, Henry.
Landis, Peter.
Landis, Jacob.
Landis, John.
Landis, Christian.
Lang, Jacob.
Lohr, George.
McMagan, George.
McMagan, Anthony.
Mitchell, James.
Meyer, John.
Meyer, Abraham.
Mexter, Jacob.
Masken, Jonathan.
Masken, William.
Mooney, William.
McGomrey, Alexander.
Miller, Henry.
Mills, James.
Never, Christian.
Nisley, Jacob.
Peiffer, John.
Queen, Barnard.
Ritzell, John.
Reitzell, George.
Reiff, Joseph.
Russell, James.
Road, Mickell.
Reish, Martin.
Rikard, Melchor.
Rikard, Philip.
Rikard, Philip, Jr.
Rebel, Charles.
Ramsey, Samuel.
Rauch, John.

Schub, John.
Singer, John.
Singer, Peter.
Strikler, Jacob.
Strikler, Abram.
Shot, Frederick.
Shaffner, Frederick.
Stouffer, Christian.
Speidell, Jacob.
Sneider, Henry.
Sneider, Abraham.
Smith, Jacob.
Schredly, Andrew.
Speidell, Max.
Shorrott, Daniel.
Spot, Mickell.
Sheid, Ludwig.
Thomas, Adam.
Triby, Thomas.
Wittmor, John.
Wittmor, Jacob.
Woolson, Christian.
Woolson, John.
Weatherhold, Jacob.
Wilkeson, William.
Zimmerman, Nichlus.

Island in Susquehanna, Derry.

John Russ.
Morris Lewis.
David Ensminger.
Patrick Loughry.
Absalom Lim.
Daniel Shelley.
John Dolplin.
Joseph Zearer.

THE ASSESSMENT OF NON-ASSOCIATORS IN HANOVER TOWNSHIP, AUG. 20, 1777.

Ashcroft, Edward.
Armstrong, John.
Aston, James.
Allen, Samuel.
Ashrof, William.
Balsbaugh, Felty.
Berry, Joseph.
Baker, John.
Bumgarner, Philip.
Besor, Peter.
Brand, Philip.
Balsbaugh, Peter.
Brisben, William.
Bartlemay, Ventile.
Besor, George.
Bary, Bartholomew.
Baker, Henry.
Cooper, Andrew.
Calhoon, Matthew.
Carpenter, William.
Cloakey, William.
Cuningham, Patrick.
Dinnis, Jacob.
Davis, James.
Davis, John.
Dixon, Sneakey.
Dikey, Thomas.
Endsworth, Andrew.
Espy, George.
Espy, Josiah.
Eversoal, Peter.
Evins, Samuel.
Fox, Christophel.
Feeman, Gasper.
Fountain, Jacob.
Fetley, Michael.
Faneit, Philip.
Fortney, Ventile.
Finlay, Benjamin.
Graham, William.
Graham, John.
Graham, James.
Glen, James.
Glen, Joseph.
Graham, Samuel.
Hubley, Jacob.
Hoast, Abraham.
Harison, Isaac.
Harkeider, John.
Hover, John.
Hooie, John.
Hooie, Robert.
Henrey, William.
Hume, William.
Joens, Robert.
Lisk, Robert.
Martin, Alexander.
Multroy, Charles.
Moffat, Daniel.
Minich, Henry.
Mikeny, John.
Moor, John.
McFarland, Joseph.
Mowra, Jacob.
Murphy, John.
Mower, Michael.
McCaley, Robert.
McElheny, Thomas.
Minich, George.
Myer, John.
Nave, Jacob.
Pirkey, Christopher.
Pruner, Daniel.
Phillip, James.
Piterew, James.
Pirkley, Joseph.
Petiva, James.
Rodger, Andrew.
Rhodes, Christian.
Rham, Milchor.
Royer, Peter.
Reid, Solomon.
Shoe, John.
Stewart, James.
Stewart, George.
Stofer, Adam.
Stewart, Charles.
Seigler, Henry.
Shooie, Henry.
Supple, John.
Snyder, John.
Serher, Jacob.
Selser, Michael.
Singer, Michael.
Snyder, William.
Strain, William.
Saler, Valentine.
Sheets, George.
Smith, Stephen.
Teit, George.
Toops, Henry.
Torince, John.
Toops, Jacob.
Tibbins, John.
Thompson, John.
Unger, George.
Vane, William.
Vane, Adam.
Wolf, Jacob.
Wingart, Abraham.
Weaver, Daniel.
Young, George.
Young, David.
Young, Robert.

ASSESSMENT OF THE NON-ASSOCIATORS OF UPPER PAXTANG TOWNSHIP, AUG. 20, 1777.

Bend, Stephan.
Brough, Felty.
Bashars, John.
Buffington, Benjamin.
Buffington, Thomas.
Consard, John.
Coleman, John.
Craford, Robert.
Darby, William.
Diller, Michael.
Diller, George.
Frelich, Anthony.
Fife, George.
Feidel, Melchor.
Galloway, John.
Gilson, John.
Galbreath, James.
Herman, John.
Herman, David.
Hoffman, Nick.
Heans, Hendry.
Jury, Abram.
Heller, Joseph.
Heller, Michael.
Makay, Daniel.
Murray, John.
Murray, Thomas.
McCray, James.
Myers, John.
Meyers, Henry.
Moodogh, John.
Newbecker, Philip.
Navinen, David.
Negla, George.
Onderbeck, Henry.
Pursel, John.
Philip, Joseph.
Philip, John.
Philip, Joseph.
Pickel, Jacob.
Powel, Frederick.
Powel, John.
Riddel, William.
Steveler, Daniel.
Steveler, Joseph.
Sloan, James.
Supe, George, Jr.
Stiverly, Joseph.
Sneider, Stophel.
Sites, Ludwick.
Shalladay, John.
Taylor, Charles.
Titrich, Michael.
Voole, Peter.
Wertz, John.
Wilcock, Edward.

CHAPTER XVII.

The War for Independence (continued)—Roll of Capt. John Marshall's Company—Indian Incursions—Abolition of Slavery—Register of Slaves—Rolls of Captains McAllister's, Walker's, and Weaver's Companies—The Close of the War—Continental.

In the State regiment of foot, commanded by Col. John Bull, subsequently by Col. Walter Stewart, 1777–78, was a Dauphin County company,—that of Capt. John Marshall. It suffered severely at Brandywine and Germantown. Towards the close of the year 1777, by a resolution of Congress, the State regiment was annexed to the Pennsylvania Line and formed the Thirteenth Regiment.

Captain.

John Marshall.

First Lieutenant.

Joseph L. Finley.

Second Lieutenant.

William Harris.

Third Lieutenant.

John Van Winkle.

Sergeants.

Robert Pelan.
William Johnston.
Robert Linn.
Robert Sturgeon.

Drum and Fife.

Conrod Groce.
Jesse Moore.
William Lever.
Conrod Ludwic.

Privates.

Awl, John.
Baily, Thomas.
Bellshoover, Ludwick.
Carlton, Edward.
Chambers, David.
Chambers, John.
Chambers, John (2d).
Coleman, Nicholas.
Colter, George.
Crowley, David.
Delany, John.
Donnely, Peter.
Duffee, James.
Duncan, Robert.
Fottrell, Patrick, armorer at the factory.
Gallaher, Hugh.
Hall, William.
Henney, Samuel.
Humphries, Robert.
Jones, Joshua.
Kelly, James.
Lackey, Thomas.
Lewis, Joseph.
McCay, John.
McClellan, Henry.
McClure, Samuel.
McCord, William.
McCormic, Charles.
McGinnes, Patrick.
McMichael, Christopher.
Morans, William.
Myers, Joseph.
Neeley, Joseph.
Nylson, John.
Peelan, Joshua.
Patitiate, John.
Price, William.
Slemons, Robert.
Steen, James.
Stever, Daniel.
Stocdale, Terence.
Veesey, John.
Waterson, John.
Welshance, William.
Whitmore, John.
Wilson, John.
Wood, Samuel.
Wright, Jonathan.

John Harris, in writing to President Wharton on the situation of public affairs, under date of Paxtang, 29th January, 1778, gives an opinion which is just as worthy consideration to-day as it was over a century ago,—that in dealing with the Indian question should never act upon the defensive, but attack the savages in their own country at all hazards. His letter runs thus:

"SIR: The bearer, Col. William McAlevey, is an honest man, and a true friend to the glorious cause of liberty, going down for aid to defend our frontiers against the encroachments of the savages. I am of opinion that the Indians will take an active part next spring (for or against us), as their young men don't understand acting as neutrals in time of war; and unless they, the Western Indians, delivers up hostages to the United States immediately, or sends a number of their warriors to our camp to join us, we may depend upon an Indian war taking place against us, and ought to prepare for it as well as our present circumstances will admit. A defensive war against savages will never do the needful.

"However prudent and necessary it may be to grant assistance to several parts of the frontiers, etc., at particular times, and when we are assured that a general Indian war will take place, we must attack them in their own country at all hazards. If a French war takes place, I hope we may be eased of an Indian war, which will be a great mercy. I make free to give your honor my sentiments of the times, and conclude."

As Harris supposed, in the early part of spring the situation of the people of Northumberland County and the West Branch was imminently critical. A large party of Indians, Tories, and English deserters entered the county and commenced a war of extermination upon the settlers, who were without the means of defense, the greater portion of the able-bodied men, with their trusty rifles, being in the service. On the 3d of June, John Harris writes to Vice-President Bryan,—

"SIR: I have received several letters from Col. Hunter lately, mentioning the distressed situation of Northumberland County, etc. It appears absolutely necessary that some person should receive, store, provide, and forward any stores the public may order up the Susquehanna, Juniata, etc., during the present Indian war. A quantity of flour is wanted; not a cask or bag to put it in. The inhabitants are leaving said county in great numbers. I pity my bleeding country, and am willing to assist the supplying the county of Northumberland by any means in my power, or forward any article up the different branches of this river from time to time. I am as good a judge of the navigation, in either boat or canoe, on our river as can be found. I expect to send up a quantity of stores to the *lead mines*, up Juniata, at Water Street as soon as I receive a letter from Mr. Roberdeau, which I hourly expect. The present flood to convey by water should not be lost, as perhaps no other may happen till next fall. The quartermaster can furnish provisions for boatmen or any necessary escorts, etc. If the inhabitants in their fright are suffered to move off as they are doing, and assistance not soon sent up, the crops will be lost in many frontier places, that may be saved by their getting timely aid from the public. A quantity of arms, some powder and lead, is here for Northumberland County, which I expect will be forwarded to-morrow. There's two good store-houses at my dwelling plantation, exclusive of a cellar fifty feet by forty, under my dwelling-house so that there's plenty of store room for the public use if wanted. There's a great concourse of public wagons, etc., with stores, on the Reading road, too few flats at the ferry here, and what there is will not be properly attended, that the public may suffer for want of a few men employed by the public (to assist in my opinion). I have rented my tavern, ferry, etc., and am at leisure to assist the transporting stores, etc., up the Susquehanna as offered, if proper instructions are sent me. You'll please write to me by bearer, Mr. Whithill, if you judge necessary."

In July, 1778, a large number of the survivors of the Wyoming massacre arrived at Harris' Ferry in boats and flats to seek protection from the enemy. Matthew Smith, writing from Paxtang, July 12th, says,—

"I am this moment arrived at Harris' Ferry, and just now behold the greatest scene of distress I ever saw; the numerous poor ran away from their habitations, and left their all, and several families lost, part killed and scalped on their retreat; the most cruel butcheries ever known are practiced; wounded and others thrown into fires while yet living. The inhabitants, however, are much distressed; the Wyoming people are undoubtedly, by last accounts, entirely defeated. Northumberland county is evacuated. Not more than one hundred men with Col. Hunter at Sunbury; the Blue Mountain (five miles above Harrisburg) is now the frontier; and I am afraid Lancaster county will shortly follow the example of the other county. The stores at Carlisle are something very considerable. I doubt not their object is to destroy that place. I am informed there is not that care taken that should be. I think it would be necessary to appoint some careful officer at that place, that would do the duty more punctually.

"This party is large, having Col. Butler at their head, one hundred regular troops at first; about the same number of *Tories*, but is increased in two or three times that number; seven hundred Indians, all around in a most formidable manner, every one of them, exclusive of guns and tomahawks, as usual, each one has a large *spontoon*, and as soon as engaged, rushes on in a most dreadful manner. It is said they have field-pieces, or swivels, and a number of *light horse*.

"It is the earnest request of all friends of their country, as well as your humble servant, that something shall be done in the greatest haste. Be pleased to send an order for what arms are ready at Lancaster and Hummelstown, also for ammunition, and I shall exert every nerve in forwarding matters to the spot the men shall collect."

The year following another Indian maraud was feared, and the struggling settlers of Northumberland made an earnest appeal for succor. During the month of April the sixth class marched to Bedford County for the protection of the inhabitants there while putting in their spring crops. Orders were issued by Col. Robert Elder, sub-lieutenant of the county of Lancaster, to Capt. John Rutherford, who commanded the following detachments from the several companies mentioned, marched to Bedford, where

they remained about six weeks, until relieved by ranging companies recruited for the purpose:

Captain.

John Rutherford.

Privates.

Capt. Murray's Company.

John Cochran, Sr.	Philip Tinturff.
Michael Steever.	John Grames.
John Bunnel, 4th sergt.	William Forster.
Samuel Pollock.	Samuel Cochran.

Capt. Collier's Company.

Stophel Earnest.	Conrad Alleman.
John Smith.	Philip Newhouse.
James McCord.	Robert McWhorter.
George Consor.	Matthias Winagle.
John Little.	Lodwick Dagon.
John Brand.	Abraham Brunson.

Capt. Rutherford's Company.

Martin Houser.	Benjamin Jones.
Jacob Miller.	George Sheets.
Peter Pancake.	Frederick Castle.
George Pancake.	George Carson.
Barnabas Soop.	James Gailey.

Capt. Crouch's Company.

Adam Ritter.	Jacob Miller.
John Minsker.	John Swineford.
Conrad Wolfley.	George Segance.
Dr. Robert Kennedy.	Robert Harron.
Albright Swineford.	George Williams.
Christian King.	Simon Rairdon.
John Ritter.	Joseph Mark.

Capt. Clark's Company.

Robert Kennedy.	John Chambers.
Samuel Kisler.	Jesse Packer.
Andrew Richardson.	Samuel Barnet.
Richard Allison.	

Capt. Weaver's Company.

Jonathan Woodside, sergt.	Lemuel Snyder.
	Abraham Neighbour.
Ludwick Light.	Andrew Yeager.
Frank Conway.	Michael Chattel.

Capt. Whitley's Company.

Christian Crawl.	William Gamble.
Jacob Weiser.	Conrad Yountz.
Charles Grogan.	John Bell.
Thomas Miller (sick).	James Boyle.

Capt. Gilchrist's Company.

James Cochran.	John Hatfield.
Samuel Cochran.	Dennis Dougherty.
James Morrison.	William Hogan.
William Boyd.	

For the relief of the Northumberland people Col. Matthew Smith raised a company, and by a letter to President Reed, dated 3d of August, 1779, informs that functionary that he "had arrived at Sunbury with sixty Paxtang boys," and that "the neighboring townships turns out a number of volunteers. Cumberland County will give a considerable assistance; to-morrow at twelve o'clock is fixed for the time of march;" that "provisions is scarce," but that "they will follow the savages and hope to come at them, and if they do will give a good account."

In 1780, on the 1st of March, the Assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act for the abolition of slavery. A full reference with the law is given in the history of Lebanon County. To William Brown, of Paxtang, much credit is due for this humane measure. In 1777, in the first Assembly under the State Constitution, he proposed a similar law, which was at the period referred to enacted. The record of the slaves then held in this county is herewith given:

REGISTER OF NEGRO AND MULATTO SLAVES AND SERVANTS, 1780.

[Name, age, and owner; all slaves for life.]

Sept. 1. Elizabeth Carson, widow, of Paxtang township. *Pompey*, aged 14 years.

Sept. 11. Archibald McAllister, of Londonderry township. *Ned*, aged 52 years; *Isaac*, aged 20 years; *Jem*, aged 8 years; *Sal*, aged 14 years; *Nunce*, aged 10 years.

Sept. 11. James Burd, of Tinian, farmer. *Lucey*, aged 35 years; *Cuff*, aged 13 years; *Dina*, aged 7 years; *Venus*, aged 2 years.

Sept. 11. James Crouch, of Paxtang township, captain. *Bodly*, aged 60 years; *Sambo*, aged 50 years; *Phillis*, aged 50 years; *Jack*, aged 30 years; *Lucy*, aged 30 years; *Peter*, aged 15 years; *Nan*, aged 12 years; *Ket*, aged 9 years; *George*, aged 7 years; *Nell*, aged 3 years; *Isaac*, aged 9 months.

Sept. 14. Joseph Montgomery, of the township of Paxtang, clerk. *Tom*, aged 25 years; *Margaret*, aged 55 years.

Sept. 21. John Forster, of Paxtang township. *Ambrose*, aged 24 years.

Sept. 21. Cornelius Cox, of Paxtang township. *Andrew*, aged 30 years; *Eve*, aged 20 years; *Jean*, aged 20 years; *Dina*, aged 10 years; *Abygal*, aged 2 years.

Sept. 30. William Kirkpatrick, of Paxtang township, gentleman. *Richard*, aged 27 years.

Oct. 2. William Kelso, of Paxtang township, farmer. *Will*, aged 18 years; *Peter*, aged 4 years; *Dina*, aged 23 years; *Sib*, aged 1 year.

Oct. 5. Maxwell Chambers, of Paxtang. *Sarah*, aged 27 years; *Jack*, aged 13 years; *Charles*, aged 9 years; *Hana*, aged 2 years.

Oct. 5. James Cowden, of Paxtang township, farmer. *Barbara*, aged 13 years.

Oct. 5. John Gilcrist, of Paxtang township, farmer. *Rachel*, aged 21 years.

Oct. 5. William Kerr, of Paxtang township, farmer. *Tom*, aged 17 years; *Dina*, aged 18 years.

Oct. 9. James McKee, of Paxtang township. *Hannah*, 25 years; *Paulina*, aged 3 years; *George*, aged 6 months.

Oct. 9. John Harris, of Paxtang township, yeoman. *Jack*, aged 48 years; *Isaac*, aged 16 years last August; *Franck*, aged 14 years last May.

Oct. 9. Mary Reed, of Paxtang township, widow. *Dinah*, aged 27 years; her daughter *Nancy*, aged 9 years last November; *Jack*, aged one month.

Oct. 12. James Duncan, of Paxtang township. *Betty*, aged 20 years; *Sam*, aged 3 years.

Oct. 12. William Wallace and William Allen, Jr., farmers, of Hanover township. *Poll*, aged 32 years; *Pet* (m.), aged 20 years; *James*, aged 38 years; *Moll*, aged 28 years; *Peg*, aged 2 years.

Oct. 12. Alexander Johnston, of Paxtang township, farmer. *Will*, aged 36 years.

Oct. 12. JOHN WIGGINS and ROBERT GILCHRIST, farmers, and RICHARD MCGUIRE, blacksmith, of Paxtang township. *Nance*, aged 9 years; *Heck*, aged 7 years; *Tob*, aged 18 years; *Pete*, aged 10 years.

Oct. 12. RICHARD DEARMOND and JAMES WILLSON, of Hanover township, farmers. *Tom*, aged 20 years; *Dina*, aged 20 years; *Samuel*, aged 1 year; *London*, aged 23 years; *Sip*, aged 22 years; *Hege*, aged 4 years.

Oct. 12. WILLIAM BROWN, of Hanover township. *Peg*, aged 19 years; *Dina*, aged 14 months.

Oct. 12. ELIZABETH GALLAUGHEE, of Paxtang township. *Cuff*, aged 25 years; *Benebo* (f.), aged 36 years; *Sambow*, aged 8 years.

Oct. 12. DAVID MONTGOMERY, of Paxtang township. *Joseph*, aged 26 years.

Oct. 18. THOMAS MINSHALL, of Paxtang township, farmer. *Jugg*, aged 31 years; *Kate*, aged 14 years; *Dan*, aged 10 years; *Phebe*, aged 6 years.

Oct. 18. JOSEPH CANDOUR, of Derry township, farmer. *Peter*, aged 27 years.

Oct. 19. MARY SMITH, gloverist, of Paxtang township. *Susannah*, aged 22 years.

Oct. 21. JOHN CLARK, of Paxtang township, farmer. *Ath* (f.), aged 6 years.

Oct. 23. TIMOTHY GREEN, of Hanover township. *Jam*, aged 35 years; a negro wench, aged 33 years; a negro wench, aged 8 years: a negro mule child, aged 3 years.

Oct. 23. ROBERT STURGEON, of Paxtang township, miller. *Cate*, aged 22 years; *Nance*, aged 16 months.

Oct. 5. JACOB AWL, tanner, of Paxtang township. *Jo* (run away some time ago), aged 28 years; *Cæsar*, aged 24 years; *Phillis*, aged 25 years; *Pete*, aged 6 years; *Cato*, aged 3 years; *Dina*, aged 9 months.

Oct. 23. DAVID RITCHEY, of Paxtang township. *Bristol*, aged 14 years; *Wine* (f.), aged 16 years.

Oct. 23. JOSHUA ELDER, Esquire, of Paxtang township. *Jack*, aged 36 years; *Pero*, aged 29 years; *Gin* (f.), aged 19 years; *Susanna*, aged 2 years; *Silvia*, aged 6 months.

Oct. 25. JAMES ANDREW, of Hanover township, farmer. *Solomon*, aged 32 years; *Pug* (f.), aged 22 years; *Pruss* (f.), aged 3 years; *Phœbe*, aged 2½ years; *Samson*, aged 9 months and 17 days.

Oct. 25. DAVID RAMSEY, of Hanover township, farmer. *Dinah*, aged 23 years; *Charles*, aged 3 years.

Oct. 25. WILLIAM PLUNKET, of Paxtang township, "Dr. of Physick." *Tony*, aged 25 years; *Ben*, aged 23 years.

Oct. 25. JOHN HOLLENBACK, of Paxtang township. *Bess*, aged 17 years.

Oct. 25. WILLIAM DICKEY, of Paxtang township, farmer. *Bett*, aged 22 years.

Oct. 25. THOMAS KING, of Paxtang township. *York*, aged 16 years.

Oct. 25. ROBERT BOAL, of Hanover township, farmer. *Hagar*, aged 20 years; *Dinah*, aged 10 months.

Oct. 25. JAMES ROGERS, of Hanover township, miller. *Adam*, aged 25 years.

Oct. 25. ANDREW ROGERS, of Hanover township, farmer. *Samuel*, aged 6 years.

Oct. 25. WILLIAM ROGERS, of Hanover township, blacksmith. *Sue*, aged 22 years; *Jack*, aged 4 years.

Oct. 25. SAMUEL STURGEON, of Hanover township. *Poll*, aged 5 years.

Oct. 26. JOSEPH FULTON, of Paxtang township, farmer. *Abigail*, aged 29 years; *Jack*, aged 2 years.

Oct. 26. WILLIAM FULTON, of Paxtang township, farmer. *Dirick*, aged 10 years.

Oct. 26. JOHN LOGAN, farmer, of Londonderry township. *Sampson*, aged 24 years; *London*, aged 21 years.

Oct. 27. JACOB COOK, Esq., of Londonderry township. *David*, aged 17 years, 3 months, and 17 days.

Oct. 27. WILLIAM HAY, of Londonderry township, farmer. *Dembigh*, aged 26 years; *Phillis*, aged 18 years; *Phillis*, aged 14 years; a mulatto boy aged 3 years, name unknown, a servant until 31 years, bought of James Crouch.

Oct. 28. SAMUEL STEWART, of Hanover township. *Pompey*, aged 10 years; *Peggy*, aged 6 years.

Oct. 30. DAVID MCQUEEN, of Londonderry township, farmer. *Jack*, aged 26 years; *Phillis*, aged 25 years; *Dina*, aged 11 years; *Muzeta* (m.), aged 9 years; *Sampson*, aged 7 years; *Lot*, aged 4 years.

Oct. 31. SAMUEL BELL, of Hanover township, farmer. *Dinah*, aged 10 years.

Oct. 31. DAVID HAYS and JAMES CAMPBELL, both of Londonderry township. *Bet*, aged 12 years; *Pete*, aged 24 years.

Oct. 31. JAMES WILLSON, of Hanover township, farmer. *Jack*, aged 18 years.

Oct. 31. RICHARD CRAWFORD, of Hanover township, farmer. *Arch*, aged 18 years.

Oct. 31. GEORGE CRAIN, of Hanover township. *Tony*, aged 24 years; *Eve*, aged 22 years; *Joe*, aged 3 years.

Oct. 31. SAMUEL BRADLEY, of Londonderry township. *Pink*, aged 30 years; *Prince*, aged 15 years; *Pompey*, aged 3 years; *Tom*, aged 1 year.

Oct. 31. JOHN COCHRAN, of Upper Paxtang township. *Nance*, aged 15 years; *Dinah*, aged 12 years.

Oct. 31. PATRICK HAYS, of Londonderry township, farmer. *Grace*, aged 30 years; *Violet*, aged 3 years; *Toby*, aged 4 months.

Oct. 31. ROBERT HAYS, of Londonderry township. *Rose*, aged 13 years.

Nov. 1. WILLIAM MOORE, of Londonderry township. *Maria*, aged 35 years; *Sampson*, aged 11 years.

Nov. 1. JAMES FORSTER, of Londonderry township. *Sam*, aged 17 years.

Nov. 1. JOHN CLENDENIN, of Paxtang township, surveyor. *Prince*, aged 47 years; *Team* (f.), aged 35 years; *Rob*, aged 2 years.

Nov. 1. JOHN MCCOWN, of Hanover township, farmer. *Andy, alias Sharper*, aged 27 years.

Nov. 1. JOHN FRENCH, of Hanover township, farmer. *Lonon*, aged 24 years.

"In pursuance of the act of Assembly, entitled 'An Act for the gradual Abolition of Slavery,' enacted on the first Day of March, Anno Dom. 1780, the foregoing Entries beginning with the Entery of Christopher Crawford [of Lancaster borough] and ending with that of John French [of Hanover township] have been made on and before the first day of November, 1780.

"In Witness whereof I hereto set my Hand.

"JOHN HUBLEY,
"*Clerk of the Peace for the County of Lancaster.*"

The rolls of companies of soldiers in the various regiments of the Pennsylvania Line after 1776 are very imperfect or not in existence, which is greatly to be regretted. Dauphin County men are scattered in most of the commands, especially in the artillery and German regiments, and it is a difficult matter at this late day to designate all. In Col. Thomas Hartley's regiment, one of the additional battalions ordered by Congress, we find the company of Capt. Archibald McAllister, a roll of which we have compiled from that officer's account-book:

Roll of Capt. Archibald McAllister's company of Col. Thomas Hartley's Regiment.

Captain.

Archibald McAllister.

Lieutenant.

Isaac Sweeny.

Sergeant.

John Lesly; served three years; was in the actions of Germantown, Chestnut Hill, Sullivan's campaign; died in Berkeley County, Va., June 4, 1825, aged ninety years.

Drummers.

Patrick Conner. John Elliott.

Privates.

Bissell, Thomas.
Britt, Francis.
Britt, George.
Binke, James.
Burns, James.
Carduss, John.
Chambers, William.
Clark, John.
Clark, Robert.
Clendennin, Adam.
Crangle, James.
Croxel, Charles.

Cusick, George.
Dill, James.
Denisay, Lewis.
Ellison, Robert.
Falls, John.
Gardner, Henry.
Harper, Richard.
Hayes, William.
Hendrick, John.
Herrington, Thomas, May 2, 1777.
Irwin, Thomas.
Judge, Thomas.
Keller, Matthias.
Leray, Dennis.
McBride, John.
McDonald, John.
McGichen, John.
McGinness, William.
McGill, Henry, Feb. 5, 1777.
McLean, John.
McManamy, James.
McManamy, Samuel.
Mahan, John.
Missum, Benjamin.
Morrow, Thomas.
Murray, Corlias.
Nicholas, Thomas.
Page, John.
Patterson, Andrew.
Parker, Thomas.
Roach, Patrick.
Terry, Paul.
Thompson, Robert.
Tenbrooke, Christian.
Timpler, Thomas.
Walker, Andrew.
Webb, Andrew.
White, Robert.
Wolf, Frederick.

In the (New) Eleventh of the Pennsylvania Line we find the roll of Capt. Andrew Walker's company. Most of the men were from the Hanovers:

Roll of the Fifth Company of the New Eleventh, Lieut.-Col. Adam Hubley, Jr., commandant, 1777–81.

[Age, height, trade, where born, and when enlisted.]

Captain.

Andrew Walker.

Lieutenant.

James Pettigrew.

Sergeants.

James Johnson, twenty-two; five feet six inches; carpenter; Philadelphia; May 22, 1778.
Barnet Carny, twenty-four; five feet seven inches; Ireland; March 5, 1777.
James Robinson, thirty; five feet seven inches; Ireland; Jan. 19, 1780.

Corporals.

Robert Jefferies.
Patrick Limerick.
William Wiley, twenty-nine; five feet nine inches; miller; America; Jan. 22, 1777.

Drummer.

James Thornton.

Fifer.

Frederick Wolfe.

Privates.

Benson, James, thirty; five feet eight inches; England; June 2, 1777.
Boe, William, thirty-one; five feet nine inches; cooper; Ireland; April 11, 1777.
Brown, William, twenty; five feet six inches; Ireland; Feb. 1, 1777; resided in York County in 1805.
Buckly, Philip, forty-five; five feet eight inches; Ireland; June 1, 1777.
Byrns, William, promoted sergeant.
Casebolt, Robert, twenty; five feet six inches; York County; April 7, 1777; resided in Green County, Ohio, in 1832, aged seventy-seven.
Coleman, James (*e*).
Douglass, William, resided in Buffalo township, Union Co., in 1796.
Gallagher, James, seventeen; five feet five inches; Lancaster County; March 7, 1780.
Grant, Robert, twenty; five feet eight inches; farmer; England; Feb. 1, 1777.
Gray, Alexander.
Grier, James.
Herrington, Isaac.
Horner, John, twenty-two; five feet nine inches; weaver; Ireland; April 15, 1777.
Keating, Edward, twenty-three; five feet seven inches; Ireland; March 15, 1777.
McCoy, Nicholas, twenty-seven; five feet seven inches; Newfoundland; May 11, 1777.
McCullough, Robert, prisoner; died March 7, 1807.
McDonough, James, twenty-six; five feet nine inches; tobacconist; Ireland; May 1, 1777.
McIntire, James, thirty; five feet three inches; Ireland; May 17, 1777.
McGeary, Neal, from Hartley's regiment; transferred to Third Pennsylvania, 1781.
McKimmins, John, twenty-four; five feet six inches; Ireland; March 1, 1777.
Mummart, William, eighteen; five feet four inches; Lancaster; Feb. 10, 1777; transferred to German regiment Sept. 15, 1780.
Murray, Daniel.
Nixon, Marion, thirty; five feet six inches; barber; Ireland; April 17, 1778.
O'Bryan, William, May 12, 1778.
Patton, Anthony, eighteen; five feet eleven inches; blacksmith.
Peters, Henry, twenty-one; five feet six inches; tailor; Germany; May 1, 1777.
Savage, William.
Shaffner, Francis.
Simmonds, William, March 1, 1777.
Smith, Edward.
Williams, William, May 7, 1778–81.

In the early part of the year 1781, the Tories of South Carolina and Georgia, by the aid of British dragoons under Tarleton, created great distress in many sections of those colonies. They held cruel sway, killing such of the male inhabitants who were Whigs, burning their dwellings, and driving the women and children from those sections, who fled to Maryland and Pennsylvania. Such was the destitute condition of these people that prompt measures were taken for their relief by the various county committees. Paxtang township was appealed to by the

chairman of the Lancaster committee, but although "silver and gold they had none," they gave of their substance. Several loads of flour and other provisions were procured and hauled to Philadelphia from Frey's and Elder's mills. The following letter, written in reply to the committee's request, is sufficiently explanatory. It was, as we have stated, followed by a liberal offering:

"PAXTANG, 10th October, 1781.

"SIR:—On the Rect. of yours, I communicated the matter to a number of the Inhabitants of the Township, who seem'd willing to comply with the benevolent design, and to contribute freely to the Relief of the distressed Exiles from the States of South Carolina and Georgia. But as the Inhabitants are not possessed of hard money, we concluded that an attempt to raise a Contribution in that way would be to no purpose, we agreed to consult some friends in Philada. whether a quantity of wheat or flour would answer the end; and as soon as an answer is Rec'd from Town we intend to forward this matter with the utmost dispatch. I am, Sir, with great esteem, Yr. most obed't and very humble Servt.

"JOHN ELDER.

"JASP'R YEATS, Esq. in Lancaster."

The Indians in the spring of 1781 were again threatening the West Branch Valley, and to afford the inhabitants protection, Capt. John Rutherford's company, of Paxtang, and Capt. Martin Weaver's, of Upper Paxtang, were ordered to their relief until the spring planting should be completed. They were absent one month. The muster-roll of the former has been given. That of Capt. Weaver's is as follows. Capt. Weaver was connected with Capt. Matthew Smith's company of 1775, and probably was among those who returned home sick from Boston, as he seems to have been second lieutenant in Capt. Deibler's company in the spring of 1776. We regret we are unable to give the roll of the company as organized in 1778–79. The descendants of the Hoffmans, Deiblers, Sallada, Steever, Seal, and others, whose names are enrolled among these heroes of the "times which tried men's souls," will no doubt be gratified to learn of the valor, the bravery, and undying courage of their ancestors. As they read over these names, let their hearts be imbued with the lofty spirit of patriotism which fired the souls of their forefathers, and cherish faithful remembrance of their glorious deeds of a century ago, in behalf, not of themselves, but of posterity.

Return of Capt. Martin Weaver's Company of Upper Paxtang, April 23, 1781.

Captain.

Martin Weaver.

Lieutenant.

John Sheesley.

Ensign.

Daniel Steever.

Sergeants.

Matthias Deibler. John Harman.
Ludwig Bretz.

Corporals.

John Motter. Christian Lark.
George Ragel.

Drummer.

William Cline.

Privates.

First Class—
Edward Wheelock. George Paul.
Jacob Sheesly. George Ream.
Frederick Paul. James Miley.
William Ingram. John Moyer.

Second class—
John Motter. Henry Warfel.
Abraham Jury. John Ditty.
John Miller. John Richter.
Lawrence Kortz. George Klinger.

Third class—
Michael Sallade. Michael Shadel.
Leonard Snyder. Abraham Neighbour.
Andrew Yeager. Frederick Bender.
Henry Ults. Andrew Spangle.

Fourth class—
John Hoffman. Peter Metz.
Deidrick Stonebreaker. Adam Cooper.
George Deibler. George Shoop.
Jere Berger. Christopher Yeager.
Zacheus Spanaberger.

Fifth class—
Francis Conway. Leonard Steever.
Sebastian Metz. Henry Henn.
Henry Umholtz. Ludwig Shott.
Michael Melcher. Leonard Kauffman.

Sixth class—
Philip Rauskolb. Peter Miller.
Jacob Harman. John Woodside.
Adam King. John Wirtz.
Christopher Sheesly. Jonathan Woodside.
William Armengost.

Seventh class—
David Harman. Thomas Korts.
George Seal. Anthony Fraley.
John Nicholas Hoffman. Adam Wirtz.
George Minnich.
Christian Wirtz. Henry Moyer.

Eighth class—
Michael Deibler. Samuel Jury.
Christian Hoffman. George Buffington.
Henry Woof. Michael Shott.
George Lark. Stephen Bender.

The campaign of 1781 terminated with the surrender of Cornwallis' army at Yorktown, as did also the war for independence. Dauphin County was well represented in that battle. One brave soldier at least became conspicuous. In Feltman's diary of the Pennsylvania Line at the siege of Yorktown, under date of Oct. 19, 1781, it is recorded:

"At one o'clock this day Maj. Hamilton with a

detachment marched into town and took possession of the batteries and hoisted the American flag." This gallant officer, James Hamilton, was commissioned captain in the First Pennsylvania, Continental Line, March 10, 1776; made a prisoner of war Nov. 2, 1777; subsequently exchanged and promoted major of the Second Pennsylvania Dec. 10, 1778, and retired the service Jan. 1, 1783. The parents of Maj. Hamilton came from the North of Ireland with the Calhouns, Polks, and other emigrants who located on the Swatara and its branches about 1730–35. At the close of the war for independence, Maj. Hamilton was in the Southern Department. There he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Lynch, Sr., whose son, Thomas Lynch, Jr., was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from South Carolina. Their son, Gen. James Hamilton, was Governor of South Carolina, 1830–32. He married a granddaughter of Thomas Hayward, who was also a signer.

It may naturally be supposed there was great rejoicing at the Yorktown capitulation. A letter from John Harris to Col. John Montgomery, of Carlisle, giving him the news of Cornwallis' surrender, brief though it be, expresses the jubilant feeling prevailing:

"PAXTANG, Oct. 27, 1781.

"SIR,—We have good news from the southward. Cornwallis and his whole army surrendered to Gen. Washington on the 19th. As soon as we get up the Province cannon we will fire a *fue de joey*. The bearer is waiting and I must close.

"Your very h'ble servt.,

"JOHN HARRIS."

On the 7th of November, 1782, John Dickinson, the author of the "Farmer's Letters," and at the outset of the Revolution one of the most energetic in the cause of American rights, was elected by the Assembly of the State and the Supreme Executive Council President of the State of Pennsylvania under the Constitution of 1776. Although Mr. Dickinson was foremost in the defense of the liberties of the colonies, when the resolutions for independence came before the Continental Congress, he believed, and no doubt sincerely, too, that the "Declaration" was premature, and was one of the members who was not returned to Congress by the Convention of July 15, 1776. There is no doubt that, had he been chosen, his name would have been affixed to that instrument. His course during the debates on Mr. Lee's resolve made him unpopular, and for several years he was not in active life. Nevertheless, he was not an idle spectator, and in October, 1777, he was made a brigadier-general in the Pennsylvania militia, having previously been in command of a Philadelphia battalion doing active service in the Jerseys during Washington's campaign there. It was at this period that the officers of the Lancaster battalion became acquainted with the statesman, Dickinson. Gen. Dickinson, in 1779, was chosen by Delaware as one of her representatives in the Confederated Congress, and in 1781 he was President of that State. In obedience to the call from Pennsylvania, he accepted its Presidency, when at once it was maliciously reported that he was inimical to the independence of the States. At this juncture his compatriots in arms sought his defense. The Ninth Battalion, commanded by Col. John Rodgers, of Hanover, as brave and gallant an officer as ever wielded a sword, met and issued the following:

"HANOVER, November 28, 1782.

"*To the Colonels of the Lancaster County Militia:*

"DEAR SIR: The officers and representatives of the ninth battalion of Lancaster County militia, upon consultation, have concluded, from the complexion of the present House of Assembly, that the Constitution and Liberty of the State are at stake in some measure, and sensible of the importance of what has cost us so much blood and treasure, we have thought it incumbent upon us to exert ourselves for their preservation as far as our influence extends, and to warn all who would wish to be free from the dangers that seem to impend, not doubting at the same time but you are ready to take the alarm, as you must be sensible of the same danger. We do not think it necessary to multiply words tending to inspire your spirit, for we are of opinion that you possess the same and have been only waiting to know the sentiments of your fellow friends to *Liberty*. Let us not then coolly and simply suffer any of our rights to be taken from us by any men, especially as our Constitution invests us with full power to oppose any such attempt. Perhaps our fears are groundless; but in case of apparent danger, which undoubtedly is our present case, a wise man will be on his guard; and therefore let such a number of persons as you will please to appoint meet us at Manheim on the 15th day of January next, in order that we may mutually contrive such measures as may have a tendency to preserve our good and estimable Constitution, and our dear Independence and sweet Liberty. Be active and do not fail to fulfill our request. By order of the whole. "JOHN RODGERS, *Colonel.*"

"In pursuance of the foregoing circular, the deputies from the different battalions met at Manheim, on the 15th of January following. There were present at that meeting the following:

"*Colonels.*—Thomas Edwards, Zeigler, Alexander Lowry, George Ross, John Rodgers, and Robert Elder.

"*Majors.*—Jacob Cook, Kelly, Hays, and Herr.

"*Captains.*—Ewing, Joseph Hubley, and Laird.

"Mr. Clark, and Mr. Chambers.

"On motion, Colonel Rodgers was unanimously chosen Chairman and Captain Joseph Hubley, Secretary.

"Colonel Rodgers made a neat and appropriate speech explaining the objects of the meeting, that a rumor was in circulation calculated to do much injury, 'that the President of the State of Pennsylvania was hostile to the Independence of America.'

"On motion, this question was put to each battalion:

"Is it the opinion of the members present that they approve of the appointment of John Dickinson, Esq., as President of the State of Pennsylvania, or not?

"Answer. The members of the Second Battalion are unanimously of the opinion that a better choice of a President could not be made.

"Colonel Zeigler—same opinion.

"Seventh Battalion—Same.

"Eighth Battalion—Same.

"Ninth Battalion—We hope the Assembly have made a good choice, and if they have we thank them.

"Colonel Elder agrees in opinion with the Ninth.

"The following resolves, after being duly prepared and unanimously agreed to, were ordered to be forthwith communicated to the Assembly, the Supreme Executive Council, and to every battalion in the State.

"*Resolved*, unanimously, That the people have a right to assemble together for their common good, to instruct our Representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances, by address, petition, or remonstrance.

"*Resolved*, unanimously, That in the opinion of the deputies from the different battalions now met, that the complexion of the present House of Assembly is such that we have no reason to doubt that the Independence and Constitution of this State are safe, and that we highly approve of the appointment of his Excellency John Dickinson, Esq., as President.

"*Resolved*, unanimously, That we approve of Colonel Rodgers' calling this meeting, as it has tended to remove doubts and unjust charges that were in circulation to the disadvantage of his Excellency the President of this State, and two of our Members of Congress, James Wilson and John Montgomery, Esquires; and we conceive such meetings have a tendency to suppress false and malicious reports, and that thereby virtue may meet with its Just reward and vice be depicted in its true deformity.

"JOHN RODGERS, *Chairman*.

"J. HUBLEY, *Secretary*."

A history of the struggle for independence would be imperfect without some reference to the war-measures of the government, the most important of which was the issuing of the so-called Continental money. When the Congress began to feel in sore need of funds it adopted the device, so dear to the ignorant heart, of "making money." One patriotic member declared that he would never consent to tax the people as long as he could "get a cartload of money by simply going to the printing office for it." Ignorance like this gave birth to the Continental currency. The Congress solemnly resolved that the stuff it had printed "ought to pass current in all payments and dealings, and be deemed equal in value to the Spanish milled dollars. The currency did what it ought to for nearly eighteen months. Until fourteen million dollars had been issued there was no great depreciation. Prices rose, but only a trifle. Early in 1777, however, this limit was passed; five million dollars more was printed off, and the whole volume of the currency sank sixty-six per cent. below par. This shrinkage must be something of a puzzle to inflationists of to-day, for all the conditions which they deem necessary to be observed in issuing paper were true of our forefathers' rag-money. The Continental bills were based on the faith and resources of the country. Congress, early in 1777, called public attention to the fact that the people were bound to redeem the currency according to the full value expressed in the respective bills. Moreover, the State Legislatures passed laws inflicting penalties and forfeitures upon persons who sold anything for these bills without taking them at par, and they were solemnly declared to be "a lawful tender" for all debts. Nevertheless, they went steadily down. Aug. 15, 1777, an issue of one million dollars enabled the authorities to buy three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars' worth of gold. Nov. 7, 1777, an issue of the same amount passed current for only two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in cash. By April, 1778, one gold dollar was worth six in paper. The military successes of the year and the aid given by France caused a tiny appreciation. In November, 1778, Congress got nearly one million seven hundred thousand dollars' worth of ammunition for only ten million dollars in paper. This showed a depreciation of only eighty-three per cent. But in May, 1779, ten million dollars' of new paper brought only four hundred and sixteen thousand dollars in cash. Twenty-four dollar bills were worth only one real dollar. In November matters were still worse. An issue of ten million dollars brought less than two hundred and sixty thousand dollars in cash. A year from this date the paper dollar, based on the faith and resources of the whole country, was worth just one cent. In May, 1781, it was worth one-fifth of a cent. These figures are taken from a table compiled by Thomas Jefferson. A writer in the *Philadelphia Packet*, in 1780, says, "I had money enough to buy a hogshead of sugar. I sold it again and got a good deal more money than it cost me; yet what I sold for when I went to market again would buy but a tierce. I sold that, too, for a good deal of profit, yet the whole of what I sold it for would afterwards buy a barrel. I have now more money than I ever had, and *yet I am not so rich as when I had less*. I am sure we shall grow poorer and poorer unless we fall on some method to lower prices, and then the money we have to spare will be worth something."

On the 12th of March the first news was received of the signing of the treaty of Nov. 30, 1782, acknowledging the independence of the United States. This was the first measure necessary in the negotiations for peace between all the belligerents. On the 20th of January, 1783, the preliminary treaty of peace was signed. On the 11th of April Congress issued a proclamation enjoining a cessation of hostilities, and on the 16th of the same month the Supreme Executive Council made public announcement of the happy event at the court-house at Philadelphia. The State flag was hoisted, church bells were rung, and expressions of joy at the happy relief from the miseries of war, were universal.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Formation of the County of Dauphin—Remonstrances Against—Act for Erection of—The County in 1789—Opposition to the Federal Constitution.

A PROPOSITION to divide the county of Lancaster was discussed about the commencement of the Revolution, but that ordeal of arms for several years quieted the agitation for the formation of a new county. When, towards the close of the war, the courts were crowded with business, when military fines were being sued out against non-associators, compelling many of the citizens from remote sections of the county to appear at the county town, the question of the formation of a new county embracing that portion of Lancaster County north of the Conewago with a portion of the county of Berks, seriously disturbed not only the citizens of both counties, but the Assembly, and petitions pro and con were frequently presented. The county of Berks was early in the field; they were not in favor of a dismemberment, and at the session of 1782 several remonstrances bearing upon this point

had the effect of confining the new county enterprise to Lancaster County alone. At the ensuing session of the Assembly the subject of a division was again agitated, when the following petition, prepared by Judge Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster, was presented. The remonstrance, however, is only worth preserving as a part of the history of those times:

"*To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:*

"*The Remonstrance and Petition of Divers Freeholders and Others, Inhabitants of the County of Lancaster, Most Humbly Sheweth:*

"That your petitioners conceive themselves bound to remonstrate against the prayers of two petitions proposed to the Legislature at the last session respecting a division of the said county of Lancaster, and beg leave to suggest to your *Honorable Body* the following remarks:

"That a frequent division of counties must naturally occasion a distrust in the faith of government—persons who, confiding in the acts of the Legislature, having purchased landed property near a county town long established by law, suffering considerable losses from such division.

"That the creating new counties necessarily tends to increase the public expenses, and to derange in some sort the policy of a government.

"That nothing but the most manifest public expedience arising from the welfare of the community at large, independent of individual interests, can justify such measures in an old established county; and that though the bringing the courts of justice near to the doors of every man may in some wise conduce to his private interests, yet in other instances a remoteness of the station may be in some degree advantageous, as it tends to repress a litigious spirit in many who might be desirous of vexing their neighbors at law at a much less expense.

"Your petitioners beg leave further to observe, that as to the petition which points out the precise limits of a new county attaching thereto a part of Berks county, your petitioners concur fully in the state of facts submitted to your honorable House by the inhabitants in general of the said county of Berks in their late petition and remonstrance, to which we humbly refer you.

"As to the erecting of a county town at Harris' Ferry, we submit to the wisdom of the Legislature the propriety, expedience or justice of the measure. If a central situation has been ever deemed most eligible and convenient to the public at large for the site of a county town, the spot proposed is deficient in this particular, the western boundary not exceeding one mile. If the trade of the back country on the Susquehanna is the real object of the petitioners, the *streams of traffic* will equally find their way to the capital of the State, whether there be a new county town erected pursuant to their wishes or not; and if the inhabitants who live beyond Peter's Mountain find themselves aggrieved by their remote situation, it is submitted to the Legislature whether it would not be more natural and easy to attach that settlement to Northumberland county. It is apprehended with due deference to the sense of your *Honorable House*, that measuring the petition for a county town at Harris' Ferry by the large scale of national good, and detracting therefrom a few individual interests, the prayer of that petition will be thought utterly inadmissible.

"Your petitioners take the liberty of adding that the present bounds of the county of Lancaster are not found to be inconvenient or unreasonable.

"That it will be utterly impracticable by the House to gratify the wishes of individuals in every instance when they complain of being aggrieved.

"And that when the division of counties is forced as a measure, of course your Honorable House will have much of their time engrossed by petitions for such divisions from the interested views of private people, which the claims of the public demand for objects of much greater magnitude.

"That in the present exhausted state of the country at large, when the public demands occasion the levying of heavy taxes, it would be highly grievous to many that new assessments should be laid for the purpose of building court-house and jail, and other expenses incident to a new county; for though many have signed the petition, it may fairly be presumed there are many others within the several districts averse to such additional impositions.

"Whereupon your petitioners most humbly pray that your Honorable Body, upon full deliberation had of the two petitions herein first before noted, will not grant the prayers thereof or either of them."

That portion of the proposed new county in and around Middletown and at Lebanon were also opposed to the new county if Harris' Ferry was to be the county-seat. We have referred elsewhere to the opposition from Lebanon. The following memorial of the inhabitants of Middletown is herewith given. It must be acknowledged there was some grounds for the course taken, as the latter place was a village of considerable size, and of unusual business importance, while Harrisburg contained only a handful of people, and at that period was of little account. The memorial reads,—

"*To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly:* The petition of the inhabitants of Lancaster County humbly sheweth, That

"WHEREAS, The said county being very extensive, and the increase of the inhabitants becomes very great, renders the attendance upon courts and other business burdensome and expensive to your petitioners, occasioned by their situation being so far distant from the county town. *And whereas*, It seems to be the intention of a respectable number of the inhabitants of the county to make application to the honorable house for redress of this burdensome grievance, to have the county divided into two separate counties for the ease and welfare of the said inhabitants; and when any grievances or inconveniences arise to the inhabitants of the State, petition to the honorable house is the mode to make them known to your honors; and as by experience we are made sensible of your strong inclination to remove any inconvenience that at any time and from time to time may arise to your constituents; you first being made sensible that the inconvenience complained of is real and well founded, and if you should be of opinion, after mature consideration, that it is real and well founded, we make no doubt but that you would permit us humbly to intimate to you our ideas of the mode of relief which we would beg leave to do, leaving the ultimate determination to your better judgment. If you should think proper to divide the county we would presume to recommend the town of Middletown, in the lower end of Paxton township, as by far the most proper place for the county town for many clear and obvious reasons, which we think would naturally occur to the honorable house, but lest they should not, we beg to mention ours: First. Middletown will be as central as any other place that can be thought of. Then its situation upon the river Susquehanna, accommodated with the finest, indeed, we may venture to say, the only fine safe harbor upon the said river, and the public utility of the said river Susquehanna to the State of Pennsylvania and to the city of Philadelphia in particular, is unquestionable; that river being a fine navigable river for boats from ten to twelve tons burden coming down said river, the river Juniata and other streams leading into the Susquehanna some hundreds of miles, from a fine fertile country on all sides of the river; and we must further presume that the time is not far distant when a communication will be effected from this river to the western waters and the great Lake Erie, attended with very trifling land carriage between the heads of the two waters. Another great advantage to the State, and particularly to the city of Philadelphia, will naturally acrue, and that is instead of great quantity of produce of different kind being carried from the counties of York and Cumberland to the town of Baltimore, they will be carried through the channel of the town of Middletown to the city of Philadelphia. It may not be improper to observe that Middletown is situated at the very lowest end of the navigable water of said river Susquehanna, so that the trade of that extensive river will at all events centre in that town and be carried from thence to the city of Philadelphia, and consequently will draw off from the city a very considerable quantity of merchandise of all kinds to the new country upon and beyond the Susquehanna River. And, further, that it is not improbable that in time the trade will be carried from Middletown to the city of Philadelphia, by water carriage, *via* the river Swatara and other waters to the river Schuylkill, as we stand informed that this water communication was viewed some years ago by a number of gentlemen of eminence appointed by the House of Assembly for that purpose and reported very practicable. And also that Middletown has the great advantage of being seated upon such high ground that they need never to be apprehensive of an inundation even in the lowest part of the town by the overflowing of Susquehanna and Swatara Rivers.

"That the honorable house may appoint Middletown for the county

town is the earnest desire of your petitioners, and by granting the same we as in duty bound shall ever pray, etc.

"Lancaster County, March ye 2d, 1784.

"Ezra Patterson.	Ludwig Sulwink.
Jacob Schneider.	Daniel Croll.
Charles Brandon.	Frederick Seybold.
Nicholas Cassel.	Anthony Baume.
Jacob Shrader.	John McCann.
John Burnharter.	Martin Cox.
George Miller.	Daniel Walter.
Edward Moyer.	James Moon.
Conrad Bombach.	Thomas Edminston.
Jacob Shautz.	Jacob Smith.
Lennox Stawl.	Henry McKan, Jr.
Jacob Kraft.	Daniel Dorwdel.
Jacob Hershey.	Frederick Schuyler.
John Nobel.	Sebastian Henderle.
Emanuel Conrad.	James Van Hoerst.
John Bachenstose.	James Forster.
John Bowman.	Daniel Weylster."

The memorials were of no avail, however, and the subject being constantly brought to the attention of the Assembly, that body by its act of March 4, 1785, passed the following act, erecting the county of Dauphin and fixing the county-seat at Harris' Ferry:

"AN ACT *for erecting part of the County of Lancaster into a separate County.*

"*Whereas*, The inhabetance of the upper part of Lancaster County have by Petition set forth to the General Assembly of this State that they have long labored under many inconveniences from their being situated at so great a distance from the seat of Judicature in the said County, and have prayed that they may be relieved from the said inconveniences by erecting them into a separate County, and as it appears but just and reasonable that they should be relieved in the premises.

"*Be it therefore enacted and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same*, That all that part of Lancaster County lying within the Bounds and limits hereafter described shall be erected into a separate County,—that is to say, beginning on the west side of the River Susquehanna, opposite the mouth of Conawago Creek; thence up the middle of said Creek to Moors Hill; and from thence to the head of said creek; and from thence by a direct Line to the South East Corner of Heidelberg Township, where it strikes the Berks County line; thence north west by the Line of Berks County to Mahantango Creek; thence along the same by the Line of Northumberland County and Crossing the River Susquehanna to the Line of Cumberland County; thence down the Susquehanna on the West Side thereof by the line of Cumberland County, and that part of the Line of York County to the place of beginning, on the west side of the river Susquehanna, to be henceforth known and called by the name of Dauphin County.

"*And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the inhabitants of the said County of Dauphin shall at all times hereafter enjoy all and singular the Jurisdiction, Powers, Rights, Liberties, and privileges whatsoever which the inhabitance of any other County of this State do, may, or ought to enjoy by the Constitution and Laws of this State.

"*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the district elections for the said County of Dauphin shall be held for the Townships of Derry and Londonderry at Hummels Town in the township of derry aforesaid, for the township of upper Paxtang on the north side of Peter's Mountain at Peter Hoffman's in said township, for the township of Lower Paxtang on the South side of Peter's Mountain, and West Hannover at the Court House of the said County, or at John Harris' until such Court House shall be erected, and for the Townships of Lebanon, East Hannover, Heidelberg, and Bethel at the Town of Lebanon in the said Township of Lebanon, Where they shall elect at the times and under the Regulations stipulated and directed by the Constitution and Laws of this State, a Councillor Representative to serve them in General Assembly, Censors, Sheriff, Coroners, and Commissioners, which said Officers when duly elected and qualified shall have and enjoy all and singular such powers, Authorities, and privileges with respect to their said County as such officers elected in and for any other County, may, can, or ought to do. And the said Election shall be Conducted in the same manner and from and Agreeable to the same rules and regulations as now are or hereafter may be in force in the other Counties of this State.

"*And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the said County of Dauphin shall elect four members, and the County of Lancaster shall elect seven Members to represent them respectively in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth from and after the passing of this Act until the same shall be altered agreeable to the Constitution and the Laws of this State.

"*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State shall have like Powers, Jurisdictions, and Authorities in the said County of Dauphin as in the other Counties of this State, and are hereby authorized and impowered to Deliver the Gaoles of the said County of Dauphin of Capital and other offenders in like manner as they are authorized to do in other Counties of this State.

"*And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid*, That the Justices of the Courts of quarter Sessions and Common pleas now commissioned within the Limits of the County of Dauphin and those that may hereafter be Commissioned, or any three of them, shall and may hold Courts of General quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Gaol Delivery, and County Courts for holding of pleas, and shall have all and singular such powers, rights, Jurisdictions, and Authorities, to all intents and purposes, as other Justices of The Courts of General quarter Sessions and Justices of the County Courts for holding of pleas in the other Counties of this State may, can, or ought to have in their respective Counties, which Courts shall sit and be held for the said County of Dauphin, near Harrises Ferry, on the third tuesday in the months of February, May, August, and november yearly for the dispatch of the publick Business of the said County.

"*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful to and for Jacob Aw, Joshua Elder, Andrew Stewart, James Cowdan, and William Brown, of Paxtang, or any three of them to take assurance to them and their heirs of such Lot or peas of Ground as Shall be laid out and approved of by the said Commissioners or any three of them for the erecting a Court House and Goal thereupon, in trust and for the use of the inhabitants of the said County of Dauphin, and thereupon to erect a Court house and prison sufficient to accommodate the publick Servis of the said County.

"*And be it further enacted by the authorities aforesaid*, That for the defraying the charges of building, erecting, and finishing the Court house and Prison aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Commissioners and Township assessors of the said County or a Majority of them to assess and levy, and they are hereby required to assess and levy in the manner directed by the act for raising County Rates and levies to such money as the said Trustees or any three of them shall judge necessary for building and finishing the Court house and prison aforesaid, *Provided* always that the sum of money so to be raised do not exceed the sum of fifteen hundred Pounds, and that the said Trustees shall from time to time render a faithful account of the expenditures of the same not only to the Commissioners, but the Grand Jury of the County when called on, or any other officer may be appointed by Authority for the inspection of the accoumpts of the County. *Provided also and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no action or suit now commenced or that may be commenced in the County Courts of Lancaster before the first day of April next against any Person living within the bounds of the County of Dauphin, shall be stayed or discontinued by this act or by anything in the same Counties, but the same actions now Commenced or that may be commenced as aforesaid may be proceeded to final issue and Judgement thereupon rendered in the like manner as if this act had not been made, and it shall be lawful for the Justices of Lancaster County to issue Process to the Sheriff of the County of Lancaster for carrying on and obtaining the full and Legal effects of such suits in the same manner as if the parties resided in the same County of Lancaster.

"*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Sheriff, Coroners, and public officers of the County of Lancaster shall continue to exercise the duties of their respective Offices within the County of Dauphin until similar Officers are appointed agreeable to Law, within the said County of Dauphin, and that all arrearages of excise and public Taxes shall be paid into the hands of the present Collectors to be by them accounted for in manner and form as if this act had never been passed.

"*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Sheriffs, Treasurers, Collectors of Excise, and all such Officers as have heretofore usually given bail for the faithful discharge of their respective Offices who may hereafter be appointed or elected in the said County of Dauphin before they or any of them shall enter upon the execution of their respective Offices shall give sufficient security in the like sums in the like manner and form and for the like uses, trusts, and purposes as such

Officers are obliged by Law for the time being to do in the County of Lancaster.

"*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That Joshua Elder, Thomas Clark, John Glendellor, Bartram Galbraith, James Cunningham, or any three of them shall be Commissioners to run and mark the County Line, in the same manner as is before in the second section of this act, which line when so run and marked shall be the boundary between the Counties aforesaid, and that the said Commissioners shall receive for their Services at the rate of twenty-two shillings and sixpence per day each, and no more, to be paid half by the County of Lancaster, and half by the County of Dauphin by draughts from the Commissioners of the respective Counties on the Treasurer of the same, which the said Commissioners are hereby authorised and directed to grant.

"Signed by order of the House.

"JOHN BAYARD, *Speaker*.

"Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia on Friday, the fourth Day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty five.

"Inrolled 4th June, A.D. 1785."

The name DAUPHIN was derived from the eldest son of the king of France, that country at this period, in consequence of its efficient aid to the colonies, being uppermost in the affections of the people. The enthusiasm was unbounded, and, as we shall refer to hereafter, carried to extreme lengths. The name was suggested by the prime movers for the formation of the new county. The seat of justice was fixed at Harris' Ferry, then a village of about one hundred houses, although the towns of Lebanon and Middletown were then more important places within the new county. A letter written about this period by Capt. Alexander Graydon to Jedediah Morse, the geographer, gives us perchance the best account of the county of Dauphin as then organized, extant, and we present it therefore in full:

"LOUISBOURG, March 5th, 1789.

"SIR: A Hurry of Business added to a want of Health has hitherto prevented me from paying that Attention I could have wished to your Questions respecting the County of Dauphin. I now give you the Result of my Enquiries upon the different heads you propose, arranged in the order of your Queries.

"*Answer to 1st Qu.* Dauphin, formerly contained within the Limits of Lancaster county, but divided from it and erected into a separate County by Act of Assembly passed March 4th 1785.

"*Ansr to 2d Qu.* It's Boundaries on the West and South West are the Western Shore of the River Susquehanna (the River being within the Limits and Jurisdiction of the County) on the South East Conawago Creek as far as the Head of it and from thence running in a direct Line to the south East Corner of Heidelberg Township where it strikes the Berks County Line thence north West by the Line of Berks County to Mahantango Creek thence along the same by the Line of Northumberland and crossing the Susquehanna to the Line of Cumberland County. It is thus described in the Act of Assembly, but perhaps it may be best for your purpose to say, That it is bounded on the West and south West by the Counties of Cumberland and York, on the South and South East by Lancaster County—on the East & North East by Berks and on the north by Northumberland, the greater and best part of the County lying in the valley between the Blue or Kittatinny Mountain, and the Conawago Hill or South Mountain, which latter Name it obtains in Cumberland County. Its form is triangular and its Extent along the Susquehanna about forty-five miles from thence to the Line of Berks County about thirty-five Miles and from thence to the same River along the Line of Berks and Northumberland Counties about fifty-five miles.

"*Ansr to 3d Qu.* There are 3250 taxable Inhabitants in Dauphin from whence perhaps it may be estimated that there are not less than 16 or 18,000 souls. These consist with a very few Exceptions of German and Irish or what are in Pennsylvania called Scotch Irish and their descendants. I think about two-thirds of the Inhabitants are Germans or of that Extraction. The principal religious denominations among them are Lutherans and Calvinists perhaps about an equal number of each—there is also a small Congregation of Moravians who have a place of worship about a mile from the Town of Lebanon. There are besides a good number of Menonists and a small Society of Roman Catholicks who have a Chapel in Lebanon Township.

"The religious Profession of the Irish families is the Presbyterian. They have three meeting houses, one in West Hanover, one in Paxtang and one in Derry Township. There are also a few Seceders and Covenanters who being too inconsiderable in number to form distinct societies have generally fallen in with the before mentioned Congregations. The English Episcopalians, Quakers, &c., of which we have a few are by no means numerous enough to have places of Worship.

"*Ansr. to 4th Qu.* The soil is generally good and in some parts remarkably fertile more particularly in Lebanon and Heidelberg Townships and in that part of Paxtang lying along the River. A great portion of the County is Lime stone land but as it approaches the Kittatinny Mountain which runs through it a Distance of near thirty Miles it is generally a gravelly or light slaty soil which however produces very good and certain Crops of excellent Wheat, Rye, &c. Beyond the mountain to Northumberland County, which Tract of Country comprehends upper and middle Paxtang Township, the quality of the soil is much inferior to the other parts and is very little cultivated. It is generally timbered with pine & white oak and watered with a number of fine Streams which enable the Inhabitants to erect Saw Mills and drive on a very beneficial Trade in Boards, &c, but tho' the soil of this Country is somewhat sandy & in other parts wet as may be inferred from the timber, yet it produces pretty good Grain and affords a great deal of good meadow Ground. From the best information I am inclined to think that the proportion of the Land under Cultivation will average at less than an half. The trade to Philadelphia and the Mills on the Road thither, our principal Export being Wheat and flour—we also export Bar Iron and the neighboring Country is supplied with Boards, Scantling, &c., from Louisbourg and Middletown which are situated on or near Susquehanna, down which great quantities of these Articles are rafted in the Spring and Autumn at which Seasons the waters being high the navigation is rendered safe and easy. Our Exports (except what are taken off by the watermen who bring down lumber and Grain) are conveyed by Land, the navigation of the Susquehanna being at present too much obstructed below Middletown by Rocks, Falls, &c., to make it eligible to convey them by Water to Baltimore and other Markets in the Chesapeake which may possibly be the case in future, when the Country has ability to remove these Obstructions.

"Our chief Imports besides the Articles brought down the River as already mentioned are European and East and West India Merchandise brought from Philadelphia. The natural Growth of the Soil is generally Hickory, Oak, Chestnut, Poplar, and near the River Walnut, Locust, Linn or Linden, Maple, Ash, Beech, &c., with the Herbage usual in other parts of the State. Its productions from Culture are Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Flax, Hemp, &c.

"*Ansr. to 5th Qu.* The Rivers are the Susquehanna, the Swatara a large stream which has its source in Berks County and after watering a considerable Extent of Country in its windings empties into the Susquehanna at Middletown—the Quitapahilla which discharges itself into the Swatara, and the Tulpehocken which empties into Schuylkill (about a mile from Reading) between the Head waters of which (i e the Tulpehocken) and the Quitapahilla which approach within a mile of each other near the town of Lebanon it has been in Contemplation to cut a Canal and thereby by means of Locks, &c., to open a navigable Communication between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna, a work which though at present laid aside will probably one day be carried into Execution. There are besides these several less important Streams, vizt. Paxtang, Conawago, Spring Creek, Clark's Creek, Sturgeon's, Armstrong's, Beaver Creek, Monady, Wickonisky, little Swatara, &c., most of which afford seats for Mills & Every kind of water works.

"I know of nothing remarkable in the Mountains of which there are several in the County, viz., the Blue Mountain already mentioned and several other Ridges in its Neighborhood such as Peter's Mountain, Berry's Mountain, &c., and the Conawago Hill, in which there is a Mine of Iron Ore belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Grubb (part whereof is in Lancaster Co'ty) which appears to be inexhaustible.

"There is a Spring near the foot of the Blue Mountains much celebrated and resorted to by the Country People on Account of its supposed Efficacy in the Cure of Rheumatic and other chronic Disorders, but from what I can learn if it possesses any virtue it arises chiefly from its excessive coldness.

"There is also a Cave on the Banks of the Swatara about a mile from Hummel's town in Derry Township deemed a great Curiosity by those who have seen it. It's Aperture being under a pretty high Bank is from 15 to 20 feet wide and from 7 to 10 in Height. You enter by a gradual Descent and in your Progress pass through a number of Passages and

Apartments of various Dimensions, some low and narrow others very high and spacious, vaulted by magnificent Canopies fretted with a variety of depending Petrifactions, some of which are drawn to a great Length by means of their continued Exudation. But much of their original Beauty and Transparency is obscured by the smoke of the Torches from time to time employed in conducting the curious Traveller through this gloomy Recess. From the Entrance of the Cavern to a small Fissure or Outlet at the Extremity which is barely large enough to admit the Body of a Man is about 200 yards measured in a strait Line on the surface of the Ground under which it passes, but the Distance must be much greater to those who have the Courage to trace it in its subterraneous Windings. This is the only natural Curiosity in the County that I have heard of, and I know of no Antiquities or artificial ones.

"*Answ. to 6th Qu.* The Country was first settled by Emigrants from Ireland.

"*Answ to 7th Qu.* The state of Agriculture is much the same as in the neighboring Counties & will doubtless admit of much Improvement. The same may be said of the Manufactures, though some Branches seem to merit a particular mention vizt. A nail factory at Louisbourg which is carried on by means of a stamping Machine much cheaper and more expiditiously than in the usual mode of drawing—also a Powder Mill of Lebanon Township in which is manufacturcd Powder of a very Superior Strength and Quality. Besides these I cannot omit a Grist Mill within a Mile of Middletown seated very advantageously on the Swatara & about half a mile from the mouth of it. It is a very large and handsome stone Building, has four pair of Stones and is perhaps in every respect one of the most complete in Pennsylvania. But what is perhaps more deserving of Attention is the Race a Canal from twenty to thirty feet in Breadth and carried with such a degree of Boldness to a Length of 476 perches through Rocks and Hills and every Obstacle which occurred in its Course as cannot fail to excite a very high Idea of the enterprizing Spirit & persevering Industry of Mr. George Frey, the undertaker and owner.

"We have as yet no Academy or public schools but shall in common with the other Counties of the State have a Tract of Land granted & appropriated by the Legislature for the Establishment of one, besides which we are entitled to the annual proceeds of a Ferry across the Susquehanna at present rented for £155 per Ann which should it (as in all probability it will) be applied to this Use will constitute a very respectable Fund.

"*Answr. to 8th Qu.* The County comprehends ten Townships vizt. Paxton (or Paxtang which is the original Indian name), upper Paxtang, Middle Paxtang, East Hanover, West Hanover, Derry, Londonderry, Lebanon, Bethel, and Heidelberg—and ten Towns, vizt. Louisbourg or Harrisburgh containing about 130 dwelling-houses, a Gaol being a plain stone Building and a German Church a Log Building—Lebanon containing about 180 Houses and two German Churches built of Wood. Middletown containing 90 odd Houses & one German Church of Wood. Hummel's town containing about 35 Houses & one German Church of Wood—Anville or Miller's town containing about 35 houses; Heidelberg, or Shaffer's town containing about 70 Houses & 2 German Churches one of which is a handsome stone Building—Newman's town containing about 25 houses—Williamsburg or Jones' town containing about 40 houses and one German of Wood. N. B. In Lebanon one of the Churches belongs to the Lutheran the other to the Calvinists, so in Heidelberg, but in the other Towns where there is but one, it generally belongs to both societies and is used by them alternately.

"*Answr. to 9th Qr.* The Name of the principal Town or Seat of the Courts is Louisbourg so styled by the Supreme Executive Council in their proceedings as well as in those of the Courts, altho' it is more generally known by the name of Harrisburgh—it is a fine, flourishing place & its progress amazing, having been laid out a little better than 3 years. It lies between the 40th and 41st degree of Latitude and is somewhat more than a degree & a half West of Philada. its Distance from that place 100 Miles and its Bearing about West and by North.

"This is the most accurate Information I cou'd obtain with respect to the Objects of your Inquiry. I have probably been more minute than necessary in some Cases, but agreeably to your desire was willing to give as full an Answer as possible and shall be happy if it affords you any Assistance in your very useful Undertaking, in which I wish you Success, and

"Am Sir, Your very hble Servt,

"ALEX. GRAYDON.

"To Mr. JEDEDIAH MORSE."

At this period the entire country was seriously agitated by the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Within the limits of Dauphin County there was much opposition. In the convention which was called by the Pennsylvania Assembly to ratify that instrument, the delegates from Dauphin, William Brown, Adam Orth, and John A. Hanna, signed the protest that the Constitution, "consistent with its idea of consolidation, contains no reservation of the rights and privileges of the State governments," and the authority "vested in Congress is unlimited in its nature, nay is comprehensive and boundless."

On the 3d of September, 1788, there was held at Harrisburg a conference of those who were opposed to the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The minutes of this conference, which marks an important epoch in the history of this locality and of the State, as it was the first political convention ever held in Pennsylvania, we give in full:

"Agreeably to a circular letter which originated in the county of Cumberland, inviting to a conference such of the citizens of the State who conceive that a revision of the Federal system, lately proposed for the government of the United States is necessary; a number of gentlemen from the city of Philadelphia and the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Northumberland, Bedford, Fayette, Washington, Franklin, Dauphin, and Huntingdon have assembled at this place for said purpose."

Gallatin, of Westmoreland County, who seemed to be one of the leaders in this revolt, if so it may be termed, presented the following resolutions:

"1st. *Resolved*, That in order to prevent a dissolution of the Union, and to secure our liberties and those of our posterity, it is necessary that a revision of the Federal constitution be obtained in the most speedy manner.

"2d. That the safest manner to obtain such a revision will be, in conformity to the request of the State of New York, to use our endeavors to have a convention called as soon as possible; *Resolved*, therefore, that the Assembly of this State be petitioned to take the earliest opportunity to make an application for that purpose to the New Congress.

"3d. *Resolved*, That in order that the friends to amendments to the Federal Constitution, who are inhabitants of this State, may act in concert, it is necessary, and it is hereby recommended to the several counties in the State, to appoint committees, who may correspond one with another, and with such similar committees as may be formed in other States.

"4th. *Resolved*, That the friends to amendment to the Federal Constitution in the several States be invited to meet in a general conference to be held at ——, on ——, and —— members elected by this conference who, or any of them, shall meet at said place and time, in order to devise, in concert with such other delegates from the several States as may come under similar appointments, on such amendments to the Federal Constitution as to them may seem most necessary, and on the most likely way to carry them into effect."

There seemed to be a diversity of opinion in the conference, and although the members did not actually reject Gallatin's resolves, which were much more decided, adopted those of a different temper and likely to be effective before the people. The object of the founders of a party, at the moment in hopeless minority, was to present a record upon which any aspiring politician could place himself. They were successful to such a degree that the destiny of the State and nation were in the party thus called into being for fifty years afterwards, almost without interruption. Whatever intermediate occurrences took place, deliberation announced the decision of the conference to be,—

"1st. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the people of this State to acquiesce in the organization of the said government; but although we thus accord in its organization, we by no means lose sight of the grand object of obtaining very considerable amendment and alterations which we consider essential to preserve the peace and harmony of the Union, and those invaluable privileges for which so much blood and treasure have been recently expended.

"2d. *Resolved*, That it is necessary to obtain a speedy revision of said Constitution by a general convention.

"3d. *Resolved*, That, therefore, in order to effect this desirable end, a petition be presented to the Legislature of the State requesting that honorable body to take the earliest opportunity to make application for that purpose to the new Congress."

The address to the people of the State was brief, and in few words proceeds to state that the "Constitution in its present form contains some principles which may be perverted to the injury of the citizen and prove incompatible with order and government," expressing the opinion "that considerable amendments are essentially necessary;" further, that they are "sensible that a large number of the citizens, both in this and other States, who gave their assent to its being carried into execution previous to any amendments, were actuated more by fear of the dangers that might arise from any delays than by a conviction of its being perfect," concluding with the hope that "prudence and policy" will soon bring about the amendments which those with whom they were in harmony in other States "are pressing so earnestly."

Subsequently to the action of the "conference" its opponents issued a circular directing public attention to the fact that an election by general ticket for eight members of Congress was to be held on the fourth Wednesday of November, calling upon "the friends of the new Constitution to be on their guard, lest the names of persons opposed to the same or of doubtful sentiments should be circulated in the counties and in the city, especially let them beware of counterfeits, for such are abroad." The committees circulating this also informed the people that "the smuggling business which took place at Harrisburg with the ostensible purpose of procuring amendments to the Constitution, but in fact to form a ticket for representatives in Congress," should be *watched!*

On the 3d of November the Federalists, as they called themselves, met at Lancaster to form a ticket for members of Congress. This meeting did not openly attack the opponents of the Constitution. Indeed, so confident were they of success that it was not deemed dignified or in any way necessary to do so. But so unexpectedly strong was opposition developed, as the returns from "the back counties" reached Philadelphia, "that very great surprise was created at the course of public sentiment." And no wonder, for when all the returns came to hand it appeared that the voters were divided into two nearly equal parts, "giving most of the advantages of political success to those who favored amendments to the Constitution." The vote was as follows:

Harrisburg Ticket.		Lancaster Ticket.	
Robert Whitehill	5860	Fred. Augustus Muhlenberg	8697
Wm. Montgomery	6339	George Clymer	8087
Daniel Hiester	7405	*John Allison*	7074
Peter Muhlenberg	7415	*Stephen Chambers*	7053
Wm. Findley	6587	Thomas Scott	8068
Charles Pettit	6484	Henry Wynkoop	8052
Clair McClanahan	6227	Thomas Hartley	8163
Gen. Wm. Irvine	6493	Thomas Fitzsimmons	8086

About fifteen thousand votes were polled at this the first State election in Pennsylvania. The population was less than four hundred thousand.

CHAPTER XIX.

Military Organization in 1786–1790—Union Canal—The Whiskey Insurrection; DeWees' Journal of—Scott's Description of Dauphin County in 1805.

The close of the war for independence did not check the military ardor of the people, and militia battalions were organized in the different sections of the county. The officers of the militia from 1786 to 1790 were as follows:

First Battalion.

Commanded by Lieut.-Col. Thomas Murray.

Captains.

Charles Stewart.	Arthur Bell.
Richard Swan.	Andrew Stewart.
Samuel Cochran.	William Johnston.
Michael Limes.	Martin Weaver.

Second Battalion.

Commanded by Lieut.-Col. Robert Clark.

Captains.

James Willson.	Philip Wolfersberger.
Robert McKee.	James Clunie.
James Kelly.	Frederick Hummel.
John Barnett.	Patrick Hayes.
Peter Shuster.	

Third Battalion.

Commanded by Lieut.-Col. Samuel Jones, and afterwards Lieut.-Col. Valentine Shouffler.

Captains.

John Reighard.	Samuel Ainsworth, 1789–90.
James McCreight.	Abraham Sehbolt, 1789–90.
Melchior Behny.	William Young, 1789–90.
Daniel Bradley.	
Ambrose Crain, 1786–88.	
Matthias Henning, 1788–89.	

Fourth Battalion.

Commanded by Lieut.-Col. Baltzer Orth.

Captains.

Christopher Uhler.	Jacob Embich, 1788–90.
George Bowman.	Christian Ley, 1788–90.
Alexander Martin.	Leonard Immel, 1789–90.
Peter Ensminger.	Peter Gloninger, 1789–90.
John Grumm.	Henry Shell, 1786–88.
George Noll.	

The encroachments of the European powers upon American rights compelled the Congress to organize what was called a provisional army in 1792. In obedience therewith the militia of Dauphin County, as then constituted, were fully organized and the officers of the several battalions and companies elected in October. They were as follows:

FIRST BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

William Allen.

First Company.
Captain—Robert McKee.

Second Company.
Captain—James Kelly.

Third Company.
Captain—Michael Kutzner.

Fourth Company.
Captain—Jacob Wolfley.

Fifth Company.
Captain—Peter Eberly.

Sixth Company.
Captain—John Barnett.

Seventh Company.
Captain—James Wallace.

Eighth Company.
Captain—Philip Wolfersberger.

SECOND BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Valentine Shouffler.

Major.

William Wray.

First Company.
Captain—Jacob Gettle.
Lieutenant—Jacob Cassel.
Ensign—Frederick Hoover.

Second Company.
Captain—Daniel Bradley.
Lieutenant—John Harper.
Ensign—Christopher Winter.

Third Company.
Captain—John Martin.
Lieutenant—William Hedrick.
Ensign—John Ainsworth.

Fourth Company.
Captain—William Young.
Lieutenant—John Wallace.
Ensign—Vendel Smith.

Fifth Company.
Captain—Melchior Behny.
Lieutenant—Martin Walburn.
Ensign—Adam Wingelbleck.

Sixth Company.
Captain—John Reighard.
Lieutenant—Michael Leydick.
Ensign—Peter Toy.

Seventh Company.
Captain—Hugh Andrew.
Lieutenant—David Strain.
Ensign—William Ward.

Eighth Company.
Captain—Abraham Sehbold.
Lieutenant—Christian Shouffler.
Ensign—Ulrick Felty.

Light Infantry Company.
Captain—Lewis Kreider.
Lieutenant—Samuel Ainsworth.
Ensign—Daniel Weidel.

THIRD BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

John Andre Hanna.

Major.

Thomas Forster.

First Company.
Captain—John McElhenny.
Lieutenant—John Whitehill.
Ensign—Zachariah Stephen.

Second Company.
Captain—William Glass.
Lieutenant—John Krause.
Ensign—Anthony Seyfert.

Third Company.
Captain—William Murray.
Lieutenant—Simpson Stengever.
Ensign—James Foulks.

Fourth Company.
Captain—John Brubaker.
Lieutenant—George Clark.
Ensign—John Meetch.

Fifth Company.
Captain—Samuel Sherer.
Lieutenant—Richard Fulton.
Ensign—Michael Newling.

Sixth Company.
Captain—Robert McClure.
Lieutenant—Martin Shell.
Ensign—John Syder.

Seventh Company.
Captain—Richard Swan.
Lieutenant—Michael Whitley.
Ensign—William Johnston.

Eighth Company.
Captain—Martin Weaver.
Lieutenant—John Sheesly.
Ensign—Daniel Steever.

FOURTH BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

James Woods.

Major.

George Bowman.

First Company.
Captain—Jacob Teiss.
Lieutenant—David Teiss.
Ensign—Joseph Bowman.
Second Company.
Captain—Jacob Embich.
Lieutenant—John Kohr.
Ensign—Henry Kelker.
Third Company.
Captain—John Grum.
Lieutenant—George Wiland.
Ensign—Henry King.
Fourth Company.
Captain—Peter Ensminger.
Lieutenant—Gottlieb Orth.
Ensign—Henry Orth.
Fifth Company.
Captain—Thomas Millard.
Lieutenant—Michael Bowen.
Ensign—Frederick Trion.
Sixth Company.
Captain—Christian Ley.
Lieutenant—John Krill.
Ensign—John Kuster.
Seventh Company.
Captain—Michael Singer.
Lieutenant—Charles Reighard.
Ensign—Joseph Martin.
Eighth Company.
Captain—Daniel Hening.
Lieutenant—Henry Berry.
Ensign—Daniel Straw.
Light Infantry Company.
Captain—Abraham Doebler.
Lieutenant—John Bowman.
Ensign—Adam Ritscher.

In the history of the county of Lebanon we have referred to the construction of the Union Canal in full. In this connection we can only say that it extends from Middletown, on the Susquehanna River, to Reading, on the Schuylkill River, being seventy-nine miles in length, with a navigable feeder seven miles in length. There are fifty-four locks on the east, with a descent of three hundred and seven feet, and thirty-four locks on the west, with a descent of one hundred and ninety-three feet. There is a tunnel northwest of Lebanon seven hundred and twenty-nine feet in length, cut in the solid rock, and this was the *first* tunnel constructed in the United States. The summit was filled with water obtained from the Quitopahilla and Swatara Creeks, although other streams have been tapped.

The first survey of it was made in 1762, by David Rittenhouse and Dr. William Smith, although its feasibility is said to have been suggested by William Penn as early as 1690. In 1764 operations were commenced, and after many discouragements and financial disasters were completed in 1837, when the first boat, the "Alpha of Tulpehocken," passed Lebanon on its way westward. Identical with the completion and operation of this maritime highway the material prosperity of this county, and especially Lebanon dates. The population increased, business increased, and to it belongs the honor of laying the corner-stone of the prosperity of those sections which it traverses. It has lost the prestige of its commerce and importance, but is still a line of cheap transportation for coal, lumber, iron-ore, iron, and other manufacturing material. The railroads have succeeded it in the popular sense of quick transportation, but it forms a prominent part in the history of the Swatara Valley, and as such will always be held in grateful remembrance. Its first construction was made for boats of fifteen tons, but the enlargement between 1853 and 1857 gives a safe passage to boats of heavier capacities. It has the honor of being the first canal built in the country.

In the year 1793 occurred that terrible scourge the yellow fever at Philadelphia. The deaths were numerous, and many of the principal citizens of the metropolis fell victims to the epidemic. As is the case when yellow fever or cholera or other direful diseases prevail in a certain locality, places distant from the infected districts are affected by diseases somewhat allied to those of the more malignant type; and during this period Harrisburg, Columbia, Reading, and other towns, suffered severely. In the chapters devoted to Harrisburg we have referred to this matter in full.

The opposition to the excise law in Western Pennsylvania culminated in 1794 in what was termed the "Expedition to the Westward," or the Whiskey Insurrection. Troops were enrolled, and the county of Dauphin well represented. We fully expected to obtain complete rolls of the troops in the departments of Washington City, but investigation and research have not been successful. In the general pay-roll of the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Militia we have the following officers from this section:

Lieutenant-Colonel.
Thomas Forster.

Major.
Frederick Hummel.

Paymaster.
John Brown.

Sergeant-Major.
Philip Stoehr.

Capt. John Wallace's company consisted of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, two corporals, and thirty-two privates.

Capt. Samuel Ainsworth's company consisted of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, two sergeants, one corporal, and nineteen privates.

Capt. Devin's rifle company consisted of one cap-

tain, one lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, and thirty privates.

That there were other companies there is no doubt. We have the journal of Capt. Samuel Dewees, who was on the Western Expedition, and from this we gather many important facts. Dewees says,—

"Lawyers Fisher, Dentzel, Elder, and a storekeeper of the name of Reitzel, and others of the citizens were engaged in raising a volunteer military company. Lawyer Fisher was elected captain, Lawyer Dentzel ensign, Reitzel first lieutenant, and ——— second lieutenant. The company was a large one, and each member uniformed and equipped himself in handsome style. Capt. Fisher found out the residence of a drummer of the name of Warriour, who then lived some two or three miles from Harrisburg. Warriour had been a British drum-major, but had at an early stage of the Revolutionary struggle deserted from the British and joined himself to the Continental army, and had beat the drum for it until the end of the war. Warriour was chosen drum-major in Capt. Fisher's company, and I was chosen fife-major. Warriour was decidedly the best drummer that I had ever seen or heard beat during the Revolution. His music was not of the loudest kind, but it was sharp, clear, well-timed, and rich in its spirit-stirring melodies. Capt. Fisher's company was composed of the most patriotic, intelligent, respectable, and wealthy young men of Harrisburg and vicinity, who prided themselves very much in exercising and perfecting themselves in the school of the soldier.

". . . Capt. Fisher received orders for his company to march on to Carlisle. We all got in readiness, paraded through the principal streets of Harrisburg, and then marched for Carlisle. When we left Harrisburg we crossed over the Susquehanna River in flats. These were a kind of boat twenty or thirty feet long and ten or twelve feet wide, with sides a foot and a half or two feet high. The banks of the river on the town side were covered with women and children, and there were great weeping and mourning. Our country called, and duty was clearly spread out before our eyes. We had, therefore, to *steel* our hearts against the cries of mothers and children, and brave up against the tide of weeping and wailing by playing and beating up merrily 'Charley over the Water.' This we continued to do until Harrisburg was partly lost in the distance behind us."

As many of the incidents detailed in Dewees' account are new, and referable in the main to Capt. George Fisher's company, we make full extracts therefrom:

". . . Upon our arrival at Carlisle we pitched our tents upon the 'commons' beyond the 'spring,' and very soon after the camp was formed ten or twelve men were detached from our company to join Gen. Washington's quarter-guard. President Washington had arrived but that day or the day previous at Carlisle. He had been there, however, several times previous to our marching thither. Warriour and myself played the detached portion of our company up to the court-house, where the general's quarter-guard was stationed, and then returned to camp.

"In a few days after our arrival at Carlisle, President Washington issued his orders for all to be in readiness to march. On the next or second day thereafter, in the morning, we were ordered to beat up the 'General.' This was a signal tune. As soon as we would commence to play it, all the men would set themselves about pulling up the tent-pins, and arranging matters for a general strike. At a certain roll in this tune (called the 'General'), all things being in readiness, the tents would be all thrown down in one direction, and all fall at once, in the same movement, or as nearly so as could be done. This done, some of the soldiers would then engage in rolling them up, whilst others would carry them to the wagons and pack them, camp-kettles, etc., therein. For the amusement and use of my young readers, I will here insert a part of two old verses (now recollected) which was set to the tune of the 'General':

"'Come, brave boys, it is almost day,
Strike your tents and march away.'

"'Don't you hear the general say,
Strike your tents and march away.'

"After we had beaten up the 'General' our tents were all struck to the ground at the signal, rolled up, and they with all other camp equipage, packed in our baggage-wagon. When this task was accomplished, the long roll was then beat up, and all formed into line. The army then formed by regiments into marching order, then marched and formed the line in the main street of Carlisle. The regiment to which Capt. Fisher's company was attached, was formed in the main line of regiments, and upon the right of that line. Capt. Fisher's company occupying the right of that regiment, constituted the extreme right of the entire line, and rested in the main street, opposite the court-house. The rear of the main column or line rested at a great distance from town on the old Philadelphia road, and beyond the 'gallows ground.' This line, besides being formed preparatory to the march, was also established for the purpose of passing the review. All the officers were at their posts in front of the line in order to receive and salute the commander-in-chief and suite. President Washington, the Governors of States then at Carlisle, formed at the head of the line. The brigade and field officers that accompanied the President and Governors took their positions in the line preparatory to the review.

"All things being in readiness, the President and suite moved on to a review of the troops. The method of salute was, each regiment as the commander-in-chief and suite drew near was ordered to 'present arms.' Field officers, captains, lieutenants, etc., in line in advance of the troops saluted by bringing the hilts of their swords to their faces and then throwing the points of their swords towards the ground at some little distance from their bodies on their right side, the musicians at the same time playing and beating a salute. The flag-bearers at a certain roll of the drum would also salute by waving their colors to and fro. The musicians in this grand line of military varied very much in their salutes. Some drummers no doubt knew what tune was a salute, and could have beaten it well, but their fifers could not play it, and some fifers knew how to play it, but their drummers could not beat it. An acquaintance of mine of the name of Shipe, who played the fife for a company from Philadelphia could have played it, and well too (for many a time we had played it together during the Revolution), but his drummer knew nothing about it. Some musicians played and beat one thing and some another. One fifer, I recollect (within hearing distance of us), played 'Yankee Doodle,' and his drummer no doubt beat it well too, but it was not a salute. When President Washington and his suite arrived at our regiment I struck up and Warriour beat the old 'British Grenadier's March,' which was always the music played and beat, and offered to a superior officer as a salute during the Revolutionary war.

"President Washington eyed us keenly as he was passing us, and continued to do so, even when he had passed to some distance from us. After this duty was performed, upon the part of the soldiery, Washington, in conversation with the officers, asked Capt. Fisher if his musicians (Warriour and myself) had not been in the Continental service during the Revolution? Capt. Fisher informed him that we had been; upon which the President replied that he had thought so, from the manner of playing and beating, and observed that we performed the best of any in the army, and were the only musicians that played and beat the old (or usual) revolutionary salute, which he said was as well played and beat as he had ever heard it during the Revolution. Capt. Fisher was very proud of our having so far excelled as to attain the just praise of the President, and said to us upon his return, 'Boys, you have received the praise of President Washington to-day for having excelled all of the musicians in the line in playing and beating up Washington's favorite revolutionary salute, for he says not a musician in the whole army has played it to-day but yourselves.' If Capt. Fisher was proud of Washington's commendation of us, my readers may judge that we were not less proud of it than himself.

"In the course of an hour or two after the troops had been reviewed by President Washington, at Carlisle, the order of 'forward' was given. The whole army then took up its line of march westward, and in the evening of that day it reached Mount Rock, and encamped. This place was about seven miles from Carlisle. The next day we passed through Shippensburg and reached Strasburg, at the foot of the mountain, where we encamped. I do not recollect whether we remained at this place longer than a night or not, but think that we were a day and two nights encamped there before we began to ascend the mountain.

* * * * * * * * *

"We broke our encampment at Strasburg and set out upon the march up the mountain. It is nothing to travel over the mountains now to what it was then; the roads were both narrow and steep, as well as crooked. Owing to the zigzag nature of the road, soldiers in the front could behold very many soldiers towards the rear, and the soldiers in the rear could behold many of the soldiers that marched between it and the front. This march not being a forced one, ample time was given us to ascend to its summit. Nature had strewn her moss-covered seats about

in profusion upon its side, and we, grateful to her for the favor, occupied them often in our laborious journey, as well upon this mountain as others, upon all the other mountains which laid in our way between Cumberland Valley and Pittsburgh.

"Soon after our arrival at that place [Bedford], portions of our army were reorganized. Here we lost our captain (Fisher), who was promoted to the rank of major. Lieut. Reitzel became our captain, and Ensign Dentzel became lieutenant. After these changes were made we had to hold an election for ensign.

* * * * * * * * * *

"Shortly after this there was intelligence received that the 'Whiskey Boys' in great numbers were lying in ambush awaiting our approach. Some believed the report, others scouted at the idea. The whole army received an ample supply of ammunition. The rifle companies were ordered to mould a great many bullets, and much preparation was made to repel any attack which the insurgents might feel disposed to make. The orders to march upon a certain day were general. Each man drew a double or triple quantity of provisions, and received orders to cook the same.

"All things being in readiness, we then took up the line of march and pushed for the Allegheny Mountains. I do not recollect anything worthy of notice until we were descending the western base of the Allegheny Mountains in our approach to the 'Glades.' Here we had a hard time of it. It was now November, and the weather was not only quite cold but it was windy and rain was falling. By an oversight we were pushed on a considerable distance in advance of our baggage-wagons, and at length halted at an old waste barn that we supposed belonged to some one of the insurgents, for had it not been so our army would not have been permitted to burn the fences thereon. We collected rails and built fires, but owing to the rain and the marshy nature of that section of country, the ground around our fires with our continued tramping became quite miry. . . .

"My readers may judge of the land's surface and of the state of the roads through the Glades when I inform them that when some of the wagons arrived in the forenoon at where we halted the night previous they had each from twelve to twenty horses attached to them, and the axle-trees were sweeping or shoving the mud and water before them as they moved onwards. None but regular wagoners could have navigated these mud swamps, and none but regular teamsters or men acquainted with bad roads or roads in their worst state can conceive the impassable state of the roads through the Glades in the year 1794. . . .

"We next made a halt at Greensburgh, in Westmoreland County, and the next halt that we made was not far from the 'Bullock Plains,' known by many as Braddock's Fields. When we arrived at Braddock's Fields we formed our camp and laid there a few days. Whilst there, the soldiers, many of them, amused themselves by climbing up into the trees for the purpose of cutting out leaden bullets which had been lodged there in 1755 when Gen. Braddock was defeated by the Indians in the campaign of that year. From Braddock's Fields we moved on to Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh), and encamped within a mile of the town.

"Whilst we laid at Fort Pitt I obtained permission to visit the town every day or two. The old fort (Duquesne) which had been built for the protection of this post, I do not recollect whether it was occupied by any of our troops, but believe it was not. It was so built as to command the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers above and at their junction, as also the Ohio River below. The hills around Pittsburgh, particularly those on the opposite sides of both rivers, were very high. The hills above Pittsburgh and between the two rivers were (some of them) quite high, and were called different names, as Grant's Hill, Scotch Hill, Forbes' Fields, &c.

"Instead of being met, as was threatened, by a formidable foe, we saw nothing in the form of enemies. The disaffected had disbanded and gone quietly to their homes. The insurrectionary spirit was every day growing weaker and weaker, and in proportion as this had manifested itself the insurgent force had diminished. Mustering from seven to ten thousand men only, and they promiscuously and hastily drawn from their homes, young and old, without proper leaders, proper discipline, military stores, etc., they had thought it altogether futile to attempt to resist (or cope with) a well-disciplined army of upwards of fifteen thousand strong. After a number of the more active leaders were captured and handed over to the proper authorities, to be dealt with according to the laws of the land, the expedition was considered at an end. Governor Lee, believing that it was altogether necessary and loudly called for, left Gen. Morgan with a strong detachment in the centre of 'this disaffected country.' The main body of the army was then withdrawn from Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, and were marched on their way homeward. Many who sought discharges obtained them; some of these enlisted in the United States regular service and marched on to join Gen. Wayne, who was then engaged in a war with the Indians on the Miami, in Ohio.

. . . "After climbing and descending alternately for a number of days together the different mountains which laid between Greensburg and the Cumberland Valley, I at length arrived at Strasburg. Setting out from Strasburg, in Franklin County, it was not long until I reached Harrisburg. A number of days elapsed before Capt. Fisher's (then Dentzel's) company arrived at Harrisburg."

In 1805, Joseph Scott published "A Geographical Description of Pennsylvania; also the counties respectively in the order in which they were established by the Legislature, with an alphabetical list of the townships in each county, and their population in 1805." The account of Dauphin at this period is worth reproducing in this connection, as it contains facts nowhere else found:

"DAUPHIN COUNTY.—A mountainous county, established, by the legislature, the 4th of March, 1785. It was taken from Lancaster county. Dauphin is bounded N. by Mahantango creek, which separates it from Northumberland, N. E. by Berks, S. E. by Lancaster, W. and S. W. by the Susquehanna, which divides it from Mifflin, on the N. W.: by Cumberland on the W.: and York on the S. W. It is 45 miles in length, and 26 in breadth. The principal waters are Swatara, and its numerous branches, Paxtang, Fishing, Stony, Clark's, Powell's, Armstrong's, and Wikinisky creeks, also Manady and Beaver creeks, both important streams, and flowing into the Swatara from the east side of the county, besides Mahantango, which is the N. boundary of the county, and Conewago, which is its S. boundary; all of which flow westerly, and fall into the Susquehanna. The principal mountains, beginning N. are Mahantango, Wikinisky, Peters' Little, Second, and the Blue Mountain; besides the Conewago hills, partly in this, and Lancaster county. The lands south of the Blue mountain, including about one-half of the county, are considerably fertile, and not inferior to the lands generally in Lancaster county. The valleys between the mountains are very narrow, except Luken's valley S. of Mahantango mountain, and a large triangular valley, on each side of Armstrong's creek, between Wikinisky mountain on the N. and Peters' on the S. Abundance of iron ore is found in some of the mountains. Two furnaces and 2 forges have been erected: they manufacture pig, bar-iron, hollow-ware, &c. This county contained in 1805, 72 grist-mills, 77 saw-mills, 6 oil-mills, 4 fulling-mills, 2 hemp-mills, 1 paper-mill, 127 distilleries, a boring and a powder-mill. Dauphin contained, in 1790, 17,965 free inhabitants, and 212 slaves; and in 1800, 22,177 free inhabitants, and 193 slaves. It sends 3 representatives to the general assembly; and, in 1805, gave, on the election of governor, 3,151 votes.

Townships.	Population 1800.		Townships.	Population 1800.	
	Free Per.	*Sla.*		*Free Per.*	*Sla.*
Anvil	1485		Lebanon	2870	8
Bethel	1837	2	Lond. Derry	1570	7
Derry	1656	10	Lr. Paxton & Swatara.	3180	28
E. Hanover	1272	10	M. Paxton	722	5
Harrisburg	1462	10	Up. Paxton	2274	
Heidelberg	1990		West Hanover	1849	13

"*Harrisburg*, a borough, and post town, in which the courts of Justice are held for the county. It is agreeably situated on the E. side of the Susquehanna, in a large fertile valley, between the Conewago hills on the S. and the Blue mountain on the N. It was regularly laid out in 1785, and consists of 4 streets, which extend parallel to the river, as Front, Second, &c., intersected by 6 others at right angles, called Mulberry, Chestnut, Market, Walnut, Locust, and Pine streets, with an alley 20 feet wide, extending both ways, through the middle of each square, parallel to the streets. Market and Second street, are each 90 feet[1] wide; and all the others 52½ feet. At the intersection of Market and Second street is an oblong square, 520 feet long, by 150 broad, in which are two brick market-houses. The town is built upon ground about 60 feet above the level of the river. The rising ground from the river to Front street, several hundred feet in breadth, belongs to the public. It can only be built upon one side. The river, up and down, with Maclay's island in front, presents to the eye, a beautiful view from this point. It serves for piling the large quantities of lumber, which is

[1] Second and Market are 80 feet wide.

annually brought in rafts down the river. The trade in lumber contributed largely to the rapid improvement, which continued for 6 years, when a mill-dam was erected in the neighborhood. The place soon became extremely sickly, which obliged the inhabitants to purchase the mill, and clear out the dam, which has restored its ancient salubrity; and it is now improving with its former rapidity. Harrisburg contains about 400 houses; about one-third are of brick. The public buildings are an elegant brick court-house, 91 feet in front, including the offices, and 50 feet deep; with an elegant cupola, a large hall, and town clock. The offices at each end, which contain the records of the county, and the public library, are fire-proof. A stone jail, two stories high, with a spacious yard surrounded by a stone wall, 18 feet in height; a brick and a log meeting house. An elevated piece of ground, containing about 4 acres, which commands a beautiful view of the town and neighborhood, is reserved for the accommodation of the general assembly, in case they fix on that as their permanent seat of government. In several parts of the town are wells of excellent water. The inhabitants may also be supplied from several streams, that issue from the heights, behind the town, and which may be conveyed, at a small expense, through every street, except the lot appropriated for the use of the legislature.

"Harrisburg was erected into a borough the 13th of April, 1791. It is 107 miles N. W. of Philadelphia, and 142[1] from Washington city. Lat. 40° 16″ N. lon. 1° 42″ W.

"*Campbell's-Town*, a small town, situated near a branch of the Quitipahilla, on the lower road between Harrisburg and Reading. It is 13 miles E. of Harrisburg, and 96 N. W. of Philadelphia.

"*Easterton*, a village on the E. side of the Susquehanna, 4 miles above Harrisburg.

"*Halifax*, a small post-town, on the E. side of the Susquehanna, 18 miles above Harrisburg, and 160 from Washington city.

"*Hummel's-Town*, a handsome post-town, on the S. side of Swatara river, 6 miles N. of Middletown, and 10 E. by N. of Harrisburg. It contains about 100 houses.

"*Jones'-Town*, a small post-town, situated in the forks of Swatara and Little Swatara, 23 miles N. E. by E. of Harrisburg, and 174 from Washington city. It has a German Calvinist church.

"*Lebanon*, a handsome borough, and post-town, agreeably situated on the S. side of the Quitipahilla creek. The plan of the town is regular. It contains about 300 houses; a German Lutheran and a German Calvinist church. About a mile and a half E. of the town is the Susquehanna and Schuylkill canal, connecting the waters of the Tulpehocken, a navigable branch of the Schuylkill with the Quitipahilla, a navigable branch of the Swatara.

"Lebanon was incorporated the 28th of March, 1799. It is 25 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, 82 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia, and 167 from Washington city.

"*Middletown*, a considerable post town, situated near the N. W. branch of Swatara, about 2 miles above its confluence with the Susquehanna.[2] The inhabitants carry on a brisk trade, in wheat and flour, by means of the Susquehanna, and its E. and N. W. branches. Contiguous to the town is one of the largest merchant-mills in the United States. Middletown is 15 miles S. E. of Harrisburg, 92 W. by N. of Philadelphia, and 142 from Washington city.

"*Myers'-Town*, a village on the Tulpehocken, a few miles below the canal. It is 32 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, and 77 from Philadelphia.

"*Newman's-Town*, a small town on the E. side of Mill creek, containing about 40 houses. It is 39 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg.

"*Palm's-Town*, a small post-town, 157 miles from Washington city.

"*Stump's-Town*, a village situated on a branch of Little Swatara, containing about 25 houses, and a German Lutheran and Calvinist church. It is 27 miles E. N. E. of Harrisburg.

"*Heidelberg*, a handsome town, situated at the head of Hammer Creek, a branch of Cocalico Creek, which joins the Conestoga. It contains about 100 houses, a German, Lutheran, and Calvinist Church. It is 33 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, and 74 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia."

[1] Harrisburg is 126 miles from the city of Washington.

[2] Middletown is nine miles from Harrisburg, and at the junction of the Swatara and Susquehanna.

CHAPTER XX.

The War of 1812—General Officers—Rolls of the Companies of Captains Carothers, Crain, Dietrick, Elder, Fetterhoff, Graham, Henry, Knight, McElhenny, Moorhead, Smith, Todd—Peace—Association of the Soldiers of the War of 1812.

WE shall not here refer in full to the causes which led to the second war with England, that of 1812–14, save to say that the difficulties arose from the depredations of the latter power in assuming the right to search American vessels, and against which the United States had earnestly protested. On the 18th of June, 1812, Congress declared war against England, voted five millions of dollars for war purposes, and authorized a call for one hundred thousand troops. In the history of Lebanon County we have given in full the address of Governor Snyder, of Pennsylvania, calling upon the volunteer soldiery of the State "to rally around the constituted authorities of the Union." Such was the enthusiasm of the hour that in response to the Governor's call three times as many troops tendered their services as were required. The disappointment of some was so great that money was freely offered to secure a place among those accepted by the authorities.

Dauphin County was not backward. In 1812 and 1813 none of the companies which offered themselves were called, but certain ones were held in readiness for any emergency which might arise.

When the news of the battle of Bladensburg and the capture of Washington City reached the capital, the old-time patriotism was aroused, and responsive to the call of the hour the following companies were mustered into service, and hastened to the front and to the relief of the beleaguered city of Baltimore. Some of the companies never marched farther than York.

GENERAL OFFICERS.[1]

Brigadier-General.

John Forster, 1814.

Brigade-Inspector.

Christian Spayd, 1814.

[1] The uniform of the Pennsylvania volunteers, as directed by General Orders, was as follows:

"GENERAL OFFICERS.—Their coats to be blue, faced and lined with buff. They may embroider the button-holes on the collar. Their epaulettes, sword mounting, buttons, spurs, buckles, and trimmings to be gold or gilt. Buff vests, breeches, or pantaloons.

"THE GENERAL STAFF AND FIELD OFFICERS.—To wear chapeaux of the following form: The fan not less than six and a half, nor more than nine inches high in the rear, nor less than fifteen, nor more than seventeen inches from point to point, bound round the edge with black binding half an inch wide. The wearing of feathers is dispensed with. The company officers may, with the consent of the field officers of the regiment to which they belong, wear any other uniform hat than the chapeau.

"The coat of the infantry and artillery shall be blue, edged with red. It shall be single-breasted, and have ten buttons, the length to reach to the bend of the knee. The standing collar to rise to the tip of the ear. The cuffs shall be plain, of the same color of the coat, and not less than three nor more than three and a half inches wide; the bottom of the breast and two hip buttons to range. Vest, breeches, and panta-

Lieutenant-Colonel.

William Cochran.

Hospital Surgeon.

Samuel Agnew.

Hospital Surgeon's Mate.

Luther Reily.

Aides-de-Camp.

Amos Ellmaker, to Gen. John Forster.
Samuel D. Franks, to Gen. John Addams.

Brigade-Major.

John M. Forster, promoted from sergeant.

Surgeon.

William Patton.

Paymaster.

Christian Gleim, promoted from ensign.

Quartermaster.

Melchior Rahm.

Roll of Capt. John Carothers' Company.

Muster-roll of Capt. John Carother's company, in the First Regiment, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Col. Maxwell Kennedy, at York, Sept. 5, 1814. (In service from Sept. 2, 1814, to March 5, 1815, from Dauphin County.)

Captain.

John Carothers.

First Lieutenant.

John Horning.

Second Lieutenant.

Henry Crangle.

Ensign.

Thomas Orr.

Sergeants.

1. John Lyne.
2. John Carns.
3. Isaac Tomlinson.
4. James Emerson.

Corporals.

1. Erastus Hooper.
2. McNair Wilson.
3. John Wingert.
4. William Burton.

Privates.

Barr, Robert.
Bevins, Benjamin.
Boyer, William W.
Brown, John.
Bugle, William.
Calendar, Norman.
Capp, Michael.
Elwell, Jacob.
Floyd, James.
Geistweit, Henry.
Harrison, Williamson.
Hartz, Henry.
Hasselbauch, John.
Henry, Joseph.
Housman, Daniel.
Keller, Joseph.
Keller, Samuel.
Kirk, Patrick.
Kline, John.
Krebb, John.
Kentzel, Jacob.
Machen, Michael.
Maglaughlin, William.
Martin, John.
McBride, Jonathan.
McCawen, James.
McChristal, Daniel.
McVanner, Joseph.
Mercer, Caleb.
Miller, Jacob.
Moor, Arthur.
Morningstar, Henry.
Morningstar, John.
Mulhollin, Rudolph.
Nagle, George.
Nickle, John.
Peacock, John.
Peck, Frederick.
Phleger, Jacob.
Pool, Adam.
Robinson, John.
Sellars, George.
Shott, George.
Singer, Benedict.
Stimmell, Philip.
Still, Nicholas.
Walraven, Joseph.

Roll of Capt. Richard M. Crain's Company.[1]

Muster-roll of Capt. Richard M. Crain's company, First Regiment, First Brigade, of Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Col. Maxwell Kennedy, at York, Pa. (In service from Aug. 31, 1814, to March 5, 1815, from Dauphin County.)

loons white. Blue pantaloons may be worn in the winter. Vest, single-breasted, without pocket-flaps.

"Epaulettes, sword mounting, buttons, spurs, buckles, and trimmings of the Artillery, gold or gilt; those of the Infantry, silver or plated. The sword to be of the sabre form.

"Black stock, of leather or silk; cockade blue and red, of leather or silk. It is recommended that the cockade be always worn on duty, or in service, or when in requisition. Volunteer corps may select their own uniform, but the cockade of the State cannot be dispensed with. It is earnestly recommended to the officers of the militia to use their best exertions in their several commands to induce the non-commissioned officers to wear worsted epaulettes. That the expense may not be an obstacle, it is ordered that their uniform be a gray coatee and pantaloons of the same color. In summer, hunting shirts and trowsers may be worn. A round black hat, the rim not to exceed three inches. Any particulars not above prescribed may be supplied by reference to the regulations prescribed for the army of the United States.

"As a due proportion of military pride and uniformity of dress is important to form the character of a soldier, it is expected that every man who may be called upon to defend his home, his country, and his rights, will exert himself promptly to carry these orders into complete effect. It is judged proper to embrace this occasion to recommend to officers and men to procure all the materials for clothing and equipments of American manufacture."

[1] Itinerary of Harrisburg Artillerists, 1814.

"Mem. *of the marches of the Harrisb. vol. Artillerists in their Campaign in defense of their country against the British from Sept. 2d, 1814, to Dec. 8th,* 1814.

"1814, Friday Sept. 2d. The Harrisburg vol: artillerists, Richard M. Crain, Capt.—Joel Bailey 1st lieutenant—Geo. Carothers 2d lieutenant. —This day marched from Harrisburg on their route to Balto.—halted at Middletown for the night, having marched 9 miles.

"Saturday, 3d Sept. This day marched to York sixteen miles, and halted there; it being the place appointed to rendevouz and organize the army. Remained encamped at York until——

"Friday, 16th. This day, the army being organized, Struck our tents and marched toward Balto 14 miles and halted at '*Doudel's*,' and pitched our tents for the night.

"Saturday, 17th. This day struck our tents and marched to *Stone Tavern*, 22 miles and pitched our tents for the night.

"Sunday, 18th. This day struck our tents and marched 8 miles to *Govan's Tavern* and pitched our tents for the day and night.

"Monday, 19th. This day struck our tents and marched three miles, and pitched our tents on Camp Fairfield, within about a mile of Balto.

"Monday 26. This day at 1 o'clock p. m., struck our tents and marched 9 miles to Elk Ridge landing, on our route to meet the British on the Patuxent. Pitched our tents for the night.

Captain.

Richard M. Crain.

First Lieutenant.

Joel Bailey.

Second Lieutenant.

George Carothers.

Sergeants.

1. Alexander M. Piper.
2. Richard T. Jacobs.
3. James R. Boyd.
4. Joseph C. Laveille.

Corporals.

1. John Benjamin.
2. George Taylor.
3. Jacob Elder.
4. John Walborn.

Drummer.

David Krause.

Fifer.

Jacob Pool.

Privates.

Adams, George.
Barnett, John M.
Barnett, Thomas.
Barnett, William.
Beissel, John.
Blake, Henry.
Bostwick, Trueman.
Boyer, Samuel.
Boyer, William.
Brotherton, Elisha.
Brown, Thomas.
Burr, H. Henry.
Capp, Samuel.
Carson, William M.
Cochran, George.
Conner, John.
Curtz, Thomas.
Dougherty, Michael.
Eicholtz, George.
Ewing, Nathaniel.
Findlay, William S.
Fleck, John.
Furguson, Matthew.
George, William.
Gleim, Jacob.
Gongaware, George.
Graydon, Alexander.
Graham, Robert.
Harris, Samuel.
Hiester, Jonathan D.
Hitzelberger, Nicholas.
Hoyer, Jacob.
Keighler, John.
Kellar, John.
Kimble, Charles.
Knepley, Jacob.
Krum, Peter.
Kunkel, Jacob.
Lebkicher, Michael.
Lebo, John.
Leech, Richard T.
Leek, Henry.
Mitchell, Thomas S.
Murphy, James.
Myer, George.
Nabb, Perry C.
Newell, William.
Reily, Luther.
Reily, William.
Robertson, William.
Rodney, John.
Search, John.
Shannon, John.
Sheirman, Henry C.
Shoch, Samuel.
Shrier, John.
Shunk, Francis R.
Smith, Henry.
Smith, John.
Stine, Jacob R.
Swoyer, John.
Thompson, John B.
Vanbuskirk, Andrew.
Vanderslice, Marcus.
Wallace, Joseph.
Weinman, Samuel.
Whitehill, John.
White, Thomas.
Willis, John M.
Wilson, John.
Youse, Joseph.

"Tuesday, 27. This day struck our tents, and countermarched to Balto. and pitched our tents on Camp Springfield, adjoining the city of Balto. on its eastern boundary. Here we remained encamped until

"1814, Sunday, Dec'r 4th, when we struck our tents and marched towards *Home* about 20 miles and encamped for the night.

"Monday, 5. Struck our tents and marched about 18 miles and pitched our tents for the night. It snowed about four inches deep during the night.

"Tuesday, 5. Struck our tents and marched about 8 miles to York, where we had quarters for the night.

"Wednesday, 7th. We received our discharge; and then marched to Middletown [16 miles], where we had quarters for the night.

"Thursday, 8. Left Middletown. Arrived at Harrisburg about 1 o'clock p. m. and dismissed.

Joseph Youse, of this company, a Middletown artillerist, had a furlough signed by the most important officer in the division. It is as follows. It bears the mark of severe usage:

"Baltimore Camp,
"Springfield, November 18, 1814.

"The Bearer Joseph Jause, of Captain Craine's Company is hereby Furloughed for Six days from this date on order to return to Middletown, in Pennsylvania, and to return to Camp in said time.

"Nath'l Watson, Major General,
"P. Militia."

Roll of Capt. Jacob Dietrick's Company.

Muster-roll of Capt. Jacob Dietrick's company in the Second Regiment, First Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Adam Ritscher, at York, Pa., Sept. 5, 1814. (In service from Sept. 1, 1814, to March 5, 1815; from Dauphin County.)

Captain.

Jacob Dietrick.

Lieutenant.

Daniel Hoffman.

Ensign.

Christian Knitzel.

Sergeants.

1. William Wilson.
2. Jacob Dietrick.
3. Peter Sasimon.
4. John Paul.

Corporals.

1. John Russell.
2. James Shoffstall.
3. Thomas Gary.
4. Abraham Leidy.

Privates.

Balsley, Thomas.
Bell, James.
Bell, John.
Brooks, John.
Brubaker, Joseph.
Bumbaugh, John.
Campbell, James.
Campbell, Armstrong.
Clinger, Peter.
Coplens, John.
Cremer, Daniel.
Ettinger, John, Sr.
Ettinger, John, Jr.
Ferree, Joel.
Franck, Abraham.
Garman, John.
Geesman, John.
Goodman, Henderey.
Haberstick, John.
Halman, Nicholas.
Halsman, John.
Hendrey, Daniel.
Hetrick, Nicholas.
Holman, John.
Holman, Peter.
Hoyer, Peter.
Kean, Daniel.
Lark, Stophel.
Lobe, Peter.
Long, Henderey.
Lower, Jacob.
Lowes, Joseph.

Manigh, Peter.
Matthias, Elgah.
Meek, Jacob.
Menigh, George.
Messner, Christian.
Moore, Christian.
Motter, Christian.
Motter, John.
Moyer, Frederick.
Otto, Conrad.
Powel, Ludwick.
Priser, Hendery.
Rowen, Casper.
Riggle, Andrew.
Ross, William.
Sestor, John.
Shaop, George.
Shnoke, Christian.
Shofestall, William.
Sidel, Hendery.
Snoke, George.
Snyder, Jacob.
Sponcilor, John.
Swab, Jacob.
Swigert, Adam.
Swigert, Peter.
Swisby, George.
Woodside, James.
Workman, Joseph.

Roll of Capt. John Elder's Company.

Muster-roll of Capt. John Elder's company in the First Regiment, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Col. Maxwell Kennedy, at York, Pa. (In service from Sept. 2, 1814, to March 5, 1815; from Dauphin, Berks, and Schuylkill Counties.)

Captain.

John Elder.

Lieutenant.

William Reed.

Ensign.

Henry W. Conrad.

Sergeants.

1. Jacob Stouch.
2. Daniel Hess.
3. Jacob Walborn.
4. George Shive.

Corporals.

1. John Reigel.
2. George Christ.
3. John Miller.
4. Henry Reinoehl.

Drummer.

Conrad Schreffler.

Fifer.

George Wohlhaver.

Privates.

Aman, Daniel.
Aman, John.
Baney, Valentine.
Bare, Henry.
Bartow, Benjamin.
Bates, Abraham.
Batton, John.
Bender, John.
Bonewitz, John.
Brown, John.
Deater, Henry.
Deible, John.
Dinger, Peter.
Drane, Michael.
Gebhart, Henry.
Haag, John.
Hautz, John.
Hill, John.
Keefer, Abraham.
Lininger, Jacob.
Lutz, Peter.
Miller, Michael.
Miller, Michael, Jr.
Neyswender, Christian.
Reed, Adam.
Reim, John.
Roug, Jacob.
Rourher, Jacob.
Shoch, Daniel.
Schreck, Andrew.
Schw-ln, Philip.
Shade, Jacob.
Shade, Samuel.
Shaffer, Abraham.
Sheaffer, John.
Snyder, John.
Snyder, John.
Stall, Jacob.
Stengel, Jacob.
Stoler, John.
Stubb, John.
Umpenhouer, Daniel.
Walborn, Martin.
Weaver, Peter.
Wenrich, John.
Wert, John.
Wertz, John.
Wilhelm, Philip.
Witman, Philip.
Zebach, John.
Zeeman, Jonathan.
Zerb, Adam.

Roll of Capt. Philip Fetterhoff's Company.

Muster-roll of Capt. Philip Fetterhoff's company in the Second Regiment, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Adam Ritscher, at York, Pa. (In service from Sept. 2, 1814, to March 5, 1815; from Dauphin County.)

Captain.

Philip Fetterhoff.

Lieutenant.

Thomas Woodside.

Ensign.

John Shire.

Sergeants.

1. Jacob Baughman.
2. Peter Werner.
3. John Wenn.
4. George Fetterhoff.

Corporals.

1. Henry Frank.
2. Philip Enders.
3. James Howard.
4. John Hoffman.

Drummer.

Jacob Byrod.

Fifer.

Henry Werley.

Privates.

Beadle, John.
Bixler, Abraham.
Bordner, Jacob.
Campbell, Conrad.
Chub, Daniel.
Cooper, George.
Deety, David.
Dunckle, George.
Dunckle, Jacob.
Dunckle, John.
Elliot, William.
Fagely, David.
Flesher, Daniel.
Foeght, Frederick.
Franklin, John.
Frantz, Adam.
Frantz, John.
Gardner, James.
Harding, Dennis.
Harman, Daniel.
Harman, Jacob.
Hibsher, Henry.
Hogue, Jacob.
Imshofstall, Lewis.
Keister, Benjamin.
Koch, Henry.
Lenkert, Michael.
Lebs, George.
Loudermilk, Adam.
Lower, Christian.
Metz, Henry.
Miller, William.
Motter, George.
Neece, Henry.
Novinger, Isaac.
Novinger, Jesse.

Novinger, John.
Ossman, Andrew.
Ossman, Daniel.
Ossman, Reuben.
Pouel, Jacob.
Pouel, Lewis.
Reehart, John.
Reist, Peter.
Ritzman, Jacob.
Ritzman, John.
Rumberger, Peter.
Shoop, Jacob.
Shoop, Joseph.
Shoppel, Jeremiah.
Shortess, Thomas.
Shott, Philip.
Shroy, Henry.
Snyder, William.
Umberger, Philip.
Umholtz, Henry.
Weaver, George.
Weis, John.
Werfel, Jacob.
Wert, John.
Williard, Peter.
Woodside, Jonathan.
Yeager, Jacob.
Yeager, Stophel.
Yeartz, Peter.

Roll of Capt. John Graham's Company.

Muster-roll of Capt. John Graham's company, in the Second Regiment, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Adam Ritscher, at York, Pa. (In service from Sept. 2, 1814, to March 5, 1815; from Dauphin, Berks, and Schuylkill Counties.)

Captain.

John Graham.

Lieutenant.

James Porter.

Ensign.

John Turner.

Sergeants.

1. James Corbet.
2. John Brestel.
3. William Boon.
4. Samuel Allen.

Corporals.

1. James Boon.
2. Michael Umberger.
3. George McLane.
4. John Carter.

Musicians.

John Straw.
James Edwards.

Privates.

Aunght, John.
Boon, John.
Cathcart, James.
Caverich, Daniel.
Colvins, John.
Darr, Peter.
Deckart, Michael.
Demude, Jacob.
Duncan, John.
Emrich, Thomas.
Focht, Christian.
Focht, Godfrey.
Focht, John.
Fox, Jacob.
Furguson, John.
Gephart, Philip.
Griffith, Thomas.
Hartman, Abraham.
Hembergerger, Jacob.
Hite, Henry.
Huts, John.
Hutton, John.
Jennings, Solomon.
Kenslow, William.
Ketterman, Adam.
Leman, Henry.
Leman, Jacob.
Long, Jacob.
McFadden, Robert.
McKee, Sample.
Michael, Daniel.
Moor, Richard.
Mulholland, James.
Mulholland, Rudolph.
Myer, George.
Myer, Henry.
Myer, Joseph.
Myer, William.
Nigh, Christian.
Phillips, Joseph.
Ponsus, Frederick.
Reedy, Leonard.
Reeser, William.
Reeves, Samuel.
Rider, George.
Rider, William.
Robinson, John.
Rode, Jacob.
Russel, Daniel.
Scot, John.
Shallohamer, George.
Shaum, John.
Shaum, Stophel.
Shoffner, John.
Shrivever, George.
Shriver, Jacob.
Shruck, Henry.
Smith, Henry.
Smith, Martin.
Spancake, Jacob.
Stevenson, Thomas.
Stitzman, John.
Tennis, William.
Ulrich, George.
Ulrich, John.
Wagner, Philip.
Wards, John.
Weaver, Peter.
Wilhelm, Adam.
Wolf, George.
Yerger, Henry.
Zerber, John.
Zimmerman, Henry

Roll of Capt. Gawin Henry's Company.

Muster-roll of Capt. Gawin Henry's company of riflemen, in the Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Col. William Hamilton, at York. (In service from Sept. 1, 1814, to Dec. 4, 1814; from Dauphin and Lancaster Counties.)

Captain.

Gawin Henry.

Lieutenant.

William Thomas.

Ensign.

Adam Ross.

Sergeants.

1. Samuel Carson.
2. Dennis Haws.
3. Alexander Glasgow.
4. Peter Miller.

Corporals.

1. Edward Hughs.
2. Jesse Lukins.
3. John Price.
4. George Schaeffer.

Drummer.

Henry Isett.

Fifer.

Thomas Bryan.

Privates.

Baker, Daniel.
Baumgartner, Windle.
Baxter, William.
Berryman, John.
Best, Thomas.
Blake, Thomas.
Boone, Mordecai.
Brickley, James.
Bryan, John.
Burns, Peter.
Campbell, James.
Casebolt, Isaac.
Cowhick, John.
Crooks, John.
Crossly, Abraham.
Cunkle, Philip.

Earls, Henry.
Fair, George.
Ferguson, John.
Finnerty, Joseph.
Flasher, George.
Fulton, Thomas.
Gastwhite, Joseph.
Gastwhite, Samuel.
Gibson, William.
Green, Griffiths.
Heiney, George.
Heiser, Jacob.
James, Edward.
Johnston, Andrew.
Jones, Jonathan.
Keesel, John.
Lefevre, George.
Linton, John.
Lukins, Aaron.
Lukins, Joseph.
Lytle, Alexander.
Madlam, James.
Midlam, John.
Mayer, Henry.
Mayer, Henry C.
McCurdy, William.
McNamee, James.
McNiel, Archibald.
Milam, William.
Murphy, Benjamin.
Murry, James.
Newman, Jacob.
Nichols, Conrad.
Obert, Peter.
Over, David.
Over, John.
Pheeling, James.
Phoeble, Lewis.
Porter, John.
Ramsey, James.
Reed, King.
Rheim, Samuel.
Ridge, Thomas.
Rupley, George.
Scott, Robert.
Scott, William.
Shirts, Jacob.
Swager, William.
Thomas, Daniel.
Wade, William.
Waggoner, John.
Weaver, William.
Weingarten, Albert.
Weingartner, John.
White, James.
Wilhelm, Adam.
Winemaker, Henry.
Woods, Thomas.
Wyant, George.

Roll of Capt. Richard Knight's Company.

Muster-roll of Capt. Richard Knight's company, in the First Regiment, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under command of Col. Maxwell Kennedy, at York, Pa., Sept. 5, 1814. (In service from Sept. 1, 1814, to March 5, 1815; from Dauphin County.)

Captain.

Richard Knight.

Lieutenant.

Philip Kline.

Ensign.

George Roberts.

Sergeants.

1. Joshua McConnel.
2. John Carson.
3. Jonathan Balsly.
4. William Duncan.

Corporals.

1. Henry Witmoyer.
2. Peter Swartz.
3. John Books.
4. John Johnson.

Privates.

Baker, Jacob.
Blasser, John.
Blasser, Peter.
Bowman, Daniel.
Britz, Ludwick.
Calhoon, William.
Cassel, Jacob.
Colhoon, James.
Cralh, Matthias.
Duncan, James.
Ely, John.
Fisher, Jacob.
Fry, George.
Garverick, John.
Gaul, Philip.
Hains, Sampson.
Harruff, Andrew.
Henning, Samuel.
Hommon, Andrew.
Hommon, George.
Isenhelder, Michael.
Knop, Christian.
Leas, Martin.
Lyter, Joseph.
McIntire, Samuel.
Miller, George.
Miller, Henry.
Miller, Henry.
Miller, William.
Millison, William.
Mooney, Peter.
Moyers, George.
Moyers, Henry.
Onks, William.
Ort, William.
Patrick, William.
Reel, Peter.
Road, John.
Shell, Daniel.
Shroy, Jacob.
Smith, William.
Soul, Abraham.
Soul, Samuel.
Stair, Michael.
Swartz, Abraham.
Updegrove, Richard.
Uriah, George.
Waid, Hugh.
Weaver, David.
Wetzel, Samuel.
Wilson, John.
Wise, George.
Wolf, Jacob.
Yungst, John.
Zimmerman, John.

Roll of Capt. Thomas McElhenny's Company.

Muster-roll of Capt. Thomas McElhenny's company, in the Second Regiment, First Brigade, of Pennsylvania Militia, under command of Lieut.-Col. Ritscher, at York. (In service from Sept. 3, 1814, to March 5, 1815; from Dauphin and Lebanon Counties.)

Captain.

Thomas McElhenny.

Lieutenant.

Thomas Finney.

Ensign.

John Berry.

Sergeants.

1. John Jamison.
2. John Strock.
3. David Fishburn.
4. Jacob Rees.

Corporals.

1. William Hamilton.
2. Michael Speek.
3. Jacob Painter (Bender).
4. Jacob Denius.

Fifer.

Henry Woolhaver.

Privates.

Bailer, John.
Baird, James.
Balm, George.
Bashore, Adam.
Bashore, Henry.
Bassler, John.
Bassford, John.
Blecker, Henry.
Breight, John.
Brownewell, John.
Bush, Frederick.
Cope, Henry.
Dasher, Henry.
Deihl, Jacob.
Earley, Christian.
Feegan, Daniel.
Feesick, John.
Fortney, John.

Frankford, Henry.
Funk, Martin.
Gebeny, Hugh.
Gels, Jacob.
Haneson, John.
Harvy, Henry.
Heims, John.
Hexenhiser, Henry.
Horner, George.
Johnson, James.
Kaffeman, Philip.
Kelay, John.
Keller, Jacob.
Kenny, Patrick M.
Kramer, John.
Kurtzman, Daniel.
Lance, John.
Leib, Christopher.
Luton, John.
McLaughlin, James.
McCinty, Patrick.
Miller, John.
Mengle, Benjamin.
Moyer, Henry.
Moyer, Jacob.
Moyer, Michael.
Nagle, Frederick.
Netenour, Philip.
Nigh, Adam.
Noaker, Benjamin.
Olwine, Warner.
Plessly, Frederick.
Rawland, John.
Rees, David.
Reeson, Samuel.
Ritter, Enoch.
Robison, George.
Rudy, Samuel.
Smith, Henry.
Sponprot, Christian.
Stukey, Frederick.
Swier, John.
Swigart, Martin.
Switzer, John.
Tice, John.
Ulrich, Jacob.
White, George.
Yingst, Jacob.
Yingst, John.
Young, John.

Roll of Capt. John B. Moorhead's Company.

Muster-roll of Capt. John B. Moorhead's company, in the First Regiment, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Col. Maxwell Kennedy, at York, Sept. 5, 1814. (In service from Sept. 1, 1814, to March 5, 1815; from Dauphin County.)

Captain.

John B. Moorhead.

Lieutenant.

John Manley.

Ensign.

David Hebel.

Sergeants.

1. John McCord.
2. Deitrich Fishburn.
3. William Hammil.
4. Simon Louer.

Corporals.

1. William McCord.
2. Francis Drummond.
3. Thomas McNair.
4. Thomas Ramsey.

Privates.

Anghst, George.
Bear, Jacob.
Brown, John F.
Burnett, Archibald E.
Collins, Reuben.
Cowden, James.
Cowden, Matthew B.
Cromwell, John.
Cross, John.
Enk, Jacob.
Espey, David.
Foster, George W.
Frazier, Andrew.
Gilchrist, John.
Haverstick, John.
Hollsman, Henry.
McKissick, Thomas.
Moore, Thomas H.
Moorhead, Robert.
Myer, Benjamin.
Pearson, Samuel.
Pollock, John.
Quig, William.
Shannon, Edward.
Simmons, Joseph.
Simonton, John W.
Stephen, Andrew.
Sterrett, Joseph.
Sturgeon, Allen.
Sturgeon, Robert.
Unger, David.
Wallace, John.
Welsh, Andrew.
Welsh, John.
Wheeler, Joseph.
Wilson, William.
Zhent, Jacob.

Roll of Capt. Isaac Smith's Company.

Muster-roll of Capt. Isaac Smith's company in the One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Lieut. William Cochran, at York, Pa. (In service from September 2d to ——; from Dauphin, Lancaster, etc.)

Captain.

Isaac Smith.

First Lieutenant.

Michael Lentz.

Second Lieutenant.

Nathan Buchanan.

Ensign.

John Taylor.

Sergeants.

1. Thomas Black.
2. George Taylor.
3. James Freeburn.
4. Henry Shaeffer.

Corporals.

1. Tilson Fuller.
2. Samuel Hummel.

Privates.

Bitting, Peter.
Black, John.
Bower, Adam.
Bower, Jacob.
Bower, Michael.
Braught, Adam.
Chubb, Peter.
Clark, John.
Cline, Philip.
Frank, Frederick.
Freed, Abraham.
Freeburn, Thomas.
Gray, Jacob.
Huston, Samuel.
Hylard, Guy.
Jury, Abraham.
Jury, George.
Lentz, George.
Lingefelter, Jacob.
Lodge, William.
Mash, Peter.
Miller, John.
Noblet, John.
Peters, Christian.
Reed, John.
Rutter, Isaac.
Sewers, Daniel.
Sinn, George.
Sweigart, David.
Urich, Joseph.
Wilson, Daniel.

Roll of Capt. James Todd's Company.

Muster-roll of Capt. James Todd's company of the Second Regiment, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Col. Adam Ritscher, at York, Pa. (In service from Sept. 1, 1814, to March 5, 1815; from Dauphin and Lebanon Counties.)

Captain.

James Todd.

Lieutenant.

John Ward.

Ensign.

Henry Winter.

Sergeants.

1. Isaac Ward.
2. John Fox.
3. William McCreight.
4. Simon Duey.

Corporals.

1. James (John) Martin.
2. George Fisler.
3. Samuel Todd.
4. Samuel Johnson.

Drummer.

William Bomberger.

Fifer.

Samuel Winter.

Privates.

Albert, John.
Beasore, Peter.
Beck, Jacob.
Binner, George.
Brown, Jacob.
Click, John.
Culp, Lewis.
Dibbins, John.
Emmerick, Jacob.
Failer, George.
Feauver, John.
Felty, George.
Farsling, George.
Fermald, George.
Folmer, John.
Feesick, Dewald.
Goodman, Peter.
Hetterich, John.
Hileman, John.
Hoofnagle, Benjamin.
Hoofnagle, John.
Hoover, Conrad.
Hassinger, Stofle.
Houser, John.
Hunsaker, Philip.
Knoll, George.
Koch, Henry.
Kreamer, Peter.
Kyser, Conrad.
Leas, Daniel.
Light, Felix.
Lunning, Casper.
Lutz, George.
Martin, John.
McCreight, Alexander.
Morton, James.
Mouray, Conrad.
Meese, John.
O'Brian, Samuel.
Painter, George.
Pruss, George.
Pruss, John.
Secondurst, John.
Simon, John.
Shafer, Adam.
Shenk, George.
Snodgrass, Robert.
Spitler, Henry.
Stoner, Henry.
Todd, David.
Unghst, Peter.
Weiser, Benjamin.
Welkmore, David.
Wenner, Andrew.
Winter, John.
Wolburn, Henry.
Wolburn, Jacob.
Wolburn, John.
Wolf, John.
Wolmer, George.
Yonker, John.

Roll of Capt. Thomas Walker's Company.

Muster-roll of Capt. Thomas Walker's company in the First Regiment, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under command of Col. Maxwell Kennedy, at York, Pa. (In service from Aug. 29, 1814, to March 5, 1815; from Dauphin County.)

Captain.

Thomas Walker.

Lieutenant.

Charles Still.

Ensign.

Christian Gleim.

Sergeants.

1. John Roberts.
2. William Allison.
3. George Beatty.
4. John Frazier.

Corporals.

1. John Fisher.
2. William Bryan.
3. Richard Adams.
4. George Boyer.

Drummer.

Jacob Dubbs.

Fifer.

Samuel Holman.

Privates.

Ackerman, George.
Anderson, Alexander.
Antes, Henry.
Awl, Jacob M.
Ball, Austin.
Baughman, Jacob.
Bary, William M.
Carson, Charles.
Cole, George.
Cowhick, William.
Crabb, Plunket.
Dearmond, Andrew S.
Demer, John.
Dickey, Robert.
Durang, Charles.
Durang, Ferdinand.
Elder, Joshua.
Fields, Michael.
Fulton, William.
Funk, Abraham.
Gleason, Alexander W.
Good, Martin.
Harper, William.
Harris, David.
Heikel, Christian.
Heisely, George J.
Himmelright, Samuel.
Henry, Samuel.
Hinckley, Charles.
Hyneman, Frederick.
Jackson, Alexander J. W.
Jackson, James.
Jackson, Joseph.
Jontz, John.
Koehler, George F.
Kroberger, John H.
Kuhn, Jacob.
Kunkel, John.
Loyer, Philip.
Maguire, Isaac.
Martin, John.
McBay, William.
McIlwaine, Hugh.
McKinny, Henry.
Meek, Jacob.
Miller, Daniel.
Mintshall, Thomas.
Mitchel, James.
Montgomery, James.
Moyer, George C.
Officer, James.
Rahm, Jacob.
Ressing, Lewis.
Roberts, John.
Rupley, Mitchel.
Sample, John.
Schott, John.
Sheffey, John.
Shellcott, Ezekiel.
Skinner, Robert J.
Slough, Jacob.
Smith, Samuel.
Stahl, John.
Steinman, Jacob.
Stephenson, Robert.
Stehley, John A.
Stroman, Joseph.
Updegraff, Ellis.
Updegraff, Isaac.
Wallis, John L.
Williams, John E.
Wain, Michael.

Wilkins, Robert B.
Wilson, Henry.
Winagle, Jacob.
Wunder, Samuel.
Wright, John C.
Young, John.
Zearing, John.
Zimmerman, Frederick.
Zollinger, Jacob.

On the 24th of December, 1814, a treaty of peace was signed by the American and British commissioners. The news did not reach America until the 11th of February. On the 14th, *The Oracle of Dauphin* issued the following announcement:

Oracle Extra.

Tuesday, February 14, 1815.

PEACE WITH ENGLAND.

The Editor of the Oracle hastens to gratify his Customers with the following heart-cheering News:

Office of the New York Gazette,
Saturday Evening 11th Feb. 9 o'clock.

It has pleased the Almighty to restore to us the blessings of PEACE. Participating in the deep and general Joy on this great and interesting occasion, we can only state the fact, that

We have just seen HENRY CARROLL, Esq. Secretary to the American Legation. He informs us, that he has arrived in the British Sloop of War Favorite, with the TREATY OF PEACE, signed by the American and British Commissioners, on the 24th of December; and that he is to depart for Washington in the morning. The vessel is below and will be up to-morrow.

☞ The foregoing highly important and heart-cheering news, was received yesterday by Robert Adams, Esq. of this city, by an express from New-York.—Mr. Adams politely favored us with a copy which was immediately issued from this office in a "Freeman's Journal Extraordinary."

We congratulate our readers on this most auspicious event, and fervently pray that Divine Providence may continue to our country, for ages to come, the inestimable blessing of PEACE with all nations of the earth.

On the 17th of February the treaty was approved by the Senate of the United States.

ASSOCIATION OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Death and removal rapidly decimating the ranks of the "Old Defenders," the surviving members met on the 4th of July, 1856, and agreed to form themselves into an association. The following Constitution was prepared and signed, and as death removed one of their number the date of the decease was added thereto. In connection with the record of those who served in the war of 1812 in the minute-book kept by the secretary, David Harris, Esq., are certain facts which are worth preserving:

CONSTITUTION.

"For the purpose of preserving old recollections, and of cherishing those kindly feelings of fellowship which should always exist among those who in times past were banded together in defense of their common country, We, Soldiers of the War of 1812, residing in Dauphin County and vicinity, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do agree to form ourselves into an Association, and to be governed by the following Constitution.

"1. The Association shall be known by the name of 'The Association of Soldiers of the War of 1812, residing in Dauphin County and its vicinity.'

"2. The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and a Marshal.

"3. It shall be the duty of the President, or in his absence of either of the Vice-Presidents, to preside at all meetings of the Association, and to call all extra meetings at such times and places as he, or either of them in his absence, shall designate.

"4. The Treasurer shall take charge of and account for all funds which may be raised by the voluntary contributions of the members.

"5. The Secretary shall keep a fair record of all proceedings of the Association, and insert in his minutes the names of all the members who participate in the annual celebration of the Fourth of July, as well as the names of those who may die during their membership, so far as he can ascertain the same.

"6. The Marshal shall form and command the Association at all public parades.

"7. There shall be an annual parade of the Association on the Fourth of July, on which occasion the members will march from the parade-ground to the place previously designated for celebrating the day by a dinner or otherwise, the expense of which shall be borne by the members participating therein in equal proportions.

"8. Any soldier of the war of 1812 who does not subscribe to this Constitution before the first meeting of the Association may be permitted to become a member upon application to the president and secretary.

"9. It shall be competent for the Association to adopt at any time such rules and regulations for its proceedings as a majority of the members present may deem expedient.

"10. All political or religious sectarian questions or conversations are strictly prohibited at all meetings of the Association.

"*July* 4, 1856.

George J. Heisely, d. 1880.
Jacob Kuhn, d. March 19, 1866.
James R. Boyd, d. Dec. 29, 1865.
David Harris, d. March 14, 1880.
John Heisely, d. Sept. 18, 1869.
George McKnight, d. July 2, 1872.
John Shannon, d. Oct. 8, 1869.
John Maglauchlin, d. March 22, 1872.
Henry Antes, d. Jan. 8, 1860.
Andrew Krause, d. April 24, 1868.
George Boyer, d. June 24, 1857.
Samuel Himmelrich, d. Aug. 8, 1863.
Thomas C. Reed, d. May 15, 1865.
Jacob Fisler, d. Jan. 13, 1870.
Thomas L. Wilson, d. Feb. 28, 1861.
William Bostick, d. April 2, 1876.
George Taylor, d. Oct. 20, 1860.
Charles Durang, d. Feb. 14, 1870.
Philip Stimmel, d. July 17, 1872.
Samuel Holman, d. Sept. 28, 1863.
John B. Thompson, d. Oct. 23, 1861.
Joseph Wallace, d. Feb. 22, 1867.
Jeremiah Rees, d. July 4, 1861.
David J. Krause, d. Nov. 29, 1877.
George Hiney, d. July 25, 1869.
George Wyant, d. Sept. 28, 1873.
William Allison, d. April 25, 1860.
Charles Carson, d. April 16, 1871.
John Russel, d. May 25, 1861.
M. B. Cowden, d. Jan. 15, 1862.
Isaac Updegrove, d. May 6, 1857.
Ellis Updegrove, d. Oct. 9, 1857.
John Rhoads, d. Dec. 7, 1856.
Joseph Thornton, d. Feb. 13, 1863.
Jacob Dubbs, d. Feb. 15, 1858.
John M. Forster, d. Sept. 23, 1858.
John Kennedy, d. Feb. 26, 1873.
Henry Peffer, d. Feb. 9, 1867.
William Riland (Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Pa.).
John Forster, d. May 28, 1863.
William Johnson, d. Feb. 22, 1880.
John Roberts, d. Feb. 1, 1873.
John Stahl, d. June 5, 1872.
Samuel Shoch.
Michael Mahan.
George Frez.
Michael Rupley (Millbrook, Wayne Co., Ohio).
John Hagan, d. April 29, 1860.
James Corbett, d. May 8, 1863.
Allen Sturgeon, d. Aug. 1, 1865.
William R. DeWitt, d. Dec. 23, 1867.
Henry Isett, d. Oct. 21, 1860.
James Gallagher, d. Nov. 26, 1860.
George Prince, d. Jan. 25, 1874.
Jonah Oglesby.
Henry Sleeger (York, Pa.).
Daniel Tyson (York, Pa.).
Daniel Shell, d. Feb. 6, 1864.
Jesse Horton, of New Jersey militia.
John Noblit (Halifax township).
Michael Lantz (Jackson township).
Jacob Knepley.
Lawrence Alberty.
William P. Brady, d. April 4, 1864.
Charles Hinckley, d. Dec. 11, 1867.
Philip ———.
Casper Lundreen (Capt. Todd's company).
Darius Ayres, d. March 5, 1864.
Thomas Lloyd (Columbia, Pa.).
George Hammon, d. June 16, 1861.
Joseph McDonnan.
Jacob Bender, d. Feb. 5, 1869.
Richard Updegrove, d. Jan. 6, 1878."

The first chairman was Dr. John Heisely, and the secretary David Harris. From its organization until the last meeting of the association the following memoranda must suffice:

July 4, 1857.—There were present twenty-nine members. Joseph Wallace was chosen president, David Harris secretary, with other officers. The day was celebrated on Forster's Island, the Declaration of Independence read by John C. Kunkel, and an oration delivered by Samuel A. Holman, and after dinner, prepared by Curry Taylor, the usual patriotic toasts were offered. The music—the drum and fife—was furnished by Samuel Holman, Sr., Jacob Dubbs, and David J. Krause.

February 22, 1858.—The drum belonging to Jacob Dubbs was presented to the association. At this meeting the following address to the Congress of the United States and resolutions were reported by the committee, consisting of Thomas L. Wilson, John Maglaughlin, John Heisely, Charles Carson, and Jacob Fisler, and unanimously adopted:

"The soldiers of the war of 1812, here assembled, respectfully request the Congress of the United States to pass the bill now before it, with the amendment hereafter suggested, for the relief of those who periled their lives in the defense of their country during the second contest for its national independence. In making this request, they are not seeking for the introduction of any new system of pensions into the practice of the government. That system was very justly, although tardily, incorporated into the various acts rewarding those venerated men whose sacrifices and services in the field brought the war of the Revolution to a triumphant conclusion. The value of the self-sacrificing services of these defenders, who have passed from the stage of action, is attested by the unexampled progress and prosperity of our common country; and there can be no man now living so insensible to every patriotic feeling of national gratitude as to desire that one line of the record bestowing some evidence of that gratitude should be blotted out. We, in common with the remnant of the band of defenders of the war of 1812, stand now in the same position before the assembled representatives of a free people, whose civil and religious rights we aided in preserving, as our fathers of the Revolution did in past years.

"Nearly forty-six years have elapsed since the nation called upon her sons to enroll themselves in her defense against the arrogant pretensions and unjustifiable encroachments upon her public honor made by a foreign power. In the prime of life, and at a period of manhood when a natural prudence dictates a strict attention to those pursuits to which

all men look as the means of sustenance and comfort in their declining years, the soldiers of 1812, abandoning all such selfish considerations, and animated solely by that spirit of patriotism which it is to be hoped may never be extinguished in the bosom of a single citizen of the Republic, promptly and on all occasions obeyed the call thus made upon them. No mercenary motive was mingled with this cheerful performance of a duty which, it is freely admitted, is imposed upon every citizen of a free government when the existence of that government is threatened by foreign aggression or internal violence. A very large proportion of the men who rendered service in the war of 1812 have crossed that narrow stream which divides Time from Eternity. Their surviving comrades, comparatively few in number, are now naturally standing on the brink of that stream. A number of them have already passed the threescore years and ten allotted to man's pilgrimage upon earth; and the time that has elapsed since their services were performed proves that their junior comrades have nearly reached that point of mortal existence.

"It is respectfully submitted to Congress whether these sacrifices and these services, rendered in a period of extreme danger to the perpetuity of our national institutions, are not deserving of some substantial evidence of the gratitude of the country? It was justly extended to the soldiers of the Revolution: why withhold it from those who formed the bulwark of that country's defense in the second war for independence? One nobly secured the liberties of the people, the other preserved them from foreign violation.

"Whilst the government has made large donations from the public treasury for improving the condition of the rising generation, and has now large projects before it for the same purpose, in the shape of grants of public lands, the objection cannot now be raised that the state of the public funds justifies that government in withholding an act of justice from those who, in years gone by, made serious sacrifices in its defense. Any attempt at argument on this point would be an impeachment of the intelligence of the national legislature.

"Such being the views entertained by the meeting, be it, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That Congress are respectfully urged to pass such a bill for the relief of the soldiers of 1812 as will render equal justice to all who served in that war.

"*Resolved*, That in the bill before Congress, if it should become a law, many of our old companions in arms will receive but half pay.

"*Resolved*, That we regard that portion of the bill as unjust and unequal. A large number of our associates left their homes and marched to the points of attack or defense for an indefinite period, subject to such time as the government might require their services, but being discharged prior to the expiration of six months, the bill places them upon half pay.

"*Resolved*, That we trust that the pending bill will pass with such an amendment as to make no distinction in the time of service, but that all who marched to the defense of their country in that war will be allowed full pay.

"*Resolved*, That the advanced age of these soldiers renders it imperative that any measure for their relief should be passed without delay.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting are tendered to those members of the past and present Congress who have exerted themselves to render justice to us and to our comrades in arms.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this Commonwealth, with the request that they will lay them before their respective bodies.

"JOSEPH WALLACE, *President.*

"DAVID HARRIS, *Secretary.*"

July 5, 1858.—The annual celebration was held on Forster's Island, at which there were present twenty-six soldiers of the war of 1812. John Maglaughlin was chosen president, William Allison and George J. Heisely vice-presidents, and other officers. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Association be perpetuated by the members present nominating who shall succeed them, and who, upon signing the constitution, shall become members."

Agreeable therewith the following nominations were made:

Charles Carson	nominated	John Carson.
James R. Boyd	"	John R. Boyd.
William Allison	"	John Allison.
Andrew Krause	"	John A. Krause.
Samuel Shoch	"	John G. Ingram.
William Bostick	"	William H. Bostick.
David Harris	nominated	Philip S. Harris.
Samuel Holman	"	William S. Holman.
Samuel Himmelright	"	John Himmelright.
George McKnight	"	William Snyder.
George J. Heisely	"	Charles C. Bombaugh.
Jonah Oglesby	"	George A. Oglesby.
Jeremiah Rees	"	Cyrus J. Rees.
David J. Krause	"	John D. Black.
John Maglaughlin	"	John J. Maglaughlin.
George Wyant	"	Samuel Wyant.
Dr. John Heisely	"	Frederick Trace.

The oration was delivered by John H. Berryhill, who also presented the drum belonging to their late member, Jacob Dubbs.

July 4, 1859.—The association, twenty-seven in number, went to Mechanicsburg as the invited guests of the "National Blues," of that place. They were met at the depot by the Blues, a military company from Churchtown, the Washington Engine Company, and a committee of citizens, escorted to their quarters, and subsequently to Coover's Grove, where the day was properly celebrated. William S. Holman, of Harrisburg, read the Declaration of Independence, and addresses were delivered by R. M. Henderson and Thomas M. Biddle, of Carlisle. The association returned to Harrisburg at six P.M., having in the mean time elected George J. Heisely president.

February 22, 1860.—A convention of "old soldiers" was held at Harrisburg. The committee of reception were Messrs. Maglaughlin, Bostick, J. R. Boyd, Prince, Carson, Wilson, and Shannon.

July 4, 1860.—The association celebrated the day on Independence Island, at which there were present twenty-four "old soldiers." George Prince was elected president. R. A. Lamberton delivered the annual address.

February 22, 1861.—The association having accepted the invitation of the committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to be present at the raising of the national flag on the dome of the capitol, the following "old soldiers" participated:

From Harrisburg and Vicinity.—George Prince, George J. Heisely, Jacob Kuhn, Samuel Himmelright, George Wyant, Jacob Bender, Jacob Fisler, John Heisely, George Hiney, Joseph Thornton, John Johnson, John Stahl, Darius Ayres, David J. Krause, George McKnight, Samuel Holman, Michael Lentz, John Shannon, William Bostick, Capt. Wigdon, Allen Sturgeon, Jonah Oglesby, James Corbett, Charles DeHass, Andrew Krause, Philip Stimmel, David Harris, George Hammon, Charles Carson, James R. Boyd, Richard Updegrove, —— Hopkins, Isaac Rutter, Daniel Shell, Rev. William R. DeWitt, William Enterline,—36.

From Pittsburgh.—William Graham, N. Patterson, F. F. Pratt, James Chambers, John Park, W. H. Hart, E. Sanders, Charles Doyle, Hazen Ray, Jacob Fedder, Aug. F. Heisely, George McCombs, Thomas McFadden, William Stewart, Col. William Deihl,—15.

From Cumberland County.—William Armstrong, Michael Longsdorf, —2.

From other Counties.—George Sweeted, Centre; J. Criswell, Mifflin; Gen. E. Middlecoff, Franklin; David Reese, York; Capt. William P. Brady, Clinton,—5.

From New Jersey.—Jesse Horton.

Total, 59.

July 4, 1861.—A procession of citizens and "old soldiers" was formed, marched to the capitol, where the Declaration was read by James McCormick, Jr., and an oration delivered by Rev. Charles A. Hay. Dinner was prepared at Brant's Hall. James R. Boyd was chosen president, Rev. William R. DeWitt, D.D., chaplain, and David Harris secretary. The deaths of Messrs. Rees, Wilson, Isett, Taylor, Gallagher, Russel, and Hammon were announced.

July 4, 1862.—The day was celebrated on Independence Island, twenty being present. Charles Carson was chosen president. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we, a few of the remaining soldiers of the war of 1812, most cordially approve of the course pursued by his Excellency Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, in reference to the present war for the suppression of the wicked rebellion now raging against the government, and especially of his increasing care for the sick and wounded of the soldiers from Pennsylvania.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of the association be appointed to prepare a memorial to the President of the United States that he may recommend to Congress the passage of a law granting pensions to the few surviving soldiers and the widows of soldiers of the war of 1812.

"*Resolved*, That some person be appointed to solicit the signatures of

the soldiers of the war of 1812 in Dauphin and adjoining counties to offer their services to the President of the United States to defend any particular point, believing that they could fight and not run away, and that they still believe they are able to defend their country in her time of need."

May 16, 1863.—Twenty members of the association attended the reception of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

June 25, 1863.—In consequence of the rebel raid into our State the association resolved to form themselves into a military company for the protection of the city, and offer their services to the Governor. The following officers were elected:

Captain.—Charles Carson.

First Lieutenant.—Andrew Krause.

Second Lieutenant.—George Prince.

First Sergeant.—David Harris.

July 4, 1863.—The association met after parade and elected Samuel Holman president, with the other officers.

July 25, 1863.—The "Old Home Guards" met at the court-house this morning. The company was formed and marched to the capitol, where, after a complimentary address by Governor Curtin, was mustered out of service, and delivered their arms and accoutrements to the State authorities.

January 19, 1864.—By invitation the association participated in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of Governor Curtin, thirteen members being present.

June 6, 1864.—By invitation the association joined in the reception of the Pennsylvania Reserves.

July 4, 1864.—The day was celebrated by a dinner on Independence Island, fifteen members present. The Declaration was read by John B. Cay. Dr. John Heisely was chosen president, and the deaths during the year announced of Messrs. Himmelright, Holman, Shell, Ayres, and Brady.

July 4, 1865.—The association met, seven members only present, and after the election of James R. Boyd, president, with the other officers, adjourned. This was the last general meeting, save to attend the funeral of their comrades, who one by one passed from off the stage of life.

CHAPTER XXI.

The Buckshot War—The Causes which Led to It—The Proclamation of the Governor—The Call to Arms—Proceedings in the Legislature.

At the October election, 1838, David R. Porter, of Huntingdon County, the Democratic candidate, was chosen Governor of the State, after a hotly-contested political canvass, over Governor Joseph Ritner, the candidate of the Whigs and Anti-Masons, the majority for Porter being five thousand five hundred and four votes. Immediately upon the result of the election being made known, on the 15th of October, Thomas H. Burrows, Secretary of the Commonwealth and chairman of the Anti-Masonic State Committee, issued a private circular "To the friends of Governor Ritner," calling upon them to demand an investigation of the alleged frauds committed at the polls, and advising them to "treat the election held on the 9th of October as if it had never taken place." This circular had the desired effect, and the defeated Anti-Masonic and Whig candidates for the Legislature in different parts of the State contested the seats of their successful Democratic competitors upon the slightest pretext.

The election took place on the 9th of October, the Legislature met on the 4th of December, and the new Governor was not to be inaugurated until the 15th of January following, it being the first inauguration under the then new Constitution. As trouble was anticipated upon the assembling of the Legislature, a large number of excited people, especially from the districts in which contests were pending, flocked to Harrisburg to witness the result of the struggle. The House of Representatives then consisted of one hundred members. Of these, eight were from Philadelphia, whose seats were contested; and of the remaining members, forty-eight were Democrats and forty-four Whigs and Anti-Masons. The majority of the Senate belonged to the latter party, and consequently promptly organized by the election of Charles B. Penrose as Speaker. The House met with all the contesting delegates present. The clerk read the names of those members which had been handed to him by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Upon reaching the returns of Philadelphia County it was discovered that the legal returns had been withheld, and fraudulent ones, signed by only six of the seventeen return judges, substituted. This had been anticipated and provided against by the Democrats, who produced and had read the true returns, duly certified by the prothonotary of Philadelphia. The reading of these returns and the seating of the two sets of contesting delegates from Philadelphia County caused the greatest excitement in the House, during which Thaddeus Stevens, then a member of the Legislature from Adams County, moved that that body proceed to the election of a Speaker. The clerk then called the roll of Whig and Anti-Masonic members, and declared Thomas S. Cunningham, of Beaver County, elected Speaker. He was conducted to the Speaker's chair and took his seat. The Democrats paid very little attention to the movements of the opposition, and elected William Hopkins, of Washington County, as Speaker. Two members escorted Mr. Hopkins to the Speaker's platform, where Cunningham had been already seated. It is said Col. Thomas B. McElwee, of Bedford County, one of Hopkins' escorts, ordered Cunningham, in a peremptory manner, to surrender the Speaker's chair to Hopkins, and he obeyed, taking another that stood near by on the platform. The Pennsylvania House of Representatives thus enjoyed a double-headed organization. The members of the House of each party were then sworn in by their respective officers. After qualifying all their members and electing officers, and appointing a committee to wait upon the Governor, and one to wait upon the Senate to inform them that the House was ready to proceed to business, both parties adjourned their respective bodies to meet the next day at ten o'clock. But the Cunningham party did not wait until the time appointed. In the afternoon they met again in the hall, and after their Speaker had called them to order, he requested Mr. Spackman, of Philadelphia, to act as Speaker *pro tem.* Some Philadelphians being

in the lobby of the hall as spectators, and feeling very indignant at the proceedings of the Cunningham body, then went up to the platform and carried *pro tem.* Speaker Spackman off and set him down in the aisle. This interference from outsiders the Cunningham House had not the power to resent, and it immediately adjourned in confusion. It afterwards met in Matthew Wilson's hotel, now known as the Lochiel House.

During these exciting scenes inside the State-House large crowds of people gathered outside the capitol who were more or less boisterous. Determined and desperate men were there on both sides, threats were made, defiance hurled back and forth, and to the timid the aspect of affairs appeared alarming. On the night of the first day of the session a large public meeting was held in the court-house, over which Thomas Craig Miller, of Adams County, presided, with a number of vice-presidents. The meeting was addressed by Col. J. J. McCahan, E. A. Penniman, of Philadelphia, and George W. Barton, of Lancaster. A committee on resolutions was appointed, who reported the following, which were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we recommend to the citizens generally to pursue a prudent and a calm course, awaiting the events of the day with that firmness which freemen in a free country have resolved upon.

"*Resolved*, That neither those in power, who endeavor to perpetuate their reign through unlawful and fraudulent returns, or citizen-soldiers, who have the same feelings and interest with us, will intimidate people resolved upon having their rights."

A committee was also appointed by the meeting to wait on Thomas H. Burrowes, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and request of him forthwith to furnish the clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives the full legal returns of the election. A Committee of Safety, consisting of fifteen persons, was also appointed. About the time of the assembling of the meeting, Governor Ritner, acting under the advice of his political advisers, Messrs. Stevens, Burrowes, and Penrose, issued the following proclamation:

"*Pennsylvania, ss.*

"In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by Joseph Ritner, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

"A PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS, A lawless, infuriated, armed mob from the counties of Philadelphia, Lancaster, Adams, and other places have assembled at the seat of government, with the avowed object of disturbing, interrupting, and overawing the Legislature of this Commonwealth, and of preventing its proper organization, and the peaceable and free discharge of its duties;

"*And whereas*, The said mob have already, on this day, entered the Senate Chamber, and in an outrageous and violent manner, by clamoring, shouting, and threatening violence and death to some of the members of that body and other officers of the government, and, finally, by rushing within the bar of the Senate Chamber, in defiance of every effort to restrain them, compelled the Senate to suspend business;

"*And whereas*, They still remain here in force, encouraged by a person who is an officer of the General Government from Philadelphia, and are setting the law at open defiance, and rendering it unsafe for the Legislative bodies to assemble in the Capitol;

"THEREFORE, This is to call upon the civil authority to exert themselves to restore order to the utmost of their power, and upon the militia force of the Commonwealth to hold themselves in instant readiness to repair to the seat of government, and upon all good citizens to aid in curbing this lawless mob, and in reinstating the supremacy of the law.

"Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the sixty-third.

"By the Governor:

"THOMAS H. BURROWES,
"*Secretary of the Commonwealth.*"

The State arsenal was taken possession of by a force in the interest of Governor Ritner, and large quantities of powder, cartridges, and other ammunition taken there. Ritner's proclamation and call for troops and the seizure of the arsenal, filled the citizens of Harrisburg and the people who had assembled here with intense alarm. There had been no actual outbreak, but the situation now began to assume a grave aspect, and large numbers of people flocked into the city, attracted by curiosity, to participate in the impending struggle. As an offset to the Governor's proclamation, the sheriff of Dauphin County deemed it his duty to issue a counter proclamation, in which he stated that at no time had there been any riotous proceedings upon the part of the people, nor any disturbance which rendered necessary his interposition as a civil officer to preserve the peace.

The excitement among the people continued to grow, and a large crowd flocked to the arsenal, determined to prevent the arms and ammunition there stored from being seized by the Governor and his party for the purpose of subduing them. These excited people would probably have captured the arsenal if Maj. George Ford, of Lancaster, and Joseph Henderson, a committee appointed by the State authorities, had not appeared at this juncture before the Committee of Safety and made the following pledge for themselves and for those who sent them:

"That, as men of honor, no ordnance, arms, muskets, or ammunition should, by any order of the Governor, or any other authority whatever, be taken from the arsenal for the purpose of arming any forces that might collect in obedience to the proclamation of the Governor; and that if any use of them should so be made, they would hold themselves personally responsible for the consequences."

This pledge was satisfactory to the Committee of Safety, who believed that the only object of the people in making a demonstration upon the arsenal was, not to employ the public arms themselves, but, if possible, to prevent their adversaries from making use of them.

At this time a large multitude had collected around the arsenal, having been attracted thither by the intelligence that a quantity of ammunition had been taken there, and that their adversaries had stationed in the building a body of armed men as a rendezvous to subdue the people. The excitement had become tremendous, and for the purpose of acting in good faith on the part of the committee, on motion of L. Kidder, it was

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to go and address the people, make known the pledge of Messrs. Ford and Henderson, and urge them quietly to disperse."

Whereupon L. Kidder, Gen. Adam Diller, and Lewis S. Coryell were appointed the said committee, who immediately retired to discharge their duties.

Afterward the above-mentioned committee, by L. Kidder, reported that they had successfully discharged the duties assigned to them, and that they had severally addressed the people, who manifested every disposition to preserve the peace and to act on the defensive, and that the multitude had already quietly dispersed. The report was adopted.

On the 5th of December the Governor made a special requisition on Maj.-Gen. Robert Patterson, commanding the First Division Pennsylvania Militia, for a force of troops sufficient to quell the "insurrection," and march them immediately to the seat of government. Upon receiving orders, and before leaving Philadelphia, Gen. Patterson obtained from the United States Arsenal at Frankford a supply of ammunition, of which the following is an official inventory:

"Twelve thousand four hundred and eighty musket-ball and buckshot cartridges, 600 pistol cartridges, 400 priming tubes, 68 6-pounder strapped shot, fixed; 132 6-pounder cannon-balls, 200 musket-flints, 100 pistol-flints, 20 pounds slow-match.

"GEORGE D. RAMSEY,
"*Capt. of Ord.*

"FRANKFORD ARSENAL, Dec. 7, 1838."

The regulation ammunition for the infantry then was buckshot cartridges, which consisted of twelve buckshot, each as good as a bullet. The headquarters of the Whig party during these troubles was the Shakespeare Hotel, on Locust Street, where Shakespeare Hall now stands. A report was circulated upon the streets that a number of men at this hotel were engaged in making buckshot cartridges to be used on the "mob." A watch was set to prevent these cartridges from being taken to the arsenal, and this watch intercepted a negro who had been employed to deliver them. He was compelled to surrender the cartridges, which were distributed among those present, and some are yet preserved as mementoes of the "Buckshot war." From these incidents the name "Buckshot war" is derived.

About one hundred of the troops arrived on Saturday night (December 8th) following, and obtained quarters in the court-house; and at four o'clock P.M. the next day the main body, numbering about eight hundred, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Patterson and staff, arrived below town, and halted until communication could be had with the State authorities, which was effected in about an hour, when the troops entered the town, and, after marching through several of the streets, proceeded to the public ground in front of the State Arsenal, where they were divided off into detachments, who severally obtained quarters in the arsenal, the Exchange, where the United States post-office is now erected, the court-house, the Lancasterian school-house on Walnut Street, and the Presbyterian Church, on Second below Chestnut Streets.

The Governor did not stop with the ordering of Gen. Patterson's command to the seat of government, but on the 5th of December addressed a letter to Capt. E. V. Sumner, U.S.A., then in command of Carlisle Barracks, with a small body of United States dragoons, requesting him to march his troops to Harrisburg for the protection of the State authorities. To this appeal, and one made to him by Charles B. Penrose, Capt. Sumner replied that he did not deem it proper to interfere in the troubles then existing at Harrisburg, which appeared to him to proceed from political differences alone. On Friday, December 7th, Governor Ritner wrote to President Van Buren, laying before him a full account of the affair, and requested the President to take such measures as would protect the State against violence. In this communication the Governor stated that he had the day before made a formal application to Capt. E. V. Sumner for aid, inclosing a copy of his formal request, together with a copy of Sumner's reply. He also inclosed a copy of the proclamation he had issued, and a published statement of the facts connected with the riot in the Senate Chamber, signed by a majority of the Senators, and sworn to by the Speaker and other members of the Senate. He also deemed it proper to state to the President that the most active leaders of the "mob" were J. J. McCahan, of the Philadelphia post-office; Charles F. Muench, a deputy marshal of the Middle District of Pennsylvania; and E. A. Penniman, said to be an officer of the custom-house of Philadelphia. The President replied to this communication through Joel R. Poinsett, Secretary of War, declining to interpose until it appeared certain that convening the Legislature was impracticable.

The Governor's party, finding that Gen. Patterson refused to install them in power, and would obey only such orders as he regarded proper after the orders had been given him by the Governor, made a requisition on Samuel Alexander, major-general of the Eleventh Division of the State militia, a citizen of Carlisle, and an ultra Whig in politics. There were at this time three volunteer companies at Carlisle, mustering in all about ninety men, but only sixty-seven participated in the Buckshot war. The Carlisle infantry was officered as follows: William S. Ramsey, captain; Robert McCartney, first lieutenant; George L. Murray, second lieutenant; and Alexander S. Lyne, orderly sergeant. Carlisle Light Artillery: Capt., E. M. Biddle; First Lieut., William Porter; Second Lieut., Robert A. Noble. Washington Artillery, formerly the Marion Riflemen: Capt., William Crop; First Lieut., Alfred Creigh; Orderly Sergt., Thomas B. Thompson. The battalion was in command of Col. Willis Foulk, an ardent Democrat, who was ignored by Gen. Alexander. The troops received orders on December 15th to march to Harrisburg, and on the following morning embarked for the seat of war. On reaching the western side of the river they disembarked and marched across the wagon-bridge,

breaking step to keep from jarring the structure. Gen. Patterson and his command had already taken their departure for Philadelphia when the troops from Carlisle reached Harrisburg. They marched into the city market, and thence to the arsenal, where they were quartered for a week. There was no actual necessity for any troops at any time during the continuance of the dead-lock of the Legislature, for no disturbances occurred or were threatened that the civil authorities could not have quelled. The appearance of armed troops, however, upon the streets, and close to the halls of legislation, only added to the excitement. It was estimated that there were in the borough at this time "between thirty and fifty thousand strangers." When the Carlisle troops arrived the contest was approaching its end, and the soldiers regarded their trip as a frolic, and enjoyed themselves.

On the 17th of December, Messrs. Butler and Sturdevant, of Luzerne County, and Montelius, of Union, three legally Whig members, abandoned their associates and were sworn in as members of the Hopkins House, which gave it a legal quorum over and above the eight Democratic members from Philadelphia, whose right to seats the "Rump House," as it was contemptuously called, disputed. Finally, on Tuesday evening, December 25th, a majority of the Senate, finding that it was impossible to accomplish the designs of the revolutionists, by a vote of seventeen to sixteen, agreed that a committee should be appointed to inform the Hopkins House that the Senate was organized and ready to co-operate with it, which ended the difficulty.

In the Senate the troubles were of a more complicated character. There were contests for seats in this body from several senatorial districts. Upon the floor were members of the House, among them Thaddeus Stevens, of Adams, the leader of the "Stevens Rump House," and the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Thomas H. Burrowes, of Lancaster, who had gone there with the minority returns. In the lobbies at the rear of the Senate chamber was a dense crowd of spectators, composed of excited and enraged citizens, some of whom were there out of curiosity and others with the determination of preventing the seating of Hanna and Wagner, the illegally-returned senators from Philadelphia, either by the form prescribed by law or by intimidation. The spectators were noisy and demonstrative, and the sight of Stevens, Penrose, of Cumberland County, and Burrowes exerting themselves to exclude senators legally entitled to their seats aroused the lookers-on to such an extent that threats of personal violence were indulged in. At last Speaker Penrose, unable to stem the current any longer, abandoned his post, and with Stevens and Burrowes escaped from a window in the rear of the Senate chamber, and under shelter of the night from the State-House inclosure. A paper published at Harrisburg at this time states that "Mr. Penrose, the Federal Speaker of the Senate, in effecting his retreat from the Senate chamber on the first day of the session, jumped out of a window twelve feet high, through three thorn-bushes, and over a seven-foot picket-fence."

In the midst of the excitement and turbulence it was impossible for the Senate to proceed with business, and after the Speaker abandoned his post, that body adjourned to meet the next day. When the hour arrived no quorum was present, — the Whig members being absent by agreement, — and of course the Senate was adjourned until the following day, and so on day after day until December 17th, when, as before stated, Messrs. Butler, Sturdevant, and Montelius left the Cunningham or Ritner branch of the House, and were sworn in as members of the Democratic House under Speaker Hopkins. This gave to the latter body a quorum of fifty-one members whose seats were not disputed, so that no legal obstacle could longer prevent the Senate from recognizing it as the legitimate House. Accordingly, on the 27th of December, in the Senate, Mr. Michler, of Northampton, submitted the following preamble and resolution, which, after various fruitless attempts to amend, were adopted by a vote of seventeen yeas and sixteen nays:

"WHEREAS, Difficulties have arisen in the organization of the House of Representatives, and two bodies have for some time been in existence, each claiming to be the regularly constituted House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, but neither having had a constitutional quorum of members whose seats were regularly returned, and neither has yet been fully recognized by the Senate;

"*And whereas*, The House organized by the election of Mr. Hopkins as Speaker is now composed of a constitutional quorum of regularly returned members and being thus brought within the pale of the Constitution, the Senate ought no longer to refuse to recognize the said House as the proper constituted House of Representatives of Pennsylvania; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to inform said House that the Senate is now organized and ready to proceed to business."

The committee so appointed immediately waited upon the House, and a joint committee was appointed by both branches to inform the Governor that the Legislature was organized.

At the meeting of the House on the morning of the 27th, Mr. Cunningham, with some twenty of the members of his division, were present and duly qualified. Mr. Hopkins, the Speaker, then resigned, but was immediately re-elected. Gen. Patterson's command evacuated the borough on Sunday, the 16th of December, and the battalion from Cumberland County on the 23d following, and thus ended the "Buckshot war," one of the most exciting political events in the history of Pennsylvania.[1]

[1] In the course of an interview published in the Philadelphia *Press*, Gen. Patterson gave his recollections of the "Buckshot war" in the following language:

"At the time of the Buckshot war I was in command of the troops that marched from the city to restore order and quell the riot. The difficulty arose from a few of the leaders of the party then in power trying to treat the election as a nullity and to retain possession of the government for three years longer. Governor Ritner, a perfectly honest and well-meaning man, was persuaded to co-operate in the matter. The

CHAPTER XXII.

The War with Mexico—Organization of the Cameron Guards—Their Services in Mexico—Who raised the first American Flag in the Citadel of the City of Mexico—Roll of the Cameron Guards.

IT is not necessary in this connection to state the causes which led to the war between Mexico and the United States. Suffice it to narrate that during the last days of the Tyler administration a joint resolution passed Congress, which was approved by the President, providing for the annexation of Texas, although the formal admission of that State dates Dec. 24, 1845. In anticipation of a difficulty with Mexico, which never recognized the independence of Texas, and had repudiated the treaty made by Gen. Santa Anna, the President of that country, claiming the country as her own, Gen. Zachary Taylor, then stationed at Fort Jessup, Louisiana, was ordered to form "an army of occupation." In August, 1845, he advanced with about four thousand men to Corpus Christi, at the mouth of the river Neuces, which was claimed by Mexico to be the western boundary of Texas. This precautionary measure was not intended by the United States government as a hostile demonstration, and strict orders had been given the commander not "to commit any overt act." In January, 1846, Gen. Taylor was directed to move his forces to the Rio Grande, the boundary claimed by Texas, and also by the United States. This measure brought on the conflict, and the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma resulted, in which the American arms were victorious.

President Polk at once announced to Congress, then in session, that Mexico had "invaded our territory and shed the blood of our fellow-citizens on our own soil." That body formally declared that war with Mexico existed, authorized the President to accept fifty thousand volunteers, and appropriated the sum of ten millions of dollars to carry on the war.

In the patriotic enthusiasm which supervened, three hundred thousand men offered their services to the government. To Pennsylvania two regiments were awarded, and upon Governor Shunk's call for troops, really ere the call was issued, the number of companies tendered exceeded ten times the requisition. At the capital there were several well-disciplined volunteer companies, all of whom expressed a willingness to go to Mexico.

At this juncture, Capt. E. C. Williams, of the Dauphin Guards, raised a company whose services were offered the Governor. These were the Cameron Guards. It was an entirely new organization, some of the men raw recruits, when Capt. Williams presented the roll to Governor Shunk. As stated, there were offers of old organized companies, drilled and equipped, to the number of two hundred; some, however, hesitated to enlist for "during the war."

The Governor did not at first accept Capt. Williams' company on account of its not being a regular organization, and absolutely refused the tender of

friends of David R. Porter, who had received a decided majority of the votes, the Democratic candidate, were determined not to submit, and assembled in Harrisburg in immense numbers. They were led and commanded by about twenty-five officers of the old regular army of the war of 1812. The mob, if I may use the word, surrounded the capitol and entered the Senate Chamber and took possession, the Speaker and some of the senators jumping out of a back window to save themselves from the fury of the rioters. Whereupon an order was sent to me by the Governor of the State to proceed with my division of fifteen hundred men to Harrisburg. I, of course, wished to go prepared for emergencies, and obtained from the United States arsenal at Frankford a full supply of ammunition, for the infantry mainly buckshot cartridges, which consisted of a cartridge with twelve buckshot, each as good as a bullet. I did this certainly not from any desire to kill many of those then in possession of the Senate Chamber, many of whom were personal friends and old associates in the army. Instead, I was prompted by a desire to save my own people, in the event of a conflict at close quarters, by rapidly laying over a few and dispersing the remainder. I had good reason for this, as my command consisted in the main of the flower of Philadelphia, the best young men in it in fact. The exceeding good conduct of the officers and men of that command prevented a conflict between the troops and the mob. If blood had been shed the whole State would have been involved in a civil war. On my arrival at Harrisburg I, with my staff, reported to the Governor at his residence. Such was the panic at that time in Harrisburg that the Governor deemed it expedient to have his door locked and barred, and we could not get in until, after repeated knockings, a second-story front window was opened, raised, and the Governor in person leaned out and asked who was there and what was wanted. I looked up, gave him my name, told him I was there with my division in obedience to his orders, and had taken possession of the arsenal and put my command in a good position. He at once came down, opened the door, and asked us in. After we were seated, I asked for his instructions, and desired to know what he wanted me to do. He said he wished to have his cabinet about him and sent for them. Four or five responded, and he and they asked a variety of questions, among others, if I would obey the order of the Speaker of the Senate. I replied I would not, for that would be sustaining a party who, in my judgment, had acted very improperly and who ought not to be sustained. I said that I had not come for any political purpose, and would not sustain any party in the wrong; that my command was composed of both parties, nearly as many of the one as the other, who would obey any command I gave, because they knew me well enough to know I would not give an improper one. I was also asked if I would obey an order from the Speaker of the House. I said I would not, for two reasons: First, they had organized themselves into two Houses, a Democratic House and a Whig House, and that I then did not know which was the right one. But if there was a regular Speaker I would not obey him, as he had no right to give me orders. I was there in obedience to the commands of the Governor, and would obey no one else, but that I would protect the capitol and the public property and preserve order.

"I was then asked, and pressed for an answer by some of the council or cabinet, if I would obey the orders of the Governor. I replied that I would obey all orders that the Governor had a right to give. One of the questions following was, 'What would you consider a proper order?' I replied, 'I will consider that when the order is given. If ordered to clear the capitol and install in the chair either or both of the Speakers, I would not do it. That must be settled by the senators and representatives themselves. If ordered to fire upon those they chose to call rebels, I would not do it, nor would I permit a single shot to be fired, except in self-defense if assailed by the rebels or in the protection of public property.'

"The result was the entire restoration of order in a few days, both Houses reorganizing and electing their Speakers, and David R. Porter being installed as Governor, as he ought to have been.

"I desire to exonerate Governor Ritner from all that was wrong in this matter, and it was altogether wrong, because I believed then and believe now that he was forced into it by a set of unscrupulous officials who had surrounded him.

"I heard afterwards that some of the so-called rebels had given as high as five dollars for buckshot cartridges to take home with them to show the savage disposition of the soldiery and the terrible dangers they had gone through."

men. Nothing daunted, through the earnest solicitations of Col. James Ross Snowden, Gen. Purviance, Hon. Jesse Miller, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Col. Henry Petriken, his deputy, and Col. Jacob Seiler, chief clerk in the latter department, and that the capital of the State should be represented in the war, Governor Shunk yielded, finally accepting the company.

The Cameron Guards left Harrisburg on the 26th of December, 1846, with one hundred and seventeen men, fully equipped, for Pittsburgh, *via* Chambersburg. From the latter point the company marched the entire distance, arriving at Pittsburgh the fourth day, traveling one hundred and fifty miles, encountering in the mountains fifteen inches of snow. The difficulties of the march were amply compensated by the hospitable treatment of the citizens along the entire route.

At Pittsburgh the company were at once mustered into the United States service by Lieut. Field, U.S.A., on the 2d of January, 1847, and shortly after embarked on a steamer for New Orleans, which city was reached in about five days. The troops were encamped on the historic battle-field where the American army under Gen. Jackson defeated the British force on the 8th of January, 1815. Here they were detained several days, when they embarked on sailing vessels destined for the island of Lobos, in the Gulf of Mexico. The vessel on which were the Cameron Guards was forty-one days on the passage, encountering northeast storms one after the other, and it was supposed that all had gone down in one of the severe squalls. While on shipboard the small-pox made its appearance through two men who were taken from the hospital at New Orleans. Under the skill of Dr. James Grimshaw, a sergeant of the Cameron Guards, the disease was modified, and all save Capt. Williams took it in its mild form. In consequence they were not allowed at first to land at Lobos, and hoisted the yellow flag until the entire army and navy had left for the island of Sacrificias. Had it not been, says Capt. Williams, in his "Reminiscences of the Mexican Campaign," for the kindness of Capt. Samuel D. Karns, the sutler, and Capt. George D. Lauman, the command would have greatly suffered, but those gentlemen, at the risk of arrest and punishment, supplied gratuitously the wants of the troops.

On the departure of the army the company was disembarked, and the vessel thoroughly disinfected. As soon, however, as it was deemed perfectly safe the command left for Vera Cruz, reaching there on the evening of the capture and surrender of the fortress, March 29, 1846.

On the 8th of April the American army under Gen. Scott advanced towards the city of Mexico. No resistance was met until the Americans reached the village of Plan del Rio, near the mountain-pass of Cerro Gordo. Here they encountered Santa Anna and his army strongly intrenched. The Mexicans were routed, and the following day the Americans entered Jalapa. Here the Cameron Guards and other Pennsylvania troops halted until the arrival of Gen. Cadwalader, when they moved forward towards Pueblo. Capt. Winder's company of the First Artillery and Capt. Williams' company were ordered in the advance. On reaching the pass at La Hoya, the former occupied the hills on the left, the Cameron Guards on the right, where they remained until the entire army passed that point. They were then directed to make their way to the front and report to Gen. Childs. They had reached their place in line, the troops having halted, when some scouts came riding in at full speed and reported to Gen. Childs, upon which Capt. Williams was ordered one-fourth mile to the front on the main road. He deployed his company as skirmishers to the left, encountered over two hundred Mexicans, fired upon them, killing a number and recapturing a number of horses belonging to the celebrated Texan Ranger, Capt. Walker. Shortly after, firing to the right was heard, when the company, obeying previous orders, advanced in that direction. Reaching the road, Capt. Williams met Lieut. Cochran, of the Voltigeurs, with two mountain howitzers. Moving along together, they soon came upon Capt. Walker and his men, who, dismounted, were in conflict with four or five times their number of Mexicans. The Cameron Guards "went in with a yell," when the Mexicans began to retreat in disorder, all the American companies pursuing them as far as Los Vegas, a village which in the conflict was set on fire. Expecting to be placed under arrest for the latter accident, the officers were considerably relieved when, on the approach of Gen. Childs, he rode up to Capt. Williams and said, "Captain, didn't we show the Mustangs how to fight guerrilla?" From this time that term was applied to the enemy.

The Cameron Guards remained with Winder in the advance until Pueblo was reached, which was on the 15th of May. Here the inhabitants, flocking to see the troops, were grievously disappointed by the plain blue which contrasted so greatly with the gaudy Mexican uniform. They could account for the defeat of their armies only by saying "the American leaders are gray-headed men." The time of enlistment of many of his regiments (one year) expiring, Gen. Scott was compelled to check his victorious career for a while. It was not until the beginning of August that he resumed the march with ten thousand men. The route was a toilsome one over steep ascents to the crest of the Cordilleras, where the beautiful valley of Mexico burst upon their view. Rapidly descending, the army soon reached Ayotla, only fifteen miles from the capital. Thenceforward the route bristled with fortifications.

The command under Winder was ordered to move forward by way of Peñan fortified castle, the Second Pennsylvania in advance, the Cameron Guards in

front of it as they came in full view of the stronghold. At that juncture orders came that Col. Duncan had discovered a road which flanked Peñan, which was taken.

Nothing of importance transpired relating to the part taken by the Cameron Guards in the siege of Mexico until the bombardment of the citadel of Chapultepec. At the commencement, Capt. Williams, with two companies, was thrown into a ditch, where they remained a day and a night. On the morning thereafter, having been relieved in the evening, they were again ordered into the ditch to protect Drum's battery, with further instructions that when the Second Pennsylvania, New York, and South Carolina regiments would come down the road to take their place in line to join the storming party on Chapultepec.

As soon as these commands appeared on the road beyond Drum's battery, Capt. Williams and Capt. Hire's companies took their place, the Second Pennsylvania being in the rear. The regiments charged in that position. Between the road and the citadel there were numerous ditches, only one, that nearest the wall of the castle, containing water. The firing was terrific. The New York and South Carolina regiments took to the ditches, while the Second Pennsylvania volunteers crossed the field and ditches by flank and reached the wall in good order. Capt. Fairchild and two or three of his men were all the troops which had reached there when the Second Pennsylvania passed through the breach in the wall made by Drum's battery. It advanced up the hill in the face of a galling fire by right of companies, under command of Maj. Brindle, Col. Geary being wounded. Gen. Pillow's command had just preceded the Second Pennsylvania, and the latter were over the ditch and in the castle almost the same moment.

Capt. Samuel Montgomery and Capt. E. C. Williams raised the first American flag on the citadel of Chapultepec, and kept it flying there until the commander-in-chief, Gen. Scott, rode up the causeway to the citadel. It may be here stated that the Mexican flag was hauled down by a color-sergeant of the Fifth or Sixth United States Infantry, and he was holding the regimental flag at the flagstaff when Capts. Williams and Montgomery reached the top of the castle. The only other flag there besides those mentioned was one held by a captain of the Voltigeur regiment, who was wounded in the head, and that at the first ditch previously referred to. He was Capt. Bernard, of Philadelphia, and the colors a small blue flag.

In this gallant charge the Cameron Guards lost eighteen men in killed and wounded, and Capt. Williams received a slight wound in the shoulder.

A forward movement was soon made, the regulars advancing on Casa Mata causeway, while Drum's battery and Quitman's and Shields' brigades were to protect them from being attacked on the San Antonio causeway by the Mexicans from the Garreta de Belina. Shields and Quitman were to hold the enemy in check and not to attack the Garreta, as it was deemed almost impregnable. The first arches of the aqueduct being filled with large stones up to the first Mexican battery that was soon captured, and thus the Americans approached the city, capturing arch after arch until the gates of the Mexican capital were reached. At 4 P.M. the Second Pennsylvania were inside the city, with the mounted rifles on foot. The firing ceased as the darkness cast its shadows upon the scene, when the Pennsylvanians filled sand-bags for temporary breastworks for protection. This was a labor of great difficulty, owing to the scarcity of implements necessary and the hardness of the soil. However, on the approach of early dawn, a Mexican officer with a flag of truce appeared, and the city of Mexico—the halls of the Montezumas—surrendered to the gallant Quitman.

The general immediately ordered Lieut.-Col. Geary to take command of the citadel with his regiment. On reaching there Capt. Williams had the honor of being made officer of the day, and raised the flag which had been raised at Chapultepec, and when Gens. Quitman and Shields marched with the remainder of their brigades to the Grand Plaza, the troops saluted and cheered this flag as they passed by. We make mention of these facts, for subsequently in the Senate of the United States a resolution was offered to present a sword to Capt. Brooks, of the regular army, for raising the first American flag in the city of Mexico, but it failed from the fact that a statement was presented by Gen. Quitman, Col. Geary, and others to the effect that the first flag raised in the city was by a company in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment. Why Col. Geary should have said "*a company* of his regiment" when he saw Capt. Williams raise the colors of the Union is unaccountable,—"honor to whom honor's due."

And thus ended the war with Mexico. Within six months Gen. Scott had stormed the strongest places in the country, won battles against armies double, treble, and even quadruple his own, and marched without a single reverse from Vera Cruz to Mexico. He had lost fewer men, made fewer mistakes, and caused less devastation in proportion to his victories than any invading general of former times. When the Duke of Wellington was asked by a great soldier what he thought of Scott's Mexican campaign, his reply was, "It was a war of miracles!"

The capture of the city of Mexico finished the war. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was concluded Feb. 2, 1848. New Mexico and Upper California were ceded to the United States, and the western boundary of Texas was fixed at the Rio Grande del Norte. In return the United States agreed to pay fifteen millions of dollars, and to assume the debts due American citizens by the Mexican government to the amount of three million five hundred dollars. The war cost the United States about twenty-five

thousand men (most of whom had died by disease) and one hundred and sixty million dollars.

The Army of Mexico was soon on their way homeward, especially the volunteers, the regulars occupying the acquired territory or the boundary on the Rio Grande. The Cameron Guards, out of one hundred and seventeen, returned with thirty-two men. From the time the company left the city of New Orleans until they reached Harrisburg it was one continuous ovation. At Harrisburg, which they reached on the —— day of July, 1848, the citizens turned out *en masse* to welcome the gallant survivors of that brave band. The company was met at the foot of Market Street by the citizens and military, who, after escorting it through the principal streets of the borough, amid the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon, repaired to the public grounds in the rear of the State Capitol, where the survivors were publicly welcomed by Edward A. Lesley, Esq., on behalf of the citizens, in an eloquent speech replete with patriotic allusions. The entire multitude then sat down to an elegant and plentiful repast, which had been provided for the occasion free of all expense.

The Cameron Guards left Harrisburg, as stated, with one hundred and seventeen men. At Pittsburgh it was found that the company had more than the maximum number, and the surplus were transferred to other commands. This statement will account for the number on the muster-roll herewith given, which contains the names of ninety-four men, rank and file, not including three privates subsequently connected with the company.

Roll of Cameron Guards (Company G, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers).

[Age, height, where born, occupation.]

Captain.

Edward C. Williams, 27, 5:9½, Philadelphia, bookbinder.

First Lieutenant.

Peter H. McWilliams, 25, 5:11, Harrisburg, printer.

Second Lieutenant.

David J. Unger, 24, 5:8, Dauphin County, merchant.

Third Lieutenant.

Isaac S. Waterbury, 27, 5:8, New York City, tailor.

First Sergeant.

Henry A. Hambright, 26, 6:2, Lancaster, contractor; pro. to 1st lieut., Co. H, Aug. 12, 1847, by order of Gen. Quitman.

Sergeants.

James Elder, 21, 5:10¾, Harrisburg, gentleman; pro. to 2d lieut., 11th U. S. Inf., April 16, 1847, by President of the United States.

William G. Murray, 22, 5:11¾, Harrisburg, merchant; pro. to 2d lieut., 11th U. S. Inf., April 16, 1847, by President of the United States.

John Fleck, 29, 5:8½, Harrisburg, plasterer; disch. from hospital at Vera Cruz April 21, 1847.

Corporals.

John Simons, 31, 6:4¾, Bedford, teamster; trans. to New York regiment Oct. 31, 1847.

Thomas R. Jordan, 23, 6:1¾, Lancaster, carpenter; disch. from hospital at Pueblo Nov. 5, 1847.

William H. P. Derry, 27, 5:6, Wilmington, Del., boat-builder.

George Bressler, 23, 5:10, Dauphin County, millwright.

Drummer.

Samuel Simons, 28, 5:10, Perry County, blacksmith; pro. to drum-major Nov. 12, 1847.

Fifer.

George Simons, 22, 5:7½, Perry County, blacksmith.

Privates.

Auchmutz, Samuel S., 22, 5:7½, Northumberland County, carpenter.

Auchmutz, Shipman, 24, 5:11, Northumberland County, tailor; pro. to sergt. Feb. 29, 1848.

Albert, John, 20, 5:5½, Middletown, tailor; deserted at New Orleans Jan. 27, 1847.

Alexander, William, 22, 5:6, Montreal, Canada, tailor; deserted at New Orleans Jan. 27, 1847.

Brown, Alexander, 21, 5:11, Bolton, England, puddler.

Bowman, George, 29, 5:11½, Lancaster City, carpenter; deserted at New Orleans Jan. 27, 1847.

Brua, Jacob, 38, 5:7, Harrisburg, printer; died in hospital, Perote, July 3, 1847; about half an hour after he received a lieutenant's commission in the regular army.

Boden, Hugh, 26, 5:8, Perry County, carpenter; killed at city of Mexico Oct. 12, 1847.

Balmer, Jacob, 19, 5:7, Cumberland County, blacksmith.

Brobst, George, 22, 5:6, Germany, laborer; deserted at New Orleans Jan. 27, 1847.

Bolton, William, 29, 5:7, Harrisburg, blacksmith; killed at Garreta de Belina Sept. 13, 1847.

Crooks, Clark B., 20, 6, Westmoreland, printer.

Cosgrove, James, 23, 5:9½, Lancaster City, laborer; disch. from hospital for wounds received in storming Chapultepec Dec. 7, 1847.

Cowhick, Daniel, 30, 5:10, Perry County, farmer; killed at city of Mexico Dec. 15, 1847.

Clendenin, Thomas, 21, 5:8, Dauphin, carpenter.

Craft, Levi, 34, 5:6, Lancaster City, coppersmith.

Colton, Robert, 20, 5:6¾, New Brunswick, N. J., shoemaker; deserted at New Orleans Jan. 27, 1847.

Cromleigh, David, 29, 5:9, Cumberland County, merchant; deserted at New Orleans Jan. 27, 1847.

Daily, Joseph, 28, 5:9, Dauphin County, stone-mason;

sent home on account of health Oct. 28, 1847; since dead.

Dennison, Bartlett, 28, 5:9, Bedford County, clerk; died in hospital, Mexico, Oct. 23, 1847.

Detrich, George, 38, 5:8, Germany, farmer; died in hospital, Vera Cruz, April 28, 1847.

Davis, Henry, 20, 5:7, Harrisburg, butcher; pro. to orderly sergeant.

Evans, Lewis, 24, 6, Harper's Ferry, Va., blacksmith; died in hospital, Puebla, Sept. 9, 1847.

Furley, James A., 23, 5:6½, Smithtown, Md., blacksmith; disch. on surg. certif. of pension at San Angel Feb. 28, 1848.

Foster, Weidman, 21, 6:2¼, Harrisburg, carpenter; pro. to 2d lieut. 11th Inf., April 15, 1847, by President of United States.

Glasbury, Lewis, 29, 5:10, Philadelphia, blacksmith; disch. on surg. certif. of disability April 10, 1847.

Griffith, Robert, 21, 5:8, Philadelphia, farmer; sent home on account of health Oct. 28, 1847.

Grimshaw, James, 33, 5:7, Philadelphia, physician; pro. assist. surg. in regular army.

Gould, James, 30, 5:8, Carlisle, shoemaker; sent home on account of health Oct. 28, 1847.

Hester, Frederick, 24, 5:7, Brakle, Germany, farmer.

Hovis, John D., 23, 5:9½, Harrisburg, printer; subsequently entered the U. S. Navy and served five years; on Oct. 26, 1861, he enlisted in Co. G, 99th Regt. Pa. Vol., and died of consumption at Philadelphia, Feb. 28, 1863.

Irvin, Matthew T., 29, 5:6½, Franklin County, shoemaker.

Irvin, Samuel C., 21, 5:6, Franklin County, farmer; disch. at hospital, Puebla, Nov. 5, 1849; killed on his return home.

Klatz, William, 33, 5:10, Lancaster City, laborer; died in hospital, Puebla, July 21, 1847.

Killinger, John, 19, 6:1, Lancaster County, butcher.

Kerr, John, 29, 5:7½, Dauphin County, distiller; died in hospital, city of Mexico, Oct. 10, 1847.

Kurtz, Lewis, 21, 5:7, Philadelphia, hatter.

Kaufman, Franklin, 28, 5:9¾, Lancaster City, carpenter; deserted at New Orleans Jan. 27, 1847.

Lukens, William, 18, 5:7, Dauphin County, laborer.

Looker, Charles, 29, 5:7½, New York City, shoemaker.

Leib, Christian, 31, 6, Carlisle, butcher; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. H, Nov. 12, 1847, by order of Gen. Scott.

Mullen, Chambers C., 22, 5:10, Cumberland County, brewer.

Mills, George R., 21, 5:6½, Lebanon, stone-cutter.

Myers, Jacob, 29, 5:6, Würtemberg, Germany, cooper.

Moyer, Jacob, 22, 5:8, Harrisburg, tinner; died in hospital, city of Mexico, of wounds received at the storming of Chapultepec; died Oct. 28, 1847.

Moyers, Emanuel, 20, 5:9½, Millersburg, laborer; disch. from hospital, city of Mexico, Dec. 7, 1847, on account of wounds received at taking of city.

Mosely, Charles, 20, 5:6, Manayunk, puddler.

May, Jacob, 26, 5:7, Germany, laborer; died on march, at San Angel, Sept. 7, 1847.

Novinger, George, 27, 5:11¾, Millersburg, farmer.

Novinger, Hiram, 20, 5:11, Dauphin County, farmer; died on the march, at Beroges, July 3, 1847.

Powers, John, 36, 5:4, Lancaster City, shoemaker.

Palmer, Joseph, 19, 5:5, Chemung, N. Y., boatman.

Patrick, John, 21, 5:7½, Lancaster City, shoemaker.

Reigle, Simon, 23, 5:10, Centre County, laborer.

Rock, David B., 20, 5:7, Philadelphia, printer; disch. from hospital, Vera Cruz, April 21, 1847.

Rees, David, 19, 5:8½, Lancaster City, moulder.

Rees, William, 19, 5:9, Centre County, moulder; deserted at New Orleans Jan. 27, 1847.

Rees, James J., 18, 5:8, Harrisburg, printer; died in the city of Vera Cruz.

Rexford, Ensign, 22, 5:6, New York, barber; deserted at New Orleans Jan. 27, 1847.

Roller, Samuel, 21, 6:7, York County, blacksmith.

Rodgers, Robert A., 24, 5:10, Cumberland County, carpenter; disch. at city of Mexico for wounds received at the taking of the city.

Reighter, Henry, 21, 5:11, Carlisle, brickmaker.

Shaw, James, 21, 5:7, Centre County, printer; died in hospital, Puebla, July 21, 1857.

Shoemaker, John, 19, 5:8, Stoystown, shoemaker.

Spayd, Christian R., 30, 5:5, Middletown, printer; died in the city of Mexico.

Spong, John, 22, 5:7½, Hummelstown, Miller.

Snyder, Jacob, 23, 5:6, York County, farmer; died in hospital, Puebla, Aug. 17, 1847.

Snyder, Jeremiah, 25, 5:6, Pennsylvania, boatman.

Shaum, Frederick, 25, 5:6, Lancaster City, butcher.

Stentz, Henry, 36, 5:7, Highspire, contractor; disch. from hospital, Vera Cruz, April 13, 1847.

Trexler, Michael P., 21, 5:5, Shippensburg, cabinet maker.

Underwood, Edward, 19, 5:0¾, Carlisle, schoolteacher; disch. from hospital, Jalapa, May 19, 1847; pro. to lieut. in regular army; since captain.

Unger, Franklin, 22, 5:10½, Lancaster County, shoemaker.

Wolf, Samuel, 20, 6:1½, Dauphin County, blacksmith; disch. from hospital, Puebla, March 7, 1848.

Winower, George, 39, 5:8½, Lancaster City, bricklayer; died in hospital, Puebla, Aug. 8, 1847.

Willis, William, 22, 5:8, Cumberland County, stonemason.

Ward, Patrick, 19, 5:7, Ireland, laborer; disch. from hospital, city of Mexico, March 4, 1848.

Wood, Henry B., 21, 5:6, Harrisburg, law student; disch. from hospital, Jalapa, June 1, 1847.

Walters, John, 33, 5:10, York County, cordwainer; died in hospital; Puebla, Nov. 9, 1847.

Washabaugh, Lewis, 23, 5 : 8, Franklin County, carpenter; died in hospital, city of Mexico, Oct. 12, 1847.

Ha[illegible]an, James P., 29, 5 : 8, Tyrone, stone-cutter; trans. from N. Y. regt. Oct. 31, 1847.

Henry Miller,—5 : 11½, Carlisle, printer; joined from general depot April 17, 1848.

Puchalski, Eugene, recruited at San Angel April 27, 1848.

It may be stated in this connection that of the original members of the Cameron Guards the following were promoted into the regular army:

Dr. James Grimshaw, assistant surgeon.

Sergt. James Elder, lieutenant Eleventh United States Infantry.

Sergt. William G. Murray, lieutenant Eleventh United States Infantry.

Corp. Weidman Forster, lieutenant Eleventh United States Infantry.

Corp. Jacob Bruce, lieutenant United States Infantry.

First Sergt. Henry A. Hambright, first lieutenant Company H, Second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Sergt. Christian Leib, second lieutenant Company H, Second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Of those who survive (1883) are Capt. E. C. Williams, who rose to be a brigadier-general in the civil war; Lieut. David G. Unger; First Sergt. Henry A. Hambright, who was promoted to the regular army during the Rebellion, reached the rank of brigadier-general, and placed on the retired list on account of wounds received in battle; Sergt. James Elder, late captain United States army; Sergt. William H. P. Derry; Private Henry B. Wood, attorney-at-law, residing in New Jersey.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The War for the Union—War Meeting at Harrisburg—Arbitrary Arrests—First Northern Invasion by the Army of Lee—The Gettysburg Campaign—The Close of the Rebellion—The Assassination of President Lincoln.

It will be impossible within the limits of a local history to present all the details connected with Dauphin County and the city of Harrisburg in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion. We propose, however, to give the main facts of that eventful period. On the causes which led to it we shall not dwell. Suffice it to say that when the news reached the North of the firing upon Fort Sumter there was but one feeling actuating the people of that section,—to put down civil rebellion at all hazards. The North was united, and the history of this locality was not to be misunderstood. Harrisburg being the capital of the State, it became the theatre of much of interest connected with the Rebellion.

On Tuesday afternoon, April 17, 1861, called together by the exigency of events, the people of Harrisburg and the county of Dauphin assembled in mass-meeting at the court-house, William H. Kepner, mayor of the city, presiding. The meeting was exceedingly large and enthusiastic, and neither before or since did such a gathering of the staid, substantial, and honored citizens of this city assemble. Upon the organization of the meeting the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, War has been commenced by the seceded States of South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, and Texas upon the American Union without just cause, and against the dictates of reason and justice; and,

"WHEREAS, Fort Sumter, erected by the common treasure of all the American people and garrisoned by a noble but feeble band of American soldiery, has been assailed and conquered by an overwhelming force acting under the authority of the self-styled Southern Confederacy; and,

"WHEREAS, Threats have been openly and boldly made by high officials in the seceded States that the capital of the Union would be speedily attacked and subjugated and the Northern States invaded; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That we, the people of the capital of Pennsylvania, actuated by a sincere love for the institutions bequeathed us by the fathers of the Union, pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor in defense of our national flag and the Constitution of the United States, and that we will resist unitedly and firmly all acts of aggression on the part of those who have wantonly insulted our government, outraged our honor, and assailed our rights as citizens of a great and hitherto happy country.

"*Resolved*, That we hold it to be the duty of all good citizens, no matter what their political predilections may be, to respond promptly to the demand of the President of the United States for men 'to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union and the perpetuity of our popular government, and to redeem the wrongs already long enough endured,' and that those who by voice or act endeavor to prevent the accomplishment of these ends, and thus give aid and comfort to our enemies, can only be considered as traitors and the abettors of treason.

"*Resolved*, That the message of Governor Curtin recommending that measures be taken to place the militia of Pennsylvania in an efficient condition was eminently appropriate and patriotic; and the prompt and liberal manner in which the Legislature responded to that demand, as well as its more recent act pledging all the resources of the Commonwealth to aid in the defense of the Federal government, is gratifying to all loyal citizens and true patriots.

"*Resolved*, That the martial spirit evinced by our gallant volunteers and citizens generally in rallying at their country's call to march to its defense is conclusive evidence that they are not degenerate sons of sires who fought for liberty and honor in the Revolution and in the war of 1812, and is a certain guarantee that the Keystone State will be found now, as she was in the late war with Mexico, foremost in the maintenance of our national rights."

On motion of Mr. George Bergner, the following were unanimously adopted additional thereto:

"*Resolved*, That we hail with proud satisfaction the unanimous passage of the following resolution by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and that we adopt the same as our motto, viz.:

"'*Resolved* by the Senate, etc., that the faith, credit, and resources of the State in both men and money are hereby pledged to any amount and to every extent to which the Federal government may determine to subdue the Rebellion, to punish treason, to enforce the laws, to protect the lives, liberties, and property of the people, and to maintain inviolate the Constitution and sovereignty of the people.'"

A. B. Hamilton offered the following resolution, which was also unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That Gen. E. C. Williams, Capt. Isaac S. Waterbury, and Maj. Leander N. Ott be requested to serve as a committee to act for this meeting as collectors and custodians of such money as may come to their hands as a fund for the support and sustenance of those citizens of Dauphin County who may volunteer under call of the President during the

time of their preparatory services at home, and as far as possible to comfort and sustain the families of those who shall be thus absent, engaged in the service of their country."

In accordance with the resolution, A. B. Hamilton and George Bergner subscribed fifty dollars each for this object; and a paper pledging the subscribers as loyal citizens of Pennsylvania and the United States was then signed by all who could approach the table, after which the meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Union. After the meeting Col. Worrell, being called upon, addressed the meeting in earnest advocacy of the Union cause.

In the mean time (April 13th) a meeting of young men of Harrisburg had been held at Exchange Hall for the purpose of organizing a military company, and thirty-five persons signed the roll. The company thus formed took the name of State Capital Guards, and elected Isaac S. Waterbury captain, through whom their services were tendered to Governor Curtin. The Cameron Guards tendered their services about the same time, and the Constitutional Guards were organized soon after in the north committee room of the capitol. At this juncture of affairs Governor Curtin requested Capt. E. C. Williams to take possession of the grounds of the Harrisburg Park Association, adjoining the northern boundary of the city, and to make all necessary arrangements for all troops arriving in the city. Col. Seneca G. Simmons being present and an officer of the United States army, Capt. Williams was immediately mustered into service, being the first volunteer in the war. The order was to organize the fair grounds as a camp and name it Camp Union, but upon taking possession of it named it Camp Curtin, by which it was known not only by all the State volunteers, but by the citizen-soldiers of different sections of the Union. At once Harrisburg and Camp Curtin became important points for the concentration of the Federal troops and the centre of military operations for a period of four years.

In the following pages are preserved the record of companies and regiments, with such historic data as we have been able to ascertain. Much more ought to be given, and will probably be looked for by the interested reader, yet the details and itinerary of each command, valuable though they may be, are too voluminous.

The first scene at Harrisburg in the terrible tragedy enacted in the struggle for the Union was the call to arms and the establishment of the military camp, the march of the soldiers to the sanguinary fields of the hitherto fair South; the next when, after the second battle of Manassas, the rebel army threatened Pennsylvania; the third when the second invasion of the enemy brought the conflict to our very doors; and the fourth when the sound of victory went through the land, followed by the martyrdom of the lion-hearted Lincoln. These are chapters in the history of this locality which it is necessary to dwell upon, leaving to other pens at a future time the various incidents of the march to the front, the return home, and other facts connected with that military epoch.

We come now to a portion of war history that is not very creditable to the government authorities at the time. We had thought at the first to avoid alluding to the matter at all; but the occasion demands some reference, and as a faithful chronicler the subject cannot be dismissed. During the Rebellion the War Department made every other power subservient to it, and many arrests and trials took place which were not only arbitrary and unconstitutional, but at the time wholly unnecessary and without justification, palliation, or excuse, and our reference is a case in point.

The Constitution of the United States has provided in the third article that "the trial of *all crimes*, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where such crime shall have been committed." And then in the amendments to the Constitution, Article v., that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise *infamous crime* unless on a *presentment or indictment of a grand jury*, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in *actual service*, in time of war or public danger," "nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." And in Article vi., "in all *criminal prosecutions* the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury in the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously *ascertained by law*."

Our State Legislature, in order to prevent any person from giving aid or assistance to the Rebellion, passed an act on the 18th of April, 1861, by which, in one lengthy section they provide for every possible case in which any person could give aid or comfort to the "enemies of this State or the United States of America," and also where any one should persuade any person or persons from entering the service of this State or the United States, "or induce any person to abandon the service," and enacting that "every person so offending, and being legally convicted thereof, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo *solitary imprisonment in the penitentiary* at hard labor not exceeding *ten years*, or be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court."

In a strong legal paper prepared by the late Herman Alricks, since we are referring to military arrests, are some facts which are well worth reproducing in this connection. He writes,—

"The people of this whole land ought to understand that the Constitution of the United States is the foundation of our government, and the Supreme Court of the United States is the judicial expounder of the Constitution. If the Supreme Court of the United States can be so manipulated by Congress as

to become a political partisan institution instead of a judicial one, and the Constitution can be construed in such a way as to contravene the whole genius of our government in establishing a military despotism over the whole land because of a partial rebellion, that there is an end to all appeal to civil government. The people must either submit to this military despotism in the hands of the War Department or offer open resistance and stand upon their rights guaranteed to them by our form of government. It would be useless to talk of amending the Constitution or making a new one, for if a Constitution framed by Washington and the men of the Revolution can be treated with contempt and disregarded no reasonable man would suppose that a Constitution made by the men of the present day or by the men of any future generation would be regarded. . . . It was never intended by the framers of the Constitution to confer upon the military the powers that have been claimed and exercised by them in the late war. . . . It is very evident that the construction put upon the Constitution by the War Department in the late war on the subject of military arrests and military trials leaves to the citizen living in a State not in rebellion no personal security whatever, and treats him as if he lived in a land where the government is a sheer military despotism. Whether the people of the United States are willing to allow the construction of the War Department to stand as a precedent in case of another insane rebellion or not is a question of such vast import as ought to command the attention of the people of this whole land from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

On the 6th of August, 1862, the editors and proprietors of the *Harrisburg Patriot and Union* were arrested by Provost-Marshal Lafayette C. Baker, of Washington, D. C., on complaint of Capt. R. I. Dodge, then acting as mustering officer and provost-marshal at Harrisburg. The arrests were made under authority of Gen. Halleck, general-in-chief of the army, whose order was executed by Brig.-Gen. James Wadsworth, acting Military Governor of the District of Columbia, assisted by Provost-Marshal Baker, Capt. Dodge, and Chief of Police Campbell. Gen. Wadsworth at once conveyed the prisoners to Washington, where they were incarcerated in the Old Capitol Prison. The offense of which they were accused was the publication of a handbill discouraging enlistments. This handbill was as follows:

"ATTENTION, COLORED MEN!

"The great Gen. James Lane has arrived in this city to-day, and will address the colored citizens of Harrisburg in front of the Market-House at four o'clock this (Monday) afternoon. Men and brethren, come along.

"The government having granted him permission to raise two COLORED REGIMENTS, he will be prepared to swear in all able-bodied colored men who may offer, and he confidently expects to raise one company in this place.

"Arms, equipment, uniforms, pay, rations, and bounty the same as received by white soldiers, *and no distinction will be made.* Come one, come all.

"J. H. TOMPKINS,
"*Recruiting Officer for Lane's Colored Regiments.*"

The effect of this publication, it was claimed by the friends of the administration, was to excite the prejudices of those persons who, though in favor of crushing the Rebellion, were opposed to the employment of colored troops, and to embarrass the recruiting officers in the work of procuring enlistments. The *Patriot and Union* declared on the morning after the arrest that the placard was "got up by frolicsome printer boys without the knowledge of the editors or proprietors of that newspaper," but the *Telegraph* asserted that evidence had been procured showing that the handbill had been printed in the *Patriot and Union* establishment, and that two of the boys in the office had confessed "that they had 'set up' the bill calling on colored recruits, and that Uriah J. Jones had concocted and written the same." Acting upon this evidence, Provost-Marshal Dodge telegraphed to the War Department for instructions, and the result was the arrest as stated. After an examination before Judge-Advocate Turner, in the presence of Gen. Wadsworth, the prisoners were released on the 22d of August, 1862, having first made the statement under oath that they were unconscious of having committed any offense against the Constitution, the government, or the laws of the land. They left Washington on the following morning, Aug. 23, 1862, and arrived at Harrisburg on the evening of the same day. They were greeted by a large assemblage of citizens, who escorted them to their homes.

The order for the arrests, it may be here stated, directed also that the provost-marshal should "seize the presses, type, fixtures, and all the property found in the *Patriot and Union* printing establishment, and turn the same over to the United States quartermaster at Harrisburg, Pa., who shall forward the same to Washington City." This portion of the order, however, was never executed, and the publication of the *Patriot and Union* was continued without interruption.

On the 5th of September, 1862, after the second battle of Manassas, the Confederate army under Gen. Lee crossed the Potomac River near the mouth of the Monocacy, and advanced northward through Maryland, threatening Harrisburg among other important points. An invasion of Pennsylvania seemed imminent and the excitement was widespread. While the main body of the army remained at Frederick, Md., the Confederate cavalry entered Pennsylvania, their number being greatly exaggerated by rumor. In the excited state of the people it was believed that the whole army was advancing towards the State capital with the purpose of moving thence upon Philadelphia. In anticipation of the advance of the enemy northward, Governor Curtin on the 4th of September issued a proclamation recommending "the immediate formation throughout the commonwealth of militia companies and regiments in conformity with the militia act of 1858." In accordance with

this recommendation, the citizens of Harrisburg met in their respective wards on the afternoon of the 5th, for the purpose of organizing companies to aid in repelling the advance of the enemy. The places of business were generally closed to enable the employés to participate in the movement. After an informal organization the companies from the different wards marched to the capitol grounds, where they assembled around the steps of the rear of the main building and were addressed by Governor Curtin, ex-Governor Porter, "Parson" Brownlow, and Rev. Francis Moore, of the Locust Street Methodist Episcopal Church. News of the invasion of Maryland reached Harrisburg on the night of Saturday, September 6th. The dispatch stated that the rebels had entered Frederick with forty thousand men, and were marching on Hagerstown. "This of course," said the *Telegraph* of September 8th, "aroused our citizens considerably, believing that the enemy might march undisturbed down through the Cumberland Valley." A dispatch contradicting this report was received on Sunday morning, and the people of Harrisburg were kept in a state of suspense throughout that day and part of Monday. On Monday afternoon, however, the *Telegraph* announced that it had direct information from several gentlemen who had left Frederick on the previous day that a portion of the Confederate army had reached that place. Further reports by telegraph added that all the government stores had been removed from Hagerstown, Md., to Chambersburg, and that a large number of Union men had left the former town for places of safety in Pennsylvania.

On the 9th of September the appointment was announced of A. K. McClure, Assistant Adjutant-General of the United States, with the rank of major, and detailed for special duty in Pennsylvania, where he was assigned the service of arranging such defenses in the State as the emergency demanded. In the mean time, in view of the threatened danger from the rebel advance, recruiting proceeded rapidly. The ranks of the Reserve Brigade and Home Guard soon filled up, and new companies were raised in nearly every ward in the city. On the 10th, Governor Curtin issued General Order No. 35, in which he stated that, "In view of the danger of invasion now threatening our State by the enemies of the government, it is deemed necessary to call upon all the able-bodied men of Pennsylvania to organize immediately for the defense of the State and be ready for marching orders upon one hour's notice, to proceed to such point of rendezvous as the Governor may direct." Organizations called into the field under this order were to be held for service for such time only as the pressing exigency for State defense continued. On the following day (September 11th) the *Telegraph* said, "We have the gratifying intelligence that the people are turning out *en masse* to defend the free soil of Pennsylvania. Dispatches from all the adjoining counties were received last night at headquarters, offering any number of troops for the defense of the capital of the State. . . . Gen. Wool takes command to-day. A number of competent engineers are here to complete the fortifications." In the same issue it was noted that "the train from Chambersburg brought a considerable number of passengers from beyond that town," from whom it was learned that "the excitement and panic in that direction are intense and fearful." On the same train came "a large number of contrabands." On the afternoon of the same day Governor Curtin issued the following proclamation:

"HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
"HARRISBURG, Sept. 11, 1862.

"*General Order No.* 36.

"By authority of the President of the United States, fifty thousand of the freemen of Pennsylvania are hereby called for immediate service, to repel the now imminent danger from invasion by the enemies of the country.

"Officers in command of company organizations, as authorized by General Order No. 35, dated September 10th, will at once report by telegraph the place of their headquarters, so that orders may be issued from these headquarters for transportation to Harrisburg for such companies as may be ordered to move.

"Further calls will be made for additional forces as the exigencies of the service may require. The formation of companies under the General Order of September 10th should continue to be made as rapidly as possible, until all the able-bodied, loyal men of Pennsylvania are enrolled and ready for service.

"By order of

"A. G. CURTIN,
"*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

"A. L. RUSSELL, *Adjutant-General, Pennsylvania.*"

On the 12th Mayor Kepner issued the following proclamation:

"TO THE CITIZENS AND OTHERS NOW WITHIN THE CITY OF HARRISBURG.

"In pursuance of the command of his Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of this commonwealth, dated this day, to me directed, I forbid every able-bodied man from leaving the bounds of this city upon the pain of being arrested and held in charge by the military authorities under the instructions given to them for that purpose by the Governor.

"All railroad companies and their agents located at this city are also hereby notified and positively forbidden to carry off or furnish transportation for the purpose of carrying off any and all able-bodied men from this city.

"The Provost Guard detailed for duty in this city are hereby directed to take care that the above proclamation be enforced.

"WM. H. KEPNER,
"*Mayor.*

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, September 12, 1862."

At this date it was noted in the local press that the most active measures were being put in force to assemble a large army to resist invasion, "and if possible save the capital and State from devastation and outrage from the enemies of the government. By this evening fifty thousand men will be in motion. All the rolling stock of the different railroads in the State will be taken possession of for the purpose of conveying troops to this city. An engineer corps is at work on the other side of the river, surveying the ground in all directions, and arranging the plans for the erection of works."

Meanwhile the troops raised for the defense of the Cumberland Valley and Harrisburg were concentrating at Chambersburg under the command of

Gen. John F. Reynolds, of the regular army. Col. Charles Campbell was appointed with the rank of brigadier to the command of a force from the camps at Harrisburg, which was ordered to proceed up the Cumberland Valley. Capt. G. D. Hand was acting adjutant-general, Capt. Elbridge McConkey acting assistant adjutant-general, Maj. R. H. McCoy, chief quartermaster. On the 13th it was announced that over two hundred companies had reported themselves to the Governor for service, and that Governor Curtin had left Harrisburg on the previous day to visit the forces in the field at Chambersburg and other points in the valley. A strong reserve was maintained at Camp Curtin, ready to march at a moment's notice. From Saturday evening, September 13th, in the night which followed and all day Sunday, as fast as one train of cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Lebanon Valley, and the Northern Central could discharge its living cargo another steamed into the city filled with volunteers. Tents were erected on the capitol grounds for the accommodation of the fresh levies, and the medical department had a large hospital tent immediately in front of the arsenal, where the recruits were supplied with medicine and medical advice. Gen. Reynolds arrived in the city on Saturday evening, September 13th, and immediately organized his staff and issued his first order as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
"HARRISBURG, Sept. 13, 1862.

"*General Order No.* 1.

"I. In pursuance of orders from War Department and His Excellency, Governor Curtin, the undersigned assumes command of the forces assembled for the defense of Pennsylvania.

II. The following-named officers are announced as the staff of the general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

"Capt. C. Kingsbury, Jr., assistant adjutant-general.
"Edward McPherson, volunteer aide-de-camp.
"Lieut. C. Sanborn, aide-de-camp.
"Lieut. William Biddle, aide-de-camp.

"JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
"*Brigadier-General Volunteers.*

"Official.
"C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
"*Assistant Adjutant-General.*"

Troops continued to pour into Harrisburg until, on the 16th, it was announced that there were volunteers in the city from every county in the State. "Camp Curtin," it was stated, "is full to overflowing; the capitol grounds are now literally covered with tents; the Senate and House of Representatives are used as barracks; every room in the capitol, not occupied for other purposes, is now filled with troops; the vacant rooms in the court-house are appropriated to the soldiers; wherever there is a spot that will accommodate a weary soldier it is seized upon and used according to 'the articles of war.' The hotels are like bee-hives, swarming; private houses are open, their accommodations at once cordial and free to all who choose to enter; and thus the State capital is one vast camp, where the soldier is at liberty to bivouac on the street-corner, in our most elegant mansions, the capitol grounds or the capitol buildings."

The First Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, under command of Col. Henry McCormick, composed mainly of residents of Harrisburg, left the city on September 13th for Chambersburg, and went into camp at a point about two miles above Chambersburg, on the Franklin Railroad, the military station being known as Camp McClure.

The Dauphin County cavalry, commanded by Capt. E. Byers, with Lieuts. Boyd, Peters, and Murray, and Charles C. Rawn, as orderly, accompanied the regiment. Capt. James Gowan also recruited a company of cavalry in Dauphin County at this time.

On the 17th it was announced that the troops were in possession of every public building in Harrisburg. Churches, schools, hose- and engine-houses, and the capitol buildings, the depots, and in fact every accessible edifice which could be used for the shelter and accommodation of troops was secured by the authorities or voluntarily given up for the purpose. As fast as transportation could be secured the troops were moved off in the direction of the Cumberland Valley. During this critical period the duties of provost guard in Harrisburg were performed by the First City Zouaves, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Capt. F. Asbury Awl. The Harrisburg Greys (Exempts), Valentine Hammel, Jr., captain, also remained in the city, prepared to render their services should occasion arise.

On the 18th of September the following card from the Secretary of the Commonwealth was telegraphed to the principal postmasters in the State, with the request that they would place it in some conspicuous position:

"HARRISBURG, Sept. 18, 1862.

"The number of wounded in Gen. McClellan's recent battles is very large; most of them will probably be brought into Pennsylvania. The surgeon-general appeals to the ladies for the immediate contribution of such articles as are needed for their comfort. All packages should have contents marked outside, and be addressed to Gen. Hale, Harrisburg.

"ELI SLIFER,
"*Secretary of Commonwealth.*"

Sept. 19, 1862, the appointment was announced of Brig.-Gen. Harry Longnecker to the command of a brigade composed of a portion of the regiments called out by Governor Curtin for the defense of the border, with Col. John J. Patterson as aid. The battle of Antietam, which was fought on the 16th and 17th of September, resulted in the retreat of Gen. Lee's army across the Potomac, and dissipated all apprehensions of a Confederate advance upon Harrisburg at that time. During the morning of the 16th, Capt. George Brooks, of Harrisburg, of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, was shot and fatally wounded.

After the result at Antietam orders were telegraphed to the various military headquarters throughout the State that the militia companies then organizing in the different localities need not march to Harrisburg, as the exigency which made it necessary to call out the militia had been surmounted, and all danger of

invasion passed. On the 20th of September, Gen. Reynolds issued an order that the Pennsylvania militia should return to their own border, and on the 21st orders were issued to break up the military camps on the capitol grounds at Harrisburg. In a short time the men were on the march to the depot, and trains soon began to depart with the troops on their way home. On the 23d, Mayor Kepner was instructed by the Governor to remove the restrictions on travel, and persons were once more free to leave the city without passes.

On the 24th the Harrisburg companies, forming part of the First Regiment, which had arrived the evening before, marched through the principal streets of the city, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Robert A. Lamberton. On the same day, Governor Curtin issued a proclamation, thanking the troops, congratulating them on the character of the service they had rendered, and discharging them from further duty. In this proclamation the Governor said,—

"Although not required by the terms of the call to pass the borders of the State, our brave men, unused to the rigors of war and untrained in military movements, not only entered Maryland, but held Hagerstown against an advancing foe, pressed forward to the Potomac, and resisted the threatened movement of the rebels upon Williamsport, until troops in the United States service arrived and relieved them. Their timely and heroic action has saved the State from the tread of an invading enemy, whose necessities made even military strategy subordinate to plunder."

The brigade which held the position at Williamsport, referred to by Governor Curtin, was commanded by Col. Henry McCormick, acting brigadier, and the First Regiment (from Harrisburg) was stationed on the extreme left in the position of honor and danger.

After defeating the Northern army under Gen. Hooker at Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3, 1863, Gen. Lee determined if possible to transfer the scene of hostilities north of the Potomac. His design having become apparent at the North, Governor Curtin, on the 12th of June, issued a proclamation announcing that the President had erected two new departments, one in Eastern Pennsylvania, commanded by Maj.-Gen. D. N. Couch, and the other in Western Pennsylvania, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Brooks, and urging upon the people of Pennsylvania the importance of immediately raising a sufficient force for the defense of the State. An engineer force began on the 15th the erection of earthworks and other defenses on the Cumberland side of the Susquehanna River, immediately opposite Harrisburg. To these the name of Fort Washington was given. Other works were erected at other points, both along the river and on the different railroads. On the same day Lieut.-Col. Romford, appointed assistant provost-general for the State of Pennsylvania, arrived at Harrisburg and entered upon the discharge of his duties, and Governor Curtin issued a proclamation calling for fifty thousand troops to repel the threatened invasion of Pennsylvania. A meeting of citizens of Harrisburg was also held at the court-house on the 15th to devise measures for the protection of the city. On motion, Gen. Simon Cameron was called to the chair. After explaining the object of the meeting and urging immediate action, Gen. Cameron suggested that committees be appointed to wait upon the Governor and Gen. Couch and ask them to be present and explain what they desired the citizens to do and how to assist in the defense of the city. In accordance with this suggestion, George Bergner, Dr. A. Patterson, and Judge McKinney were appointed the committee to wait upon the Governor; William Bostick, Sheriff Boas, and Hon. John C. Kunkel to wait on Gen. Couch. A committee to wait on Maj. Romford was also appointed, consisting of Col. T. C. MacDowell, D. J. Unger, and Weidman Forster. On motion it was resolved that one hundred scouts be sent up the valley, and Col. F. K. Boas offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we individually and collectively pledge the last dollar and last man in defense of the State in its present emergency."

Mr. Bergner, from the committee, introduced the Governor, who explained the state of affairs and urged all to prepare at once for self-defense. Gen. Couch was then introduced, and spoke in a similar strain. Col. Kunkel offered a roll which he had prepared, the signers of which pledged themselves to defend the city to the uttermost. The roll was at once signed by a large number, headed by Gen. Simon Cameron. Mr. Snyder had prepared a roll calling upon the young men to organize, which was also numerously signed.

A call was immediately issued, as follows:

"All loyal men who desire to enter the service with the undersigned will form companies at once and report at my residence, No. 43 North Second Street, in this city, immediately.

"Remember there is no time to lose, as the rebels are now at Hagerstown, and are pushing for this city. Let there be no delay, unless you wish to see the capital of the State and your own firesides laid in waste by the invading rebels."

The following notices were issued at the same time:

"All persons who wish to join a cavalry company are requested to meet at the livery office of Frank Murray, in Fourth Street near Walnut, this evening at seven o'clock, for the purpose of organizing a company."

"The members of the Fourth Ward company of Pennsylvania militia are earnestly urged to meet promptly this evening at seven o'clock at the Hope Engine house to prepare to defend our homes.

"E. CURZON, *Captain*.

"June 15, 1863."

"Attention, firemen and citizens of the Fifth and Sixth Wards! A meeting will be held at the Good Will Engine house this evening at seven and a half o'clock to form a military company to fight in defense of Harrisburg.

"W. K. VERBEKE,
"*President of the Good Will Fire Company*."

"Attention, Russell Guards! A meeting of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, will be held at the Hope Engine house this evening at seven o'clock."

"The members of Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, are requested to meet at the captain's office this evening at six o'clock to take action on the call of the Governor for men to repel the threatened invasion of our State."

"First City Troop of Harrisburg will meet at the public-house of Quartermaster Peters, Farmers' Hotel, this (Wednesday) evening at seven o'clock. J. B. Boyd, first lieutenant."

"The young men of the city of Harrisburg desirous of connecting themselves with an organization for State defense will meet at Wagner's Hotel, corner of Second and Chestnut Streets, this evening at seven o'clock."

"First City Zouaves.—The old members of this corps, and all others desirous of joining the same, are requested to repair to the headquarters at once. . . . Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, is also cordially invited to join with us in a common cause."

"Capt. Val. B. Hummel, late a member of the Anderson Body-Guard, which did such effectual service under Gen. Rosecrans during the year and a half they were with him, is raising a volunteer cavalry company in this city. . . . A meeting will be held at the Exchange this evening at seven o'clock for the purpose of organizing the company."

"This morning a call was made by Capt. E. C. Wilson, assistant quartermaster, U.S.A., at this post, for one thousand men to assist in throwing up the intrenchments on the opposite side of the river. The engineers have already selected the ground for these defenses, and the men as soon as employed are sent over the river and put to work."

"Gen. Cameron publicly declared to-day that he was willing to pledge his entire fortune in defraying the expenses of a regiment to assist in repelling this invasion. He made this offer in good faith to pay the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment at least as long as it would be required for the present emergency."

After this offer had been received from Gen. Cameron the following notice was issued:

"One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

"Harrisburg, Pa.,

"June 15, 1863.

"To the men composing the late One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and all others who desire to aid in the defense of the State in the present emergency:

"The enemy are in force at Hagerstown, Md., and are hourly expected to invade the State and destroy by fire and sword our property and lives. Every volunteer and citizen capable of bearing arms is required to come to the rescue forthwith and defend our State from the intruder. Arrangements have been made for the payment of the troops coming forward under this call, and they will only be required to serve during the present emergency. All are requested to bring with them all the accoutrements they may have, and be uniformed as far as possible. The men will elect the company officers, and the captains will elect the field officers.

"William W. Jennings,

"*Late Colonel One Hundred and Twenty-seventh P. V.*"

Harrisburg was the general rendezvous of the troops, who, on arriving at the capital, were organized into regiments by Gen. Couch, as part of the army corps of the Susquehanna, which was composed of men who had volunteered "for the protection and defense of public and private property" in the department, to serve during the pleasure of the President or the continuance of the war. On the 18th it was announced that Gen. Milroy had arrived in Harrisburg, and was in consultation with Gen. Couch.

On the same day the following notice appeared:

"Rally, old men! All persons over forty years of age not attached to other military organizations, and willing to defend their homes and families on the Cumberland side of the Susquehanna, will meet in front of the Morgan House, corner of Second and Pine Streets, at ten o'clock A.M. on the 19th inst., to organize and appoint their officers and be ready to march at a moment's warning.

"A Soldier of 1812."

The Twenty-sixth Regiment of militia, largely composed of Harrisburg companies, was organized as rapidly as possible. In addition to the troops from various portions of Pennsylvania which now began to pour into Harrisburg, regiments from other States, notably New Jersey and New York, also came to take part in resisting the threatened invasion. At 9 A.M. on the 18th, Capt. Dodge, chief mustering officer, commenced mustering the troops at Harrisburg. Those at Camp Curtin were sworn in there, and all others were sworn in on Capitol Hill.

On June 19th, at a meeting of citizens too old to be enrolled in the militia, but anxious to do something in defense of their homes and families, at which E. M. Pollock presided, it was

"*Resolved*, That in order to carry out our intention we proceed to elect officers."

Maj. John Maglauchlin was elected captain, James Porter first lieutenant, and George Krichbaum second lieutenant.

It was also resolved that we hold ourselves in readiness to march at the call of the captain,—at one moment's warning.

On the same day the following proclamation was issued:

"Mayor's Office,

"Harrisburg, June 18, 1863.

"For the preservation of peace and good order in the city it is enjoined on all keepers of retail liquor establishments and lager beer shops to close their bars precisely at 5 P.M. until 5 A.M. the next morning. The mayor expects from every good citizen a faithful and cordial observance of this order. A. L. Roumfort,

"*Mayor.*"

The commandant of Camp Curtin was Gen. James A. Beaver. The Twenty-third New Jersey Regiment was encamped at Camp Yahoo, in Harris' Park. The police of Harrisburg were reinforced by a company of police from Philadelphia, who were armed with muskets in addition to their other weapons. On June 22d a local journal said, "Troops are continually pouring into this city; Camp Curtin, Capitol Hill, the court-house, and every available avenue is filled with men." On Tuesday, June 16th, the *Harrisburg Telegraph* did not issue a paper, owing to the enlistment of its compositors. It resumed publication, however, on the following day. On June 22d, Capt. James S. Brisbin was appointed chief of cavalry in the Department of the Susquehanna, and established his headquarters at Camp Curtin. A company known as the Curtin Horse Guard, Capt. Jones, was recruited at Harrisburg, and on June 22d was reported as being nearly full. The Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia completed its organization on the 23d, and was the first in the field from Camp Curtin under the Governor's call.

On the 24th of June news came that the rebels were in the vicinity of Shippensburg, forty-five miles from Harrisburg, and that Gen. Ewell with six brigades was about to march on the latter city. "The farmers in Cumberland Valley," it was added, "are bringing their horses, cattle, and everything movable across the river, and, unless matters change within

the next twelve hours, we presume our non-fighting population will again be on the move." On the 25th Capt. Brisbin established a cavalry camp east of the city on the residence of A. Boyd Hamilton, which was known at first as Camp Couch, and afterwards as Camp Brisbin.

The 25th was a day of excitement in Harrisburg, owing to the ingress and egress of people from the Cumberland side of the river, who passed through the city and hurried to a place of safety with their valuables. Their numbers were increased by accessions of refugees from Harrisburg. In view of the popular agitation, Mayor Roumfort issued another proclamation closing the taverns and shops of retail dealers, and forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquor until further notice. On the same day the veterans of 1812 called upon Governor Curtin, and tendered their services through Capt. Goslin. The Governor accepted their offer with grateful acknowledgments.

On June 26th, Gen. W. F. Smith was in command of the volunteers on the west bank of the Susquehanna, and it was stated that the fortifications were progressing favorably. On the same day Capt. Edward De Rue announced that he had been requested by a number of persons residing in Harrisburg to raise a company to be the flank company of any regiment to which the members might wish to attach themselves, and stated that he would proceed to do so at once.

On the 26th of June, Governor Curtin issued a proclamation announcing that the enemy was advancing in force into Pennsylvania, with a strong column, twenty-three miles from Harrisburg, and other columns moving by Fulton and Adams Counties, and calling for sixty thousand men to come forward promptly to defend the State. On June 27th it was stated that two companies of colored troops had been organized in Harrisburg within a week. One was commanded by Capt. Henry Bradley, the other by Capt. Thomas M. Chester. On the same day, W. K. Verbeke, president of the Good-Will Fire Company, issued a call for persons to attend at the Good-Will Engine House to form a volunteer company. Similar meetings were held at the court-house, where the Sharpshooters organized, and at the Second Ward House, Second and Market Streets. . . . On the 29th it was stated that the fortifications at Harrisburg had been finished, and guns were mounted and ready for action. The Citizen Fire-Engine and Hose Company was impressed into active service for the purpose of supplying the troops at the fortifications with water. Colored men were impressed to do the pumping, under the management of George C. Fager, chief engineer. It was also announced that at the tap of the court-house bell, all men able to bear arms within the city were required to assemble at the bridge and attach themselves to some one of the companies organized for the protection of the city.

June 29. Capt. J. Wesley Awl issued a notice calling upon all persons who had received rifles from the Friendship Engine-house to meet there for the purpose of organizing.

June 30. It was reported that skirmishing had been going on during the afternoon of the 29th, about five miles from Harrisburg. Several shots were fired by the rebels at Union pickets, without doing any damage. It was added that Dr. Malone had established a hospital in the brick tavern at the end of the bridge, west side; and that Sullivan S. Child had been appointed mustering officer at Harrisburg.

Capt. Forster's company, sworn into service on the 29th, was placed on duty near Harrisburg, and on the 30th Capt. F. Asbury Awl's company was placed on duty in the city. The Hope Volunteer Fire Company, Capt. H. H. Hummel, was organized on the same day.

July 1. It was stated that the Southern troops had retreated from the vicinity of Harrisburg and were concentrating between Carlisle and Gettysburg. The Confederate movement culminated in the battle of Gettysburg, fought July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, after which Harrisburg was no longer menaced with danger from Gen. Lee's army.

The war virtually closed with the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court-House. The soldiers who had fought on many a field, surviving the bitter conflict of the fratricidal strife, were looking for the peace which was dawning. In the midst of the joy which was filling the breasts of a great and thankful people, in an unlooked-for hour, the hand of the infamous assassin felled the Chief Executive of the Union; Abraham Lincoln fell a martyr to the sworn performance of a high duty. In every portion of the North preparations were being made to celebrate the glorious victory and the return of peace. At Harrisburg these were extensive, and the entire county was invited to participate with the State authority. Alas! how frequently it is realized that "man proposes, but God disposes." The cheer, the joy, and the bright smile gave place very suddenly to the sorrow and gloom and grief at the loss of the noble Lincoln.

On the receipt of the news of the assassination of President Lincoln (April 14, 1865) notice was issued by A. L. Russell, chief marshal of the demonstration to be had at Harrisburg on the 15th, in honor of the victories of the Union army, that the intended procession would be postponed, and all citizens were requested to lower to half-mast the flags provided for the celebration and to drape them in mourning. Citizens were also requested to suspend all business during the day. A public meeting was held at the court-house, which was called to order by Gen. A. L. Russell, who nominated Hon. John J. Pearson as president. Hon. David Fleming and Henry McCormick were chosen vice-presidents, and George W. Crabb and George Bergner, secretaries. The

meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. J. Walker Jackson, and addresses deploring the calamity were delivered by Mayor Roumfort, Herman Alricks, John C. Kunkel, and Rev. J. W. Jackson. At noon all the bells in the city were tolled, and in the afternoon a religious meeting was held in Locust Street Methodist Episcopal Church. A national salute was fired at noon.

On Wednesday, April 19th, the day of the obsequies, the business places in Harrisburg were closed from eleven to three o'clock, and guns were fired from Capitol Hill every half hour from sunrise to sunset. The churches were opened from twelve to one o'clock for religious exercises, and the bells were tolled from eleven to twelve and from one to two. The post-office was closed from eleven to three o'clock. A. L. Roumfort, mayor of Harrisburg, issued a proclamation, requesting that the bells be tolled and that places of business be closed. On the morning of Wednesday, Governor Curtin received a dispatch from Brig.-Gen. Townsend, acting adjutant-general, stating that the President's remains would leave Washington on Friday morning at eight o'clock, to go by way of Baltimore and Harrisburg, and thence to Philadelphia and New York, and inviting the Governor to meet the remains with his staff at such point as he might designate. Governor Curtin at once replied that he proposed to take charge of the remains at the line of the State, and to accompany them until they left the State. He further proposed that they should be placed in the State capitol while in Harrisburg, and added that all military and civic honors would be shown them. In accordance with this arrangement, Gen. Cadwallader, commanding the department of Pennsylvania, was instructed to meet the remains upon their entry within his jurisdiction and accompany them to Harrisburg. Governor Curtin then issued the following proclamation:

"The remains of the murdered patriot, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, will arrive in the State on Friday evening next on their way to the place of interment in Illinois. They will come from Baltimore to Harrisburg; thence will on Saturday be conveyed to Philadelphia, and thence on Monday morning to New York. I shall meet them at the State line and take charge of them while in the commonwealth. I recommend that all business be suspended during their passage through the State, and that the local authorities and people everywhere join the State authorities heartily in paying honor to the memory of the martyred statesman who has fallen a victim to the savage treason of assassins.

"By the Governor.

"ELI SLIFER,

"*Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

"A. G. CURTIN."

At one o'clock on Friday Governor Curtin and staff left Harrisburg for the State border, there to receive the remains of the murdered President. He was accompanied by Maj.-Gen. George Cadwallader and Maj.-Gen. Heintzelman. The funeral train reached the west bank of the Susquehanna at half-past eight o'clock on Friday evening, and its arrival was announced by the report of a cannon from Capitol Hill. This was immediately followed by the ringing of bells, and the people began to flock to the court-house. An immense assembly soon collected at this point, and at the railroad depot there was another great gathering of people. As soon as the train stopped the pall-bearers, in connection with the officers charged with the duty of guarding the body from Washington to Springfield, took charge of the coffin and deposited it on the hearse which had been specially constructed for the occasion. It was drawn by four white horses led by sergeants acting as grooms. The body was escorted to the capitol by a procession headed by Col. Henry McCormick, chief marshal, with Cols. H. C. Alleman, E. C. Williams, and W. W. Jennings, and Maj. David McCormick as aids. Then came the clergy of Harrisburg, and then the hearse. Following the latter came a number of leading citizens, including Mayor Roumfort, and then the Governor and his staff. These were followed by the State authorities, including members of the Legislature, judges of the courts, members of the bar, Common Council of Harrisburg, Committee of Arrangements, delegations from abroad, soldiers of the war of 1812, honorably discharged soldiers of the civil war, fire department, civic associations, secret societies, etc. There was also a military escort of artillery and cavalry, and the Sixteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Col. T. S. Mather. The route of the procession was illuminated by means of chemical lights. When the head of the line reached the west gate of the capitol, the cavalry and artillery in the escort drew up in open order, while the infantry and civic portion of the column proceeded to the capitol in charge of the hearse. There was an immense gathering of people on Capitol Hill, and notwithstanding the storm which prevailed during the night, the greater portion of the mass of human beings that awaited the arrival of the remains was composed of ladies. At half past nine o'clock the corpse was placed on the catafalque erected for its reception immediately in front of the clerk's desk in the House of Representatives. As soon as the lid of the coffin had been removed, the doors for ingress and the windows for egress were opened, and the throng began to pour in.

All the trains which arrived at Harrisburg Friday night and Saturday morning were crowded with people from every portion of the State anxious to obtain a view of the remains. On Saturday morning a wreath and cross of flowers from the ladies of Harrisburg were placed on the coffin. At ten o'clock the doors of the rotunda were closed, and soon after the funeral procession moved to the depot, where the remains were placed on the train for Philadelphia.

And thus the war closed, save when the troops returned to their homes, but the gladness of the welcoming was saddened by the memories of a martyred President.

CHAPTER XXIV.

The War for the Union (continued)—Officers from Dauphin County in other Pennsylvania Regiments—Dauphin County in the Three Months' Service—The First, Second, Tenth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-fifth Regiments.

[FOR the rolls herewith given and the major portion of the history connected therewith, we are indebted to the "History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861–65," published by the State. As these rolls and accounts contain so many inaccuracies we were in hopes of having the record of each organization carefully revised. In several instances this has been done by the survivors of the organization. In others where it has been just as important we have failed to secure the desired aid. The present was an opportunity to have all errors corrected, but those familiar therewith who have neglected to take any interest in this matter are alone responsible for perpetuating blunders of fact or opinion.]

OFFICERS FROM DAUPHIN COUNTY IN OTHER PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS—1861.

Aide-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen. Keim.
Thomas J. Jordan.
Brigadier-General.
Edward C. Williams.
Brigade Inspector.
Joseph F. Knipe.

SECOND REGIMENT (THREE MONTHS' SERVICE).

Adjutant.
Isaac S. Waturbury, April 20, 1861.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Adjutant.
F. Asbury Awl, April 26, 1861.
Assistant Surgeon.
Henry B. Buehler, April 26, 1861.

NEW ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Adjutant.
Arthur F. Small, Jan. 1, 1863.
Quartermaster.
Allen L. Jacobs, June 3, 1863; died of disease Oct. 18, 1863.
Captain Company D.
William E. Lees, March 6, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Assistant Surgeon.
Henry S. Collston, Sept. 13, 1861.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Surgeon.
Solomon S. Shultz, June 23, 1863.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Assistant Surgeon.
Henry S. Celston, Oct. 24, 1861.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel.
Seneca G. Simmons, June 20, 1861; killed in battle of Charles City Cross-Roads, Va., June 30, 1862.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Assistant Surgeon.
F. O. Alleman, April 7, 1862.
First Lieutenant Company B.
William M. Carter, April 25, 1861; killed in battle of South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Assistant Surgeon.
F. O. Alleman, Aug. 29, 1862.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Quartermaster.
James T. Woodall, Sept. 22, 1862.
First Lieutenant Company G.
George Huber, June 30, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Major.
Theodore Miller, Jan. 1, 1865.
Assistant Surgeon.
James R. Reily, July 27, 1861.
First Lieutenant Battery F.
Henry L. Gotold, Feb. 28, 1862; died Sept. 22, 1862, of wounds.
Captain Battery E.
Jacob M. Barr, Aug. 3, 1861.
Theodore Miller, March 3, 1862.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Assistant Surgeon.
James B. Finney, Aug. 13, 1861.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Assistant Surgeon.
Robert R. Weistling, Aug. 11, 1862.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colonel.
Joseph F. Knipe, Aug. 1, 1861; pro. to brig.-gen. Nov. 29, 1862; hon. disch. May 8, 1863.
Adjutant.
George W. Boyd, Sept. 17, 1861.
First Lieutenant Company G.
James Madison Miller, Aug. 16, 1862; died of disease June 18, 1863.
Captain Company I.
John Case, May 10, 1863.
First Lieutenant Company I.
John H. Knipe, May 10, 1863; died of wounds received in action at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Captain Company H.
William Wallace Geety, from 1st lieut. Sept. 19, 1864.

FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Captain Company I.
Calvin DeWitt, Sept. 14, 1861.
Second Lieutenant.
Daniel Rhoads, May 11, 1864.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Adjutant.
Jacob H. Santo, from 2d lieut. Nov. 3, 1864.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Major.
John Gatshall, from capt. March 25, 1865.
Second Lieutenant Company K.
Henry W. Fox, Oct. 24, 1862.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel.
George Zurn, Feb. 1, 1865; appointed brev. brig.-gen. April 6, 1865.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Assistant Surgeon.
Samuel R. Nissley, March 29, 1865.

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Assistant Surgeon.
W. D. Martin, March 17, 1863.

SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Captain Company M.
John C. Harper, from 1st lieut. Co. B Nov. 15, 1864; killed in action Feb. 6, 1865, at Hatcher's Run, Va.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Assistant Surgeon.
G. T. Wiseman, Dec. 31, 1861.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Surgeon.
Charles W. Backhus (no date).

Second Lieutenant Company E.
Edwin H. Hickock, Nov. 21, 1861.

First Lieutenant Company H.
Peter Houser, from 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Company H.
Henry Huffer, July 1, 1865.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Second Lieutenant Company D.
Samuel M. Mitchell, Feb. 18, 1865.

EIGHTIETH REGIMENT.

Captain Company K.
Frederick H. Geety, Nov. 15, 1864.

Captain Company M.
Daniel W. Rank, from 1st lieut. Sept. 15, 1864.

EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Surgeon.
H. S. Colston, Aug. 19, 1862.

Assistant Surgeons.
J. P. Kimbell (no date).
J. B. Beshler, June 10, 1862.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Adjutant.
B. M. Frank, May 5, 1865.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonels.
Thomas C. McDowell, Aug. 30, 1861.
George Zurn, May 10, 1864; must. out with consolidated regt. as col. June 29, 1865.

Adjutant.
Edmund Mather, Jan. 18, 1863.

First Lieutenant Company H.
Alexander Ramsey Nininger, from 2d lieut. Aug. 6, 1862.

Second Lieutenant Company K.
John W. Taylor, Sept. 14, 1861.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Adjutant.
William K. Parker, June 15, 1865.

NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonels.
Edward C. Williams, Oct. 20, 1861.
Thomas J. Jordan, Jan. 13, 1863; appointed brev. brig.-gen. Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with regiment July 18, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel.
Edward G. Savage, from maj. Feb. 13, 1863.

Majors.
John S. Detweiler, Feb. 13, 1863.
John F. Miller, May 11, 1865.

Quartermaster.
William D. Earnest (no date).

Chaplain.
Ed. McKenney, Nov. 20, 1861.

First Lieutenant Company G.
William Keiser, June 16, 1865.

Captain Company H.
Thomas W. Jordan, from 1st. lieut. June 16, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Company L.
Jacob F. Bassler, April 22, 1863.

First Lieutenant Company K.
Douglass Edwards, Nov. 24, 1861.

Second Lieutenant Company L.
John W. Wyetts, May 31, 1864.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT.

(See History of Lebanon County.)

Surgeon.
E. R. Umberger, Oct. 14, 1863; must. out with regiment June 27, 1865.

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Company G.
John Williams, from 2d lieut. Feb. 11, 1865.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Assistant Surgeons.
Isaac R. Shammo, July 31, 1862.
William H. Egle, Sept. 13, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Major.
Henry J. Sheafer, Dec. 21, 1862; appointed brev. lieut.-col. and brev. col.

First Lieutenant Company D.
George W. Huff, from 2d lieut. March 19, 1864; appointed brev. capt.

Captain Company F.
Oscar Templeton, from 1st lieut. April 3, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Assistant Surgeon.
James A. Lowe, July 1, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel.
Marcus A. Reno, U.S.A., Dec. 20, 1864; appointed brev. brig.-gen. March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel.
James A. Congdon, from maj. Dec. 20, 1864.

Assistant Surgeon.
O. Douglas Forster, May 8, 1865.

Captain Company H.
John R. Fisher, Nov. 20, 1861.

Captain Company L.
Elmer F. Jenning, from 1st lieut. Sept. 7, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel.
Peter H. Allabach, Aug. 16, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Adjutant.
John E. Carsons, Aug. 29, 1862; appointed capt. and asst. adjt.-gen. June 31, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Captain Company C.
James B. King, from 1st lieut. April 13, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Assistant Surgeon.
John P. Seiler, March 25, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH REGIMENT.

Assistant Surgeon.
George F. Mish, Oct. 2, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel.
James Gowan, March 28, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Assistant Surgeon.
William B. Henderson, Nov. 19, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel.
George B. Wiestling, Nov. 20, 1862.

Adjutant.
John G. Wiestling, Dec. 1, 1862.

Quartermaster.
Jacob Mish, Nov. 29, 1862.

Second Lieutenant Company F.
Joseph B. Garber, Nov. 22, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Company L.
Henry Lebo, from 2d lieut. Feb. 25, 1865; killed in action at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel.
Charles Klechner, Oct. 13, 1864

Second Lieutenant Company C.
Thomas M. Ditty, April 14, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Company D.
Joseph H. Bryan, May 12, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel.
John E. Parsons, from lieut.-col. May 1, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Adjutant.
William Hamilton, Sept. 5, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Quartermaster.
H. C. Demming, July 21, 1864.

Captain Company F.
William R. Jones, July 20, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Company B.
Daniel K. Kepner, Feb. 25, 1865.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT.

Surgeon.
C. W. Backhus, Sept. 30, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT.

Captain Company G.
E. D. Wilt, Sept. 2, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel.
Edward L. Witman, from lieut.-col. April 12, 1866.

Major.
Solomon B. Bowerman, from capt. Co. A April 12, 1866.

Quartermaster.
Charles F. Kuhnle, Sept. 20, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Company B.
James Jenks, Oct. 6, 1864.

First Lieutenants Company H.
William P. Miller, Sept. 20, 1864.
George W. Garber, May 16, 1866.

Second Lieutenant Company H.
Philip Wentz, May 16, 1866.

First Lieutenant Company K.
Alonzo A. Carr, from 2d lieut. April 2, 1866.

FIFTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Surgeon.
George F. Mish, Sept. 13, 1862.

SIXTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Major.
S. P. Auchmutz, Sept. 15, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Colonel.
George B. Wiestling, Sept. 21, 1862.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT (NINETY DAYS).

Colonel.
Henry C. Alleman, July 4, 1863.

Quartermaster.
Clement B. Carr, July 4, 1863.

Assistant Surgeon.
Peter G. Roebuck, July 4, 1863.

Chaplain.
James Robertson, July 7, 1863.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT (NINETY DAYS).

Surgeon.
George T. Wiseman, July 7, 1863.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT (NINETY DAYS).

Surgeon.
William H. Egle, July 11, 1863.

FIRST BATTALION (ONE HUNDRED DAYS).

First Lieutenant Company H.
J. W. Woodburn, July 22, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Company H.
Jeremiah W. Keener, July 22, 1864.

INDEPENDENT MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant.
J. W. Ellinger, Nov. 3, 1864.

FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

On the 20th of April the First Pennsylvania Regiment of volunteer militia for the service of the national government was organized. Previous to the receipt of marching orders the men were furnished with muskets and muslin haversacks, and provided with hard-tack and bacon and about twelve round of ball-cartridge, which, for want of cartridge-boxes, were carried in their pockets. On the night of the 20th of April the regiment, under the command of Brig.-Gen. George C. Wynkoop, left Harrisburg and proceeded to a point near Cockeysville, on the Northern Central Railroad. This movement was made with the design of protecting the bridges on this road and eventually of opening communication with Washington, which, since the passage of the Massachusetts troops, had been broken. But, upon the representation of leading public men of Maryland that a military occupation and a resort to violent measures at this time might precipitate a collision and lead to the secession of the State, the authorities ordered a retrograde movement, and on the following Monday evening the command retired to Camp Scott, near the town of York. The regiment remained there, drilling in anticipation of immediate service in the field, until the 14th of May, when it was detailed to guard the Northern Central Railroad from the Pennsylvania line to Druid Park, near Baltimore.

On the 25th of May, having been relieved by the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Campbell, it was ordered to move to Catonsville, Maryland, to guard the roads leading to Frederick City and Harper's Ferry. Tents and camp equipage were here supplied, which had hitherto been wanting, all efforts to obtain them having proved fruitless. On the 29th it was ordered to advance about five miles to the village of Franklintown, where it was posted, and remained guarding the same avenues as before.

On the 3d of June the regiment was ordered to Chambersburg to join the forces there concentrating. It was placed in camp, remaining several days, engaged in drill and field discipline. It was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division of Gen. Patterson's army. The brigade was soon after ordered to Hagerstown, and advanced to and encamped near the village of Funkstown. While at this place upon one occasion the whole encampment was aroused at midnight in anticipation of the enemy and hurriedly marched to Williamsport, on the Potomac, which was reached at day-break. Remaining until the following evening, no enemy being discovered, it was ordered to return to camp, reaching it about midnight. The regiment was here supplied with new uniforms. Previous to this time the men

had suffered for the want of adequate clothing, though the destitution had been greatly relieved by a partial supply sent by kind friends at Easton. A few days later, on the 21st of June, orders were received from the commanding general to prepare three days' cooked rations, and, taking transportation and ten days' rations, to move with all possible dispatch and occupy Frederick, Maryland. In obedience to this order the regiment struck tents the same evening, and on the 22d arrived at Frederick and reported to Governor Hicks. The regiment remained here about two weeks, constantly improving in field exercises and military discipline. It was next ordered to Martinsburg, Virginia. Returning through Boonsborough, it encamped the same night on Kennedy's farm, and on the following day arrived at Williamsport. Fording the Potomac, it advanced to Falling Waters. Next day, resuming the march, it arrived at Martinsburg, meeting the whole division commanded by Gen. Patterson.

When, on the 14th of July, the division under Gen. Patterson moved towards Bunker Hill, the First Regiment, in obedience to this order, remained at Martinsburg, which had now become the base of supply. Two days later the regiment was ordered to Charlestown, where it again met and rejoined the division. Here, on the 17th of July, an order was received to have the men prepared with ten days' cooked rations in haversacks, and be ready to move without baggage. On this day it had been arranged that a battle should be fought by the army under McDowell, but was delayed till four days later.

The plan of campaign, as disclosed by the orders of the general-in-chief, contemplated that the army under Patterson should keep in front of the enemy and prevent his advance into Maryland or Pennsylvania, and make demonstrations in favor of the army operating under McDowell in front of Washington, with a conditional purpose of striking the enemy a damaging blow, if a favorable opportunity offered. These demonstrations were continued till it was supposed that the contemplated battle before Washington had been fought. Gen. Scott had given notice to Gen. Patterson that the movement would commence on the 16th, again that it had been commenced on the 17th, and finally that the decisive battle would be fought on the 18th. On the 21st, the regiment was ordered to move to Harper's Ferry, from whence, on the 23d, it marched to Sandy Hook, and on the same evening took the train for Harrisburg, where the men were honorably discharged and mustered out.

During the time that the regiment was in service, it did not participate in any battles; but its timely arrival in the field accomplished much good by checking any rash movement on the part of rebels in arms along our borders. The duties it was called upon to perform were faithfully done, and its good conduct, under all circumstances, was appreciated and acknowledged by its superior officers.

ROLL OF COMPANY E, FIRST REGIMENT (THREE MONTHS' SERVICE).

Recruited at Harrisburg and mustered in April 18, 1861.

Captain.

Jacob M. Eyster.

First Lieutenant.

George W. P. Davis.

Second Lieutenant.

J. Wesley Awl.

Sergeants.

1. Isaac R. Dunkleberger.
2. Charles A. Stoner.
3. Samuel Eberly.
4. Valentine R. Hummel.

Corporals.

1. George W. McAllister.
2. James A. Carman.
3. Levi Weaver, Jr.
4. Daniel Barr.

Musicians.

John William Bush.
David Hummel.

Privates.

Black, Thomas J.
Boughter, John.
Brady, John C.
Bell, Robert F.
Carman, Franklin H.
Child, Sullivan S.
Draker, John.
Drumers, John K.
Eck, Ellis L.
Ehrman, Robert F.
Embick, Elijah S.
Grey, William Henry.
Geety, William W.
Galbraith, John F.
Grier, Robert D.
Gardner, Thomas A.
Heikel, Henry.
Hicks, Josiah B.
Hummel, W. H. H.
Hass, Jerome.
Hooper, Penbrooke.
Hynicka, John M.
Housechilt, Henry.
Hoppy, Emanuel.
Hummel, Jacob.
Knepley, Edward C.
Kune, James B.
Kuhn, Amos R.
Kirkpatrick, William.
Longnecker, Andrew J.
Longnecker, William.
Leib, Sobieski.
Ludwig, Peter.
McComus, John.
Miller, Conrad.
McConnell, Henry O.
Mager, Allen C.
McCollum, John.
Mish, Henry A.
Miles, Harrison W.
McCoy, William F.
McCallen, Thomas.
McClune, Thomas.
Nellie, Thomas.
Parkhill, William A.
Pennirman, Robert.
Pipher, Henry.
Roat, John.
Raymond, Jacob H.
Rutherford, Samuel.
Ringler, William A.
Rapp, William R.
Reynolds, George.
Roth, John E. L.
Suydam, Charles A.
Sullivan, John H.
Sheffer, Theodore K.
Swartz, Henry A. M.
Tunis, Edwin T.
Weirman, Samuel F.
Waterhouse, Harper C.
Weichel, Jacob S.
Wilt, Jacob.
Winters, Amos.

SECOND REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

The Second Regiment was formed from companies hastily recruited in obedience to the call for volunteers. Recruiting commenced on the 15th of April, 1861, and as fast as companies and squads were accepted they reported at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. On the 21st of April, the officers of ten companies were ordered to hold an election at York for field officers of a regiment, at which the following were chosen and duly commissioned: Frederick S. Stumbaugh, of Chambersburg, colonel; Thomas Welsh, of Columbia, lieutenant-colonel; James Given, from captain of Company G, of West Chester, major. Isaac S. Waterbury was appointed adjutant.

On the evening of Saturday, April 20th, the same day on which the regiment was organized, it left Har-

risburg by rail for Washington, but halted at Cockeysville, Md., at daylight on Sunday morning, the railroad bridge at that point having been destroyed. After remaining in bivouac and under arms for about forty-eight hours, the regiment was ordered back to York, Pa., where it remained in camp of instruction till the first day of June, when the command was ordered to Chambersburg. In the army organization which here ensued, the Second Regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade of the Second Division.

Gen. Robert Patterson had been assigned by Governor Curtin on the 16th of April to the command of Pennsylvania troops, and a few days thereafter, while busily engaged in organizing and sending them forward to points threatened, he was, by the order of Lieut.-Gen. Scott, placed in command of the "Department of Washington," embracing the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, with headquarters at Philadelphia. The quota of Pennsylvania troops, with an excess of some ten regiments, having been organized and placed in the field, and all the lines of communication leading to Washington having been opened and securely guarded, Gen. Patterson proceeded, on the 2d of June, to Chambersburg, where a camp had been formed under Maj.-Gen. William H. Keim, and assumed command, with the design of operating against the rebel army in the Shenandoah Valley, which was now threatening the contiguous parts of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

As early as the 20th of June, Gen. Scott had requested Gen. Patterson to propose to him a plan of operations. On the 21st the latter submitted one, which in substance proposed to occupy Maryland Heights with a brigade, and to fortify and arm with heavy artillery; to make Frederick, Md., the base of supply, with a guard which should act as a sustaining force to the command on Maryland Heights; to send all other available force, horse, foot, and artillery, across the Potomac to unite with Col. Stone at Leesburg, to operate from that point as circumstances should demand. This plan was not approved by Gen. Scott, and on the 25th of June he gave peremptory orders to Gen. Patterson to keep *in front* of the enemy while he remained in force between Winchester and the Potomac. The army having been ordered to move to Williamsport, the Second Regiment broke camp at Chambersburg on the 16th of June, and moving by rail to Hagerstown, went into camp at the village of Funkstown. Remaining here until the 23d, it was ordered forward towards the Potomac and encamped about four miles from the river. Crossing the Potomac with Gen. Patterson's combined army on the 2d of July, it advanced to Martinsburg. The enemy, having been pushed back from point to point, had finally established himself in an intrenched camp at Winchester. On the 15th of July, leaving two regiments at Martinsburg to guard his supplies, Gen. Patterson marched with the remainder of his force to Bunker Hill, driving Johnston's advanced guard from the place, and on the 16th of July, the day on which, according to the telegrams of Gen. Scott, Beauregard was to be attacked at Manassas, he made a demonstration in force, driving the enemy's pickets in upon his main line. On the 17th of June, Gen. Patterson transferred his whole command by a rapid movement to Charlestown. The term of service of the Second Regiment having already expired, it moved on the 23d of July from Charlestown, and marching to Harper's Ferry, was taken by rail to Harrisburg, where, on the 26th of July, it was mustered out of service.

ROLL OF COMPANY I, SECOND REGIMENT (THREE MONTHS' SERVICE).

Recruited at Harrisburg, and mustered in April 20, 1861.

Captain.

William B. Sipes.

First Lieutenant.

Henry Davis.

Second Lieutenant.

Charles C. Davis.

Sergeants.

1. Robert S. Boyd.
2. Joel Landam.
3. Lewis Kurtz.
4. Henry H. Lutz.

Corporals.

1. Samuel S. Davis.
2. Samuel Bernheisel.
3. James A. Johnson.
4. John D. Black.

Musicians.

John Fox.
John Davis.

Privates.

Allen, Lot B.
Barringer, Jacob P.
Bates, Martin G.
Bates, John.
Brestle, Henry.
Curry, Thomas.
Crabb, George W., Jr.
Crist, Addison.
Carichner, William.
Carichner, Godfrey.
Colie, Edward.
Davis, James.
Dinwiddie, John.
Daly, Benjamin.
Eitelbush, Peter F.
Faugel, Frederick.
Fauvil, James.
Forgy, John F.
Finnegan, Patrick.
Frost, William.
Geety, Frederick H.
Gilroy, William.
Henderson, William.
Harvey, James.
Hippel, Charles F.
Hoover, William H.
Hoyer, Joseph H.
Hoffman, Henry.
Johnson, Frederick.
Kline, George W.
Loyer, Jacob.
Long, Jerome.
Lucas, George W.
McCormick, Levi.
McGinley, Edward L.
McGinley, Daniel.
McKinley, Joseph R.
McCarroll, Hugh.
Mara, Michael.
Mocherman, Solomon.
Mocherman, William.
Martin, David.
Matzbaugher, William.
Mullin, John.
Mish, Simon Cameron.
Miller, Alexander S.
Miller, Porter.
Mack, John.
Murry, John.
Mountz, John G.
Milligan, Joseph.
Myers, William.
Nixon, Robert.
Neff, Henry.
Paulis, George.
Rickard, David.
Robinson, William.
Starry, George W.
Spayd, William F.
Tierney, Felix.
Walton, Frank.
Wynings, Hiram J.

ROLL OF COMPANY F, TENTH REGIMENT (THREE MONTHS' SERVICE).

Recruited at Lykens, and mustered in April 26, 1861.

Captain.

Edward G. Savage.

First Lieutenant.

Jacob Alvord.

Second Lieutenant.

George Hain.

Sergeants.

1. Robert Bainbridge.
2. Samuel Thompson.
3. Franklin Douden.
4. Henry Keiser.

Corporals.

1. William Keiser.
2. John Davis.
3. Joel Myers.
4. Benjamin Rissler.

Musicians.

George W. Clark.
Jonathan Hoffman.

Privates.

Bordner, Jacob.
Bowman, John A.
Buchen, John.
Bailey, William.
Brown, Edward.
Brown, Isaiah.
Bossler, Jacob F.
Bickley, John.
Carpenter, Thomas B.
Dietrick, Henry.
Deitrick, Thomas E.
Eby, William.
Fox, Henry W.
Fox, David.
Ferree, James M.
Forney, John W.
Fortman, Edward J.
Feindt, Henry.
Gratz, John C.
Gable, Levi.
Grahn, Samuel.
Hoffman, Michael, Jr.
Hoober, Daniel.
Hart, James M.
Hawk, Jeremiah.
Hoffman, Michael, Sr.
Harper, Willard G.
Israel, Daniel.
Jeneskey, Joseph.
Keiser, Alexander.
Long, John L.
Lucas, Peter.
Matter, John L.
Miller, David.
Matter, Henry C.
Myers, George.
McCarty, John.
Mumma, Samuel.
Matter, Emanuel.
Niblo, Theophilus.
Porter, John.
Polm, Michael.
Roberts, Joseph.
Rumberger, John.
Renner, Michael.
Rudisill, Solomon.
Robinson, David.
Shindler, Frederick.
Spangler, John H.
Spangler, Cyrus.
Shell, Jacob.
Smith, Jacob R.
Saylor, David.
Sieger, Cyrus.
Stuart, Cornelius.
Smink, Reuben.
Sparks, John.
Schell, Samuel.
Workman, David.
Wagner, George H.
Witman, Joseph.
Weaver, John J.
Walter, William.
Yeager, John H.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

The "Verbeke Rifles," constituting Company E of the Fifteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, was emphatically a Harrisburg company, and although the third in the field from the city of Harrisburg, is claimed as the first volunteer organization of the county raised under the President's first call for troops to put down the Rebellion. The Cameron Guards and the State Guards were both militia organizations, and were recruited to their maximum number after the President's first proclamation for volunteers was issued, and they formed constituent parts of the First and Second Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers. The patriotism of William F. Verbeke, Esq., of Harrisburg, was fired by the treasonable attack of the rebels on Fort Sumter, and promptly, on the call of the government for volunteers to defend her honor, Mr. Verbeke was foremost in the good work at Harrisburg in recruiting men for the military service. He was untiring in his energy, and lavish in the expenditure of his money in raising troops for the government. He quartered and fed the recruits at his own expense, and threw wide open the doors of his private residence to soldiers generally, generously feeding the hungry, lodging the weary, and nursing the sick. The compliment of naming the company in his honor and giving him the nomination of its officers was most worthily bestowed upon a true patriot, a generous-hearted and most exemplary citizen. The nominations of John Nevin for captain, H. C. Alleman for first lieutenant, and Henry Lyne for second lieutenant were unanimously ratified by the company. The company marched into Camp Curtin on the 30th of April, and were at once mustered into the United States service by Capt. Seneca G. Simmons, U.S.A., for the period of three months. The Verbeke Rifles completed the organization of the regiment, and its colonel, R. A. Oakford, was placed in command of Camp Curtin, and Lieut. Alleman was made post-adjutant. The regiment was ordered to Lancaster, Pa., and on the 13th of May encamped on the Fair Grounds near that city, where they were formed into a brigade under Gen. James S. Negley. Here they drilled until the 3d of June, when they embarked for Chambersburg, going into camp about six miles beyond that town, where they remained one week, and then marched to Hagerstown, Md., where they formed a part of the Second Division, under Maj.-Gen. Keim. Near this town they encamped a few days, and then marched to the Potomac River, near Williamsport, on the famous battle-field of Antietam, where some of them afterwards fell in that sanguinary struggle. On the 1st of July they forded the Potomac River at Williamsport, under Maj.-Gen. Patterson, and constituted a portion of the reserve at the battle of Falling Waters. They occupied Martinsburg on the following day, and celebrated the 4th of July by placing the "stars and stripes" on the Berkeley County court-house. Halting here a few days while armed recognizances were constantly thrown out to feel the whereabouts and strength of the enemy, a march to Bunker Hill was made, driving in the pickets of the rebel general, Joseph E. Johnston, who was found strongly fortified at Winchester, as was demonstrated by our recognizance. After a rest here of two days the army made a demonstration against Johnston's lines and then directed to the left, occupying Charlestown on the 12th of July, where they remained until the following Sunday, when they marched homewards and occupied Harper's Ferry, hearing distinctly the booming of the distant cannon at the battle of Bull Run. Remaining one week at Harper's Ferry, the regiment marched back to Hagerstown, and were mustered out of service at Carlisle

on the following 8th of August, when they were paid off in *gold*. This company lost three of its men by death. Lieut. Lyne resigned just previous to the regiment crossing the Potomac, and was succeeded by First Sergt. Samuel Wolfe, who was afterwards, as a lieutenant of the Forty-sixth Regiment, killed at the head of his command. During the last two months of their term of service Capt. Nevin and Lieut. Alleman acted upon a general court-martial in conjunction with their company duties, Lieut. Alleman being the judge-advocate of the court. With scarcely an exception all of the survivors of this company returned to the field, and while many of them became distinguished for gallantry, nearly all of them were promoted during the war to the grades of line-officers, while some of them reached the highest rank of field-officers. The Verbeke Rifles did their full duty, and its members acquitted themselves in subsequent organizations with credit to themselves, and honor to the good old county of Dauphin.

ROLL OF COMPANY E, FIFTEENTH REGIMENT (THREE MONTHS' SERVICE).

Recruited at Harrisburg, and mustered in May 1, 1861.

Captain.

John Nevin.

First Lieutenant.

H. C. Alleman.

Second Lieutenants.

Henry Lyne. Samuel Wolf.

Sergeants.

1. Isaac G. Black.
2. Daniel J. Gruver.
3. Daniel Basehore.
4. Christopher Gould.

Corporals.

1. Anthony W. Black.
2. James McLeer.
3. Benjamin F. Bowman.
4. George B. Egle.

Musicians.

William Ehler. George W. Monroe.

Privates.

Agle, Jacob.
Ayres, Charles.
Alleman, Frederick O.
Black, David.
Black, George F.
Buchanan, Porter.
Brooks, Henry.
Bratton, Albert P.
Blesh, David.
Brumbaugh, James.
Campbell, Patrick.
Connelly, Thomas.
Carter, Lewis.
Deibler, Levi.
Derstine, George A.
Dunkle, Peter.
Elliott, James.
Ettien, Philip.
Foster, Daniel.
Grubb, John H.
Givler, Benjamin.
Gibson, William L.
Gross, Samuel.
Hetrick, Jacob D.
Hackett, James J.
Harrison, John G.
Hendrickson, Ellis S.
Jackson, Cyrus.
Knipe, John.
Kuhn, Albert J.
Kilburn, Michael.
Killing, John.
Lechler, Anthony.
Lessick, Samuel.
Lowe, Jacob.
McGrath, Patrick.
Martin, Jacob.
McLaughlin, Peter.
Menges, Michael.
McNiff, Patrick.
McKnight, John A.
Mott, Joseph.
Marshall, John R.
Mumma, David H.
Price, John.
Powell, Edward.
Patton, William.
Pratt, Samuel.
Rupley, James.
Roberts, Peter T.
Reiss, John Baltzer.
Rush, Christian.
Rees, James.
Rice, Edward.
Reuter, Martin.
Shaner, Jacob V.
Shindle, Isaac.
Snyder, Simon.
Stahler, John R.
Swineford, Oscar.
Stechley, William H.
Stine, John N.
Tearney, John.
Thomas, Lorenzo.
Weaver, George.
Winters, Joseph.
Wills, William C.
Wyant, Jeremiah.

ROLL OF COMPANY F, TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT (THREE MONTHS' SERVICE).

Recruited at Harrisburg, and mustered in May 2, 1861.

Captain.

Henry McCormick.

First Lieutenant.

William W. Jennings.

Second Lieutenant.

George W. Fisher.

Sergeants.

1. James R. Kemble.
2. George William Boyd.
3. Henry Potts, Jr.
4. George A. Brooks.

Corporals.

1. Eugene Snyder.
2. Henry C. Doll.
3. Joshua W. Muench.
4. John M. Major.

Privates.

Aldricks, William K.
Armstrong, William W.
Andrews, Zachary T.
Bigler, John A.
Brooke, Jacob P.
Bolmer, Benjamin F.
Boyd, Jacob M.
Cathcart, Thomas L., Jr.
Care, John.
Carson, William H.
Conrad, James.
Corl, George V.
DeHaven, William H.
Doan, Aaron.
Elder, John.
Ensminger, John T.
Foster, Andrew J.
Fry, John W.
Fuller, George W.
Gotshall, John.
Greenawalt, Theodore D.
Humphries, Guy C.
Hickok, Edmund H.
Humes, Thomas J.
Houston, William F.
Hyers, William H.
Hill, Richard.
Horning, George.
Henderson, Samuel J.
Hallock, William D. P.
Jones, Ephraim N.
Mager, John C.
Myers, George.
Myers, William A.
Mitchell, Joseph J.
Mather, Edmund.
Martin, Thomas A.
Pollock, Edwin.
Platt, Charles N.
Pilkay, Joseph J.
Parke, John B.
Pickering, Henry Y.
Rohrer, Jacob.
Rice, George.
Royer, John W.
Roat, Abraham.
Rawn, Charles C., Jr.
Rhodes, John.
Robinson, Peter.
Santo, Andrew.
Simmons, Oliver B.
Swartz, Jacob A.
Small, Arthur F.
Sample, Thomas.
Stewart, James.
Smith, Albert.
Troupe, John R.
Worrall, Isaac J.
Woodley, William W.
Winebrenner, Albert M.
Witman, Edward L.
Witman, Luther R.
Ward, Albert C.
Weir, James W.

CHAPTER XXV.

The War for the Union (continued)—The Reserves and other Three-Year Organizations—The Thirty-fifth, Forty-first, Forty-fourth, Forty-sixth, Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-fifth Regiments.

ROLL OF COMPANY G, THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT (SIXTH RESERVE, THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Recruited at Middletown.

Captains.

Jacob Rehrer, April 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.
Charles Allen, April 18, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. April 3, 1863; brev. maj. March 13, 1865; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13,

1862, and Wilderness May, 1864; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

B. F. Ashenfelter, April 18, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. April 3, 1863; brev. capt. March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Second Lieutenants.

John Yentzer, April 18, 1861; res. Nov. 15, 1861.

John McWilliams, April 18, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. April 3, 1863; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

First Sergeants.

Joseph B. Rife, April 22, 1861; disch. Aug. 5, 1861, to accept promotion as 2d lieut. 6th U. S. Inf.

George W. Horn, July 24, 1861; killed in action May 8, 1864; buried in Wilderness burial-ground.

Sergeants.

John R. Stoner, June 5, 1861; pro. to sergt. Aug. 1, 1862; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Wall. W. Johnson, July 22, 1861; pro. to sergt. April 11, 1863; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

B. R. Hayhurst, April 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

John A. Bonner, April 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 23, 1863.

James H. Stanley, April 18, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Corporals.

George W. Gray, April 22, 1861; wounded at North Anna May 23, 1864; absent at muster out.

Joseph A. Peters, April 19, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

George W. Cole, April 20, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

John D. Books, April 18, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Lorenzo Horn, April 18, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Thomas H. Abbott, April 19, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj. April 11, 1863.

William Fitting, April 22, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

Jacob Shapley, Jan. 1, 1864; not on muster-out roll; veteran.

Samuel Sides, Dec. 22, 1863; not on muster-out roll; veteran.

Calvin McClung, Dec. 22, 1863; not on muster-out roll; veteran.

Privates.

Alleman, Benjamin F., April 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 29, 1862.

Baskins, George W., May 3, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Bishop, Jacob, May 3, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Berst, Levi, July 15, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Breckbill, Pierce, April 18, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Bear, Henry A., April 18, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Barnes, Simon, April 18, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Bomberger, Michael, Sept. 5, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Burg, William, May 1, 1861; died at Tenallytown Aug. 5, 1861.

Bailey, Joseph, April 18, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

Curry, William M., July 15, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Chub, John, April 18, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Cole, Alonzo, April 18, 1861; trans. from Vet. Res. Corps; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Camp, Simon C., April 18, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Conroy, William, April 18, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Cain, William, April 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 27, 1861.

Church, George H., April 18, 1861; disch. March 20, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Cover, John, July 15, 1861; disch. Feb. 15, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Cornwell, Charles, April 22, 1861.

Depue, James F., April 18, 1861; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Dewalt, John, April 20, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Dailey, Patrick, April 25, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 2, 1861.

Embick, Jacob A., April 20, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Eichelberger, George, April 20, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Etter, John C., April 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 11, 1863.

Eichelberger, H., Feb. 22, 1864; killed at Bethesda Church May 30, 1864.

Elliott, Reuben, July 15, 1861.

Fish, Lewis, July 15, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Fisher, Peter H., April 28, 1861.

Giverren, Patrick, May 1, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Gosline, James D., July 22, 1861; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Graybill, Jacob, April 22, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Garrigan, James, April 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June, 1862.

Gibbons, Jacob, May 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 8, 1862.

Goss, George W., Sept. 1, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Gould, James S., Feb. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 10, 1863.

Geist, James, May 1, 1861; died at Alexandria Jan. 24, 1863; grave 700.

Hughes, Christian, April 20, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Hemperly, George L., April 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Hain, Robert, April 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Houser, Frederick M., July 10, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Henderson, Martin, April 22, 1861; died Dec. 14, 1862, of wounds received in action.

Jury, Adam, Jan. 16, 1864; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Kough, Henry A., April 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 2, 1862.

Kohler, Charles, Feb. 4, 1864; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Linn, Jacob, April 18, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Lockard, John, May 1, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Lemon, John, May 1, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Leggore, William, Sept. 13, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Lloyd, John, March 7, 1864; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Montgomery, John, April 20, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Montgomery, William, April 20, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Manly, Amos, April 18, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Martin, Jacob G., April 19, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Marquit, Andrew B., April 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Mushon, Francis, April 19, 1861; trans. to gunboat service Feb. 19, 1862.

Murphy, Bernard, Aug. 29, 1862; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

Orth, William H. H., April 19, 1861.

Peirce, Cyrus H., April 19, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Peirce, George W., April 19, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Peters, John W., April 18, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Powell, James, April 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 16, 1863.

Peters, John M., July 1, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

Penneman, Robert, Sept. 1, 1861; killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.

Quinsler, William, May 3, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Rouse, Franklin, April 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 13, 1862.

Reichenbach, Peter, Oct. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 27, 1862.

Roburn, James, March 8, 1864; died May 9, 1864; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Sullivan, Cornelius, April 18, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 13, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Snavely, John D., July 15, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Strauss, Aaron G., April 24, 1861; disch. Feb. 20, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Stores, Jonas F., July 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 3, 1862.

Specht, Henry D., Nov. 28, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Simmers, Charles, Sept. 13, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 10, 1863.

Stehman, Henry C., April 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 23, 1863.

Strickland, William, Feb. 2, 1864; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.

Smith, Edgar, May 1, 1861; died May 16, 1863.
Spencer, Lewis, May 10, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; buried in burial-ground at Wilderness.
Smith, Daniel, Feb. 22, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; buried in burial-ground at Wilderness.
Swigart, Aaron, April 19, 1861.
Swords, John, May 29, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Townsend, W. Ford, May 1, 1861; com. 2d lieut. Dec. 4, 1861; not must.; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Vincent, Robert W., April 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 4, 1862.
Waborn, Frank R., April 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 24, 1862.
Weist, Daniel, April 20, 1861; died Dec. 14, 1862, of wounds received at Fredericksburg.
Wilson, Daniel, April 20, 1861.

ROLL OF COMPANY D, FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT (TWELFTH RESERVE, THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin County.

Captains.

Samuel Wilt, June 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 5, 1861.
Thomas D. Horn, June 22, 1861; pro. to capt. Nov. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 10, 1863.
William H. Weaver, June 22, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. Feb. 10, 1863; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

First Lieutenants.

Henry Mather, June 22, 1861; disch. Nov. 5, 1861.
Edward B. Snyder, June 22, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. Feb. 10, 1863; brev. capt. March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

First Sergeants.

Robert Neidig, June 22, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Benjamin Brightbill, June 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
J. R. Baughman, June 22, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.

Sergeant.

William R. Peacock, June 22, 1861; com. 2d lieut. Feb. 10, 1863; not mustered; trans. to Company E, 190th Regt. P. V., May 31, 1864; veteran.

Corporals.

Monroe B. Wenger, June 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
John A. Walker, June 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
John Reimert, June 22, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Richard Fleming, June 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 15, 1862.
John Irlam, June 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 27, 1862.
John Good, June 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 5, 1862.
James M. Allen, June 22, 1861; drowned in Pamunkey River, June 4, 1864.
Aaron L. Burke, June 22, 1861; killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.
Henry H. Hopple, June 22, 1861; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.

Musician.

Charles Spickler, June 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.

Privates.

Austin, William P., June 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Anderson, William, June 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Brewster, Alex., June 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Bird, James, June 22, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Bumbaugh, Isaac, June 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 5, 1863.
Black, George F., June 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 21, 1863.
Barnes, William H., June 22, 1861; disch. Feb. 20, 1864, by sentence of G. C. M.
Bates, John, June 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 22, 1862.
Beatty, John, July 22, 1861; killed at White Oak Swamp June 30, 1862.
Babb, John, June 22, 1861.
Brubaker, Samuel, June 22, 1861.
Boston, Lewis, June 22, 1861.
Bryan, John, June 22, 1861.
Clunghart, John, June 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Campbell, Daniel, June 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Collins, Frank, June 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Carroll, Frank, June 22, 1861; absent at muster out.
Conner, Thomas, June 22, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Carpenter, David H., June 22, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Curtis, James, Feb. 15, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
Carter, George, June 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Donahue, John, July 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Dugan, Samuel, June 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
DeWolf, John A., June 22, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Detrick, Charles, June 22, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Frankhouser, C., June 22, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Fulton, William, June 22, 1861; died of wounds received May 13, 1864.
Fetterman, George, June 22, 1861.
Fuller, Edward, June 22, 1861.
Garman, George, June 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 28, 1862.
Garman, Henry, June 22, 1861; disch. by order of War Department, Oct. 24, 1862.
Garner, Adam, June 22, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Gurtler, George, Feb. 1, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
Garst, Samuel, June 22, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Gurtner, John, Feb. 25, 1864; died May 11, 1864, of wounds received May 6, 1864.
Hawck, William, July 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Hughes, Richard, June 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Holt, John, July 20, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Hensler, Peter, June 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 18, 1862.
Hicks, John, June 22, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Hudgeon, John, June 22, 1861; trans. to U. S. Signal Corps Aug. 29, 1861.
Hall, Thomas, June 22, 1861.
Hilbert, James, June 22, 1861.
Hall, Robert, June 22, 1861.
Haines, Charles, June 22, 1861.
Jones, John, June 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Karnes, John, June 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 1, 1863.
Krouse, Nicholas, June 22, 1861; trans. to artillery July 18, 1862.
Kraft, Henry, May 15, 1861; pro. to com. sergt., date unknown.
Kelley, Isaac, July 6, 1861; died at Georgetown, D. C., Dec. 10, 1861.
Kuglen, George, July 6, 1861.
Lepley, Samuel, June 25, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Lewis, Henry G., June 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Long, Joseph W., June 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Leiby, Alexander, July 29, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Lyons, Edward, June 22, 1861; disch. by order of War Department Nov. 26, 1862.
McLain, George, June 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
McLaster, John, July 11, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Mills, James, June 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Maurer, Charles, June 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Miller, George, June 22, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Mann, Francis F., June 22, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Murphy, John, June 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 23, 1862.
McCabe, Harrison, Aug. 29, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
McDaniels, Samuel, June 22, 1861; trans. to artillery, Aug. 1, 1862.
Marthin, John, June 22, 1861; captured at Gettysburg July 3, 1863 disch. June 11, 1864.
McCoy, Hugh, June 22, 1861; killed at White Oak Swamp, Va., June 30, 1862.
McCord, Thomas, June 22, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 18, 1861; grave 293.
McFarland, William, June 22, 1861; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14 1862.
Moorehead, Christian, June 22, 1861; killed by accident Sept. 25, 1861.
Miller, Edward, June 22, 1861; died Nov. 1, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

Quinn, John, June 22, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Quenzler, Valentine, June 22, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Redfern, Samuel, July 11, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Ray, Thomas, Feb. 11, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
Reichart, Samuel, Feb. 29, 1864; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864.
Stevens, Edward, June 22, 1861; trans. to U. S. Signal Corps, Aug. 29, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Spaulding, Theodore S., June 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 17, 1863.
Shoemaker, George, June 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 3, 1862.
Strauser, Adam, June 22, 1861; disch. by order of War Department Oct. 24, 1862.
Segar, Henry, June 22, 1861; missing in action at Bristoe Station, Va., Oct. 14, 1863.
Simpson, Robert, June 22, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862.
Shaffer, James, July 6, 1861.
Skidmore, Thomas, June 22, 1861.
Tell, Michael L., June 22, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Walker, George W., June 22, 1861; wounded at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Winters, Jeremiah, June 22, 1861; must. out with company June 11, 1864.
Woodall, Charles, June 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 22, 1862.
Weaver, Philip, June 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 14, 1862.
Weaver, Peter, June 22, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Woodall, James T., July 6, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt., date unknown.
Woodall, William H., June 22, 1861; trans. to U. S. Signal Corps Aug. 29, 1861.
Yohn, George, July 6, 1861; trans. to U. S. Army Nov. 25, 1862.

ROLL OF COMPANY G, FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT (FIRST CAVALRY, THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Recruited at Harrisburg.

Captains.

Jacob Higgins, Aug. 28, 1861; pro. to lieut.-col. Aug. 18, 1861.
David Gardner, Sept. 27, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt.; to major Nov. 23, 1862.
Henry C. Beamer, August, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. to 1st lieut. July 17, 1862; to capt. Dec. 11, 1862; res. April 12, 1863.
Francis P. Confer, Sept. 1, 1862; pro. from private to com. sergt. October, 1861; to 2d lieut. Sept. 1, 1862; to 1st lieut. Nov. 25, 1862; to capt. April 12, 1863; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

First Lieutenants.

Hampton S. Thomas, Sept. 27, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. September, 1861; to capt. Co. M May 1, 1862.
Alonzo Reed, Nov. 25, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Nov. 25, 1862; to 1st lieut. April 12, 1863; killed at St. Mary's Church, Va., June 24, 1864.
Hiram Platt, Aug. 14, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieut. Aug. 14, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out by consolidation June 20, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Henry C. Weir, Oct. 10, 1861; pro. to capt. and A. A. G. on Gen. Bayard's staff Aug. 7, 1862.
George J. Geiser, April 12, 1863; pro. from sergt. maj. April 12, 1863; disch. Feb. 17, 1864.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Thomas McGinley, Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864; veteran.

Commissary Sergeant.

John W. Rhorback, Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out as sergt. Co. F June 20, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

William Strickland, Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 1, 1861.
James McCahan, Aug. 28, 1861; disch on surg. certif. Feb. 1, 1862.
John W. Bruner, Aug. 28, 1861; pris. June 9, 1863; trans. to U. S. Signal Corps March 1, 1864; veteran.
John O. Clark, Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864; veteran.
Francis S. Speigle, Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864; veteran.
Samuel Kilpatrick, Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to Co. F. batt. Sept. 1, 1864; to Co. A. Nov. 1, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt.; com. 2d lieut. March 4, 1865; not must.; must. out by consolidation June 20, 1865.
John W. Taylor, Aug. 28, 1861; missing in action at St. Mary's Church, Va., June 24, 1864.
George W. Cyphers, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
R. G. Howerter, Sept. 1, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Corporals.

John S. Stubbs, Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 1, 1861.
George W. Briggs, Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March, 1862.
Horace Failes, Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out as sergt. Co. F June 20, 1865; veteran.
John D. Richards, Aug. 28, 1861; wounded and prisoner June 24, 1864; died at Andersonville Aug. 17, 1864; grave 5940; veteran.
Henry C. Portner, Aug. 28, 1861; died June 22, 1864, of wounds received at White House, Va., June 21, 1864; veteran.
Philip Seiferts, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Jerome Kishbaum, Aug. 28, 1861; captured June 9, 1863; wounded May 28, 1864; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Isaac Kennedy, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Samuel W. Reese, Aug. 28, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
Adam Downs, Aug. 28, 1871; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Buglers.

John H. Lantz, Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864; veteran.
Milton Ruch, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.

Privates.

Adams, George, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Adams, James M., Aug. 28, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. in Corps d'Afrique June 8, 1864.
Boyer, Jacob, Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June, 1863.
Boyer, William, Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 8, 1862.
Bailets, Russell, Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps Sept. 23, 1863.
Bently, Abraham, Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out in Co. F May 27, 1865.
Benninghoff, James, Aug. 28, 1861; wounded and prisoner at Mine Run, Va., from Nov. 27, 1863, to Nov. 20, 1864; must. out March 6, 1865.
Corl, Abraham, Aug. 28, 1861; wounded at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862, and Malvern Hill July 28, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Campbell, Daniel, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Cory, Warren R., Aug. 28, 1861; wounded at Culpeper, Va., Sept. 13, 1863; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Campbell, William S., Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to U. S. Signal Corps March 1, 1864; veteran.
Conzler, Ernest, Aug. 28, 1861; pro. to hospital steward October, 1861.
Cory, George A., Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out in Co. F May 27, 1865.
Delancy, William P., Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Ely, William, Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to Veteran Corps Nov. 6, 1863.
Ells, William, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Farnwalt, Isaac, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Fullerton, George, Aug. 28, 1861; disch. March 1, 1862, for wounds received in action.
Fisher, George W., Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. September, 1862.
Fritz, William D., Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864; veteran.
Greaves, Francis M., Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Griffin, John, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Grey, Mercer, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Gates, David H., Aug. 28, 1861; disch. August, 1862, for wounds received in action.
Gunder, Joseph, Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March, 1862.
Gilliland, Samuel, Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out in Co. F May 27, 1865.
Gray, William, Aug. 28, 1861; died at Brooks' Station, Va., Dec. 27, 1862.
Gardner, Charles, Oct. 20, 1862; pro. to hospital steward Oct. 23, 1862.
Hall, Wilmer C., Sept. 1, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Hull, Robert P., Aug. 28, 1871; captured at Sulphur Springs, Va., August, 1862; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Hessner, Michael, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Hughey, Samuel, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Harper, Jonathan, Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 14, 1862.
Hutchison, Charles H., Aug. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June, 1863.
Hatch, Arthur, Feb. 22, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. July 17, 1864.

Higby, Charles, Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out in Co. F May 27, 1865.
Hartsock, Thomas, Feb. 22, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864.
Hiler, Adam, Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864; veteran.
Hoffman, William, Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 1, 1862.
Hawn, Samuel K.; wounded at St. Mary's Church, Va., June 24, 1864; supposed to have died.
Kritzer, James C., Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Lewis, John, Aug. 28, 1861; disch. Sept. 1, 1861, for wounds received in action.
Lloyd, William P., Sept. 1, 1861; pro. to hospital steward Dec. 18, 1862.
McDonald, James W., Aug. 28, 1861; sick in hospital since July 1, 1863; died, date unknown.
McCullough, John C., Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps Sept. 20, 1863.
McCahan, John, Aug. 28, 1861; pro. to com. sergt. Feb. 28, 1862.
McFarland, Daniel, Aug. 28, 1861; captured Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864; veteran.
Mullin, Patrick, Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864; veteran.
Munch, William, Aug. 28, 1861; drowned in James River, near Turkey Bend, May 16, 1864.
Myers, Israel, Aug. 28, 1861.
Newman, David W., Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Palsgrove, Samuel D., Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April, 1863.
Pugh, Evan, Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Brandy Station, Va., June 9, 1863; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to com. sergt.; must. out May 27, 1865.
Page, Henry W., Aug. 28, 1861; killed at Milford Station, Va., May 21, 1864; veteran.
Reed, John M., Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Rhoades, Adam, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Rittle, Daniel, Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April, 1863.
Ruggles, Albert, Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. 1862.
Rembaugh, Horatio, Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 1, 1862.
Rox, Joseph, Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. October, 1862.
Reese, William H., Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out as corp. Co. F June 20, 1865; veteran.
Rosenberger, Cyrus, Aug. 28, 1861; died at Brooks' Station, Va., Jan. 27, 1863.
Rhoads, William, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Stoner, Leonard, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Shawley, Henry, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Swoap, Peter W., Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March, 1862.
Seabolt, John, Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 1, 1862.
Stewart, C. R., Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out in Company F May 27, 1865.
Speigle, Martin J., March 29, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864.
Snell, Aaron, Aug. 28, 1861; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 27, 1863; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out as corp. Co. F June 20, 1865; veteran.
Uhler, John, Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March, 1862.
Wike, William, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Sept. 9, 1864.
Welty, Zachariah, Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 8, 1863.
Wiggins, Daniel, February, 1862; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864.
Williams, John, February, 1862.
Zinkand, William, Feb. 22, 1864; trans. to batt. Sept. 1, 1864.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Company D of this regiment, recruited in Dauphin County, had been in the three months' service. The other companies, as a general thing, served in the first campaign, and were recruited in Allegheny, Berks, Potter, Luzerne, and Northumberland Counties.

Rendezvousing at Camp Curtin, the regiment was organized on the 1st of September, 1861, by the selection of the following field-officers: Joseph F. Knipe, of Dauphin County, who had served during the three months' campaign on the staff of Gen. E. C. Williams, colonel; James L. Selfridge, from captain of Company C, lieutenant-colonel; Arnold C. Lewis, major. On the 22d of September, Maj. Lewis, while attempting to enforce discipline in a case of insubordination, was shot and instantly killed by a private of Company I, who afterwards suffered the extreme penalty of the law for his offense. Capt. J. A. Matthews, of Company A, was promoted to major.

Upon the resignation of Gen. Patterson from the command of the Army of the Shenandoah, Gen. Banks was appointed to succeed him. His forces were posted on the Upper Potomac, along the Maryland shore, in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry. Soon after its organization, the Forty-sixth was ordered to Gen. Banks' command. Upon its arrival it was assigned to the First Brigade (under Gen. S. W. Crawford) of the Second Division of his corps. Little of interest, save the usual drill and camp duty and an occasional skirmish with the enemy, occurred until the opening of the spring campaign. In January, 1862, Stonewall Jackson, with a well-appointed force of all arms, having for some time occupied the Shenandoah Valley, had pushed out as far west as Hancock, where he was met and driven back by Gen. Lander. Lander pursued but soon after died, and was succeeded in command by Gen. Shields, who continued the pursuit to Winchester. On the 24th of February, Gen. Banks commenced crossing the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and occupied, in turn, Leesburg, Charlestown, Martinsburg, and Winchester. Shields continued the pursuit of Jackson as far as New Market, whence he returned to Winchester. In the mean time Banks had dispatched one division of his corps to Centreville, and had himself departed for Washington. Considering himself superior to the Union force remaining, Jackson turned upon Shields, and a severe engagement ensued in the neighborhood of Kernstown. Three companies of the Forty-sixth, under command of Maj. Matthews, arrived upon the field in time to participate in the conflict. Jackson was beaten, and Banks returning gave chase, which was continued to Woodstock. In this pursuit the Forty-sixth was conspicuous, Col. Knipe manifesting his usual enterprise and daring.

Jackson, who was fearful of a union of the forces of Fremont and Banks, marched hastily across the mountain to McDowell, where he encountered the head of Fremont's column, under Milroy and Schenck, and defeated it, inflicting considerable loss. Returning with his characteristic celerity of movement, and masking his progress by his cavalry, he fell suddenly upon Col. Kenley, occupying an outpost at Front Royal, and, routing his small force, was making for the rear of Banks' army, before the latter was aware of an enemy's presence in his front. Turning his trains towards the Potomac, and dispersing the rebel cavalry which appeared upon his rear, Banks commenced his retreat down the valley. Finding that he must make a stand to save his trains, he drew up his little army in line of battle in front of Winchester,

and with an entire force of only about seven thousand men prepared to meet Jackson with not less than twenty thousand. For five hours the unequal contest was maintained, the Forty-sixth holding its ground with unexampled coolness and bravery. At length, finding himself outflanked and likely to be overpowered, he withdrew and made his way to the Potomac, where his trains had already arrived and crossed in safety. In this engagement the Forty-sixth lost four killed, ten wounded, and three taken prisoners. The loss to the Union force in withdrawing through the streets of the town was considerable, the inhabitants, both male and female, vying with each other in pouring forth insults and deadly missiles. "My retreating column," says Gen. Banks in his official report, "suffered serious loss in the streets of Winchester, males and females vied with each other in increasing the number of their victims by firing from the houses, throwing hand grenades, hot water, and missiles of every description."

Upon the appointment of Gen. Pope to the command of the Army of Northern Virginia, the scattered forces upon the Rappahannock, the Shenandoah, and in West Virginia were concentrated and were organized in three corps, commanded respectively by Sigel (formerly Fremont), Banks, and McDowell. On the 7th of August, 1862, Crawford's brigade was stationed at Culpeper Court-House. The divisions of Ewell and Stonewall Jackson, followed by that of Hill, a force twenty-five thousand strong, had already arrived upon the Rapidan, and had commenced crossing, driving back the Union cavalry. On the 8th, Crawford was ordered forward towards Cedar Mountain, and on the following morning Banks followed with the rest of his corps, consisting of seven thousand men. Jackson, having pushed forward his columns with celerity, had taken position with his artillery on Cedar Mountain, at an elevation of two hundred feet above the surrounding plain, but had kept his infantry masked under the shadow of the forests. Four guns had been advanced farther to the front and lower down the side of the mountain. These, with the more elevated ones, opened on Crawford's brigade, and at five o'clock P.M. the Union forces in two columns advanced to the attack. The position of the Forty-sixth fell opposite the enemy's advanced pieces, and upon these the men charged with desperate valor. But before reaching them they had to pass an open field, now covered with shocks of full-ripened wheat. Here they were fearfully exposed, and the enemy's artillery, and his strong lines of infantry concealed from view, poured in a merciless storm of shot and shell. Three times was it led to the charge across that fatal plain, when Col. Knipe fell severely wounded, and the regiment was withdrawn. "Had victory been possible," says Greeley, "they would have won it. . . . The best blood of the Union was poured out like water. . . . Gen. Crawford's brigade came out of the fight a mere skeleton." The loss in the Forty-sixth was thirty killed, thirty-four severely wounded, and six prisoners. Among the killed were Lieuts. Robert Wilson, S. H. Jones, and William P. Caldwell, and among the wounded Col. Knipe, Maj. Matthews, Capts. Lukenbaugh, Brooks, and Foulke, and Lieuts. Selheimer, Caldwell, Craig, and Matthews.

In the battle of Antietam, Banks' corps was commanded by Gen. Mansfield, and early in the day of September 17th was led to the support of Hooker, battling with a heavy force of the enemy on the extreme right of the line, across Antietam Creek. Crawford's brigade was sent to the support of Ricketts' division, and advanced carrying the woods to the right of and beyond the cornfield, and maintained its position until relieved by Sedgwick's division of Sumner's corps. The Forty-sixth was here led by Col. Knipe, although suffering from the effects of his wounds. The loss was six killed and three severely wounded. Capt. George A. Brooks, of Harrisburg, was among the killed. Soon after the battle of Antietam, Col. Knipe was promoted to brigadier-general, and assigned to the command of the brigade; Lieut.-Col. Selfridge was promoted to colonel; Maj. Matthews to colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, which was assigned to Knipe's brigade; Capt. William L. Foulke, of Company B, to lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Cyrus Strouse, of Company K, to major. Upon the inauguration of the Fredericksburg campaign, the Forty-sixth, which was then lying with the division at Fairfax, was ordered forward, but did not arrive upon the field in time to be engaged.

In the reorganization of the army, which was made upon the accession of Gen. Joseph Hooker to the chief command, Knipe's brigade became the Second of the First Division of the Twelfth Corps, the division being commanded by Gen. A. S. Williams, and the corps by Gen. Slocum.

On the 27th of April, 1863, the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, which had been lying near Falmouth during the winter, marched north to Kelly's Ford, where they crossed the Rappahannock, thence to Germania Ford, where they crossed the Rapidan, and arrived at Chancellorsville without encountering serious opposition. Here it was joined by the Fifth Corps, and on the 30th by the Third Corps. There were three roads centring at Chancellorsville, the main direction of each being eastward. Upon each of these Hooker ordered an advance on the morning of the 1st of May, Meade upon the left, Sykes commanding a division of regulars belonging to the Fifth Corps in the centre, and Howard upon the right. At two o'clock P.M., the movement commenced, and after proceeding some three miles the central column encountered the enemy in considerable force, and Knipe's brigade was sent to its support, where it was engaged, and lost some men; whereupon Hooker ordered a retrograde movement and a concentration

upon the line of the previous night with the Chancellor House as headquarters, Meade on the left, Slocum in the centre, and Howard somewhat in the air on the right. Desultory fighting continued during the day of the 2d of May, when, at near nightfall, Stonewall Jackson, with twenty-five thousand men, burst like an avalanche upon Howard's corps, resting unsuspicious of danger, and drove it in rout and confusion in upon the centre. This brought the enemy upon Slocum's right, and during the early part of the night a sharp conflict was kept up, wherein Knipe's brigade was engaged, losing many in killed and wounded, and a considerable number of prisoners. Here fell Maj. Strouse, his body riddled with bullets, while attempting to escape when called on to surrender. At midnight a countercharge was made by Birney's division, and a part of the guns lost by Howard, and his abandoned rifle-pits, were regained, and the enemy thrown into some confusion. On the morning of the 3d, Williams' brigade was sent to the support of Birney, and here the battle raged with great fury, the enemy losing heavily, and being broken and driven in great confusion. Upon the return of Hooker to the north bank of the Rappahannock the regiment occupied its old camp, where it remained until the advance of the army into Pennsylvania. The loss in the Chancellorsville campaign was four killed, a considerable number wounded, two severely, and two taken prisoners. Maj. Strouse and Lieut. O. R. Priestly were among the killed.

Early in June, Lee commenced a movement north, marching down the Shenandoah Valley, and crossing the Potomac at Williamsport. On the 1st of July he met the Union army at Gettysburg. On the evening of the same day the Twelfth Corps arrived upon the field, and was posted on the right of the line holding the summits of Culp's Hill, where a formidable breastwork was thrown up. On the afternoon of the 2d the First and Second Divisions were ordered to the support of the left, leaving their works unoccupied, save by a thin line of Green's brigade, of the Second Division. During their absence the enemy attacked and carried the left of the works, and, upon their return at evening, they found the rebels in possession. Dispositions were promptly made to retake them. Before dawn of the 3d a heavy fire of infantry and artillery was opened upon the enemy, and after an obstinate resistance of several hours he was driven back at the point of the bayonet. The Forty-sixth held the extreme right of the line, and after the reoccupation of the breastworks, was pushed across an open space beyond Spangler's Spring, and held a piece of wood fringing Rock Creek. The loss, owing to the sheltered position which the regiment occupied, was inconsiderable.

Upon the withdrawal of Lee into Virginia, the Union army followed up his line of retreat, at the same time covering Washington until it reached the Rapidan. Here the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were detached from the Army of the Potomac and ordered to the support of Rosecrans in Tennessee and Northern Georgia. Marching to Washington, the regiment proceeded by rail to Nashville. Here the First Division was detailed to guard the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad from Tullahoma to Bridgeport. The country through which the road passes was infested with guerrillas and rebel cavalry, ever watchful for an opportunity to destroy the road and to wreck the trains. It was vital to the existence of the army that this line should be kept open and that it should be operated to its utmost capacity. The vigilance and fidelity with which this service was performed on the part of the Forty-sixth elicited the warm approval of its superior officers.

Early in January, 1864, a large proportion of the officers and men of the regiment having re-enlisted for a second term of three years, insuring its continuance as an organization, they were given a veteran furlough and proceeded to Pennsylvania.[1] Here its ranks were rapidly recruited, and upon its return the division rejoined the corps in winter-quarters in and about Chattanooga.

On the 6th of May Sherman's army, seventy thousand strong, with one hundred and fifty guns, broke up winter-quarters and moved on the ever memorable Atlanta campaign. At Dalton, where Johnston, who commanded the rebel army, was first met, the enemy was turned out of a position strong by nature and well fortified by a flank movement through Snake Creek Gap, which had already been captured by Geary's division.

Following up the retreating enemy, Sherman found him well intrenched at Resaca, prepared to dispute his further progress. Here Sherman again attempted a movement by the right flank; but Johnston, taking advantage of his antagonist's weakened lines in front, delivered a heavy and well-sustained attack, falling upon the divisions of Hooker and Schofield. He found Hooker not unprepared for the encounter, and after a bloody conflict Johnston was driven, with a loss of four guns and many prisoners. In this engagement the Forty-sixth participated, losing three killed and five wounded.

Pushing the enemy steadily back, on the 25th of May the regiment was again engaged at Pumpkinvine Creek and at New Hope Church. The country is

[1] "YOUTHFUL VETERANS.—The claim of Missouri to have the youngest veteran soldier is disputed by the Keystone State. We are informed that Henry Weidensaul in his fourteenth year entered the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, participated in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, and Peach Tree Creek; was wounded for the first time in the last-named fight, and re-enlisted last winter with the greater part of his regiment. He was seventeen years of age on the 1st of July last."—*Louisville Journal.*

Henry Weidensaul, named above, was first sergeant of Capt. Brooks' company. He was first wounded at Cedar Mountain in August, 1862, where he was taken prisoner and was confined in Libby Prison for nearly five weeks. He was again wounded at Atlanta.

here broken and the enemy was well intrenched, his lines stretching across Lost, Pine, and Kenesaw Mountains, from Dallas to Marietta, presenting an unbroken front. From the 25th of May until near the middle of June, Sherman, always fruitful in resources, operated against the enemy's lines, compelling him, by constant battering and picket firing and by frequent assaults gradually to give ground, taking first Pine Knob, then Lost Mountain, and at length the long line of breastworks connecting the latter with Kenesaw. Finally, on the 22d of June, the enemy, finding himself slowly but surely pushed from his strong position, suddenly assumed the offensive and made a furious attack upon Hooker's corps, in position near the Culp House. It fell principally upon Knipe's brigade and was led by Hood, but signally failed. Hood was repulsed with heavy loss, including some prisoners. "Williams' division," says Gen. Thomas in his official report, "skirmished itself into position on the right of Geary's division, the right of Williams resting at Culp's house, on the Powder Spring and Marietta road. About 4 P.M. the enemy in heavy force attacked Knipe's brigade in its advanced position before his men had time to throw up any works, and persisted in the assault until sundown, when they withdrew, their ranks hopelessly broken, each assault having been repelled with heavy loss." In the various engagements at Dallas, Pine Knob, Kenesaw Mountain, and Marietta, in all of which the Forty-sixth participated, the loss was fourteen killed and about thirty wounded. Capt. D. H. Chesebro and Lieut. J. W. Phillips were among the killed.

On the 16th of July Sherman crossed the Chattahoochee River, and sweeping around to the left, began closing in upon Atlanta, McPherson reaching out to strike the Augusta Railroad. While these movements were in full progress and the army only partially across Peach Tree Creek, a considerable stream running in a westerly direction in front of Atlanta, Hood again attacked, leading a heavy force and precipitating it with great violence upon the Union columns, falling principally upon Newton's and upon Hooker's corps. The Forty-sixth was much exposed and suffered severely; but with ranks undismayed, led by Col. Selfridge, who was in the thickest of the fight, conspicuous by his white, flowing locks, encouraging and steadying his men, they hurled back the rebel hordes at the point of the bayonet. With columns sadly decimated, Hood retreated from the field, leaving five hundred dead, one thousand severely wounded, and many prisoners in the hands of the victors. The loss in the regiment was ten killed and twenty-two wounded. Capt. S. T. Ketrer, Lieuts. H. J. Davis, Samuel Wolf, and David C. Selheimer, and Adj. Luther R. Whitman were among the killed.

Shifting the Army of the Tennessee from the left to the extreme right, Sherman was preparing to cut off the railroads and invest the city on the south, when Hood, detecting the movement, again fell upon the Union lines only partially formed. The attack was made with the rebel leader's characteristic impetuosity, but it fell like the beating of the mad waves of the sea against the immovable cliff. The regiment lost here six killed and a considerable number wounded.

On the 1st of September Atlanta surrendered and Sherman's victorious columns entered the city in triumph. The hard fighting of the regiment was now ended. Gen. Knipe was here transferred to the command of cavalry and Col. Selfridge to the brigade, leaving Major Patrick Griffith in command of the regiment. On the 11th of November Sherman commenced his march to the sea. On the 21st of December he reached Savannah, and after a brief conflict at Fort McAllister took possession of the city. With but a brief respite he faced his columns to the north, and on the 17th of February Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, was taken without resistance, and a month later he reached Goldsborough, the end of his hostile wayfaring. Johnston surrendered on the 26th of April, and the army immediately commenced its homeward march. On the 16th of July, 1865, the Forty-sixth Regiment, after nearly four years of faithful service, was mustered out near Alexandria, Va.

ROLL OF COMPANY D, FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin County.

Captains.

George A. Brooks, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.

Edward L. Witman, Sept. 2, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt.; to lieut.-col. 210th Regt. P. V. Sept. 26, 1864.

T. J. Novinger, Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1861; to sergt. Nov. 26, 1862; to 1st sergt. Nov. 18, 1863; to 1st lieut. March 20, 1864; to capt. Dec. 18, 1864; prisoner from August 9th to October, 1862; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

First Lieutenants.

John W. Geiger, Sept. 2, 1861; dismissed July 6, 1863.

Jacob H. Shepler, Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1861; to sergt. Nov. 26, 1862; to 1st sergt. March 20, 1864; to 2d lieut. Sept. 29, 1864; to 1st lieut. Dec. 18, 1864; prisoner from May 3 to May 16, 1863; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Second Lieutenants.

Oliver B. Simmons, March 1, 1862; resigned June 5, 1863.

Samuel Wolf, Sept. 2, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Aug. 4, 1863; killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

John L. Long, Sept. 2, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. March 21, 1864; to 1st sergt. Sept. 29, 1864; to 2d lieut. Dec. 18, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865.

First Sergeants.

H. A. Weidensaul, Sept. 2, 1861; captured at Cedar Mountain Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to corp. May 18, 1863; to sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; to 1st sergt. July 1, 1865; com. 2d lieut. Co. F, July 15, 1865; not must.; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Samuel Bernheisel, Sept. 2, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 26, 1862, of wounds received at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.

Sergeants.

Edward D. Wells, Dec. 29, 1863; pro. to corp. Jan. 19, 1864; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

Edward Rhoades, Jan. 5, 1864; prisoner from May 2 to May 15, 1863; pro. to corp. April 19, 1864; to sergt. April 1, 1865; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.

William Walker, July 14, 1863; drafted; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; to sergt. July 1, 1865; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
William Marts, Jan. 13, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 26, 1862; to sergt. Nov. 18, 1863; wounded at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.
Samuel B. Potteiger, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.
John Care, Sept. 2, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. I, March 14, 1862.
George Durrell, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Cedar Mountain Aug. 9, 1862.
Henry C. Knipe, Sept. 2, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., April 23, 1865.

Corporals.

William Mease, Jan. 13, 1864; prisoner from May 2 to May 15, 1863; pro. to corp. Nov. 18, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
Alexander E. James, Jan. 13, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 18, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
William Reimert, Jan. 13, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
John H. Hoke, Jan. 13, 1864; captured at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
Edward King, Jan. 13, 1864; prisoner from May 2 to May 15, 1863; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
John Houser, Jan. 13, 1864; prisoner from May 2 to May 15, 1863; wounded at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
Elias Boyer, Jan. 13, 1864; pro. to corp. July 1, 1865; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
William H. Bachman, Jan. 13, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 18, 1864; wounded in action; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.
Thomas J. Elder, Sept. 2, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out June 5, 1865.
Jacob Killinger, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 18, 1862.
James F. O'Donnell, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 22, 1862.
Alexander Rhoades, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 5, 1863.
John Yeager, Sept. 2, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
Matthew C. Taylor, Sept. 2, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, expiration of term.
Frederick Sarber, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; veteran.
Samuel O. Nace, Sept. 2, 1861; missing at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.
John Lang, Jan. 13, 1864; not on muster-out roll; veteran.

Musicians.

Charles H. Renhard, Jan. 13, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
Charles H. Spade, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865.

Privates.

Albright, John A., Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
Albert, Joseph, Sept. 2, 1861; wounded in action, with loss of leg; disch. Jan. 4, 1864.
Allison, John, Sept. 2, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1863.
Bedillion, William, July 14, 1863; drafted; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
Brunner, Urias, July 14, 1863; drafted; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
Brunner, William, July 14, 1863; drafted; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
Beddleyoung, William, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 10, 1862.
Brumbaugh, James A., Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 3, 1862.
Blowers, John Q., July 14, 1863; drafted; disch. on surg. certif. April 20, 1865.
Bedillion, John, July 14, 1863; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
Bousman, George, Aug. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 8, 1865.
Barr, Alexander, July 14, 1863; drafted; killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
Chubb, Philip, Jan. 13, 1864; prisoner from May 25, 1862, to March, 1863; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
Craft, Jonathan, July 14, 1863; drafted; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
Chisholm, John W., Jan. 13, 1864; wounded at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; absent, in hospital, at must. out; veteran.
Cassel, John H., Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Battery F, 4th Regt. U. S. Art., Oct. 22, 1862.
Clawson, William, July 13, 1863; drafted; missing in action at Culp's Farm, Ga., June 22, 1864.
Cummings, Eli, Sept. 2, 1861.
Deafenbaugh, S. A., Jan. 13, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
Donley, William, Sept. 2, 1861; must. out Nov. 8, 1864, at exp. of term.
Dennis, Daniel, Sept. 2, 1861; died at Harrisonburg, Va., April 30, 1862.
Douney, Benjamin, Sept. 2, 1861, killed at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.
Early, Claudius, Feb. 27, 1864; mustered out with company July 16, 1865.
Early, Joseph, Sept. 2, 1861; must. out Nov. 18, 1864, at exp. of term.
Ebersole, John C., Jan. 13, 1864; killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; veteran.
Early, Elias, Jan. 13, 1864; died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 17, 1864; veteran.
Ensinger, William, Sept. 2, 1861; missing in action at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.
Frantz, David, Jan. 13, 1864; prisoner from May 2 to May 15, 1863; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
Frantz, Henry, Jan. 13, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
Flickner, Peter, Jan. 13, 1864; prisoner from May 24, 1862, to June, 1863; wounded at Culp's Farm, Ga., June 22, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
Frautz, Alexander G., Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
Fuller, Charles D., Sept. 2, 1861; detected as being a female; disch., date unknown.
Faith, Francis, July 13, 1863; drafted; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 21, 1864.
Foster, Francis A., Aug. 31, 1861; trans. to 42d Regt. P. V. September, 1861.
Fought, James E., Sept. 2, 1861.
Geiger, Peter, Jan. 13, 1864; must. out with company July. 16, 1865; veteran.
Geiger, Frederick, Jan. 13, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
Gord, Jacob, Sept. 2, 1861; must. out Oct. 12, 1864, at exp. of term.
Geiger, Jacob, Jan. 13, 1864; wounded in action with loss of leg; disch. May 27, 1865; veteran.
Geiger, Joseph, Sept. 2, 1861; died July 31, 1864, of wounds received at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; buried at Chattanooga, Tenn., grave 247.
Griffin, Archibald B., Sept. 2, 1861; must. out by special order July 5, 1865; veteran.
Hamilton, William H., Jan. 13, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
Helmerick, Anthony, Jan. 13, 1864; prisoner from Feb. 27 to March 30, 1865; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
Hiney, Samuel, March 7, 1864; captured near Bentonville, N. C., March 8, 1865; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
Hammaker, Samuel, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
Hammaker, Henry, Feb. 19, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
Head, Smith, Oct. 17, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
Hancock, Andrew, July 14, 1863; drafted; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
Henderson, Elijah, July 14, 1863; drafted; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
Hoke, Cornelius, Sept. 2, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, at exp. of term.
Hancock, William, July 14, 1863; drafted; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
Johnson, William, Jan. 13, 1864; prisoner from Feb. 28 to March 30, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865; veteran.
Knouff, Henry, March 7, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
Koppenhafer, Samuel, Feb. 23, 1864; absent, in arrest, at muster out; veteran.
Kreiser, Peter, Feb. 19, 1864; must. out July 10, 1865.
Kraft, George, July 14, 1863; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.
Kocher, John, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 12, 1862.
Kelley, Orth N., July 13, 1864; drafted; prisoner from March 14 to April 2, 1865; disch. June 2, 1865.
Koppenhafer, Daniel, Jan. 13, 1864; died Aug. 26, 1864, of wounds received at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; buried at Chattanooga, Tenn., grave 503; veteran.

Kreiser, John, Sept. 2, 1861; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863.
Liddick, Cyrus, Jan. 13, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
Lenhart, Samuel H., Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
Lehman, George, Aug. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 8, 1865.
Leibrick, George T., Sept. 2, 1861; disch. by order of War Department Sept. 2, 1862.
Long, Leonard, Sept. 2, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 15, 1864.
Lyne, Thomas, Sept. 2, 1861; died Aug. 12, 1862, of wounds received at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862.
Laudcrabbe, Aug., July 25, 1863; drafted; died March 7, 1864; buried at Stone River; grave 144.
Luce, William, July 25, 1863; drafted; died Sept. 2, 1864, of wounds received at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; buried at Chattanooga, Tenn.; grave 638.
Maeder, Henry, Aug. 25, 1863; drafted; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
Miller, William, Aug. 25, 1863; drafted; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
Murton, Alfred, Aug. 25, 1863; drafted; must. out June 28, 1865.
Mountz, John, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 24, 1862.
Martin, Frank, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 21, 1862.
Major, John C., July 2, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Muman, Christopher, Aug. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 8, 1865.
Mease, Christopher, Feb. 17, 1864; killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
Miller, David, Sept. 2, 1861.
Miller, Alexander, Sept. 2, 1861.
McFarland, Charles E., Jan. 13, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
McIntire, William, Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
McCurdy, Archibald, July 14, 1863; drafted; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
McDevitt, John, Feb. 23, 1864; killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
McIntire, James, July 13, 1863; drafted.
McCanal, Hugh, not must. into United States service.
Ney, Daniel, Jan. 13, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
Nooman, John, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 24, 1862.
Ney, Levi, Jan. 13, 1864; died July, 1864, of wounds received at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; veteran.
Noringer, Samuel, Sept. 2, 1861.
Orth, Alexander M., Sept. 2, 1861; must. out Nov. 4, 1864, at exp. of term.
Powley, Joseph, Jan. 31, 1864; prisoner from Feb. 27 to March 30, 1865; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
Price, John, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 18, 1863.
Paulus, Jonathan, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 14, 1862.
Powley, Simon, Sept. 2, 1861; must. out October, 1864, at exp. of term.
Parsons, Peter, Feb. 29, 1864; died at Decherd, Tenn., April 19, 1864.
Reigle, Mitchell, Jan. 13, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
Reigle, William, Jan. 13, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
Reese, James, Jan. 13, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
Roottiger, Charles, July 25, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865, by G. O.
Seigfried, William, Jan. 13, 1864; wounded and prisoner at Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
Spotts, John, Feb. 19, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
Shelly, John, Jan. 13, 1834; wounded, with loss of leg, at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.
Sheets, Joseph J., July 30, 1864; prisoner; absent, sick, at muster out.
Sowers, Israel, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 19, 1862.
Smith, Joseph J., Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 19, 1862.
Sullenberger, Joseph, Sept. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 25, 1863.
Shannon, James, Sept. 2, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, at exp. of term.
Shepler, John, Sept. 2, 1861; must. out Sept. 18, 1864, at exp. of term.
Stingle, James, Aug. 30, 1862; disch. June 8, 1865, by G. O.
Smith, John, July 14, 1863; drafted; disch. June 5, 1865, by G. O.
Snoddy, William, Aug. 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865, by G. O.
Snoddy, John, Aug. 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865, by G. O.
Shellenberger, Jeremiah, Aug. 6, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865, by G. O.
Stouffer, William, Aug. 6, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865, by G. O.
Stager, William H., Aug. 6, 1864; disch. June 8, 1863, by G. O.
Saul, Levi, Aug. 6, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865, by G. O.
Stoutseberger, G. E., Feb. 19, 1864; died Feb. 27, 1865, of wounds received at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
Swayer, William, Sept. 2, 1861.
Spotts, Aaron, Feb. 19, 1864; must. out July 16, 1865.
Townsend, Thomas, March 2, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Tromble, Solomon, Jan. 13, 1864; prisoner from Aug. 9 to October, 1862; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
Thoman, Samuel, Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Winchester, Va., May 25, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, lot 18.
Vanscoter, William, March 11, 1864; wounded and missing at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
Weaver, George, Jan. 13, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
Wambach, Jacob T., Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
White, James, Aug. 25, 1863; drafted; must. out with company July 16, 1865.
Waltermire, Wesley, Aug. 6, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865, by G. O.
Wenrich, Amos M., Sept. 2. 1861; drowned at dam No. 6, Maryland, Jan. 31, 1862.
Wenrich, John J., Sept. 2, 1861; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, 1863.
Wanisher, Samuel, Sept. 2, 1861; killed in action June 19, 1864.
Zeiger, Cyrus, Jan. 13, 1864; must. out with company July 16, 1865; veteran.
Zeigler, James M., Feb. 29, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, recruited principally in the counties of Cambria, Somerset, Dauphin, Northampton, and Lehigh, in 1861, rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, and was organized by the selection of the following field-officers: Jacob M. Campbell, of Cambria County, colonel; Barnabas McDermit, of Cambria County, lieutenant-colonel; John P. Linton, of Cambria County, major. Col. Campbell and many of the officers and men had served during the three months' campaign, and Lieut.-Col. McDermit possessed military experience acquired in the Mexican war. The men were drilled by squads and companies while in camp, and Company F, Capt. Davis, for some time performed guard duty at the State arsenal. On the 27th of February, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Washington, and upon its arrival went into camp near Bladensburg Cemetery. Here the altered flint-lock muskets furnished by the State were exchanged for the Belgian rifles. On the 29th of March the regiment was ordered to proceed to Harper's Ferry, and report to Col. Miles. Upon his arrival Col. Campbell was directed to make a disposition of his force along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Company F, Capt. G. W. P. Davis, was stationed at Sleepy Creek Bridge, seventeen miles west of Martinsburg. The country through which that portion of the railroad runs, which the regiment was required to guard, was considered by the rebels as their own territory, and the majority of the population in the vicinity was rebel at heart. Numerous guerrilla bands, led by daring and reckless chieftains, roved the country, pillaging and burning the property of Union inhabitants, and watchful for an opportunity to burn

the railroad bridges, cut the wires of the telegraph, and destroy the road. To guard this great thoroughfare, of vital importance to the government, to suppress guerrilla warfare, to afford protection to the harassed and helpless people, was the duty which the regiment was assigned to perform. Col. Campbell at once assumed the offensive, and hunted them instead of waiting to let them hunt him. Almost daily, from some part of the line, squads were sent out to engage and capture these roving bands led by such partisans as Edwards, White, Imboden, and McNeil, and many were brought in.

On Sunday morning, the 25th of May, 1862, all the locomotives on the railroad west of Harper's Ferry were hurried through to Cumberland, the engineers bringing the first intelligence of the retreat of Banks and the approach of Stonewall Jackson to Martinsburg. At nine o'clock that night Col. Campbell received the following dispatch from Col. Miles: "Concentrate your regiment at South Branch. Gen. Banks defeated and driven through Martinsburg. Expect an attack here hourly. Mean to fight." The success of Jackson, and the consequent withdrawal from the road, had inspired the roving bands with new life, and they became more troublesome than ever, wandering up and down the country, pillaging indiscriminately from friend and foe. The several companies were kept constantly on the alert, and with an energy and enterprise rarely equaled, the territory was scoured, many of the squads penetrating the interior twenty and thirty miles, capturing and dispersing the guerrillas, restoring stolen property, and successfully protecting and preserving the road.

The rebel army having defeated McClellan upon the Peninsula, and Pope at Bull Run, was now advancing into Maryland on the Antietam campaign. On the 11th of September his advance guard reached Back Creek. Communication with Col. Miles was severed, and soon after Harper's Ferry was invested by Jackson, the post, garrison, and immense military stores falling into the hands of the enemy. Col. Campbell telegraphed to Gen. Kelly, in command in West Virginia, for orders. Kelly declined to give any, but advised the withdrawal from the road. This the colonel decided not to follow and clung to his position, which had now become perilous, his little band of nine hundred men, without artillery or cavalry, being the only Union forces at that time in the hostile territory of Virginia.

After the battle of Antietam, Gen. McClellan, unaware of the presence of any Union troops south of the Potomac, sent a cavalry force to picket the Maryland shore. Seeing soldiers in blue across the river they regarded Col. Campbell's men as rebels in disguise, and it was with difficulty that they could be undeceived. Upon the surrender of Miles the brigade to which the regiment belonged had disappeared. A report to the general-in-chief soon brought an order attaching it to Gen. Franklin's command.

Soon afterwards the regiment was attached to the command of Gen. Morrell, left for the defense of the Upper Potomac, and subsequently, upon the organization of the Eighth Army Corps, it was assigned to the Third Brigade of the Second Division, commanded by Gen. Kelly. On the 29th of January, 1863, the Fifty-fourth was attached to the Fourth Brigade of the First Division, department of West Virginia, Col. Campbell in command of the brigade, and Lieut.-Col. Linton of the regiment. On the 3d of April, the enemy having attacked a forage train above Burlington, the Fifty-fourth, with a battalion of cavalry, was sent in pursuit. At Purgitsville the rebel cavalry was encountered and driven, and some prisoners taken. The regiment continued here, scouting the country and capturing guerrillas who infested the region, until the 30th of June, when it moved to New Creek in anticipation of an attack upon Grafton. On the 6th of July, Gen. Kelly moved his command, by forced marches, to co-operate with the Army of the Potomac, now driving the enemy from the field of Gettysburg. On the 10th he came upon the rebel pickets, and upon the withdrawal of the rebel army into Virginia he followed up the retreat, and on the 19th was heavily engaged. During the night he learned through a scout that the enemy in force was moving on his rear and immediately retreated into Maryland, leaving the Fifty-fourth alone upon the Virginia shore. The enemy approached and threw a few shells into its lines, but soon retired. On the 6th of November the brigade moved to Springfield, where a reorganization of the command took place, the Fifty-fourth being assigned to the First Brigade of the Second Division, Col. Campbell in command.

On the 4th of January, 1864, Gen. Kelly apprehending an attack upon Cumberland, Col. Campbell, with part of his command, was ordered to its defense. A month later Company F, while guarding the railroad bridge at Patterson's Creek, was attacked by a party of the enemy under the notorious Harry Gilmor in the garb of Union soldiers. By this deception the rebels reached the picket line unsuspected, when they dashed into the camp, and after a short struggle compelled its surrender. Three of the company were killed and several wounded. After the surrender, Gilmor, with his own hand, shot and instantly killed Corporal Gibbs, an act which should stamp its perpetrator with infamy. Col. Campbell, at his own request, was relieved from the command of his brigade and assumed charge of his regiment.

About this time Gen. Sigel relieved Gen. Kelly, and immediately commenced preparations for a campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. On the 15th of May, while pushing his columns up the valley, Sigel struck a force of the enemy, unexpectedly large, under Gen. Breckinridge, near New Market, prepared to offer battle. Confident of his ability to drive the opposing force, Sigel disposed his troops for battle. At the

opening of the battle, the cavalry in passing to the rear threw the infantry into some confusion, breaking through its lines. Steadily the enemy moved forward to the attack, his long lines overlapping both flanks of Sigel's force. The artillery was plied with excellent effect, but could not stay the rebel columns. Arriving within easy musket range, the infantry of both sides opened simultaneously a heavy and mutually destructive fire. For some time the battle raged with great fury, but the enemy's superiority of numbers at length prevailed, and the Union lines were forced back, the Fifty-fourth retiring in good order, returning the fire of the enemy until he ceased to pursue. Sigel retreated to Cedar Creek, where he threw up defensive works. The loss of the regiment in this engagement was one hundred and seventy-four killed, wounded, and missing.

During the remaining summer months the regiment participated in the marches and counter-marches of the command, the exact object of which was probably best known to its leader. Upon the assumption of the chief command by Gen. Sheridan, the army was reorganized and prepared for an active campaign. The Fifty-fourth marched with the command to Cedar Creek, participating in a series of heavy skirmishes, and with it fell back to Halltown. Here it remained until August 28th, when the enemy having disappeared from its front the whole force marched to Charlestown, and on the 3d of September to Berryville. On the day of its arrival a severe engagement occurred, lasting far into the night and ending in the complete repulse of the enemy. For four days the Army of West Virginia, now known as the Eighth Corps, bivouacked near Berryville, and was then transferred from the extreme left of the infantry line to the extreme right, at Summit Point. Here the Fifty-fourth remained until the 19th, repairing, as far as possible, the ravages of the campaign, distributing supplies, and assigning recruits, convalescents, and veterans returned from furlough.

On the 19th of December the main body of Sheridan's army marched from the valley to join Grant in front of Petersburg. The Fifty-fourth moved to Washington and thence to City Point, arriving on the 23d, and encamped on Chapin's farm. It was assigned to duty in the Army of the James.

Upon the muster out of service of the Third and Fourth Reserve Regiments in May, 1864, the veterans and recruits were at first organized into an independent battalion, which was subsequently united to the Fifty-fourth. On the 7th of February, 1865, the term of original enlistments having expired, an order from the War Department directed that the two organizations should be consolidated under the name of the Fifty-fourth Regiment. This was effected, and it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Independent Division of the Army of the James, commanded by Gen. Ord.

On the morning of the 2d of April the regiment was ordered to join in the general forward movement of the army, and proceeding with the brigade crossed the rebel works near the Boydton Plank Road, now abandoned, and approached Fort Gregg. Here a spirited resistance was offered, and it was not until a hot fire of infantry and artillery had been brought to bear upon the enemy that he yielded. In this brief engagement the regiment lost twenty killed and wounded.

The rebel army having been routed from its works about Petersburg, was retreating rapidly towards the North Carolina border. On the 5th of April two regiments, the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania and the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio, Col. Kellogg, with two companies of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, Col. Washburn, were ordered to make a forced march to High Bridge and effect its destruction for the purpose of cutting the enemy's way of retreat and delaying his columns. Arrived at Rice's Station, Gen. Read, of Ord's staff, took command, and when within sight of the bridge made his dispositions for the attack. Before the column could be formed, word was brought that the vedettes at Rice's had been driven; nothing daunted, the little force promptly attacked. But the enemy had taken ample precautions for the safety of this their main avenue of escape, and after a desperate struggle, in which Gen. Read was killed, Cols. Kellogg and Washburn wounded and taken prisoners, and a large proportion of the command killed or prisoners, surrounded on all sides by the main columns of the enemy's infantry and cavalry, it was forced to surrender. The loss of the Fifty-fourth was twenty-one killed and wounded. The captives were taken back to Rice's, where, to their astonishment, they beheld Longstreet's corps intrenched, having come up but a few moments after Read's column had passed in the morning.

The attack, though failing in its immediate purpose, subserved the main end; for Lee's columns were thereby delayed several hours, enabling Sheridan to sweep around the enemy's rear and complete the destruction and capture of that once proud and defiant army. For four days, without rations, the captives marched with the retreating rebel army, when to their great joy they were released from their captivity and their starving condition by Grant's victorious columns. From Appomattox Court-House the regiment was sent to Camp Parole, at Annapolis, Md., and on the 15th of July was mustered out of service at Harrisburg.

ROLL OF COMPANY F, FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Recruited at Harrisburg.

Captains.

George W. P. Davis, Oct. 8, 1861; res. March 16, 1863, on surg. certif. of disability.

John W. Hibler, Dec. 20, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. July 11, 1863; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 14, 1864; grave 1298.

First Lieutenants.

William H. Miller, Nov. 1, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. July 4, 1864; to 1st lieut. Nov. 30, 1864; trans. to Co. G Dec. 14, 1864.

Lewis Rehr, Oct. 22, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. to 1st lieut. March 27, 1864; to capt. Co. B Nov. 30, 1864; veteran.

Second Lieutenants.

Robert Hamersley, Dec. 2, 1861; pro. from corp. Feb. 25, 1862; res. Sept. 4, 1863.

John W. Burgien, Sept. 2, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Dec. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. B, date unknown.

First Sergeants.

Barclay Cane, March 14, 1864; com. 1st lieut. April 3, 1865; not must.; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.

Henry Roat, Dec. 2, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Sergeants.

Joseph R. Hummel, March 14, 1864; com. 2d lieut. April 3, 1865; not must.; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.

Henry Wolford, March 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.

John G. Strayer, March 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.

William Holmes, March 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.

John Roat, Dec. 2, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., June 28, 1864; grave 2602.

Benjamin Dilley, Dec. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. B, date unknown.

Henry K. Algert, Dec. 2, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., May 9, 1864; grave 975.

Corporals.

Thomas McClure, March 14, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

Samuel Dunham, March 13, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

Joseph Shoap, Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

Allen L. Boyle, March 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.

Samuel D. Hummel, March 14, 1864; disch by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.

Daniel W. Young, March 14, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.

John H. Kauffman, March 14, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.

Reese Davis, March 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Archibald Rex, Dec. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. B, and reduced to the ranks, date unknown; veteran.

William H. Craig, Dec. 2, 1861.

David B. McDonald, Dec. 2, 1861.

Francis Carman, Dec. 2, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., April 4, 1864; grave 355.

Amos Rinehard, Dec. 2, 1861; not on muster-out roll; veteran.

Alonzo Hannis, Dec. 2, 1861.

Musicians.

Christopher C. Bennett, Dec. 10, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

William Ehler, Dec. 2, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Robert McDonald, Dec. 2, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Privates.

Anthony, Isaac, Feb. 12, 1863; trans. to Co. E, date unknown.

Abel, Jerome, Feb. 25, 1862; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 29, 1864; grave 2648.

Bagnul, John, Oct. 4, 1861; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Bennett, Wesley, March 3, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Bennett, Robert, March 14, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

Bennett, William, March 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.

Belton, Daniel, Feb. 5, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Berkeybill, George, Oct. 27, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Bidler, Samuel, March 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Bell, Richard L., April 14, 1864; killed near Petersburg April 2, 1865; veteran.

Brindle, John, April 5, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Bannister, Thomas, Dec. 2, 1861.

Barr, Augustus J., Dec. 2, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., April 22, 1864; grave 673.

Bast, William, Jan. 2, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Baney, Moses, Jan. 2, 1862; not on muster-out roll; veteran.

Boyer, John, Jan. 2, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Brookes, George W., Jan. 23, 1862.

Blank, William H., Feb. 25, 1862; prisoner from Feb. 2 to Dec. 16, 1864; must. out April 13, 1865, at exp. of term.

Colley, Richard, Oct. 9, 1862; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Clush, William, April 22, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865

Camerer, Aloysius, March 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.

Carbitt, Peter, Aug. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Conley, George, March 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.

Cowen, William, Oct. 27, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Crowers, Samuel, Jan. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Crowers, John G., Oct. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Cassady, James, Oct. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. H, date unknown.

Christner, Samuel, March 17, 1864; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.

Crider, Daniel H., March 14, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Copple, Franklin, Dec. 2, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., June 30, 1864; grave 2695.

Chore, Michael, Jan. 2, 1862; prisoner from Feb. 2 to Dec. 10, 1864; must. out Feb. 13, 1865, at exp. of term.

Cliuk, Henry, Feb. 17, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Deihl, Jacob G., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Depher, John, March 14, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

Dougherty, Patrick, March 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.

Day, James F., March 6, 1864; trans. to Co. E, date unknown.

Dayspring, George, Feb. 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll; veteran.

DeHaven, George, Dec. 2, 1861.

Deily, Elwin, Jan. 2, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Dobbs, James, Jan. 23, 1862.

Diffenderfer, Robert, Dec. 2, 1861; prisoner from Feb. 2 to Nov. 30, 1864; must. out Feb. 6, 1865, at exp. of term.

Ehrett, Charles, Aug. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Euritt, Christian, May 30, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Eichelberger, H., Dec. 2, 1861.

Filer, Matthew, Nov. 3, 1862; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.

Folckhomer, R., March 17, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Francis, John, March 8, 1865; not on muster-out roll.

Finkley, George W., Jan. 2, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Fry, Tilghman, Jan. 2, 1862; trans. to Co. H, date unknown; veteran.

Ferrel, Jacob, Feb. 17, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Farlan, Joseph, Feb. 25, 1862; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., June 18, 1864; grave 2155.

Gahman, William, Aug. 17. 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Goughenour, David, March 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.

Gore, John A., March 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.

Gearhart, J. W. P., Feb. 26, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Geisinger, John, Feb. 16, 1865; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Gindlesperger, P., Feb. 26, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Gindlesperger, M., Nov. 3, 1862; trans. to Co. H, date unknown.

Gramling, A. S., Nov. 3, 1862; trans. to Co. H, date unknown.

Gibbs, Mason, Dec. 2, 1861; died, date unknown; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., Sec. 26, lot F, grave 597.

Griffey, Jeremiah, Dec. 2, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864; grave 7527.

Geiss, Christian, Jan. 23, 1862; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., March 23, 1864; grave 131.

Hummell, Benjamin F., March 14, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

Hert, George, March 17, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Haines, William, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Hammers, Martin, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865.

Henshew, Joseph, April 4, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Hoffman, Milton, Feb. 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll; veteran.

Huff, Arthur, Dec. 2, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., May 14, 1864; grave 1080.

Hodes, William, Jan. 2, 1862; not on muster-out roll; veteran.

Hoffman, Jones, Jan. 23, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Hull, Godfried, March 25, 1864; prisoner from July 24, 1864, to Feb. 21, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.

Inglert, John, March 14, 1864; prisoner from May 15 to Nov. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.

Jones, Lewis J., March 14, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865; veteran.

Jordan, John, March 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.

Kramer, Gottleib, Feb. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Kiper, George S., Aug. 25, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Knowlden, John, March 5, 1863; not on muster-out roll.
Keech, Henry, Dec. 2, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Kreigher, George, Dec. 2, 1861; captured; died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 23, 1864.
Kercher, David, Dec. 2, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Kreiger, Simon, Jan. 2, 1862; must. out Jan. 11, 1865, at exp. of term.
Kreiger, Martin, Jan. 2, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Kidman, John, Feb. 20, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Little, William J., Feb. 12, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Litz, Andrew W., March 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 14, 1865, to date May 24, 1865.
Lynn, Felix, Jan. 7, 1864; trans. to Co. H., date unknown.
Leonard, Charles, Dec. 2, 1861; must. out Jan. 6, 1865, to date exp. of term.
Lorble, Simon, Dec. 2, 1861; not on muster-out roll; veteran.
Ludgate, John, Dec. 2, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Lynch, Charles, Dec. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 30, 1862.
Long, Isaac, Jan. 2, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Miller, Owen, Feb. 22, 1864; must. out July 15, 1865; veteran.
Mover, Lewis, March 16, 1864; prisoner from May 15, 1864, to March 16, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 20, 1865.
Minnich, Joseph, Jan. 27, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.
Murphy, John H., Sept. 26, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Miller, Thomas, Feb. 28, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.
Morris, George, April 14, 1864; killed at Petersburg April 2, 1865; veteran.
Miller, Tobias, March 8, 1864; not on muster-out roll; veteran.
Midenaught, Michael, Jan. 21, 1862; prisoner from Oct. 19, 1864, to Feb. 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865, to date May 22, 1865.
Maine, John, Dec. 2, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Menges, Israel, Dec. 2, 1861; prisoner from Feb. 2 to Nov. 18, 1864; disch. June 9, 1865, to date exp. of term.
May, Francis, Dec. 2, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
McClellan, Charles, March 6, 1804; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.
McLane, William, Oct. 4, 1861; prisoner from April 6 to April 9, 1865; disch. June 5, 1865, to date May 15, 1865.
Nicholson, Silas, March 12, 1864; not on muster-out roll; veteran.
Nine, Joseph, Jan. 2, 1862; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., April 14, 1864; grave 538.
Owens, Noah, March 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.
Oberly, Joseph, Feb. 3, 1862; trans. to Co. K. date unknown.
O'Neal, William, Feb. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.
O'Conner, John, Feb. 20, 1862.
Pyle, James, Dec. 2, 1861.
Petreskey, Herman, Dec. 2, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., April 12, 1864; grave 500.
Painter, Michael, Dec. 2, 1861.
Patterson, John, Jan. 23, 1862; disch. Jan. 27, 1865, at exp. of term.
Powers, Pierce, Dec. 2, 1861; prisoner from Feb. 2 to Nov. 19, 1864; must. out Jan. 9, 1865, to date exp. of term.
Prosser, Alexander, Jan. 30, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Rogers, Joseph, March 14, 1864; prisoner from May 15 to Dec. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.
Rust, Albert, Nov. 5, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.
Rehrig, George, Feb. 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 22, 1865, to date July 15, 1865.
Rhinesbith, David, March 15, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Ries, Philip, March 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865; veteran.
Rosenberger, Martin, March 18, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Row, Henry, Dec. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. B, date unknown; veteran.
Rush, Stephen L., Dec. 2, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., April 2, 1864.
Rake, James D., Jan. 2, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Reed, Adam H., Feb. 17, 1862.
Ross, James, Feb. 24, 1864.
Roberts, Henry S., Aug. 17, 1861; prisoner from June 19 to Nov. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. April 27, 1865.
Smith, John H., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Stull, Joseph, Feb. 9, 1864; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Smith, David, Jan. 14, 1865; absent at muster out.
Sims, John W., Aug. 21, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Steffen, John, Feb. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Sims, Andrew J., July 19, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Sourbrine, Lewis, Feb. 15, 1862; not on muster-out roll; veteran.
Steedman, William C., Dec. 2, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 17, 1864; grave 9012.
Steedman, Marvin, Dec. 2, 1861; captured; died at Richmond, Va., April 10, 1864.
Sexton, John, Dec. 2, 1861; not on muster-out roll; veteran.
Schiffert, Jacob, Jan. 23, 1862; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., June 4, 1864; grave 1620.
Stetler, Jacob, Jan. 23, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Spitzfaden, Andrew, Feb. 25, 1862; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., May 13, 1864; grave 1058.
Stephenson, Frank.
Teeters, Nathaniel, Feb. 17, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Thomas, Peter, Feb. 26, 4862; not on muster-out roll.
Ulrich, Jacob, March 10, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Vonhoff, Philip, Dec. 2, 1861.
Weaver, John B., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company July 15, 1865.
Weddler, Henry, March 14, 1864; prisoner from May 15 to Dec. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865; veteran.
Warn, Wesley, Feb. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.
Wolford, Valentine, March 14, 1864; not on muster-out roll; veteran.
Weiss, Francis S., Dec. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. B, date unknown; veteran.
Weiss, James, Dec. 2, 1861; trans. to Co. B, date unknown; veteran.
White, Robert, Dec. 2, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
West, Christian, Jan. 23, 1862; must. out Jan. 24, 1865, at exp. of term.
Werner, Aaron, Feb. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 16, 1862.
Wetherhold, Charles, Feb. 25, 1862; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 7, 1864; grave 4966.
Wald, John, Jan. 2, 1862.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

The Fifty-fifth Regiment was recruited, under authority granted by Governor Curtin to Col. Richard White, during the summer and autumn of 1861, of which Company G was raised in Dauphin County. The regiment rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, where an organization was effected by the choice of field-officers. Three of the companies, B, E, and G, were for a time stationed at Camp Cameron, near Harrisburg, under the command of Col. Thomas A. Zeigle, and were instructed by regular army officers.

On the 22d of November the regiment, thirty-eight officers and seven hundred and fifty-seven men, left Camp Curtin and proceeded to Fortress Monroe. Drill and discipline, which had been commenced at Camp Curtin, was here resumed, and the command was brought to a good degree of efficiency. On the 8th of December, in company with the Forty-fifth, Seventy-sixth, and Ninety-seventh Regiments, it embarked for South Carolina, arriving at Port Royal on the 12th. The Fifty-fifth was immediately sent out to guard the small islands and approaches to the west of Hilton Head, where it remained until the 25th of February, 1862, when it was transferred to Edisto Island. While on duty here a series of attacks were made by the enemy in large force upon the companies, scattered as they necessarily were in holding the Union outstretched lines upon the coast. The most determined of these was made on the 29th of March, when Companies E, F, and G, posted at the head of the island, nearly twelve miles from the headquarters of the regiment, were attacked by a force of the enemy estimated at two thousand. The action which ensued was severe, but the rebels were signally repulsed, with a loss to the three companies of about twenty killed and wounded. Gen. Evans, who was in command of the enemy, afterwards reported to the rebel government that he had made a

reconnoisance upon Edisto Island, and had found the enemy six thousand strong.

During the summer the only troops upon the island were those of the Fifty-fifth, and the duty, performed beneath a Southern sun, was very severe. On the 21st of October the regiment accompanied Gen. Brannan on an expedition, consisting of about four thousand troops, up Broad River. The command landed, under cover of gunboats, at Mackey's Point, and immediately advanced on Pocotaligo Bridge, the object of the movement being to destroy the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. At eight o'clock on the morning of the 22d the enemy was met at Caston, but were soon driven. At Frampton he made another stand, and after a sharp engagement was again driven, and retreated across the Pocotaligo River, burning the bridge as he withdrew. Here he took a strong position, and being largely reinforced from Charleston, held his ground during six hours, in which the battle fiercely raged. Unable to gain an advantage, the ammunition being nearly exhausted, the Union forces withdrew under cover of night and returned to Hilton Head. The Fifty-fifth lost in this engagement twenty-nine killed and wounded. Near the close of the action, while bravely leading his men against a masked battery, Capt. Horace C. Bennett was killed.

The regiment was now stationed at Beaufort, S. C., where it remained for more than a year, performing picket duty at Port Royal Ferry, ten miles from the town, and also serving in the capacity of heavy artillery upon the fortifications.

On the 1st of January, 1864, the majority of the men re-enlisted for a second term of three years, and on the 22d departed for Harrisburg, where, upon their arrival, they were dismissed for a veteran furlough. On the 23d of March the veterans and recruits returned to South Carolina, where the regiment, now numbering twelve hundred and fifty effective men, remained for three weeks engaged in drill and guard duty. On the 12th of April it embarked for Virginia, and landed at Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown. Here the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade (Col. Richard White), Third Division, Tenth Corps, Army of the James.

Gen. Butler was here organizing his forces, consisting of about forty thousand men, to operate against Richmond by the right bank of the James. Embarking upon transports, the Tenth Corps moved up the river and landed at Bermuda Hundred, with the design of seizing and fortifying the peninsula between the Appomattox and the James as a base of operations. Advancing ten miles west, encountering little opposition, the troops were set to work throwing up intrenchments across the head of the peninsula, and soon had the neck of the "bottle" closed.

On the 9th of May, Ames' division moved out of the works and destroyed the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad for a distance of two miles. Gen. Ames then marched upon the turnpike towards Petersburg as far as Swift Creek, where he met the enemy well posted, and immediately attacked, the contest continuing until evening. Early on the following morning Ames learned that Terry's division, in his rear, had been attacked. Facing his columns about and advancing, he soon encountered the rebel forces, and drove them as far as Drury's Bluff, near Richmond. On the 13th the Union forces were again pushed forward towards Richmond, but found the enemy strongly intrenched in a double line of works behind Proctor's Creek. The outer line was carried, and Gillmore's troops continued the contest during the 14th and 15th, flanking the rebel position. But he had now been reinforced by troops from Charleston, and Gen. Beauregard was in command. Seeing that the Union lines were greatly extended, and in many parts thereby greatly weakened, the rebel leader moved out of his intrenchments at night, and early on the morning of the 16th, under cover of a dense fog, fell upon the left flank with sudden and overpowering force. The Fifty-fifth occupied a position near the extreme left, and felt the full force of the enemy's blows. Again and again he advanced to the charge. Portions of the line gave way. The Fifty-fifth stood side by side with the Fourth New Hampshire and gallantly held its ground, until, outflanked and nearly surrounded, it was in danger of being captured. Col. White, as a last resort, selected three companies, C, D, and E, of his own regiment, and charged full upon the head of the advancing column. But it could not be broken, and the line was forced to yield. The loss in this engagement was very severe, being in killed, wounded, and prisoners, including those from May 9th, when the fighting commenced, fifteen commissioned officers and three hundred enlisted men. The colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and adjutant were among the prisoners, and Lieut. John H. Barnhart was among the killed. The command of the regiment devolved upon Capt. John C. Shearer.

The army now fell back to its intrenched line at Bermuda Hundred, and the regiment was subsequently engaged in several minor skirmishes. On the morning of the 20th of May the enemy attacked the picket line on Forster's plantation at daylight. One-half of the Fifty-fifth was in position and made a stern resistance, holding its ground until the yielding of the forces on right and left made it necessary for it to fall back to save itself from capture.

Butler, having completed his preparations, was upon the point of moving upon the enemy's lines about Petersburg, when he received orders from Grant to detach a heavy force under Gen. "Baldy" Smith and send it to the support of the Army of the Potomac. The Fifty-fifth was one of the regiments selected for this purpose, and was assigned to the First Brigade (Gen. Stannard), Second Division (Gen. Martindale), Eighteenth Corps. Moving in transports

down the James and up the York Rivers, the corps debarked at West Point, and marched *via* White House to Cold Harbor, where, on the 1st of June, it met the enemy, who was engaging the Sixth Corps. The line of battle was immediately formed and charged the enemy's works, capturing a line of rifle-pits and taking a large number of prisoners. The contest was continued during the 1st and 2d, but the principal charge was made on the morning of the 3d. Stannard's brigade was selected for the attack, and was formed in columns of regiments, in which the Fifty-fifth was the third. As it swept forward to the desperate work the intense fire of the enemy caused the front lines to waver, and finally to fall back in confusion upon the third, which was also momentarily deranged. Capt. Shearer, in command, was wounded, and scarcely had the next in rank, Capt. Nesbitt, assumed it when he also was stricken down, and it devolved upon Capt. Hill, who soon restored order and held his position, now in the front line. During the night breastworks were thrown up, which were occupied until the night of the 12th, when the entire army withdrew. The loss in killed and wounded was four commissioned officers and one hundred and thirty-four enlisted men. In conducting this withdrawal from the enemy's front the Fifty-fifth was deployed in the front line of works, while the regiments successively fell back in the stillness of the night until all had retired without casualties or disturbance.

Marching back to White House, the corps again embarked on transports, and moved, *via* the Pamunkey, York, and James Rivers, to Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox, where it debarked, and early on the morning of the 15th advanced on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, capturing eighteen guns and four hundred prisoners. On the following morning Gen. Stannard ordered Capt. Hill to go forward with his regiment as skirmishers. He promptly advanced in the face of a hot fire and gained a position close up to the enemy's lines, but not without serious loss. On the 18th, Stannard's brigade, occupying the extreme right of the line, resting on the Appomattox, was again deployed for a charge. In front was an open field, commanded by the enemy's infantry and artillery, across which it must pass. Never faltering, the Fifty-fifth, which faced the ground most exposed, pushed forward obedient to command, and in less than ten minutes, while crossing this open field, it lost three commissioned officers and eighty enlisted men,—more than half of its effective strength,—a large proportion killed.

On the evening of the 29th the corps moved to the rear of the position held by the Ninth Corps, and upon the explosion of the mine, on the morning of the 30th, it was held in readiness to support the assaulting column; but the attack failed, and without being called into action, it returned to its old position on the Appomattox. For two months the regiment was engaged in duties incident to a siege, being constantly exposed to the fire of artillery, and the musketry of the pickets and sharpshooters, scarcely a day passing without some loss.

During the night of September 28th the regiment crossed the James, and marched to participate in the attack about to be made by the Army of the James upon Chapin's Bluff. The capture of Fort Harrison was effected on the morning of the following day, but the Fifty-fifth being held in support of the attacking troops, did not become engaged. In the afternoon it was determined to carry the works beyond, and at four o'clock, Col. Jourdan, in command of the brigade, ordered the Fifty-fifth to charge, and take a redoubt in the enemy's second line. The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth New York was deployed to support it, by advancing through the woods on the left, and the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New York to act as skirmishers on the right. The Fifty-fifth advanced over the open ground in front, a quarter of a mile, under a concentrated fire from three redoubts, supported by a heavy body of infantry. Bravely stemming a torrent of shot and deadly minie-balls, it moved steadily on, and reached a point within twenty yards of the work, when its ranks almost annihilated, and supports failing to come up, it was forced to fall back, leaving the dead and most of the wounded upon the field to fall into the hands of the enemy. Of five commissioned officers and one hundred and fifty enlisted men who marched at the word of command, three officers and seventy-eight men were either killed, wounded, or missing. Lieut. Blaney Adair was among the killed, and Capt. John O'Niel mortally wounded. On the following day the rebels made three attacks on Fort Harrison, but in each they were repulsed with terrible slaughter.

In November, the colors which had been originally presented to the regiment by the Governor before leaving the State, carried in all its campaignings, and latterly almost constantly enshrouded in the smoke and fire of battle, having become badly tattered, application was made for a new stand, which was promptly forwarded. The staff and the few remaining shreds of the old one were deposited in the capitol.

In December the white troops of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps were consolidated, and formed the Twenty-fourth Corps. The Fifty-fifth was assigned to the Fourth Brigade of the First Division, and was henceforward engaged in performing picket and guard duty on the left bank of the James. On the 10th of December, while stationed at the redoubt on Signal Hill, near the extreme right of our lines, it was attacked by a portion of Longstreet's corps. The demonstrations were feebly made, and were easily repulsed. On the 21st of December, upon the muster out of service of Lieut.-Col. Bennett, at the expiration of his term, Maj. Filler was promoted to succeed him, and Capt. James Metzger was promoted to major.

On the 27th of March, 1865, the First and Second Divisions of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and one division of the Twenty-fifth Corps, under command of Gen. Ord, broke camp, and crossing the James and the Appomattox, proceeded by the rear of the army to Hatcher's Run, and on the morning of the 29th relieved the Second Corps, which moved out still farther to the left. During the 30th and 31st a part of the regiment was on the picket-line near the run, and in the general advance which was made, skirmished with the enemy, losing two men killed, and one commissioned officer and seventeen enlisted men wounded.

On the morning of April 2d, in breaking through the enemy's lines, the Fourth Brigade, to which the regiment belonged, commanded by Gen. Fairchild, with the balance of the division, charged Forts Gregg and Baldwin, which, after a strong resistance, were carried, the Fifty-fifth being the first to occupy the latter. The loss here was one commissioned officer killed, and one commissioned officer and four enlisted men wounded. On the morning of April 3d, having ascertained that the rebels had evacuated Petersburg during the previous night, Gen. Ord's column was pushed forward to cut off their line of retreat at Burksville Junction. By a forced march along the South Side Railroad, Ord reached the Junction on the evening of the 5th, a distance of about sixty miles. Resuming the march on the following morning, it hastened forward, seven miles farther, to Rice's Station, the Fifty-fifth leading the column as skirmishers, and losing nine men wounded. At the Station Ord held his position, cutting off the direct way of retreat to Danville, and forcing the rebel column towards Lynchburg. At daylight on the 7th, Ord resumed the march, with the design of again cutting the rebel line of retreat. He reached Appomattox Court-House, a distance of forty-two miles, early on the morning of the 9th, in advance of Lee's columns, and with Sheridan's cavalry held firmly the only avenue of escape. "Sheridan," says Greeley, "was with his cavalry near the court-house, when the Army of Virginia made its last charge. By his order his troops, who were in line of battle, dismounted, gave ground gradually, while showing a steady front, so as to allow our weary infantry time to form and take position. This effected, the horsemen moved swiftly to the right and dismounted, revealing lines of solid infantry in battle array, before whose wall of gleaming bayonets the astonished enemy recoiled in blank despair, as Sheridan and his troopers, passing briskly around the rebel left, prepared to charge the confused, reeling masses. A white flag was now waved by the enemy, before Gen. Custer, who held our cavalry advance, with the information that they had concluded to surrender."

The First and Second Divisions of the Twenty-fourth Corps remained at Appomattox Court-House until the 17th, when they proceeded to Richmond *via* Farmville, Burksville, and Amelia Court-House, arriving on the 25th. The regiment encamped on the outskirts of the city, and performed fatigue and guard duty until the latter part of July, when it was ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. Hartsuff, at Petersburg. It was stationed at different points, in detachments in Chesterfield, Buckingham, Cumberland, Powhattan, and Amelia Counties, acting under orders from the Freedmen's Bureau. On the 30th of August the regiment was mustered out of service at Petersburg, whence it proceeded to Harrisburg, where it was paid and finally disbanded.

ROLL OF COMPANY G, FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Recruited at Harrisburg.

Captains.

Isaac S. Waterbury, Aug. 28, 1861; died at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 8, 1864.

Levi A. Weaver, Aug. 28, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. May 26, 1863; to capt. July 1, 1864; must. out Nov. 23, 1864, at exp. of term.

George H. Miller, Aug. 28, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; to 2d lieut. Aug. 1, 1864; to 1st lieut. Jan. 25, 1865; to capt. April 20, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.

First Lieutenants.

John Gotshall, Aug. 28, 1861; pro. to adjt. Aug. 3, 1863.

William H. Shorb, Aug. 28, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Jan. 10, 1862; to sergt.-major Oct. 23, 1862; to 2d lieut. Nov. 4, 1863; to 1st lieut. Aug. 1, 1864; must. out Dec. 25, 1864, at exp. of term.

Daniel Bohanan, Aug. 28, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Jan. 5, 1864; to 1st sergt. Aug. 1, 1864; to 2d lieut. Feb. 15, 1865; to 1st lieut. April 20, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.

Second Lieutenants.

Henry A. Eisenbise, Sept. 18, 1863; pro. from private to sergt. July 1, 1864; to 1st sergt. May 1, 1865; to 2d lieut. July 2, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Henry Scrimminger, March 28, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt. Feb. 15, 1865; to 1st sergt. July 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

David Black, Aug. 28, 1861; pro. to corp.; to sergt. June 5, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.

Thomas J. Howe, Aug. 28, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; to sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.

George Loy, Feb. 15, 1864; pro. to corp. June 6, 1864; to sergt. Oct. 9, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.

Charles Long, Aug. 28, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; to sergt. July 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.

William Shorts, Aug. 28, 1861; pro. from corp.; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864; veteran.

Frederick Vogle, Aug. 28, 1861; pro. from corp.; killed at Petersburg June 18, 1864; veteran.

Corporals.

James M. Lyne, Aug. 28, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.

James E. Ropley, Aug. 28, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.

Edward Looker, Feb. 15, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.

Alexander Timothy, Feb. 10, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.

William H. Wennel, Feb. 6, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.

Abraham Boak, Aug. 28, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.

William Kromer, Aug. 28, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.

George Fisher, Aug. 28, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.

William Boon, Aug. 28, 1861; died Nov. 12, 1862, burial record Nov. 2, 1862, of wounds received at Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862; buried at Hilton Head, S. C.
John H. Grubb, Aug. 28, 1861; killed near Petersburg June 18, 1864; veteran.
John C. Lane, Aug. 28, 1861; died Nov. 17, 1864, of wounds received at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; veteran.
John Brenizer, Aug. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll; veteran.

Musicians.

John C. Fox, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.
Talbot Wagoner, Feb. 10, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.

Privates.

Abbott, Joseph, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.
Akens, Alexander, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Adams, George W., Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1863.
Allison, John R., Aug. 28, 1861; must. out Sept. 9, 1864, exp. of term.
Aumit, Henry, July 21, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. E April 1, 1864.
Anderson, George, Sept. 24, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. E April 1, 1864.
Ayres, Charles, Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to Co. I Jan. 1, 1864; veteran.
Anderson, John H., Feb. 9, 1864; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
Bechler, William, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.
Bryant, Daniel, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.
Brown, William W., March 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Brown, William N., Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.
Brown, Charles, Feb. 15, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Birch, James, Feb. 2, 1864; must. out with company, Aug. 30, 1865.
Breckenridge, John, Feb. 20, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Black, John D., Aug. 28, 1861; must. out Sept. 9, 1864, at exp. of term.
Brooks, Henry, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out Sept. 9, 1864, at exp. of term.
Boyle, Daniel, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out Sept. 9, 1864, at exp. of term.
Boyer, George D., Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certificate June 2, 1862.
Brooks, William, Sept. 18, 1861; trans. to Battery M, 1st Regt. U. S. Art., July 18, 1863.
Brown, Samuel C., July 20, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. E April 1, 1864.
Bodicher, Daniel, Daniel, Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to Co. B Jan. 1, 1864; veteran.
Beak, William, Aug. 28, 1861; drowned at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 21, 1861.
Byers, Charles, Feb. 9, 1864; died at New York July 29, 1864.
Berkmyer, Lewis, Aug. 28, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., Aug. 14, 1864; veteran.
Badger, Thomas, Feb. 5, 1864; captured; died at Petersburg June 4, 1864.
Bear, Samuel, Feb. 5, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 20, 1864; grave 6229.
Buckson, William, Feb. 5, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Carpenter, E. B., June 1, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Colder, Edward, Feb. 15, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Cole, Timothy, Feb. 10, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Carichner, Frederick, Feb. 9, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Cochran, Patrick, Feb. 10, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Coffrat, William, Jan. 25, 1865; absent on detached duty at muster out.
Cain, Samuel, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.
Carichner, Godfrey, Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 8, 1863.
Christman, Parker, Nov. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 14, 1862.
Connor, Patrick, Aug. 28, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
Campbell, Patrick, March 7, 1864; died June 17, 1864, of wounds received at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; buried at Hampton, Va.; veteran.
Carr, Joseph, Aug. 30, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., August, 1864.
Crum, Benedict, Nov. 8, 1861.
Deitrick, Elias, Jan. 19, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Enger, Joseph, Feb. 3, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 16, 1864; veteran.
Ellet, James, Feb. 15, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
Feig, George, Feb. 19, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Fields, Charles B., Feb. 2, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Fetter, Henry, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out Sept. 9, 1864, at exp. of term.
Fitz, Thomas, Sept. 4, 1861; must. out Sept. 9, 1864, at exp. of term.
Fisher, Adam, Aug. 30, 1861; disch. Dec. 11, 1864, for wounds received in action; veteran.
Fry, John, Oct. 19, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. E April 1, 1864.
Gruber, Isaac, Feb. 4, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Grishaber, William, Feb. 5, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.
Hogantogler, George, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.
Hughs, John, Aug. 28, 1861; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.
Hooper, Pembroke, Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg certif. Nov. 8, 1862.
Hooper, Alfred, Aug. 29, 1861; must. out Sept. 9, 1864, at exp. of term.
Hatz, William, Aug. 29, 1861; must. out Sept. 9, 1864, at exp. of term.
Hendrickson, E. S., Aug. 28, 1861; must. out Sept. 9, 1864, at exp. of term.
Hollabaugh, John, Jan. 24, 1865; drafted; disch. by G O. June 12, 1865.
Hull, Stitt, Sept. 23, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. E April 1, 1864.
Hatz, Henry, Aug. 29, 1861; died at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 17, 1862.
Hurshberger, S., Aug. 28, 1861; killed at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; veteran.
Ironspoon, Harmon, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.
Irvin, William J., Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 19, 1862.
Jackson, Cyrus B., Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.
Johnson, John, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.
Jones, John, Oct. 15, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. E April 1, 1864.
Kichieshong, A., Aug. 28, 1861; must. out Sept. 9, 1864, at exp. of term.
Kise, George W., July 21, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. E April 1, 1864.
King, Jerome, Feb. 9, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 15, 1865.
Keffer, Henry, Jan. 29, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Lawyer, Jacob, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.
Lough, David, Feb. 15, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Leonard, Joseph L., Feb. 9, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Lichty, Moses, Feb. 15, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Lundy, Benjamin F., Dec. 25, 1861; disch. Dec. 21, 1864, for wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
Lawyer, Joseph, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out Sept. 9, 1864, at exp. of term.
Lane, Samuel, Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Oct. 8, 1864, at exp. of term.
Lukins, Charles, Oct. 8, 1861; must. out Oct. 22, 1864, to date Oct. 8, 1864, at exp. of term.
Loucy, Daniel, Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to 42d Regt. P. V. Nov. 16, 1861.
Lodge, Daniel, Sept. 23, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. E April 21, 1864.
Lightner, Peter, Jan. 25, 1865; pro. to hosp. steward May 1, 1865.
Miller, Jerome P., Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.
Minich, Jeremiah, Aug. 28, 1861; absent, on detached duty, at muster out; veteran.
Minich, Henry, Feb. 3, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.
Messinger, Lewis, Feb. 15, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
McCollum, Malcolm, Feb. 20, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
Millhouse, August, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.
McClintock, John, Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Matter, William H., Jan. 19, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Mott, Joseph, Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1863.
Macker, James E., Aug. 28, 1861; must. out Sept. 9, 1864, at exp. of term.
McCabe, Samuel, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out Sept. 9, 1864, at exp. of term.
McAdams, John F., Aug. 28, 1861; must. out Sept. 19, 1864, at exp. of term.
Mercer, Abner, Feb. 15, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. July 18, 1865.
Moran, Richard, Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to Battery M, 1st Regt. U. S. Art., Feb. 22, 1862.
Myers, George, Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863.
Morgan, Charles, Sept. 25, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. E April 1, 1864.
Miles, John, July 22, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. E April 1, 1864.
Mack, John, Aug. 28, 1861; died at Beaufort, S. C., Aug. 6, 1862.
Norris, Jesse K., Aug. 28, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
Nole, Johnson B., Feb. 13, 1864; wounded at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; absent at muster out.

Nelly, Thomas, Aug. 28, 1861; captured at Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864; escaped March 19, 1865; must. out May 4, 1865, to date March 24, 1865, at exp. of term.
Oswald, Stephen, Aug. 28, 1861; captured; died June 20, 1864; burial record at Andersonville, Ga., June 28, 1864; grave 2589; veteran.
Poist, Alexander, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out Sept. 19, 1864, at exp. of term.
Posey, Mordecai, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out Sept. 19, 1864. at exp. of term.
Paffley, Charles, Aug. 28, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; veteran.
Pfieffer, Frederick, Aug. 28, 1861; captured; died Aug. 19, 1864, of wounds received in action; buried at Richmond, Va.; veteran.
Rush, Christian, Aug. 28, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
Raudebaugh, Isaac, Feb. 5, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Roush, Daniel S., Jan 11, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Ritner, William, Sept. 3, 1861; must. out Sept. 9, 1864, at exp. of term.
Ruggles, Alexander, Feb. 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 24, 1865.
Reed, James G., Aug. 28, 1861; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 1, 1864; grave 10,174.
Swartz, John, Aug. 28, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
Stees, John, Feb. 3, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Sheets, Charles P., Feb. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Steiner, Peter, Feb. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Sweger, James, Feb. 19, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Sauts, Martin, Feb. 6, 1864; must. out with company Aug, 30, 1865.
Snoddy, Calvin S., Feb. 20, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Sullivan, John H., Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 17, 1863.
Shaner, Jacob V., Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 21, 1863.
Shiffler, John, Feb. 15, 1864; disch. June 1, 1865, for wounds received at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; veteran.
Sagle, John H., March 2, 1862; must. out April 22, 1865, at exp. of term.
Shorts, Henry, Feb. 13, 1864; prisoner from Sept. 29, 1864, to March 4, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.
Smith, Andrew, Feb. 27, 1864; prisoner from May 16, 1864, to April 17, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865, to date June 9, 1865.
Stewart, Alexander, Feb. 10, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 22, 1865.
Smith, John, Oct. 19, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. E April 1, 1865.
Stephens, Roswell, Sept. 25, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. E April 1, 1865.
Strong, Henry, July 22, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. E April 1, 1865.
Steiner, Jacob, Feb. 1, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Sanno, George, Aug. 28, 1861; died at Beaufort, S. C., Aug. 11, 1862.
Saline, Leonard, Feb. 15, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., July 18, 1864.
Shaffer, Martin, Oct. 15, 1863; drafted; died June 23, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
Shaner, Jacob V., Feb. 4, 1864; died at Hampton, Va., Jan. 21, 1865.
Shane, Robert, Feb. 15, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864.
Smith, William H., Oct. 8, 1861; died Oct. 22, 1864, of wounds received at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; buried in U. S. General Hospital Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.
Steiner, John, Aug. 28, 1861.
Sweeney, Edward, March 7, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Taylor, David, Feb. 10, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Toomy, James, Feb. 5, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865.
Taylor, Samuel B., Aug. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 26, 1862.
Tunis, Edwin F., Aug. 28, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865; veteran.
Troxal, Arthur, Oct. 15, 1863; drafted; trans. to Co. E April 1, 1865.
Thompson, Thomas, Feb. 15, 1864; died June 18, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; buried at Hampton, Va.
Van Horn, Charles H., Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.
Van Riper, Christopher C., Dec. 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 8, 1863.
Waterbury, Edwin L., Aug. 28, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.
Weitzel, George W., Feb. 13, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 30, 1865; veteran.
Wright, George, Aug. 28, 1861; must. out Sept. 9, 1864, at exp. of term.
Wilson, John T., Jr., Aug. 28, 1861; must. out Sept. 9, 1864, at exp. of term.
Wolf, William, Feb. 20, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 24, 1865; veteran.
Winters, Ephraim A., Jan. 24, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Woodall, A. C., Feb. 3, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Willis, Samuel, Sept. 4, 1861; trans. to Batt. M, 1st Regt. U. S. Art., Nov. 1, 1862.
Warden, Samuel, Sept. 4, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1863.
Waters, William, Aug. 28, 1861.
Wilders, Joseph, Aug. 28, 1861; missing at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; veteran.
Zorger, Jacob, Aug. 28, 1861; killed at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 19, 1864; veteran.

CHAPTER XXVI.

The War for the Union—(continued)—One Year's Service—Seventy-seventh, Eighty-third, and One Hundred and First Regiment—Three Years' Service—Eightieth, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-seventh, Ninety-second, and Ninety-sixth Regiments.

ROLL OF COMPANY I, SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS (ONE YEAR'S SERVICE).

Recruited at Harrisburg—Assigned March, 1865, to Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain.

John Bell, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Henry C. Demming, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out Feb. 21, 1866.

Second Lieutenant.

Joseph E. Rhoads, March 7, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

First Sergeant

Samuel Eberly, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

Sergeants.

Louis P. Chester, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Charles A. Suydam, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
George S. McGowen, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Joseph L. Shearer, Feb. 27, 1865; must out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

Corporals.

Robert B. Valentine, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
S. Cameron Wilson, Feb. 27, 1865; absent, on detached duty, at muster out.
George W. Heller, Feb. 27, 1865; absent, on detached duty, at muster out.
Cornelius K. Dumars, Feb. 23, 1865; absent, on furlough, at muster out.
Benjamin F. Scheffer, Feb. 28, 1865; absent, on detached duty, at muster out.
Michael J. Maloney, Feb. 21, 1865; absent, on detached duty, at muster out.
Edward H. Clay, Feb. 27, 1865; pro. to corp. May 7, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
John L. Schuler, Feb. 27, 1865; absent on detached duty, at muster out.

Musicians.

John C. Wheeler, March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Albert H. Buehler, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.

Privates.

Amey, William A., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Armstrong, William, March 9, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Boot, John, March 3, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Blair, John, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Bucher, Christian, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Buehler, William, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Bodden, John C., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Boyd, James A., March 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Brenner, Martin, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Baldwin, Thomas, Feb. 25, 1865; died Nov. 25, 1865; buried at Railroad Depot, Victoria, Texas.
Bremsholts, H. M., March 2, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Black, Hugh, Feb. 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Balmer, John F., March 10, 1855; disch. by G. O. Aug. 23, 1865.
Burnside, George W., Feb. 27, 1865.
Cramp, Edward A., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Case, David, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Cellers, John, March 4, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Camp, John C., March 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Cox, Daniel W., Feb. 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. Oct. 21, 1865.

Closkey, Bernard, April 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
Coleman, William H., March 9, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Dehuff, Henry G., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Davis, Howard W., March 2, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Dean, Joseph F., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Dorsey, Philip B., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Desch, Calvin, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Doyle, John, March 3, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Everhart, Richard, March 4, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Eckle, Edward, March 9, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Faley, Thomas, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Fitzpatrick, Patrick, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Fertenbaugh, William, March 4, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Fullerton, William K., March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Fervis, William R., Feb. 28, 1865.
Gohn, Daniel A., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Gleason, James, March 3, 1865; disch. by G. O. Sept. 30, 1865.
Gotta, Solomon D., March 1, 1865; died at Nashville, Tenn., May 15, 1865.
Gardner, James, Feb. 28, 1865; died at Green Lake, Texas, July 27, 1865.
Griffin, William, March 9, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Harris, Smiley J., March 2, 1865; absent, on furlough, at muster out.
Homer, John W., March 3, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Hoover, John J., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Henry, Robert F., March 5, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Hartman, Jacob H., March 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. Sept. 18, 1865.
Haas, Christian, March 13, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.
Humphreysville, J., March 9, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.
Hussey, James, Feb. 27, 1865.
Ingram, John G., Feb. 21, 1865; absent, on detached duty, at muster out.
Jones, John B., March 4, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Kipple, Peter, March 3, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Kennedy, Joseph, March 3, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Kœrper, Samuel F., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Kiser, Josiah C., March 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 30, 1865.
Keiser, Samuel, March 20, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.
Kirby, Thomas, March 9, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Lucas, David A., March 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Lyons, Robert J., Feb. 23, 1865; died Oct. 31, 1865; buried at Railroad Depot, Victoria, Texas.
Leighton, Augustus, March 6, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Mauger, William H., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Miller, Henry W., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Martin, Thomas D., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Millhouse, Owen, March 6, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Millikon, Thomas, March 3, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Montgomery, T. P., March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 14, 1865.
Mahaney, William J., Feb. 24, 1865; died in New Orleans, La., Aug. 28, 1865.
McKinsey, Thomas, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
McCord, John, Feb. 28, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Nunemacher, A., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Owens, William H., March 1, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Over, Andrew R., Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
O'Neal, William H., March 9, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
O'Brien, John, March 9, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Pierce, Joseph, March 3, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Potteiger, John H., Feb. 27, 1865; disch. by G. O. Sept. 30, 1865.
Reed, James K., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Ronrour, Charles, March 7, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Rickebaugh, J. C., Feb. 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. Sept. 14, 1865.
Raezer, Henry, March 20, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Reiliy, William H., March 9, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Sientz, Jacob J., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Stimmel, Joseph W., March 2, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Smith, Calvin, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Snyder, William, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Sload, John, March 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Sload, Lemon, March 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. Sept. 14, 1865.
Sands, George W., March 8, 1865; disch. by G. O. Sept. 14, 1865.
Talley, George W., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Thomas, George, Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Tulay, Franklin, March 4, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Trostle, William, March 8, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Thornton, Preston, March 4, 1865; disch. by G. O. Sept. 14, 1865.
Tompkins, Edwin, March 4, 1865.
Thomas, Henry, March 9, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Valentine, George W., March 2, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Willis, James A., Feb. 24, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Wennel, George, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Weaver, Ephraim W., March 3, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Walburn, John C., Feb. 2, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Wagner, Jesse, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Wagner, Reuben, March 2, 1865; must. out with company Dec. 6, 1865.
Weaver, William L., March 6, 1865; died Dec. 4, 1865; buried at Railroad Depot, Victoria, Texas.
Weaver, Casper, March 25, 1865; not accounted for.
York, John, Feb. 2, 1865.

EIGHTIETH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

The authority to raise this regiment was given on the 27th of August, 1861, to William B. Sipes, then of Harrisburg, by the Secretary of War. The companies were recruited, for the most part, by their officers and at their expense, the grade of their commissions depending, as a general rule, upon their success in securing men. Their military experience was in general limited to the three months' service. The companies rendezvoused at Camp Cameron, near Harrisburg, where a regimental organization was effected, and George C. Wynkoop, of Pottsville, was commissioned colonel. Clothing was promptly issued to the men upon entering camp, and the regiment was regularly exercised in dismounted drill. Side arms were received while at Camp Cameron, and horses were supplied, but not issued until after leaving it. On the 18th of December the colors were presented by Governor Curtin from the steps of the State capitol, and on the following day, in pursuance of orders from the Secretary of War, the regiment started for Louisville, Ky., where, upon its arrival, it reported to General Buell, in command of the Department of the Cumberland, and was placed in camp of instruction at Jeffersonville, Ind. Towards the close of January, 1862, the regiment broke camp, and, moving leisurely southward, through Kentucky, arrived at Nashville, Tenn., soon after its occupation by Union forces. Here the three battalions were separated, the first, under Major Wynkoop, in which was Capt. Davis' company, being assigned to Gen. Negley's brigade, and sent with him to Columbia; the second, under Col. Wynkoop, to the command of Gen. Dumont, garrisoning Nashville; and the third, under Maj. Given, to Col. Duffield's command, two companies being stationed at Murfreesborough, and two at Lebanon. The duty imposed at this time consisted in scouting in Western and Middle Tennessee, and as far east as the Cumberland Mountains. The cavalry was kept actively employed in defending the flanks of the army against the irregular bands of the enemy's horse that were prowling on every hand. On the 1st of July the First Battalion, under command of Maj.

Wynkoop, moving with Gen. Smith's brigade, occupied Manchester. On the following day, Capt. C. C. Davis, of Company I, with nine men, was captured while on the picket line, but shortly after exchanged.

When Buell, in September, made his retrograde movement through Kentucky, and subsequently his advance, the First Battalion, under Maj. Wynkoop, accompanied him, participating in the battle of Perryville, losing four men wounded and three taken prisoners. The Second and Third Battalions remained with the garrison at Nashville, and was attached to Gen. Negley's command. They were employed in scouting and foraging, and in assisting to defend the city.

Early in November, 1862, Gen. Rosecrans, who had superseded Gen. Buell in command of the Army of the Cumberland, made a complete reorganization. Up to this time the cavalry had not been formed in brigades and divisions, but had been scattered over Tennessee, Kentucky, and a portion of Alabama, doing very hard duty but accomplishing very little. Gen. D. S. Stanley was now assigned to the command of the cavalry, and made a thorough organization of it for efficient service, the Seventh being assigned to the First Brigade of the Second Division. Little of importance transpired to break the monotony of the picket and outpost duty until the 26th of December, when the army advanced on the enemy at Murfreesborough. The First Brigade led the centre on the Nashville and Murfreesborough Pike, the regiments alternating daily, which brought the Seventh at the head of the column on the 27th. The entire march from Nashville to Stone River was a continuous battle between the cavalry of the two armies. Upon the arrival of the division at Stone River, on the 29th, the resistance was found too strong for the cavalry to move, and it was withdrawn to the right flank and rear. On the 30th a battalion of the Seventh Pennsylvania and one of the Third Kentucky formed a chain of vedettes in rear of the line of battle, with orders to drive up all stragglers. On the same day, Wheeler captured the train of the Twenty-eighth Brigade, on the Jefferson Pike, between Stewart's Creek and Lavergne. Taking a battalion of the Seventh and the Fourth Michigan, Col. Minty moved to its relief. "I met the enemy," says Col. Minty in his report, "who were chiefly dressed in our uniforms. The Seventh Pennsylvania drove them until after dark." On the 31st the brigade, now reduced to about nine hundred and fifty men, took position, after crossing Overall's Creek, about three-quarters of a mile from the Murfreesborough and Nashville Pike, Capt. Jenning's battalion being posted in the woods near the right of the Fourth Michigan. "The enemy," says Col. Minty, "advanced rapidly with two thousand five hundred cavalry, mounted and dismounted, and three pieces of artillery, all under command of Gens. Wheeler, Wharton, and Buford. They drove back the Fourth Michigan to the line of the First Tennessee skirmishers, and then attacked the Seventh Pennsylvania with great fury, but met with a determined resistance. I went forward to the line of dismounted skirmishers, and endeavored to move it to the right to strengthen the Seventh Pennsylvania, but the moment the right of the line showed itself from behind the fence where it was posted, the whole of the enemy's fire was directed on it, turning it completely around. At this moment the Fifteenth Pennsylvania gave way and retreated rapidly, leaving the battalion of the Seventh Pennsylvania and the dismounted men entirely unsupported, and leaving them no alternative but to retreat." When, on this day, the right wing of the army was driven back in confusion, many of the men of the battalion, on the line of the vedettes, were captured by the enemy while endeavoring to drive forward the straggling infantry. After the battle was over, and the enemy was making the best of his way from the field, the cavalry was sent in pursuit. "About six miles out they met the enemy in force; a sharp skirmish ensued. The Fourth Cavalry, First Tennessee Infantry, and the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry having to bear the brunt of the fight on our side. The enemy was driven from the field with heavy loss, and we returned to within a mile and a half of Murfreesborough and went into camp." The loss of the regiment in this entire battle was two killed, nine wounded, and fifty missing.

On the 31st of January, the First Brigade was ordered to proceed to Rover and break up a rebel outpost. Arriving near the place, his pickets were encountered and driven in by the Fourth Michigan, when the Seventh Pennsylvania was ordered to draw sabre and charge, which was executed with a cheer, breaking the rebel line and utterly routing his entire command. The pursuit was maintained for ten miles, causing a loss of half his force. After scouting inside the rebel lines for two weeks, inflicting considerable damage upon the enemy, the brigade returned to camp at Murfreesborough. Shortly afterward learning that the enemy had reoccupied Rover in force, and had strengthened it by an intrenched infantry and artillery camp at Unionville, a town five miles from Rover, and sixteen from Shelbyville, where a large part of the rebel army was in camp, Gen. Sheridan was ordered to move with his division to Eagleville, three miles west of Rover, for a diversion in favor of the cavalry. When, therefore, at sunrise on the 4th, the First Brigade attacked the enemy at Rover, the surprise was complete. After a sharp skirmish the pickets were driven in, and the Seventh was ordered to charge with the sabre. It was made in column, half platoon front, and received the concentrated fire of over two thousand rifles; but without faltering, being supported by the Fourth United States on the right, and the Fourth Michigan on the left as carbineers, it dashed forward, broke the centre of the rebel line, and drove it in confusion towards Unionville. Not satisfied with his success, Col. Minty threw the

flanking regiments into columns, on roads parallel with the pike on which the Seventh was moving, and, sounding the charge along the whole line, burst upon the astonished rebels at Unionville, entering their camp on the heels of the flying fugitives from Rover. But little resistance was offered, only one regiment of infantry attempting to form line, the artillery having been moved the day before to resist the threatened advance of Sheridan. The Seventh charged through the camp, and then gave chase to the rebel cavalry retreating towards Shelbyville. The loss of the Seventh was two killed and seven wounded.

On the 4th of March, 1863, Maj. Charles C. Davis was in command of the Seventh Cavalry when the attack was made on the Fourth Alabama, Col. Russell, nine hundred men, the Seventh numbering one hundred and ninety-two. The latter charged with the sabre, captured their camp and all their personal effects, pursued them seven miles, captured their wagon-train of seventeen, six of which were mule teams. One hundred and six of the Confederates were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, twenty of the latter within one hundred yards of Gen. Hood's camp.

From Unionville the command marched the same day to Eagleville, where it joined Sheridan, and with him proceeded to Franklin, then to Columbia, skirmishing with Van Dorn and Forrest at Spring Hill and Rutherford Creek. The Seventh afterwards returned to Murfreesborough *via* Franklin, reaching camp on the 15th of March. The command was engaged with Morgan at Snow Hill, near Liberty, on the 3d of April, with a loss of one killed and one wounded; fought Duke's brigade on the 20th; assisted in the capture of McMinnville, May 6th; repelled a rebel demonstration on Murfreesborough on the 14th; and fought Morgan at Alexandria on the 3d of June, in all of which the Union forces were victorious except the last.

On the 24th, Gen. Rosecrans commenced his advance on Tullahoma and Shelbyville. The cavalry, under Gen. Stanley, moved on the right flank of the army. On the morning of the 27th, Col. Minty was ordered to charge and carry Guy's Gap, on the Murfreesborough Pike. With the Fourth Michigan Cavalry leading the advance, and the First Division supporting the flanks, he moved rapidly on through the gap, driving the rebels towards Shelbyville, and making captures on every hand. Arrived within five miles of the town, the enemy opened with artillery from his intrenchments. Col. Minty promptly deployed the Fourth Michigan and Fourth United States, as skirmishers, mounted, and held the Seventh in column. The advance was sounded, when from some cause the men commenced cheering, the skirmish line charged, and Col. Minty, taking advantage of the favorable moment, ordered the Seventh to charge also. Dashing forward with wild shouts, the intrenchments were stormed and taken with many prisoners, and, nerved by their success, pushed on after the flying foe. A mile from town a rebel regiment was hemmed in in an open field and captured, offering little resistance. As the troops advanced towards the town they were suddenly checked by the rapid fire from a battery of six pieces, posted in the public square. Col. Minty at once brought up two pieces of artillery, and, directing the Fourth United States and the Fourth Michigan to take a parallel street to the right, Col. Jordan, with the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of the First Division, the first street to the left, and three companies of the Seventh, under Capt. Davis, to take the centre, the signal to charge was given. The Seventh was obliged to move in the face of the rebel guns, which were trained full upon it, and were served with great rapidity, at first dealing shot and shell, and then double-shotted canister. But, unmindful of the storm, Davis dashed up the narrow street, filling it from curb to curb, the shouts of the men ringing above the noise of battle. As they came near, they were saluted by a shower of bullets from the rifles and pistols of the enemy. A short run brought the column hand to hand with the hostile force, and a brief struggle ensued over the guns; but the slash of the sabre and the rapid rounds from pistols and carbines proved too much for rebel valor. He was driven in confusion, and the powerful battery was captured, as few have been, by a direct charge of cavalry. After the loss of his artillery, a panic seemed to seize the enemy, and he fled in consternation to the bank of Duck River, a mile away, where he attempted to form a line to cover the passage of his trains. But it was a vain attempt. Charge after charge was delivered with an impetuosity inspired of success, and, finally Shelbyville, with all its military stores, fell into Union hands, and a powerful impetus was given to the retreat of the entire rebel army. Wheeler's boasted cavalry was broken, and never afterwards recovered from the blow.

On the 3d of July the regiment was engaged in a skirmish at Elk River, on the 17th of August at Sparta, and early in September moved with the army on the Chickamauga campaign. The march was wearisome to man and beast, obliged to move with rapidity and to cross rugged mountains. From the 18th to the 22d, in the preliminary operations, and during the progress of the battle the regiment was in constant motion, and performed important service. On the 1st of August it marched with the cavalry in pursuit of Wheeler, passing through East and Middle Tennessee into Alabama. This march lasted eighteen consecutive days and nights, with little rest and frequent running fights.

Early in the year 1864, while stationed at Huntsville, Ala., a large part of the regiment re-enlisted and was given a veteran furlough. Upon returning, the numbers having been swelled by recruits to about eighteen hundred, rank and file, it was stationed at Columbia, where it was ordered to drill and make preparation

for the opening of the spring campaign. While upon furlough, Col. Sipes, who had succeeded to the command, drew Spencer carbines, improved sabres, and horse equipments for the entire regiment, and when freshly mounted, as it was at Nashville, it was well prepared for active service. On the 30th of April the regiment, under his command, broke camp and, joining Garrard's division, set forward with Sherman towards Atlanta. On the 15th of May it was engaged at Rome, and on the 27th at Dallas and Villa Rica Road, at the latter place having a sharp skirmish, losing three killed, six wounded, and one taken prisoner; at Big Shanty, on June 9th, with one killed, two wounded, and two prisoners; at McAfee Cross-Roads, on the 11th, with two killed and four prisoners; at Monday Creek, on the 20th, with one killed, ten wounded, and six prisoners; at Kenesaw Mountain, on the 27th; in a raid on the Augusta and Atlanta Railroad, on the 18th of July; in a raid on Covington and the destruction of the railroad, on the 21st; at Flat Rock, on the 28th, with a loss of two wounded; and on the 1st of August entered the trenches in front of Atlanta. On the 17th it moved with Kilpatrick on his raid, on the 19th had a skirmish at Fairburn and Jonesboro', and on the 20th a sharp engagement at Lovejoy Station, in which Capt. James G. Taylor and Lieut. Chauncey C. Hemans were among the killed. The loss in this raid was five killed, twenty-four wounded, and fifteen missing. On the 12th of October it was engaged in the battle at Rome, and on the following day made a charge with the sabre on infantry, routing them and capturing two pieces of artillery, losing one killed and four wounded. Two weeks later it was engaged at Lead's Cross-Roads, which closed the campaign. The regiment having suffered severely in men, horses, and equipments during a campaign rarely equaled for severity, was no longer fit for the field, and was ordered to Louisville, Ky., to be remounted, equipped, and prepared again for active duty. While here many of the officers, whose three years' term of service had expired, were mustered out.

On the 22d of March, 1865, the Seventh was ordered on the expedition from Eastport, Miss., across the Gulf States. On the 1st of April it was engaged in the battle of Plantersville, Ala., and on the following day arrived in front of Selma, in the assault upon the works of which it participated. On the 16th of April it was in the engagement near Columbus, and on the 20th it arrived at Macon, Ga., where, the war having substantially closed, it remained until the 13th of August, when it was mustered out of service.

ROLL OF COMPANY I, SEVENTH CAVALRY (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin and Lycoming Counties.

Captains.

Charles C. Davis, Sept. 1, 1861; captured July 27, 1862; pro. to maj. July 1, 1863.

Heber S. Thompson, Oct. 22, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. F July 1, 1863; captured at Lovejoy Station, Ga., Aug. 20, 1864; res. Jan. 18, 1865.

Cyrus L. Conner, Feb. 25, 1864; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Dec. 17, 1864; to capt. June 9, 1865; to maj. 137th Regt. U. S. Colored Troops.

First Lieutenants.

John C. Fields, Dec. 21, 1861; res. Jan. 23, 1863.

George W. McAllister, Sept. 3, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Dec. 11, 1862; to 1st lieut. March 1, 1863; disch. Dec. 31, 1864.

George W. Starry, Sept. 3, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. Dec. 18, 1864; res. Feb. 28, 1865; veteran.

Isaac S. Keith, Sept. 3, 1861; pro. from sergt. June 9, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.

Second Lieutenants.

Henry H. Lutz, Sept. 3, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 29, 1862.

Frederick H. Geety, Sept. 6, 1861; wounded at Nolinsville Pike, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1862; pro. from sergt. March 1, 1863; com. capt. Co. K Nov. 15, 1864; not. must.; disch. Jan. 12, 1865.

James T. Mitchell, Nov. 26, 1861; pro. from com.-sergt. June 9, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.

First Sergeants.

James A. Crinnian, Nov. 28, 1861; pro. from sergt. June 9, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.

George W. Heebner, Sept. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 26, 1863.

Isaac S. Hall, Sept. 3, 1861; veteran.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

John H. Meredith, Feb. 26, 1864; pro. to corp. Dec. 18, 1864; to q.m.-sergt. Jan. 22, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Commissary-Sergeant.

James Flattery, Nov. 29, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 26, 1864; to com.-sergt. June 5, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

Patrick Mooney, Sept. 3, 1861; pro. from private Dec. 18, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.

Louis H. Bickle, Sept. 3, 1861; pro. from private Jan. 22, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.

John P. Pootzler, Sept. 3, 1861; pro. from corp May 8, 1865; absent, sick, at must. out; veteran.

Andrew Dufford, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 17, 1864; to sergt. May 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.

Joseph West, Sept. 28, 1861; pro. to corp. Dec. 18, 1864; to sergt. June 9, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.

James C. Davis, Sept. 26, 1861; must. out at exp. of term.

Thomas B. Stewart, Sept. 16, 1861; must. out at exp. of term.

Casper Sherman, Sept. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 25, 1865; veteran.

Thomas Coovert, Sept. 3, 1861; died at Bardstown, Ky., 1862.

James Fleming, Sept. 3, 1861; killed at McAfee's Cross-Roads, Ga., June 11, 1864; veteran.

James Brown, Sept. 3, 1861.

Daniel Edson, Sept. 3, 1861; veteran.

Frederick S. Hibbish, March 14, 1864; veteran.

David J. Lewis, Sept. 3, 1861; disch. Dec. 4, 1865, to date May 30, 1863.

William P. Coulter, Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Corporals.

Isaac Marks, Sept. 3, 1861; pro. to corp. June 9, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.

Jacob W. Deckart, Sept. 3, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.

Thomas G. Allen, Feb. 28, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 22, 1865; must. out with company Aug 23, 1865.

Thomas A. Simpson, Feb. 2, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 22, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Anthony Witthies, Feb. 26, 1864; pro. to corp. April 22, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

Michael McShay, Feb. 15, 1864; pro. to corp. May 10, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.

Patrick Boyle, Feb. 15, 1864; pro. to corp. May 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

John Kuntz, Feb. 27, 1864; pro. to corp. June 9, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.

James Adams, Sept. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 27, 1863.

Morgan Davis, Sept. 3, 1861; must. out at exp. of term.

Owen P. Kehoe, Sept. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 30, 1865; veteran.

Edward Sparks, Sept. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
John Smith, March 14, 1864; prisoner from Oct. 12, 1864, to April 21, 1865; disch. May 30, to date May 16, 1865; veteran.
James Walters, Sept. 28, 1861; must. out at exp. of term.
L. Breckenridge, Feb. 22, 1864; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1864; burial record, Aug. 26, 1864; grave 313.
Henry Fry, Dec. 10, 1861; killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862.
Alfred Crider, Feb. 25, 1864.

Buglers.

Louis C. Crosland, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
John S. Cole, Sept. 3, 1861; pro. to chief bugler May 1, 1863.
Henry Messner, Nov. 28, 1863; prisoner from Oct. 1, 1864, to April 21, 1865; disch. June 19, to date May 19, 1865; veteran.

Saddler.

Richard Davis, Dec. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Farrier.

William Montgomery, Sept. 3, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.

Blacksmiths.

John Hilbert, Sept. 10, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.
John Partridge, Sept. 24, 1861; must. out at exp. of term.

Privates.

Andrews, Joshua, Feb. 10, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Adams, Joseph, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Awney, Henry, Sept. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.
Brubaker, George, Feb. 20, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Boden, William, March 3, 1864; captured Oct. 1, 1864.
Boettcher, Frederick, Jan. 29, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out.
Billman, Reuben R., Sept. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 3, 1865.
Brown, Charles, Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 3, 1865.
Bohanan, Thomas, Aug. 25, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Bowsman, Henry, Nov. 29, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 20, 1862.
Baker, Gemmil, Feb. 19, 1864; prisoner from Oct. 1, 1864, to April 21, 1865; disch. June 19, to date May 19, 1865.
Burch, Jackson A., Sept. 28, 1861; died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 1862.
Berts, Nathan, Sept. 3, 1861; died at Tullahoma, Tenn., Aug. 4, 1862.
Brightbill, Jeremiah, Dec. 4, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1864.
Brightbill, Joun, Dec. 4, 1862; died on Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Jan. 1864; veteran.
Baney, John, Feb. 17, 1864; veteran.
Barrett, John, Feb. 25, 1864.
Blain, John.
Butler, George O., March 8, 1864; prisoner from July 24 to Oct. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 12, 1865.
Barry, William J., Sept. 3, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Belford, John, Nov. 20, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Corcoran, Edward, Sept. 3, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.
Campbell, Bernard, Feb. 23, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Casey, Patrick, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Cross, Noah B., March 3, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Cooper, Willis, May 1, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Crangle, Elijah, Sept. 8, 1864; died at Mobile, Ala., May 18, 1865.
Cross, Noah B., May 3, 1864.
Chambers, John, Aug. 16, 1863; not on muster-out roll.
Derr, William, Sept. 3, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.
Dobson, Silas, Feb. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 27, 1865.
Devlin, Patrick, Oct. 24, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Dermott, James, Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 3, 1865.
Day, Samuel, Sept. 3, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, 1863.
Davis, David T., Feb. 25, 1864; prisoner from Aug. 30, 1864, to April 21, 1865; disch. June 9, to date May 19, 1865.
Dixon, Milton, March 1, 1864; prisoner from Oct. 1, 1864, to April 21, 1865; disch. June 16, to date May 19, 1865.
Dougher, James, Feb. 26, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. July 9, 1865.
Davis, Samuel S., Sept. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Durham, John, Sept. 3, 1861; died at Tullahoma, Tenn., 1862; burial record, Stone River, March 21, 1863, grave 351.
Dorson, Michael, Sept. 3, 1861.
Davis, William, Sept. 3, 1861.
Eck, Emanuel, Feb. 15, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Eckternach, Henry, Feb. 19, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23 1865.
English, William, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
English, George, Feb. 27, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Early, Daniel, Sept. 3, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps 1864; must. out at exp. of term.
Farsaman, Moses E., Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Flanery, Michael, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Fagerty, James, March 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Fisher, Daniel, Sept. 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 3, 1865.
Foster, Osmond F., Aug. 18, 1863; prisoner from Oct. 1, 1864, to May 20, 1865; disch. June 27, 1865.
Fisher, John, Sept. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.
Gibson, William L., Sept. 3, 1861; absent, in confinement, at muster out; veteran.
Gulling, Philip, March 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Gradwell, Thomas, Feb. 22, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Grubbs, John S., Sept. 28, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 24, 1862.
Gibson, James, Nov. 27, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Gallagher, Frederick, Nov. 27, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Hummel, Abraham, Sept. 3, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.
Heatherington, James, Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.
Hoffman, David B., Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Howarth, Wm., Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Hagen, John C., July 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.
Holmes, Daniel, May 1, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Hunter, John, Feb. 13, 1864; prisoner from Oct. 1, 1864, to April 21, 1865; disch. June 9, to date May 19, 1865.
Hoover, Wm. H., Dec. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Hale, Hiram, Aug. 13, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., March 31, 1864.
Heck, John, Sept. 3, 1861.
Hunter, Alfred, Sept. 3, 1861.
Hotell, John, Sept. 24, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 29, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section A, range 9, grave 15.
Hughes, James C., Sept. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Jones, David R., Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Jones, Joseph R., Oct. 31, 1861.
Jones, John O., Sept. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Jones, John R., Oct. 31, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
James, Peter, Sept. 3, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Kramer, Samuel, Nov. 27, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.
Kearns, Patrick, March 7, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Kelly, Bernard, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Keller, Charles, Feb. 24, 1864.
Koons, Lewis, Sept. 3, 1861.
Kearns, John, Feb. 19, 1864.
Lewis, Henry B., Feb. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Ludwig, James, Feb. 28, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Labar, Peter, Sept. 3, 1861; killed at Columbus, Ohio, August, 1862.
Levy, Abraham, Sept. 3, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Lehman, Amos G., Jan. 29, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Morrissey, John, Sept. 3, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.
Mehaffer, Joshua, Jan. 29, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Marshall, William G., Feb. 20, 1864; must out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Mason, Samuel, Jan. 28, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Moore, John A., March 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 28, 1865.
Murray, Michael, Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Messner, Michael, Jan. 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 3, 1865.
Miller, Socrates, Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 7, 1865.
Mayers, Euphratus, Aug. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.
Messner, Michael, Sept. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 1, 1863.
Mason, William, Feb. 19, 1864; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Moser, William H., Sept. 3, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
McClune, Samuel, Sept. 3, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.
McNeil, Henry, Jan. 25, 1862.
McAfee, John, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.
McGinley, Edward L., Sept. 3, 1861.
Newman, John, Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Overton, Samuel, Sept. 3, 1861; must. out at exp. of term.

O'Neil, Henry, Sept. 3, 1861.
Owens, Noah, Sept. 3, 1861.
Ottz, William H., Sept. 3, 1861.
Price, James H., Sept. 3, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
Price, Thompson, Sept. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Purcell, William, Sept. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. 1862.
Powell, Samuel, Aug. 16, 1863.
Rimple, John D., Sept. 3, 1861; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865; veteran.
Reynolds, Thomas, Aug. 14, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Readifer, Samuel, Feb. 28, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Raab, John, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Rodgers, Thomas, March 18, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Rigel, Henry, Feb. 13, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Redabaugh, George, Feb. 19, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 7, 1865.
Rheam, Anthony, March 1, 1864; prisoner from Oct. 1, 1864, to April 21, 1865; disch. June 19, to date May 19, 1865.
Robinson, Thomas, Sept. 3, 1861.
Rimple, William, Nov. 16, 1861.
Sibert, Levi, Sept. 3, 1861; captured Aug. 20, 1864; veteran.
Shillinger, Frederick, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Stackhouse, William H., Feb. 20, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Silly, William, Feb. 5, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Strouse, John, Feb. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Schloss, Isaac, Feb. 9, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Schreamseer, William, Jan. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Shandelmier, Frederick, Feb. 19, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Simmers, Henry, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Salmon, Michael, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Sands, Albert W., March 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.
Seesholtz, George, Aug. 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 14, 1865.
Swartz, George W., Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Slater, John, Sept. 28, 1861; died at Tullahoma, Tenn., 1862.
Sheridan, Peter, March 22, 1864; died at Nashville, Tenn., July 20, 1865.
Smoke, Christopher, Sept. 3, 1861.
Stokes, Robert, Nov. 20, 1861.
Stevenson, Levi E., Sept. 3, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Tibbons, George, March 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Taylor, Charles, Feb. 28, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Taylor, James, Sept. 3, 1861.
Thomar, William, Sept. 3, 1861.
Tagg, Michael, Sept. 4, 1861.
Wagle, John, Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
West, John, March 19, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Winters, Benjamin F., Aug. 21, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 10, 1865.
Watts, Wm. M., March 7, 1864; pro. to adjt. May 15, 1865.
Woods, Patrick D., Sept. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 30, 1862.
Wining, Hiram, Sept. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. 1862.
Walker, Lazarus, Sept. 3, 1861.
Willet, John.
Warner, Frederick.
Watts, William, Sept. 3, 1861.
White, Thomas, Sept. 3, 1861.
Wilking, Peter, Nov. 23, 1861.
Williams, Thomas, Sept. 3, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Young, Robert, Feb. 28, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Zubler, David, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 23, 1865.
Zimmerman, Augustus, Sept. 23, 1861; must. out Dec. 30, 1864, at exp. of term.
Zindle, Charles, Feb. 26, 1864; prisoner from Oct. 1, 1864, to April 21, 1865; disch. June 19, to date May 19, 1865.

ROLL OF COMPANY I, EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS (ONE YEAR'S SERVICE).

Recruited at Harrisburg and Reading, assigned to Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers March, 1865.

Captain.

Robert W. McCartney, March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Lewis F. Mason, Dec. 22, 1861; pro. from private Co. H, 56th Regt. P. V., March 2, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865; veteran.

Second Lieutenant.

Abraham Frauenthal, March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

First Sergeant.

John S. Campbell, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

Sergeants.

William H. McConnell, Feb. 15, 1865; absent, on furlough, at muster out.
Alexander Backenstoss, March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Philip P. De Haven, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Benjamin K. Taylor, Feb. 23, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.

Corporals.

William H. Saltsman, March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
William H. Pritchard, Feb. 16, 1865; absent, on furlough, at muster out.
Chauncey M. Shull, March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
John A. Mattis, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
George W. Burd, Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
David D. Burross, Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
John Stoomer, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Francis Alexander, March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

Privates.

Anderson, John, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Alwin, Hiram, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Boyer, Samuel, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Book, Fidel, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Brandon, John, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Bechtol, John, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Berger, Levi, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Brown, James, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Black, James, Feb. 8, 1865.
Campbell, Henry, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Conover, William W., Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Callahan, John, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Demar, Benjamin, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Densmore, Richard, Feb. 25, 1865.
Evans, William A., Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Echilberger, Joseph, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Freeburn, Barger, March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Fink, John, Feb. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Gantt, John C., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Geltz, John C., Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Gibson, Charles, Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Gardner, James F., March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Graft, Andrew, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Huss, Abraham S., March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Holtry, John, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Herring, William, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Hilbert, Solomon, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Hasson, Charles, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Hay, Thomas C., Feb. 23, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
Hantz, Henry, Feb. 10, 1865.
Hethrington, George, Feb. 8, 1865.
Harvey, John, Feb. 10, 1865.
Irvine, Jesse, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Knapp, Michael, Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Kain, Charles, Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Kroninger, Charles, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Lorah, Harrison, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Lorah, Alexander, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Myers, Alonzo, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Marks, Oliver D., Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Marks, Henry, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Martin, James K. P., Feb. 8, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.

McCarty, William, Feb. 22, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
McCurdy, John, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Nigh, Amos, Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Neff, William D., Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Phillips, William, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Ruelius, Anthony, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Richards, John, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Smaltz, Daniel, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865
Shell, Henry, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Seidell, Jacob, March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Sayler, George S., Feb. 9, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Stahl, George W., March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Shade, Reuben, Feb. 10, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Swartzwelder, N., Feb. 10, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865.
Slaughter, Taylor, Feb. 8, 1865; died at Alexandria, Va., May 30, 1865; grave 3186.
Shoop, David, Feb. 23, 1865.
Twerd, John W., March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Town, Edward, Feb. 8, 1865.
Woods, Samuel, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Woods, John, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Weirich, Michael, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Wysard, Lewis, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Witman, Thomas, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Wertz, Anthony, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Youngblood, Gilbert, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Ziemer, William, Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

ROLL OF COMPANY K (ONE YEAR'S SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin County, assigned March, 1865, to Eighty-Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain.

G. W. Huff, March 9, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

John Deitrick, March 9, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Benjamin M. Frank, March 11, 1865; pro. to adjt. May 5, 1865.

First Sergeant.

David C. Ritter, March 7, 1865; com. 2d lieut. June 23, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

Sergeants.

J. J. Sponenberger, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Michael W. Bowers, March 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
M. D. Barndollar, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Henry Derr, March 7, 1865; pro. to sergt. June 2, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Cor's R. Buffington, March 7, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1865.

Corporals.

Peter Derr, March 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
John Ditty, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
J. W. Eshleman, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Benjamin F. Krouse, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
William Baskin, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
John J. Nagle, March 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Henry J. Michael, March 9, 1865; wounded; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

Musicians.

Adam Everich, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
John H. Keim, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

Privates.

Anderson, Thompson, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Beigh, John R., March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Bowers, John H., March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Baughman, P. S., March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Benner, Henry, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Blymire, Benjamin, March 9, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Brink, Bradford, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Baker, R. M., March 3, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Brink, William, March 3, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Charles, Ira, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Crook, Samuel, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Carpenter, John H., March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Cumbler, Jesse E., March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Carver, Augustus, March 9, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Clase, Daniel W., March 3, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Dudley, John C., March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Deitrick, Jacob R., March 3, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. June 15, 1865.
Funk, James, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Glaza, Samuel, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Grant, George W., March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Holman, Jacob, March 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Hayes, David M., March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Hefelfinger, William L., March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Hamilton, Levi W., March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Hunter, Isaiah, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Hetrick, William, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Heckand, Frederick, March 8, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Imhoff, Benjamin H., March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Jones, John C., March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Kritzer, Samuel S., March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Keiser, Jacob, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Knight, Cyrus, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Kline, Jonas, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Lebkichler, Joseph, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Lebkichler, George W., March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Lehman, William, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Lucas, Joshua, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Levingston, Christian, March 9, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Levingston, Samuel, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Lidick, David, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Livingston, Benjamin, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Long, William, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Lutz, Isaac, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Miller, Henry, March 9, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Miller, Joseph, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Miller, George W., March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Meck, Morris, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Meck, Nelson, March 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
McKelvy, Thomas, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
McGlaughlin, C., March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Newberry, Lewis, March 3, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 10, 1865.
O'Neil, Jeremiah, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Prior, John W., March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Parson, Napoleon B., March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Potter, William H., March 9, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Roush, Daniel, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.

Rush, Nathaniel, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Reifsnyder, Lewis C., March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Roush, Simon, March 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Ritter, William R., March 8, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Rupp, George, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Shure, Henry, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Snyder, Charles C., March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Sponenberger, Foster, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Sponenberger, F., March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Spicher, Samuel L., March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Shuman, Michael, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Sheesley, George, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Segrist, Henry H., March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Snoke, John N., March 3, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. June 15, 1865.
Trimmer, John, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Williamson, Cyrus, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Williamson, Ramsey, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Weiser, David R. P., March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Walt, Joshua, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Weirick, Henry H., March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Zaring, John W., March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Zeigler, Alfred C., March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Hart, James, March 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Henton, Lert, Oct. 29, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Jenkins, William D., March 28, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Kinter, John, Feb. 25, 1864; died April 8, 1864; buried in Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Keiff, James, May 9, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
McMurdy, Isaac, March 31, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Nichols, Francis, Oct. 29, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Nicholson, John, March 28, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Newton, John E., March 7, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
O'Brien, John Patrick, Feb. 24, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Rice, John, March 29, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Summerville, C. E., May 13, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Scranton, George W., March 9, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Van Wart, James A., Feb. 23, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Wright, Lewis, Feb. 27, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Woritschit, H. A., Feb. 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

The Eighty-fourth Regiment was recruited under the direction of William G. Murray, in the counties of Blair, Lycoming, Clearfield, Dauphin, Columbia, Cameron, and Westmoreland. The men rendezvoused at Camp Crossman, near Huntingdon, and subsequently at Camp Curtin. Recruiting commenced early in August, and towards the close of October an organization was effected by the choice of the following field-officers: William G. Murray, colonel; Thomas C. Macdowell, lieutenant-colonel; Walter Barrett, major.

On the 31st of December the regiment was ordered to Hancock, Md., arriving Jan. 2, 1862. Here it received arms, Belgian muskets, and crossing the Potomac, proceeded rapidly to Bath, where a portion of the Thirty-ninth Illinois, with a section of artillery, Lieut. Muhlenberg, was posted, confronting the enemy. Upon his arrival Col. Murray assumed command of the entire force, and at four o'clock on the morning of the 4th advanced to the eminence beyond the town and deployed in line of battle. He soon learned that Stonewall Jackson, with a well-appointed force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, greatly superior to his own, was in his front. At eight o'clock Jackson began to press upon him, driving in his skirmishers. By skillful manœuvring, preserving a bold front, he kept the enemy at bay until near nightfall, when he fell back to Hancock, with the loss of but one man, drowned in crossing the stream. During the night Gen. Lander arrived and assumed command, and Jackson, who had approached and was shelling the town, sent Col. Ashby, on the morning of the 5th, with a flag of truce, to demand its immediate surrender. Lander defiantly refused, and having been reinforced with Parrott guns, a spirited cannonade ensued, which was kept up during the entire day following. But this demonstration on the part of Jackson was to cover his movement upon Romney, and Lander, as soon as he discovered his antagonist's purpose, hastened away to secure its evacuation, which he did, bringing his forces into Cumberland. The Eighty-fourth made a forced march to the latter place, arriving on the 12th. Jackson having been foiled in his expedition to Romney by the rapid movement of Lander, returned to Winchester, and the Eighty-fourth was posted successively during the winter at the North Branch Bridge, at the South Branch Bridge, and at Paw Paw, points along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. On the 2d of March Gen. Lander died, the command devolving on Col. Kimball, and soon after the regiment moved on to Winchester. Here Gen. Shields took command of the division, and about the middle of the month drove the enemy up the valley, four miles beyond Strasburg, skirmishing with his rear-guard, who destroyed bridges and obstructed the way as he went. As Shields returned to Winchester, Jackson, reinforced, followed closely on his track, the Eighty-fourth marching on the 20th from its camp near Strasburg, without a halt, to Winchester. At five P.M. on the 22d it returned at double-quick through the town, and moved to the support of the Union cavalry, posted at the west end, which the enemy was engaged in shelling. Soon after the regiment arrived upon the ground Gen. Shields was struck by a fragment of shell and disabled, the command again devolving on Col. Kimball. The Eighty-fourth was ordered to fix bayonets in anticipation of a charge, but the enemy soon after retreated, and was driven about two miles in the direction of Kernstown, where the regiment bivouacked for the night. On the following morning it was engaged in laying out the ground for a camp, when the enemy, at eleven A.M., attacked, and it was immediately ordered into line in support of artillery. Under cover of a wooded eminence on the right the enemy advanced, and with

infantry and artillery gained a foothold upon the flank, behind rocks and a stone wall, where he seriously threatened the integrity of the Union line. This position the Eighty-fourth was ordered to charge. Forming upon the high ground near the Kernstown road, it moved gallantly through an open valley and up towards the wooded eminence, where were the guns. As it gained the crest the rebel infantry rose up from behind rocks and the fence where they had been concealed, and poured upon it withering volleys. The fire was returned with good effect; but, standing without shelter and at close range, it was fearfully decimated. Col. Murray's horse was struck, when he dismounted and advanced on foot. A moment later, while at the head of his men, and leading them on for the capture of the guns, he was himself struck in the forehead by a minie-ball and instantly killed. At this juncture, being without a field-officer, with two of its captains fallen, the regiment fell into some confusion, and a part of it fell back under the shelter of the crest. The remainder, led by Lieut. George Zinn, taking shelter behind trees, kept up a steady fire. At this juncture the Fifth Ohio came up on the right, and, with other troops, forced the enemy from his position. A general advance was ordered along the entire line, and the foe was driven in utter rout. Three hundred prisoners, two guns, four caissons, and a thousand stand of small-arms were taken. Out of two hundred and sixty of the Eighty-fourth who went into battle twenty-three were killed and sixty-seven wounded. Col. Murray, Capt. Patrick Gallagher, and Lieut. Charles Reem were killed.

After the battle the Eighty-fourth, under command of Maj. Barrett, was assigned to provost duty in the town of Berryville, where it remained until the 2d of May. It then joined in the general advance up the valley, and passing through Strasburg and Front Royal, proceeded to Fredericksburg. Scarcely had it reached its destination, when it was ordered back to Front Royal, where it arrived on the 30th. On the following day a smart skirmish was had on the Winchester road, after which the brigade,—the Fourth of Shields' division,—commanded by Col. Carroll, moved on towards Port Republic, arriving on the 8th of June. "We charged," says an officer of the Eighty-fourth, "what we took to be a wagon-train, but soon found that it consisted of about thirty pieces of artillery with wagon covers, which gave us a warm reception. The next day, June 9th, the enemy came out in large numbers, and advanced to the attack. He came up in fine style, and fought hard to turn our right flank, but was repulsed with great loss. While we were following up our advantage, however, his forces outflanked us on the left, and came in on our rear. We then faced about, and the Third Brigade of our division coming up, we had them between two fires, and they soon fled to the mountains. He had by this time reformed his lines in front, and was coming down in such numbers as to make a resistance out of the question, and the general gave the order to fall back. Now commenced a running fight. He followed us for several miles, and kept his batteries at work in a manner that showed that he was familiar with the route. His cavalry made repeated charges, but was repulsed by the steady fire of our infantry. We finally came upon the First and Second Brigades, drawn up in line, with Gen. Shields in command, when the enemy gave over the pursuit and rapidly retired."

From Port Republic the division marched to Alexandria, whence the First and Second Brigades proceeded to the Peninsula, and the Third and Fourth went into camp near the town. The campaign had been a severe one, the marches long and difficult, the men poorly clad, and much of the time subsisting on scanty rations. On the 25th of June, Samuel M. Bowman, of Columbia County, late a major in the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, who had seen service under Grant and Sherman in the Western army, was commissioned colonel, Maj. Barrett was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and Adjt. Thomas H. Craig to major. In July the regiment broke camp and marched out to join Pope's army. Carroll's brigade was here attached to Ricketts' division of McDowell's corps. In the battle of Cedar Mountain, which occurred on the 9th of August, the regiment was not under fire until after dark, when a few of the enemy's shots and shells reached its ranks. On the 14th it joined in pursuit of the enemy, following him up to the Rapidan, occupying the line of the river until the 19th, when it retired to the Rappahannock. Here for a week the rebels were held at bay, the fighting being general along the entire line, for the most part with the artillery. As soon as it was ascertained that the enemy had turned Pope's right flank, Ricketts' division was sent to Thoroughfare Gap, to check the progress of Longstreet's corps on its way to join Jackson, already at Manassas Junction, in Pope's rear. In the engagement which ensued the regiment took little part. On the 29th it moved into position on the right flank of the army, near Groveton, and on the morning of the 30th was warmly engaged. It remained upon the field until after dark, and for several hours after the mass of the army had crossed Bull Run. It was finally charged by a force of the enemy which approached under cover of darkness. Uncertain whether it was friend or foe advancing, Lieut. Alban H. Nixon volunteered to go out and ascertain his true character. He passed the outer pickets without discovery, and soon found himself in the very midst of Gen. Pender's South Carolina troops, who were moving upon the flank of the brigade, and only waiting the signal that its retreat was cut off to move upon and capture it entire. At the peril of his life Nixon shouted, "They are the enemy, boys!" when a timely retreat was ordered, and the greater part of the brigade was snatched from the clutches of Pender's troops. Enraged at

having their well-laid plans thus suddenly frustrated, they threatened Nixon with instant death, and were only prevented from executing it by a fellow-prisoner, who seized him by the arm and exclaimed, "You will not shoot an unarmed man?" He was spared, and with other officers and men found upon the skirmish line was marched away to Richmond. When the regiment arrived within the defenses of Washington it had scarcely seventy men in its ranks fit for duty. In consequence of its severe losses it was ordered to light duty at Arlington Heights, in the command of Gen. Whipple, where it remained during the Antietam campaign. In the mean time, through the exertions of patriotic citizens of Pennsylvania, some of whom accepted commissions, headed by Col. Bowman, about four hundred recruits were added to its ranks, which, with the return of men from hospitals and from furlough, brought its numbers up to the full standard of a regiment.

About the middle of October it proceeded to rejoin the army, near Berlin, and marched with it to the neighborhood of Fredericksburg. In the campaign which followed it continued in Gen. Whipple's independent division. On the second day of the battle of Fredericksburg, Gen. Griffin called on Gen. Whipple for Carroll's brigade. It was promptly ordered forward, and moved up through the town under an incessant shower of shot and shell. Taking temporary refuge in a cut of the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, the officers dismounted. At the word of command, climbing the steep aclivity at double-quick, the entire brigade rushed on and soon reached the front. Such was the spirit and daring of the movement that two companies of the Eighty-fourth reached a point considerably in advance of the line of battle, whence they had to be recalled. During the following night the enemy approached stealthily under cover of darkness, with the expectation of surprising and forcing the part of the line where lay the Eighty-fourth and One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania, but was handsomely repulsed. At the close of the action the regiment retired with the army, and went into winter-quarters. Gen. Carroll, in his official report, says, "Where all did so well it seems invidious to particularize; but I cannot forbear mentioning Col. S. M. Bowman and Maj. Milton Opp, of the Eighty-fourth, and Lieut.-Col. Crowther, of the One Hundred and Tenth, whose coolness, judgment, and unsparing bravery were conspicuous."

Under Gen. Hooker the army was reorganized, and the Eighty-fourth and One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania and Twelfth New Hampshire constituted the Second Brigade of the Third Division (Whipple's) of the Third Corps, and Col. Bowman was assigned to its command. During the winter the principal duty consisted in guard and picket, in which the regiment shared, frequently meeting parties of the enemy, who made their appearance on the north bank of the river. By close scrutiny Col. Bowman discovered that permits, or what purported to be permits, from Union authorities were used by the enemy to come within our lines. These irregularities were reported and effectually broken up.

The part taken by the regiment in the Chancellorsville campaign is clearly shown by the following extract from Maj. Opp's official report: "After severe marches, occupying a period of five days from the 28th of April, we were brought in contact with the enemy on the afternoon of the 2d of May. In a reconnoissance made by two divisions of the Third Corps to the left of Chancellorsville, and in the vicinity of an old furnace, the regiment was ordered to advance in line, with flanking companies thrown forward as skirmishers, to unmask the position of the enemy. Under the immediate supervision of Col. Bowman, commanding the brigade, the object was successfully and handsomely attained, with the loss of only two men wounded. On the morning of the 3d, at daylight, we were judiciously and strongly posted to the left of the plank-road, and to the left of Chancellorsville, as a reserve force. The attack of the enemy had continued but a short time, when one line to the front of us gave way. Col. Bowman's orders to the Eighty-fourth and the One Hundred and Tenth to advance and occupy the position just abandoned were promptly and gallantly executed. The old lines were regained, and held for about an hour and until all the regiments on the right and left of the Eighty-fourth had retired, leaving us in an isolated and exposed position. In the hope that reinforcements would arrive, I still held the men in place, maintaining a steady and effective fire to the front. It was discovered, however, that a large force of the enemy had succeeded, by making an extensive détour under cover of a dense wood, in gaining our rear, where he was supported by a vigorous enfilading fire from several guns planted on an eminence to our front and left. It became obvious that to remain was equivalent to capture in a body, while to retreat was perilous in the extreme. The latter alternative was adopted. The retreat was executed in good order, but not without heavy losses and severe fighting. In numerous instances the men clubbed their muskets in hand-to-hand encounters. Parties who had been overpowered, seizing opportune moments, took up guns at hand, demanded and obtained the surrender of many of their captors. Lieut. Farley, of Company F, who had been captured in the strife, headed a number of our men, and succeeded in extricating himself, and in capturing one captain, two lieutenants, and twenty-five men. These, with five men captured before the retreat began, made an aggregate of thirty-three rebel prisoners taken by the regiment. Our own losses were necessarily heavy from the peculiarity of the situation. Of three hundred and ninety-one officers and men engaged, two hundred and nineteen were killed, wounded, and missing. Capt. Jacob Peterman was among the killed, and Capt. C. G.

Jackson, Lieuts. William Hayes, Albert Steinman, John R. Ross, George S. Good, and Asst.-Surg. John S. Waggoner severely wounded, most of whom fell into the enemy's hands."

The regiment participated in the operations of the brigade on the new line taken up on the morning of the 4th, but without further casualties. Gen. Whipple was killed in this engagement, and the losses of his division were so great that it was broken up and the regiments assigned to other commands. The Eighty-fourth became part of Gen. Carr's brigade of the Second Corps, and was separated from the One Hundred and Tenth, with which it had served from its entrance to duty. On the 11th of June, Col. Bowman was ordered to special duty, and never afterward rejoined the regiment. In December previous, Maj. Milton Opp had been promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. George Zinn to major.

In the Gettysburg campaign, the regiment upon its arrival at Taneytown, Md., was detailed as guard to the corps train, and immediately proceeded with it to Westminster, where it was employed in forwarding supplies to the battle-field, a vitally important duty, but one devoid of heroic incident.

Upon the return of the army to Virginia, the regiment was engaged at Wapping Heights on the 24th of July, in the neighborhood of Thoroughfare Gap on the 10th of October, at Freeman's Ford in a sharp skirmish on the 13th, at Bristoe Station on the 14th and again on the 19th, at Kelly's Ford on the 7th of November, at Jacob's Ford on November 27th, at Locust Grove on the 28th, and at Mine Run on the 30th, losing four men mortally wounded, five slightly wounded, five missing, and one officer, Lieut. Good, captured. At the conclusion of the campaign the regiment returned to the neighborhood of Brandy Station, where it went into winter-quarters. In January, 1864, a considerable number of the regiment re-enlisted, and were given a veteran furlough. On the 6th of February the enemy crossed the Rapidan in some force, and the Eighty-fourth moved with the column sent against him. He was driven back and one hundred of his men were taken prisoners.

Upon the opening of the Wilderness campaign the regiment moved with the corps by the Germania Ford, and while marching on south along the Fredericksburg road, on the afternoon of the 5th of May, the enemy was discovered moving down in heavy force upon its flank. Line of battle was immediately formed and advanced to meet him, the fighting becoming general along the whole line, extending for miles. On the following day the fighting was very severe, and proved particularly disastrous to the Eighty-fourth, resulting in the loss of many brave men. Lieut.-Col. Opp, while leading in a charge, received a wound through the right lung which proved a mortal hurt. He was a brave man, and sincerely mourned by his men. On the 7th the regiment moved on towards the left, and on the 8th, near Spottsylvania Court-House, Company K had a brisk skirmish. At Pamunkey River, on the 10th, the regiment was again engaged, driving the enemy across the stream. On the morning of the 12th it joined in the brilliant charge of Hancock's corps, carrying elaborate lines of works, and making large captures of men and guns. The following extract from a diary of Capt. L. B. Sampson will convey some idea of the arduous service of the regiment in this campaign: "May 14th skirmished, moved to the right, skirmished all the afternoon; 16th, lay in line all day; 17th, fought on the picket line, drove the enemy into his works; 18th, skirmished all day; 19th, marched to Spottsylvania Court-House; 20th, lay in line of battle all day, received a good shelling; 21st, marched to Guiney Station, thence to Bowling Green, thence to Milford Station on the Po River; 22d, rested all day; 23d, marched to the North Anna, charged and carried the rebel works, Company K volunteering to hold a bridge,—a warm time they had of it; 24th, crossed the river under a heavy fire; 25th and 26th, rested; 27th, marched to the Pamunkey and crossed at Hanover City; 29th, skirmished and built works; 30th, lay in the works all day; 31st, our brigade, Col. Blaisdell commanding, fought the first battle of Pleasant Hill; June 1st, our regiment had a sharp skirmish at Pleasant Hill,—we lost a good many men for a small fight." In this latter engagement, Lieut. Nixon, who had saved the regiment from capture at Bull Run by his timely signal, even at the peril of his life, was again severely wounded with the loss of his left arm.

Such was the general character of the service until the regiment reached the James on the 14th of June, when it crossed and was at once engaged in the operations of the siege of Petersburg. Advancing the lines, building fortifications, and defending the ground gained, interspersed with occasional assaults, filled up the measure of its duty until the 27th of July, when it recrossed the James, and had part in the engagement at Deep Bottom. Returning to the lines in front of Petersburg, it was again engaged in the varied duties of the siege until the 14th of August, when it again moved to Deep Bottom, and in the sharp engagement which ensued the enemy was driven out of his works at Charles City Cross-Roads and some prisoners taken. Returning again to Petersburg, it resumed its place upon the works. On the 1st of October it moved by rail with the corps to Yellow House, and thence marched to the extreme left of the lines. The first line of the enemy's works was charged and carried. The second line was charged, but the column was repulsed. Lieut.-Col. Zinn had command of the assaulting party, and while urging on his men in the final charge was severely wounded.

In October the men whose terms of service had expired were mustered out, and the veterans and recruits were organized in a battalion of four companies, which remained on duty until the 13th of January, 1865, when it was consolidated with the

Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, and thenceforward until the end of the war formed part of that organization. The battalion participated in the operations of the corps upon the Weldon Railroad on the 27th of October, and again on the 9th of December, in the latter destroying the road as far as Bellefield Station. Upon the consolidation of the battalion with the Fifty-seventh, Lieut.-Col. Zinn became colonel, George W. Perkins lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Samuel Bryan major. The Fifty-seventh was finally mustered out of service on the 29th of June, 1865.

ROLL OF COMPANY B, EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin and Lycoming Counties.

Captains.

Harrison W. Miles, Aug. 16, 1861; res. Oct. 15, 1862.

Samuel Bryan, Oct. 18, 1861; wounded at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. Oct. 15, 1862; com. maj. May 10, 1864; not mustered; trans. to 57th Regt. P. V. Jan. 13, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Edmund Mather, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt.; to 1st lieut. Dec. 19, 1862; to adjt. Jan. 18, 1863.

Jesse B. Young, ———, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Oct. 4, 1862; to 1st lieut. Jan. 18, 1863; com. capt. May 10, 1864; not mustered; disch. Dec. 22, 1864, at exp. of term.

Second Lieutenants.

George Zinn, Oct. 1, 1861; pro. to capt. Co. D Oct. 2, 1862.

Albert Smith, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Jan. 18, 1863; com. 1st lieut. May 10, 1864; not mustered; disch. Dec. 10, 1864, at exp. of term.

First Sergeants.

Simpson Simmons, Dec. 11, 1861; pro. from sergt. Jan. 18, 1863; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; wounded at Mine Run Nov. 30, 1863; died at Alexandria Dec. 9, 1863; grave 1445.

William I. Warner, Dec. 11, 1861; pro. from sergt.; disch. at exp. of term.

Sergeants.

William Everingham, Dec. 11, 1861; pro. from private; disch. at exp. of term.

George Smith, Dec. 11, 1861; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; discharged, date unknown.

Samuel J. Wilber, Dec. 11, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

Corporals.

Edward Stokes, Dec. 11, 1861; wounded at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862; must. out Dec. 20, 1864, at exp. of term.

Peter Sones, Dec. 11, 1861; wounded at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; died, date unknown.

Jackson Hollenback, Dec. 11, 1861; disch. June 12, for wounds received at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.

John A. Snadden, Dec. 11, 1861; trans. to Co. A; veteran.

Musicians.

Wash. B. Poust, Dec. 11, 1861; disch. Dec. 1, 1862.

Philip L. Stevenson, Dec. 11, 1861; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 30, 1863; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 7, 1865.

Privates.

Ashley, John L., Dec. 11, 1861; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

Bennett, Isaac, Dec. 11, 1861; died at Falmouth, Va., Feb. 26, 1863.

Bush, Charles E., Dec. 11, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

Bryan, David M., Sept. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. G, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Bastian, Jacob, Sept. 27, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. G, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Campbell, Wm. R., Dec. 11, 1861; died at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 19, 1863.

Campbell, Henry D., Dec. 11, 1861; disch. at exp. of term.

Craig, Alfred, Dec. 11, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

Corson, Milton, Dec. 11, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

Casey, James, died at Antietam, Md.; buried in National Cemetery, section 26, lot F, grave 622.

Downing, Eugene, Dec. 11, 1861; discharged, date unknown.

Edgar, Thomas, Dec. 11, 1861; died, date unknown.

Fenstermacker, W. J., Dec. 11, 1861, captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch. at exp. of term.

Fitch, Daniel H., Dec. 11, 1861; disch. at exp. of term.

Furgeson, George W., Dec. 11, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; died June 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Gower, Elias, Dec. 11, 1861; disch. Feb. 9, 1863.

Glidewell, Thomas, Dec. 11, 1861; died June 18, 1862.

Greensweight, S., Dec. 11, 1861; disch. Dec. 16, 1862.

Givens, George, Dec. 11, 1861; disch. Oct. 3, 1862.

Harp, Washington, ———, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; discharged, date unknown.

Haas, James, Oct. 6, 1862; wounded at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 30, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Haas, Jonathan, Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. G, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Hawlk, Charles, Dec. 11, 1863.

Jordan, Daniel, Dec. 11, 1861; trans. to Co. A; veteran.

Jordan, Samuel, disch. Sept. 30, 1862.

Killian, Reuben, Dec. 11, 1861; died March 25th of wounds received at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, lot 9.

Kuntz, James, Dec. 11, 1861; died March 29th of wounds received at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.

Krigbaum, Orlando, Oct. 15, 1862; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

Lentz, Forrest M., Dec. 11, 1861; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch. at exp. of term.

Lloyd, George, ———, 1862; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; discharged, date unknown.

Lawrence, Her'n H., Sept, 15, 1862; disch. Feb. 11, 1863.

Lawrence, Abram B., Sept. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. G, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Osman, David C., Oct. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. A; veteran.

Pinkerton, Joseph, Dec. 11, 1861; disch. Dec. 18, 1862, for wounds received at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862.

Poust, William, Dec. 11, 1861; disch. Aug. 8, 1862.

Parker, Charles, Dec. 11, 1861.

Quick, William C., Dec. 11, 1861; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; discharged, date unknown.

Robbins, Arthur, Sept. 15, 1862; disch. Feb. 21, 1863.

Rouse, Alonzo, disch. Feb. 18, 1863.

Saxon, Mark A., Dec. 11, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. A; veteran.

Stauffer, Daniel, Dec. 11, 1861; died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Simmons, Thomas S., Dec. 14, 1861; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch. at exp. of term.

Sultzberger, John, Dec. 11, 1861.

Stevenson, George N., Dec. 11, 1861; disch. Oct. 27, 1862.

Soars, John, Dec. 11, 1861; died at Cumberland, Md., Feb. 27, 1862.

Speary, John, Dec. 11, 1861; disch. at exp. of term.

Speary, Benjamin C., Dec. 11, 1861; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch. at exp. of term.

Shissler, John, Dec. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Terry, Ebenezer N., Dec. 11, 1861; captured at Culpeper Court-House, Va.

Taylor, C. W., captured at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 30, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga., May 24, 1864; grave 47.

Ulrich, Adam, Sept. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Unger, Daniel, Dec. 11, 1861; disch. at exp. of term.

Voorhees, Addison, Dec. 11, 1861.

Weaver, Jacob, Dec. 11, 1861; died at Cumberland, Md., March 12, 1862.

Warn, Alexander, Dec. 11, 1861; wounded at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Warn, James, Dec. 11, 1861; disch. Sept. 22, 1862.

Williams, Jacob T., Dec. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 18, 1863.

Williams, John, Dec. 13, 1861; trans. to Co. A; veteran.

Walker, James, Dec. 11, 1861; disch. Oct. 8, 1862.

Watson, Mark, ———, 1861; disch. Feb. 5, 1863.

ROLL OF COMPANY H, EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin and Clearfield Counties.

Captains.

William M. Bahan, Sept. 24, 1862; disch. June 8, 1863.

Clarence G. Jackson, Aug. 2, 1862; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. Jan. 18, 1863; to capt. July 1, 1863; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Alexander R. Nininger, Aug. 6, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut.; disch. Jan. 17, 1863.

James S. Mitchell, March 17, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Jan. 18, 1863; to 1st lieut. July 1, 1863; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

William A. Wilson, May 28, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; pro. from private July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Sergeants.

Arthur C. Gilbert, June 5, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. I Oct. 1, 1862.

William F. Cox, June 5, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; not accounted for.

Andrew D. Seely, Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Privates.

Burk, James, June 5, 1862; died Oct. 24, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Bassett, James, June 5, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Barton, C. Frank, Aug. 6, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Beach, William, Sept. 13, 1862; not accounted for.

Briner, James J., Sept. 23, 1862; not accounted for.

Bryan, David M., Sept. 15, 1862; not accounted for.

Crawford, Charles E., June 5, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Curry, James, July 7, 1862; not accounted for.

Cosgrove, Martin, July 18, 1862; not accounted for.

Campbell, John, July 31, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Cook, Frank, Aug. 13, 1862; not accounted for.

Chamberlain, James, Aug. 25, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Chase, Isaac, Sept. 13, 1862; not accounted for.

Conklin, Frederick, Sept. 11, 1862; captured; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 8, 1864.

Dunlap, James, July 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Dibert, Washington, May 20, 1864; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Dewalt, William L., June 5, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Despies, Felix, July 7, 1862; not accounted for.

Duryea, William J., Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Co. H., 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Dalley, Thomas, Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Eisman, Nicholas, July 31, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Estep, David, Sept. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. E.

Edgar, Uriah M., Sept. 23, 1863; not accounted for.

Fink, Frederick, July 31, 1862; not accounted for.

Frees, Charles H., Aug. 25, 1862; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Fowler, Samuel S., Aug. 25, 1862; not accounted for.

Grew, Nelson, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Glasgow, Joseph, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Garrigan, John, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Griffith, Joseph, July 7, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Gearhart, William C., Aug. 6, 1862; not accounted for.

Gelnett, Edward, Sept. 13, 1862; not accounted for.

Hughes, Joseph L., July 7, 1862; not accounted for.

Hughes, Benjamin F., July 7, 1862; not accounted for.

Harrington, John, Aug. 6, 1862; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Hiney, George, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Jordan, James M., Sept. 10, 1862; not accounted for.

James, Salisbury H., not accounted for.

Kline, George A., Aug. 6, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. H., 57th Regiment P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Lewis, Frank, June 5, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Lindemuth, Joseph, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Lewis, James M., May 17, 1862; trans. to Co. K.

Low, Thomas B., Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; died at Washington, D. C., March 8, 1864.

Lane, William H., Sept. 5, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Lias, Francis A., Sept. 13, 1862; not accounted for.

Maguire, George, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Merchant, Thomas E., June 25, 1862; trans. to Co. F.

Millard, Oscar B., Aug. 6, 1862; not accounted for.

Miller, Thomas B., Aug. 21, 1862; not accounted for.

Manes, Henry, Sept. 11, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

McE——, William H., June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

McGowan, James, Aug. 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Nolan, Garrett, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Nevil, Jacob, Oct. 3, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Oberly, Daniel, Sept. 17, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Ostrander, Levi, Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. I, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Perry, Hiram, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Pea, John, Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Pearce, Augustus B., Sept. 13, 1862; not accounted for.

Peterman, Benjamin F., Sept. 17, 1862; not accounted for.

Quick, Daniel, Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Rehr, George, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Ruch, William H., Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Ruch, James J., Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Reams, Allen B., Aug. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Schaffer, William H., June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Schneiber, John, July 7, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 26, 1863; disch. July 6, 1865.

Stifer, John, Aug. 6, 1862; not accounted for.

Stoner, Jacob, Sept. 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Sherman, Joshua P., Aug. 6, 1862; not accounted for.

Solt, Alonzo, Aug. 21, 1862; not accounted for.

Sollery, Andrew J., Sept. 12, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

Thompson, George, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Torsey, Timothy, July 18, 1862; not accounted for.

Wright, Thomas, June 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Whitnight, Amos, Aug. 6, 1862; not accounted for.

Welsh, Abner, Aug. 6, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; not accounted for.

Warner, Joseph P., Aug. 21, 1862; not accounted for.

Wilhelm, Daniel, Aug. 11, 1862; not accounted for.

Young, William, Aug. 5, 1862; not accounted for.

Young, Rudolph L., Aug. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 57th Regt. P. V., Jan. 13, 1865.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

This was virtually a York County regiment, but as a portion of one company was recruited in the county of Dauphin, we can only refer to the history of the regiment in the third volume of the "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861–65."

ROLL OF COMPANY B, EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin and York Counties.

Captains.

Jacob Detwiler, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 21, 1863.

Lewis Maish, Sept. 14, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. May 26, 1863; to capt. Oct. 25, 1863; captured June 23, 1864; disch. March 23, 1865.

Zeph. E. Hersh, Sept. 12, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Jan. 20, 1865; to capt. Jan. 24, 1865; to brevet maj. April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865; veteran.

First Lieutenants.

John Crull, Sept. 14, 1861; res. May 26, 1863.

George C. Stroman, Sept. 14, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. May 26, 1863; to 1st lieut. Oct. 25, 1863; to adjt. July 9, 1864.

James Tearney, Sept. 14, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Oct. 1, 1863; to 1st lieut. Aug. 9, 1865; to capt. Co. A Dec. 13, 1864; veteran.

Edward F. Coe, Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. I; com. capt. Oct. 29, 1864; not mustered; disch. Nov. 25, to date Oct. 13, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

Robert K. Slagle, Sept. 12, 1861; trans. from Co. I; com. 1st lieut. Oct. 29, 1864; not mustered; disch. Jan. 13, 1865; veteran.

First Sergeants.

Milton J. Yeager, Sept. 12, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. May 16, 1865; com. 1st lieut. June 15, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company June 29, 1865; veteran.

Samuel F. Keller, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.

Henry Epley, Sept. 14, 1861; com. 1st lieut. May 10, 1865; not mustered; disch. on surg. certif. May 16, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

David N. Thomas, Sept. 12, 1861; com. 2d lieut. June 15, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company June 29, 1865; veteran.

William K. Parker, Sept. 14, 1861; pro. from private Oct. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 29, 1865; veteran.

George W. Schriver, Sept. 12, 1861; pro. from corp. Jan. 20, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865; veteran.

James S. Grimes, Sept. 14, 1861; pro. from corp. May 16, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865; veteran.

Theo. A. Gardner, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.

Edward T. Rudy, Oct. 1, 1861; captured June 23, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 10, 1864; grave 10,622.

William Drabenstadt, Sept. 14, 1861; pro. from corp. June 1, 1864; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.

Sobieski Leib, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 7, 1863.

Robert D. Greer, Sept. 14, 1861; killed near Winchester, Va., June 15, 1863.

William Walters, Sept. 14, 1861; died at Philadelphia, Pa., May 31, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 7, 1864.

Corporals.

Aug. Winegardner, Sept. 14, 1861; pro. to corp. June 23, 1864; prisoner from June 23, 1864, to April 28, 1865, disch. June 16, 1865; veteran.

Henry C. Shatzler, Sept. 14, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 23, 1864; prisoner from June 23, 1864, to May 2, 1865; disch. June 17, 1865; veteran.

Jacob Harman, Sept. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 6, 1865; absent, with leave, at must. out; veteran.

Thomas Malone, Sept. 14, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 20, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865; veteran.

John G. Motter, Sept. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. March 21, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865; veteran.

Frank M. Peters, Sept. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. May 16, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865; veteran.

Joseph M. Funk, Sept. 14, 1861; wounded May 6, 1864; absent at exp. of term.

John A. Mathias, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.

Lucas Shurer, Sept. 14, 1861; wounded June 22, 1864; absent at exp. of term.

William H. Zorger, Sept. 14, 1861; wounded Nov. 27, 1863; absent at exp. of term.

John A. Hiney, Sept. 14, 1861; absent, sick, at exp. of term.

Samuel Madlam, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 12, 1862.

John Smith, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 28, 1863.

John Lees, Oct. 31, 1861; prisoner from July 9, 1864, to Feb. 22, 1865; disch. April 27, 1865.

John Snyder, Aug. 1, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 19, 1865.

William Lefever, Jan. 3, 1862; disch. Jan. 3, 1865, at exp. of term.

George Toomey, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 16, 1865; veteran.

Daniel W. Keiter, Sept. 14, 1861; killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, lot 18; veteran.

Musicians.

William C. Barringer, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.

John Walzer, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 29, 1861.

Privates.

Atrogge, Bernard, Oct. 31, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.

Ayers, Edward T., Sept. 14, 1861; must. out with company June 29, 1865; veteran.

Arnold, John, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 2, 1863.

Ball, Andrew M., June 4, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.

Bare, Samuel, Sept. 14, 1861; must. out with company June 29, 1865; veteran.

Bartholomew, Charles, Jan. 17, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.

Blouse, Daniel, Sept. 14, 1861; must. out with company June 29, 1865; veteran.

Boyd, Robert J., ——, 1863; drafted; absent at muster out.

Burns, Thomas, July 14, 1864; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Bluste, Adam, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.

Boush, Montgomery, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 17, 1863.

Byers, William R., Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on writ of *habeas corpus*, date unknown.

Bankart, Ephraim, Jan. 3, 1862; disch. Jan 3, 1865, at exp. of term.

Burge, Robert, June 19, 1864; substitute; disch. on surg. certif. May 16, 1865.

Barnitz, Jonathan, Sept. 14, 1861; died at New Creek, W. Va., Aug. 1, 1862.

Bentley, John, Sept. 14, 1861; died Oct. 29, 1861.

Callan, John, July 9, 1864; substitute; captured Sept. 8, 1864.

Connelly, William, July 7, 1864; substitute; captured Sept. 8, 1864.

Cotton, William, July 7, 1864; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Cook, Harris J., July 2, 1864; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Crone, Richard, ——; absent, sick, at muster out.

Corl, James E., Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.

Clune, John, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 12, 1862.

Crist, Addison, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 9, 1863.

Carrol, William, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 16, 1865; veteran.

Coble, Moses, Sept. 14, 1861; died Dec. 4, 1862.

Clarendon, David, July 29, 1864; drafted; dropped from the rolls.

Carter, Charles H., July 30, 1864; substitute; dropped from the rolls.

Dorfort, John, July 3, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 29, 1865.

Drake, Christopher, June 25, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. July 27, 1865.

Drabenstadt, Frank, Sept. 14, 1861; captured June 23, 1864.

Diehl, Lewis H., Dec. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.

Diehl, Eli, Sept. 14, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., April 1, 1864; grave 1715.

Epler, Benneville C., Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1861, at exp. of term.

Eicholtz, William, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.

Epler, Jacob D., Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March, 1863.

Evans, Wilson, June 4, 1864; drafted.

Fellers, James A., Sept. 12, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.

Fisher, Silas, June 3, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 29, 1865.

Foor, Jeremiah, June 3, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.

Fecher, George, July 6, 1864; drafted; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 18, 1865.

Falmer, Robert, July 29, 1864; substitute; dropped from the rolls.

Griffith, William, Jan. 17, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.

Gauntz, Daniel, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.

Glazier, Frederick, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.

Gastrock, Levi, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864; at exp. of term.

Gallagher, John, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 26, 1864.

Hanks, Benson, June 3, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 29, 1865.

Hoover, William, June 29, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Houck, John A., Jan. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Hummel, Joseph, Sept. 14, 1861; captured June 23, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., March 2, 1865; grave 12,719; veteran.
Hursh, Samuel, July 13, 1864; drafted; absent, sick, at muster out.
Hull, Matthias, Sept. 14, 1861; prisoner from June 23, 1864, to May 16, 1865; disch. July 19, 1865.
Heiman, Michael, Sept. 14, 1861; prisoner from June 23, 1864, to May 2, 1865; disch. June 21, 1865.
Hurley, John, Sept. 14, 1861; absent, sick, at exp. of term.
Hunter, John F., Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.
Herrold, John, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 7, 1863.
Hann, Joseph C., June 3, 1864; drafted; died Oct. 27, of wounds received at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
Hanig, Lewis, Sept. 14, 1861; died at Alexandria Sept. 14, 1864; grave 2671.
Hann, George, July 28, 1864; substitute; dropped from the rolls.
Hays, James, July 29, 1864; substitute; dropped from the rolls.
Henderson, George, July 30, 1864; substitute; dropped from the rolls.
Henderson, David, Aug. 1, 1864; substitute; dropped from the rolls.
Jones, Edward, June 1, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Jones, William B., July 6, 1864; substitute; disch. by S. O., date unknown.
Johnson, Jacob, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 23, 1863.
Kueller, Charles, July 25, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Kineman, Jacob, Jan. 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 23, 1865.
Kendrick, James, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.
Kipple, Cyrus W., Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.
Karstetler, Jacob, July 30, 1864; substitute; disch. Nov. 13, 1864, for wounds received in action.
Logan, James, Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company June 29, 1865; veteran.
Lewis, Edward, July 14, 1861; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.
Lonkart, Abraham, Jan. 21, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Lewis, Jacob, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.
Leuhart, Henry H., Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 17, 1863.
Long, James A., Oct. 31, 1861; disch. Nov. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.
Luckenbaugh, W., Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 16, 1865; veteran.
Lucas, Thomas W., Feb. 22, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
Moore, David, July 9, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Morrison, James, July 14, 1864; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.
Miller, William, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.
Mansberger, Levi, Sept. 14, 1861; prisoner from Sept. 24, 1864, to March 8, 1865; disch. July 27, 1865.
Milliken, Franklin, Sept. 14, 1861; prisoner from Sept. 24, 1864, to Feb. 27, 1865; disch. April 11, 1865.
Mattis, Silas, Sept. 14, 1861; absent, sick, at exp. of term.
Myers, John, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.
Meisenhelter, W., Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.
Mummert, Andrew, Jan. 3, 1862; disch. Jan. 3, 1865, at exp. of term.
Mort, Jefferson, June 28, 1864; drafted.
Myers, Peter, July 12, 1864; substitute; dropped from the rolls.
McDonald, Rannell, June 3, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
McElroy, Joseph, Sept. 12, 1861; must. out with company June 29, 1865; veteran.
McCoy, Jacob, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.
McClane, William, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 11, 1862.
McIlvain, Thomas J., Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 16, 1865; veteran.
Nagle, David, July 6, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Newell, Oriel G., July 22, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Nicholas, George, June 10, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Nichols, Urias R., Sept. 14, 1861; wounded Aug. 16, 1864; absent at exp. of term.
Noel, John A., Sept. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 16, 1865; veteran.
Nauss, Alexander, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.
Oren, James, Sept. 14, 1861; prisoner from June 23, 1864, to April 19, 1865; disch. June 9, 1865.
Oxenrider, John; June 3, 1864; substitute; disch. Feb. 6, 1865, for wounds received at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
Payler, Samuel, June 3, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Peston, Jay E., July 26, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Price, Thomas, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 3, 1863.
Plain, John, July 30, 1864; substitute; dropped from the rolls.
Powers, John, July 21, 1864; substitute; dropped from the rolls.
Powell, Ackinson, Sept. 14, 1861; missing in action near Winchester, Va., June 15, 1863.
Quickel, Gideon, June 9, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Quinn, Richard, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 16, 1865; veteran.
Reidhinger, Frederick, Oct. 31, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out.
Richardson, James, Sept. 14, 1861; absent with leave at muster out; veteran.
Roush, Adam, June 10, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Roush, Jacob, June 4, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Roat, Abraham, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.
Rouch, George W., Sept. 14, 1861; captured June 23, 1864.
Ramsey, William, Sept. 14, 1861; captured June 23, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864; grave 10,863.
Rupp, John K., Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.
Renninger, Adam, June 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 19, 1865.
Richard, Henry H., June 3, 1864; substitute; died at Winchester, Va., Nov. 4, 1864.
Roozell, John, July 29, 1864; substitute; dropped from the rolls.
Snow, Elisha, July 2, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Shrom, John C., Oct. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Snyder, Augustus, July 28, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Simmons, John C., Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.
Spayd, William F., Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.
Smith, Bernard, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.
Spangler, Levi, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 12, 1862.
Smith, Thomas S., Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan 12, 1862.
Sayers, Thomas, Jan. 3, 1862; disch. Jan. 3, 1865, at exp. of term.
Schmuck, John, Feb. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865.
Sheets, John, Sept. 14, 1861; died Jan. 17, 1863.
Updegrove, Thomas, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.
Voglesong, John, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.
Veoman, Nathaniel, Aug. 1, 1864; substitute; killed at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864.
Watson, William W., June 28, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 19, 1865.
Weaver, William, June 3, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Williams, Thomas, July 7, 1864; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.
Woalden, Henry W., July 3, 1864; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.
Welker, Henry C., Sept. 14, 1861; captured June 23, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Jan. 20, 1865; grave 12,493.
Wise, Augustus, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.
Wilhelm, Henry, Sept. 14, 1861; wounded at Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864; absent at exp. of term.
Wertz, Gottlieb, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Williams, Andrew B., June 9, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865.
Watts, Thomas, Sept. 14, 1861; died Aug. 23, 1863; buried in United States General Hospital Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.
Webster, Thomas, July 5, 1864; substitute.
Wilson, James, Jan. 6, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
York, Francis M., June 28, 1864; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.
Zartman, Samuel, Sept. 14, 1861; captured June 23, 1864.
Zorger, George, Sept. 14, 1861; captured June 23, 1864.
Zorger, Peter F., Sept. 14, 1861; prisoner from Sept. 24, 1864, to Feb. 28, 1865; disch. April 27, 1865.
Zook, David, Sept. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 23, 1862.
Zorger, Isaac U., Oct. 31, 1861; disch. Nov. 13, 1864, at exp. of term.

NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT (NINTH CAVALRY).

The Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Ninety-second of the line, at first known as the Lochiel Cavalry, was organized on the 29th of August, 1861, in compliance with an order of the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, with Edward C. Williams, of Harrisburg, as colonel, Thomas C. James, of Philadelphia, as lieutenant-colonel, and Thomas J. Jordan, of Harrisburg, as major. Under this authority the officers above named appointed the necessary line-officers, and directed them to proceed at once to recruit men for their respective companies. The place of rendezvous was at Camp Cameron, near Harrisburg. The regiment was composed of twelve companies, principally raised in the counties of Dauphin, Luzerne, Lancaster, Huntingdon, Perry, Cumberland, Mifflin, Blair, Wayne, Chester, Lehigh, Susquehanna, and in the city and county of Philadelphia. The field and many of the line-officers and privates had served for the short term in 1861, and Col. Williams had served in the militia as early as 1832; had served with Gen. Scott in Mexico from the capture of Vera Cruz to the first surrender of the capital, receiving a wound at the storming of Chapultepec, and had commanded, with the rank of brigadier-general, the brigade known as the Scott Legion of Philadelphia in the three months' service.

By the 1st of October the companies were full, and the men, by drill and discipline, fitted for the field. On the 20th of November, by order of the Secretary of War, the regiment moved by rail to Pittsburgh, and thence by boat to Louisville, Ky., where upon its arrival it was reported to Gen. Buell, in command of the Department of the Cumberland, and placed in camp at Jeffersonville, Ind., opposite to Louisville. Mounted drill was at once commenced, a school for officers established, and by the 10th of January, 1862, by constant hard work and strict discipline, the regiment had acquired such proficiency that it was ordered to the front, the enemy occupying the line of Green River. On the advance of Gens. Buell and Mitchell, in the early part of February, upon Gen. A. Sidney Johnston's position at Bowling Green, in compliance with an urgent request made by citizens and the Legislature of Kentucky, the regiment was ordered to remain for the protection of the State, and was posted, the First Battalion, under command of Col. Williams, at Grayson Springs, the Second, under Lieut.-Col. James, at Calhoun, in Western Kentucky, and the Third, under Maj. Jordan, at Bacon Creek, on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

On the 5th of March the regiment was ordered into Tennessee, the First Battalion to Springfield, the Second to Clarksville, and the Third to Nashville. Soon after reaching Nashville the Third Battalion was moved to Gallatin, and on the 4th of May it first met the enemy under Morgan at Lebanon, where, with the Seventh Pennsylvania and the Third Kentucky Cavalry, it most signally defeated that daring partisan, capturing two hundred and ninety-three of his men, with Lieut.-Col. Wood, Morgan's second in command, Morgan himself narrowly escaping capture by the fleetness of his celebrated steed to the Cumberland River, which he swam, leaving the animal a prize to the regiment. On the 14th of May the Third Battalion marched from Lebanon to Livingston, in Overton County, after Morgan, who was again in the field, and at Spring Creek came upon his rear-guard, where after a spirited action the guard was captured, with the quartermaster of Morgan's brigade. Pushing on after Morgan, who declined fighting, he was forced to the Cumberland Mountains at Sparta, where his command scattered upon the various roads leading to Chattanooga. On the 3d of June the Third Battalion marched from Lebanon, Tenn., to Tompkinsville, Ky., and on the 6th, Capt. Hugh McCullough was warmly engaged at Moore's Hill, defeating Col. Hamilton, who had a largely superior force, with a loss of the leader, Capt. McCullough, and four men killed and ten badly wounded. Capt. McCullough, a brave and competent officer, was shot through the stomach while leading his men to the charge. On the 9th of July, 1862, Morgan, with a force of over two thousand men, advanced against Tompkinsville. To meet this force Maj. Jordan, who was in command of the post, had but two hundred and thirty, and after maintaining an unequal contest for two hours, finding himself being surrounded, he retired to Burksville, Ky. In this engagement fifty-seven of the enemy were killed and one hundred and forty wounded, while the loss in the battalion was only ten killed, fourteen wounded, and nineteen taken prisoners. Among the latter was Maj. Jordan, who had his horse killed in the action. Lieut. Aaron Sullivan was among the killed.

In the mean time the First Battalion remained at Springfield, and the Second at Clarksville. Finding that the enemy was penetrating Kentucky in large force, the regiment was again united under Col. Williams, at Lebanon, Ky., early in August, and was employed in keeping the State clear of Morgan and his bands and in watching the advance of Kirby Smith. After the disastrous battle of Richmond, Ky., on the 30th, in connection with the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, it covered the retreat of Gen. Nelson to Louisville, fighting daily the enemy's advance under Jenkins and Col. Scott, of the First Louisiana Cavalry, who displayed great activity, attacking at every favorable point. At Shelbyville it had a sharp encounter, defeating Jenkins, killing twenty-seven of his men and capturing forty-four. After reaching Louisville it was employed in guarding the roads in the direction of Tennessee, on which Gen. Buell was marching for the relief of Kentucky. Upon Gen. Buell's arrival, in conjunction with the Second Michigan, it took the advance to Perryville, and by its boldness in pushing the enemy's rear brought on the sanguinary battle fought there, sustaining the fire of

his infantry until relieved by McCook's corps. It then formed on the right of the line, and by its steadiness foiled every attempt of the enemy's cavalry to turn its flank. In this action it had ten killed and twenty-seven wounded. In general orders issued after the action Gen. Buell says, "The Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry behaved most bravely, being at one time compelled to stand for three-quarters of an hour under the concentrated fire of three batteries of the enemy's artillery, and only retiring when ordered to do so."

By hard service the regiment had by this time become much weakened, and about one-half of the men were dismounted. It was accordingly ordered to Louisville for fresh horses and equipments. After receiving these, in company with the Second Michigan, it marched to Nicholasville to prepare for a raid into East Tennessee upon the railroads communicating with the rebel capital, by which succor should be prevented from reaching Gen. Bragg before the advance of Rosecrans to Stone River. On the 22d of December the expedition, under command of Gen. Carter, left Nicholasville, and on reaching Big Hill all the commissary stores and one hundred rounds of ammunition per man were distributed, roads and civilization were left behind, and the command took to the deer-paths of Pine, Cumberland, and Clinch Mountains. To one unacquainted with the way it is difficult to form any adequate conception of the hardships which the troops encountered on this march. These mountains, cheerless and dark, and savage as when Boone first saw them, are at this point one hundred miles wide, and can only be crossed by following the paths worn by the deer and the Indian ages before. Over these paths, in single file, marched the regiments, traveling day and night, swimming the Cumberland and Clinch Rivers, and fording the numerous creeks on the route, until the 1st of January, 1863, when it reached the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at the bridge spanning the Watauga. This was defended by a company of about one hundred strong from the command of Gen. Humphrey Marshall, well intrenched. As time was all important, the cavalry was dismounted, the place carried by assault, and the bridge, a structure of two long spans, was burned. As it was deemed unwise to cumber the column with prisoners, the captured party was at once paroled, and the command moved down the railroad ten or twelve miles to the point where it crosses the Holston River. The bridge here was defended by a force of two hundred and fifty men, having stockades and intrenchments skillfully constructed for its defense. Without delay these were stormed, and the entire rebel force taken prisoners. In this action the Ninth lost six killed and twenty-five wounded. Among the latter was Sergt. Ellis T. Hamersly, who was shot through the thigh, the missile inflicting a painful and dangerous wound. All the badly wounded were left with the paroled enemy, the command being without ambulances, with the exception of Sergt. Hamersly, who resolutely refused to remain, and succeeded in keeping his horse and moving with the column until it reached Kentucky. After leaving the Holston bridge, and destroying a trestle-work of nearly a mile across a swamp, the command faced for Kentucky, and by skillful strategy, joined with signal enterprise and rapidity of movement, succeeded in eluding the enemy, eight thousand strong, under Marshall, and recrossed the Cumberland Mountains, returning by the same paths by which it advanced. The success of this raid, in the face of a greatly superior force of the enemy, was the cause of so much chagrin to the rebel chieftains, that Marshall, the commander, was relieved and never afterwards restored to his command.

The regiment reached Nicholasville from this raid on the night of the 13th of January, with two-thirds of its men dismounted, the animals for more than one hundred miles while crossing the mountains being without food. In the mean time, Col. Williams, for some cause of difficulty involving a question of rank, had resigned, and Lieut.-Col. James on the 13th of January died. Maj. Jordan was accordingly promoted to colonel. After a few days' rest, the regiment marched to Louisville, where it was remounted, and thence by rail to Nashville. On the 8th of February, two days after its arrival, it proceeded, by order of Gen. Rosecrans, to Franklin, where, after a sharp skirmish, Gen. Forrest's brigade of the enemy was driven from the town. Col. Jordan's command here formed the right wing of the Army of the Cumberland, which was now confronting the enemy at Liberty on the left, Shelbyville and Tullahoma in the centre, and Triune and Franklin on its extreme right. At Spring Hill, fourteen miles in front of Franklin, was the extreme of the left wing of the enemy, commanded by Gen. Van Dorn, Wheeler and Forrest commanding divisions under him, with a force of twelve thousand cavalry. The advance brigade of this force was at Thompson's Station, nine miles out on the Columbia pike, the Eighth Mississippi doing picket duty three miles nearer Franklin, and the Fourth Mississippi performing the same duty five miles to the right, on the Carter's Creek pike. For eighteen days the Ninth, aided by three hundred men from the Second Michigan Cavalry, without other support, confronted this strong rebel force, and daily, to deceive the enemy, made strong attacks upon his advance positions. This bold strategy was entirely successful, and the weakness of the post was not discovered by Van Dorn until the morning of the 4th of March, when he advanced in force to storm the place; but a division of infantry, under Col. John Coburn, of Indiana, having reached Franklin during the night of the 3d, the whole command marched out on the morning of the 4th, and four miles from Franklin met the enemy. After a hotly-contested engagement, which lasted from nine in the morning

until three in the afternoon, the enemy was finally driven back to his position at Thompson's Station. In this action the regiment suffered severely, having twelve killed and fifty-one wounded. On the following morning, Col. Coburn, who had assumed command, determined to pursue and drive the enemy from the station, his chosen ground. Immediately after daylight, Col. Jordan was ordered to advance with his regiment and drive the enemy into position. As Jordan moved out skirmishing opened, and every moment became heavier. At the hills in front of the station the enemy made a determined stand, but the First Battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Savage, and the Second, under Maj. Detweiler, by a most gallant charge, drove him from his position and held the ground until the infantry had formed and advanced to their relief. This action proved disastrous to the Union arms, and Col. Coburn, with three thousand eight hundred infantry, was captured. Col. Jordan, with the cavalry, fought his way back to Franklin, bringing off two hundred and twenty prisoners, together with the entire artillery and baggage-train of the army and all the wounded that the ambulances could bear. For the heroic part borne by the regiment in this action it was mentioned honorably in special orders by Gen. Rosecrans.

In the campaign against Bragg in Tennessee, which culminated in the battle of Chickamauga, the regiment took part, and with the First Brigade, First Division of the cavalry, under Gen. Stanley, led the advance of our army. In the initial movements it fought in the battles of Rover, Middletown, and Shelbyville, and at the latter place charged the left flank of the enemy, while the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry charged the centre, and in a most stubborn hand-to-hand encounter succeeded in capturing nearly a thousand prisoners, with the enemy's battery, breaking up entirely his cavalry organization, and driving the few who escaped as mere fugitives upon the main force at Tullahoma. Among the killed was Capt. Gilbert Waters. It also participated in the action at Elk River, and by passing the stream above the right flank of the enemy and boldly attacking him, forced him from his position at the fords in front of Gen. Turchin, enabling his command to pass the river and follow the retreating columns. At Cowan, a few days later, near the foot of the Cumberland Mountains, the regiment captured two hundred of the rear-guard of Bragg as he was passing. A few days previous to the battle of Chickamauga it penetrated to a point near Lafayette, Ga., and captured by a gallant charge a part of the advance guard of Gen. Longstreet, then marching from the army of Lee in Virginia to reinforce Bragg, and was thus enabled to give Rosecrans the first positive information of Longstreet's presence. At Chickamauga the regiment held the right of our line, and after the defeat of McCook's corps closed on the right of Gen. Thomas, and defended his flank during the remainder of the battle. For its conduct in this desperate encounter it received from Gen. Thomas a complimentary notice, and Col. Jordan was commended for his gallantry in the most flattering terms.

During the winter of 1863 and spring of 1864 it was in East Tennessee, and fought in the battles of Dandridge, New Market, Mossy Creek, and Fair Garden, capturing at the latter place the artillery of the enemy. The regiment having re-enlisted was given a furlough of thirty days, and returned to Pennsylvania early in April. By the latter part of May it was again in the field at Louisville, having recruited its thinned ranks in the mean time to twelve hundred men. While at Louisville receiving arms and horses, Gen. John H. Morgan made his last raid into Kentucky, and was pushing for Frankfort, at which place he designed crossing the Kentucky River, and then by overpowering the detachments scattered along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad as guard, breaking up the track and burning the bridges, cut off Sherman, who was then far on his march to Atlanta, from his base of supplies, and compel him to fall back to Chattanooga. Col. Jordan at once volunteered to defend Frankfort, and seizing all the horses necessary to mount his command, and arming his men with common muskets, he marched by night to the capital, fifty-four miles, and successfully held the place, compelling Morgan to abandon his well-laid scheme, and fall back towards Pound Gap, near which place he was badly defeated by General Burbridge, who had a division of cavalry in his rear.

The regiment soon after marched to Nashville, and thence to Chattanooga, arriving on the 2d of September. Here it was ascertained that the rebel Gen. Wheeler was crossing the mountains into Middle Tennessee, with all his cavalry. By order of Gen. J. B. Steedman, then in command at Chattanooga, the regiment at once started in pursuit, crossing the mountains direct to McMinnville, thence to Murfreesborough, where it arrived on the 5th. On the morning of the 6th it marched out twelve miles on the Woodbury and McMinnville Road to Readyville, where it attacked and utterly defeated Gen. Dibberell's brigade of Wheeler's command, taking two hundred and ninety-four prisoners, a large proportion of whom were wounded with sabre cuts. The charge in this action was led by Maj. D. H. Kimmel, in a most gallant manner. The next day by order received by telegraph from Gen. Thomas, Col. Jordan was placed in command of all the cavalry in Tennessee, and directed to pursue the retreating enemy. He marched the same afternoon, and at Woodbury, just at dusk, met and defeated a part of the rebel Gen. Williams' division, under Col. Anderson. On the following morning he continued the pursuit to McMinnville, and the day following to Sparta, Gen. Williams constantly avoiding an action, though he had more than double the force under Col. Jordan. At Sparta the enemy took to the mountains and passed into East

Tennessee. For his conduct in refusing to fight, Gen. Williams was placed under arrest by Gen. Wheeler, from which he was not released until the end of the war. In acknowledgment of the good conduct of Col. Jordan and the troops under his command, of which the Ninth Pennsylvania constituted two-thirds, complimentary orders were issued by Gen. Van Cleve, at Murfreesborough, Gen. Milroy, at Tullahoma, and Gen. Steedman, at Chattanooga.

The regiment then marched to join Gen. Sherman at Marietta, Ga., and on the 14th of November started on its march with that great chieftain to the sea. Previous to moving it was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division of Cavalry, the whole under command of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, and was assigned to the right wing of the army under Gen. Howard, leading his advance to Macon and Milledgeville. On the 16th, the first day out from Atlanta, it encountered Gen. Wheeler, who with his cavalry occupied the old works of the enemy at Lovejoy Station, on the Macon Railroad. The position was a formidable one, having been well intrenched by Gen. Hood. As the brigade moved to the attack the enemy opened a galling fire from four guns, but after a short and sharp encounter, by a most gallant charge, the regiment gained a lodgment in the works, driving the enemy from his guns and capturing them with more than three hundred prisoners. The guns were at once manned by the regiment, and were retained by it until the end of the war. They were the same guns that had been surrendered to the superior forces of the enemy near Macon by Gen. Stoneman some months previous.

Early in December, while marching on Macon, it skirmished heavily with the enemy, and with the brigade pushed the cavalry of Wheeler within the defenses of the city. On the day following, in conjunction with Walcott's brigade of Wood's division, Fifteenth Corps, it fought in the battle of Bear Creek or Griswoldville, defeating Wheeler, but not without severe loss, having ninety-five men killed and wounded. Moving through Milledgeville to the left flank of our army, it demonstrated in the direction of Augusta, and after crossing the Ogeechee at the falls turned southeast towards Millen, one of the prison-pens for Union soldiers. When within one day's march of Waynesborough, Wheeler made a sudden night attack, but was defeated, though he followed up the command closely to Waynesborough, where he again made a fruitless night attack. On the day following, it having been discovered that the Union prisoners had been removed from Millen, and the necessity for proceeding farther in this direction obviated, the command turned toward Louisville, Ga., to form a junction with Gen. Baird's division of infantry, which would cross the Ogeechee at that point. During the day Wheeler followed closely, and at Buckhead Creek made a heavy attack upon the Ninth, which was in the rear, in the hope of cutting it off from the rest of the column already across the stream. By a bold charge the enemy was beaten off, and the regiment was enabled to join the remainder of the command, now in line of battle and awaiting attack. It had scarcely gained its position when the enemy advanced, but was met with such a galling fire that he was compelled to draw off, and the brigade marched on unmolested to Louisville. In all these engagements Wheeler's cavalry outnumbered that opposed to him.

Two days later, the infantry having come up, it again moved on Waynesborough. Gen. Dibberel's division of Wheeler's cavalry was found in line of battle at Buckhead Church and defeated. Pushing forward from its camp at Waynesborough, where it remained one day, the command on the following morning again attacked Wheeler, who had barricaded himself within cannon-shot of our front. The Ninth Pennsylvania had the centre, while the Ninth Ohio was on the right and the Fifth Ohio on the left, with the Third and Fifth Kentucky and Eighth Indiana in reserve. In this order the command moved over a beautifully undulating plain, and in twenty minutes the barricades were stormed and Wheeler was in full retreat. At Waynesborough he again made a stand, and after a severe action he was driven from the town, and retreated across Brier Creek, on the road leading to Augusta. On the same day the command faced towards Savannah, where it arrived with the whole army on the 21st of December.

After a month's delay the regiment again took the field, and entering South Carolina at Sister's Ferry marched through Robertsville and Barnwell to Blackville, on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, where it encountered and defeated a portion of Wheeler's command, and following the railroad towards Augusta, two days later, developed the strength and position of the enemy at Polecat Ponds, near Aiken, where he had been reinforced by Hampton's division. On the day following Wheeler and Hampton attacked with their whole force, but were signally defeated. Without pausing, the brigade moved towards Columbia, the capital of the State, and after taking Lexington and capturing a portion of Wheeler's rear-guard, moved in the direction of Charlotte, N. C., as far as Black Stake's Station, on the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad, where it met and defeated a force of the enemy. Crossing the Catawba at Rocky Mount, and marching thence by Lancaster and Chesterfield Court-House, it entered North Carolina, crossing the Great Pedee River near the southern line of the State, and occupied Rockingham. On the morning of the 11th of March the command reached Fayetteville, the enemy retiring, skirmishing slightly. After a few days of rest it moved towards Goldsborough, and on the 16th, at Averyborough, was engaged in a most determined action, lasting from six in the morning until two in the afternoon, against a division of the rebel army led by McLaws, which resulted in the

capture of a large number of prisoners, with Gen. Rhett of the First Brigade South Carolina Heavy Artillery. In this action Capt. E. A. Hancock of the Ninth lost a leg, and Capt. John Boal was killed, and in the brigade every twelfth man was killed or wounded. The infantry coming up took up the fighting and carried the rebel breastworks, capturing the artillery and a large number of prisoners. In February Col. Jordan was promoted to brigadier-general, the command of the regiment still resting with Lieut.-Col. Kimmel, who had been promoted to that rank in September previous.

On the 17th the command marched toward Bentonville, on the left flank of the Twentieth Corps, and with it participated in the battle which ensued on the 19th, the cavalry assisting materially in securing a triumph on that hotly-contested field. After refitting and resting near Goldsborough, the cavalry on the 9th of April again took the field, and while the infantry moved directly on Johnston's position at Smithfield, it moved by a more circuitous route by the old battle-field of Bentonville, to reach the rear of the enemy and capture Raleigh. To accomplish this purpose required constant marching day and night. On the morning of the second day the cavalry struck the head of the enemy's retreating columns, and after a fierce and sanguinary conflict compelled the enemy to march by the flank, between Raleigh and Neuce River, towards Hillsborough. In this action Asst.-Surg. James Moore was wounded in the left lung while gallantly assisting by his presence in urging on the men.

On the morning of the 13th the First Brigade, under Gen. Jordan, entered Raleigh, the city having been surrendered promptly by the civil authorities on his approach. Passing through the city the enemy under Wheeler and Hampton was found in position on the Hillsborough road, and was immediately attacked. In the engagement which ensued the Ninth bore the brunt of the action. The enemy fell back, hotly pursued by the cavalry for ten miles, to Morrisville, where he again made a stand. The line was quickly formed, the charge sounded, and the position carried, the enemy retreating in the wildest confusion over the plain, broken into fragments by the plunging fire of the artillery from the heights overlooking the valley. The columns being again formed, started in pursuit, when a flag of truce was discovered approaching. It was received by the Ninth, under which was delivered the letter of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, directed to Gen. Sherman, asking for a meeting to determine the terms of surrender of the army under his command. This was the last fighting done, and the last guns fired in Sherman's command were from the battery of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. From Morrisville the command marched to Durham, and the escort to Gen. Sherman when he proceeded to the Burnett House to meet Gen. Johnston, and again upon the occasion of agreeing to the terms of surrender, was furnished by this regiment, Maj. John M. Porter being in command. After the surrender the command moved through Greenville to Lexington, where it remained until the 18th of July, when it was mustered out of service. Returning to Harrisburg, it was finally disbanded, and the war-worn veterans retired to their homes and the peaceful avocations of life.

ROLL OF COMPANY B, NINTH CAVALRY (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin County.

Captains.

Edward G. Savage, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. to maj. March 19, 1863.

Elisha A. Hancock, Oct. 29, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. H May 23, 1863; com. maj. Jan. 11, 1865; not mustered; wounded at Averysborough, N. C., March 16, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Lewis A. Gratz, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. to maj. 6th Regt. Ky. Cav. Aug. 10, 1862.

Romeo R. Bacon, Aug. 1, 1862; res. Feb. 11, 1863.

John O'Grady, Oct. 23, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. K May 23, 1863; res. Sept. 1, 1863.

William H. Baugher, Oct. 26, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. I to 2d lieut. Co. B May 31, 1863; to 1st lieut. May 30, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

J. Frank Miller, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. C Aug. 4, 1862.

O. B. MacKnight, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. F Aug. 7, 1862; to 1st lieut. Co. M May 22, 1863.

George W. Leamy, Oct. 17, 1861; pro. from private Co. E May 30, 1864; disch. by S. O. June 2, 1865; veteran.

First Sergeants.

Cyrus S. Spangler, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. from sergt. Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Thomas D. Griffith, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. A May 22, 1863.

Quartermaster-Sergeants.

Frederick Pick, Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1862; to q.m.-sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Henry Deitrich, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. from private Oct. 10, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Sergeants.

Romanus Behney, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Samuel S. Harper, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. from private Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Sylvester Erb, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

George Shultz, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. from private Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Thomas E. Deitrich, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. from corp. Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Jacob F. Bassler, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. from corp. Sept. 1, 1862; to 2d lieut. Co. I May 22, 1863.

William Keiser, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. from musician, date unknown; to 2d lieut. Co. G Aug. 23, 1864; veteran.

Richard F. Martz, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. to regt. com.-sergt. May 20, 1865; veteran.

Corporals.

James Witman, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

John L. Matter, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Henry N. McCurtin, Nov. 16, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Emanuel Klinger, Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

William Kreiger, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

William Thomas, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Louis Goudy, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Elias R. Tobias, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Aaron Bressler, Oct. 7, 1861; pro to corp. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 9, 1862.
Andrew M. Clark, June 1, 1863; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. M Aug. 23, 1864.
Henry H. Hoffman, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 28, 1862.
John Kerstetter, Oct. 7, 1861; died at Cleveland, Tenn., April 7, 1864.
William H. Weist, Oct. 31, 1861; killed at Solemn Grove, N. C., March 10, 1865; veteran.

Buglers.

Henry Feindt, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. from private Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Daniel Hoober, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. from private Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Saddlers.

Elias Dilfield, Feb. 22, 1864; pro. to saddler Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Henry Messner, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. to regt. saddler Jan. 13, 1865; veteran.
Isaac Messner, Oct. 7, 1861; drowned in Ohio River Nov. 29, 1861.

Farrier.

Jacob L. Weaver, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. to farrier Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Blacksmith.

Jacob Zarber, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. to blacksmith March 1, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Privates.

Allison, George W., April 11, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Allison, James W., Feb. 17, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Armstrong, George, Jan. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Burkle, George, Oct. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Bitterman, William, Oct. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Bailey, Edward, Feb. 18, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Bailey, William, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1864, to date exp. of term.
Bricker, John, Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Bellow, Frederick, Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Bauer, Michael, Aug. 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Bailey, George E., Feb. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Blesson, Patrick, Oct. 4, 1864; prisoner from Nov. 21, 1864, to April 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 1, to date May 18, 1865.
Bassler, Albert H., Oct. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 6, 1862.
Botts, Moses, Oct. 7, 1861; trans. to Co. L, date unknown.
Brubaker, John, Oct. 7, 1861; trans. to Co. K, date unknown.
Bitterman, David, Oct. 7, 1861; died at Litchfield, Ky., March, 1862.
Bitterman, Thomas H., Jan. 25, 1864; killed near Raleigh, N. C., April 13, 1865.
Bokle, Adam, Oct. 7, 1861.
Colyer, John, Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Cash, Franklin, Oct. 6, 1864; wounded at Averysborough, N. C., March 16, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. May 17, 1865.
Duncan, Alfred, Feb. 29, 1864; absent, on furlough, at muster out.
Dechant, Theodore C., Oct. 7, 1861; trans. to Co. K, date unknown.
Evitts, Aaron, April 11, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Farber, George, Oct. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Foy, Thomas, Oct. 23, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1864, at exp. of term.
Feidt, Daniel S., Oct. 7, 1861; trans. to Co. K, date unknown.
Feindt, Francis, Oct. 7, 1861; trans. to Co. L, date unknown.
Fetterholf, Samuel, Oct. 7, 1861; trans. to Co. K, date unknown.
Folk, Josiah, Oct. 7, 1861; died at Cleveland, Tenn., April 26, 1864.
Grimes, Thomas, Oct. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Green, Charles H., Jan. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Gantz, Noah, Feb. 17, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Gratzer, Benjamin, May 29, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Goe, John J., May 3, 1864; never joined company.
Grimm, Henry R., Sept. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Goudy, Samuel, Dec. 31, 1861; killed near Raleigh, N. C., April 13, 1865; veteran.
Ganther, Barnabas, Oct. 7, 1861; died at Bridgeport, Ala., Oct. 18, 1863.
Geiger, George, disch., date unknown.
Hicks, Thomas, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Hoehm, John, Oct. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Hess, John W., Oct. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Henn, William, June 9, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Henninger, Ephraim, June 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 15, 1865.
Heiney, Elias, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Hoffman, John H., Feb. 19, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Hoffman, Philip, Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Hoffman, Jonathan E., Aug. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Hinkle, George, Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Hoke, Hiram G., Sept. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Hoober, George, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 5, 1862.
Hartman, John G., Oct. 7, 1861; trans. to Co. K, date unknown.
Hoke, Jonathan, Oct. 7, 1861; died at Jeffersonville, Ind., June 2, 1862.
Harman, Philip, Oct. 7, 1861; died at Stevenson, Ala., Sept. 17, 1863.
Harris, Henry, Nov. 21, 1861.
Henry, Jacob, Oct. 7, 1861.
Holmes, John C., Oct. 7, 1861.
Heine, John, Oct. 7, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Junk, William A., Oct. 7, 1861; trans. to Co. K, date unknown.
Kreiger, Reuben, Oct. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
King, James, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Klinger, Jonas, Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Kuntzelman, Amos, Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Keeper, Henry, Oct. 7, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Lengle, Henry, Oct. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Lehman, Nathaniel, Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Lebo, Philip L., Sept. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Lehman, Joseph, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Feb. 29, 1864, to accept commission of 1st lieut.
Miller, John N., Oct. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Martz, Edward, Oct. 7, 1861; must. out Aug. 2, 1865; veteran.
Matter, John, Oct. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Matter, Michael, Oct. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Martz, Cornelius C., May 27, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Morgan, George, June 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 25, 1865.
Maurer, Henry, Jan. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Miller, Benjamin, Feb. 19, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Miller, David, Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Machamer, Israel, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Muckler, John, Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Messner, William, Aug. 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Marks, Cyrus S., Oct. 7, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj. July 1, 1864.
Messner, Philip, Oct. 7, 1861; killed accidentally Aug. 31, 1862; buried in National Cem., Lexington, Ky., circle 8, grave 84.
Metzger, Frederick, Oct. 7, 1861; killed accidentally June 1, 1862.
McClain, William P., Feb. 21, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
McConley, George W., Feb. 26, 1864; died at Newberne, N. C., April 19, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, lot 7, grave 136.
McCoy, Jeremiah, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
McCurtin, John, Oct. 7, 1861.
Pell, Henry, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 6, 1862.
Russell, Joseph, Oct. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Rhoads, William H., June 2, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Rumberger, Simon, Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Rickert, Samuel, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Ressler, Andrew, Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Ressler, Henry, Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Roehm, William, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 12, 1862.

Robinson, Andrew, Oct. 7, 1861; killed near Louisville, Ky., by guerrillas Aug. 4, 1864; veteran.
Reed, William, Aug. 10, 1862; trans. to Co. L, date unknown.
Ralston, John C., Sept. 8, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Snooks, Martin, Oct. 31, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Snyder, Joshua, Oct. 31, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Smith, Emanuel, Oct. 7, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Smith, Abraham, Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Snyder, John, Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Stillwagen, Ed. B., June 2, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Stillwagen, William, June 2, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Steever, John W., Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Shultzbach, Jeremiah, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Scott, John, May 5, 1864; trans. to Co. L, date unknown.
Stoneroad, Emanuel, Aug. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Schroyer, Jacob, Aug. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Snyder, Israel, Feb. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 22, to date May 15, 1865.
Shreffler, George, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 21, 1862.
Shearer, Joseph, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 18, 1861.
Samuel, George, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 18, 1862.
Spotts, Isaac, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 21, 1862.
Sweitzer, Philip, Oct. 7, 1861; trans. to Co. L, date unknown.
Stroup, Joseph, Oct. 7, 1861; trans. to Co. L, date unknown.
Shreffler, Benjamin, Oct. 7, 1861; died at Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 18, 1864.
Tallman, John, Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Updegrove, Daniel, Aug. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.
Umberger, Azariah, Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Updegrove, Solomon, Feb. 16, 1864; killed at Waynesborough, Ga., Dec. 4, 1864.
Weaver, John, Nov. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Witmer, Peter, Oct. 31, 1862; captured April 8, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Walborn, Daniel, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Witmer, Isaac, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Wolf, Elias, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
White, Charles, Aug. 18, 1864; captured at Rockingham, N. C., March 7, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.
Wachtle, George, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 18, 1861.
Weist, James M., Oct. 29, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 9, 1862.
Ward, Michael, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 7, 1864.
Weaver, Henry, Nov. 11, 1861; died at Jefferson, Ind., June 2, 1862.
Zirgar, Emanuel, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Zeigler, Benjamin, Oct. 30, 1861; trans. to Co. L, date unknown.

ROLL OF COMPANY C, NINTH CAVALRY (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Recruited at Harrisburg.

Captains.

William H. Harris, Oct. 22, 1861; res. Aug. 7, 1862.
John M. Porter, Nov. 22, 1861; pro. from adjt. to 1st lieut; to capt. Jan. 28, 1863; to maj. Dec. 17, 1864.
Nathan W. Horton, Oct. 28, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. to 2d lieut. May 22, 1863; to 1st lieut. June 20, 1863; to capt. May 20, 1865; captured at Raleigh, N. C., April 12, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

George Fisher, Oct. 11, 1861; res. May 22, 1862.
J. Frank Miller, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. B Aug. 4, 1862; to capt. Co. K May 22, 1863.
Lawrence A. Crinnian, Oct. 17, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. E to 2d lieut. June 20, 1863; to 1st lieut. May 20, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

William K. Campbell, Oct. 22, 1861; res. Aug. 7, 1862.
Charles Coglizer, Nov. 14, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. Aug. 8, 1862; res. Feb. 6, 1863.
George A. Shuman, Oct. 11, 1861; pro. from private to sergt. Oct. 12, 1861; to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieut. Feb. 6, 1863; to 1st lieut. Co. H May 22 1863.
George W. Sipe, Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 12, 1861; to sergt.; to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieut. May 20, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

First Sergeants.

James H. Harvey, Oct. 11, 1861; pro. from sergt. May 20, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Samuel E. Spohn, Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 12, 1861; to sergt. June 6, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Jacob Wolfley, Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Quartermaster-Sergeants.

Jeremiah W. Weibley, Oct. 23, 1861; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Thomas W. Jordan, Oct. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 3, 1862.

Commissary Sergeant.

Samuel P. Gutshall, Oct. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 16, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

Charles M. Armstrong, Oct. 23, 1861; pro. from private Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Jacob B. Shaeffer, Oct. 11, 1861; pro. from corp. Dec. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
A. L. Corman, Oct. 11, 1861; captured near Raleigh, N. C., April 12, 1865; pro. to corp. May 20, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Samuel W. Fickes, Oct. 11, 1861; pro. from corp. June 16, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
D. Edward Smith, Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 12, 1861; to sergt.; disch. on surg. certif. December, 1863.
Abraham Hartman, Oct. 11, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Thomas U. Culbertson, Oct. 11, 1861; pro. from private Oct. 12, 1861; to 2d lieut. Co. G May 22, 1863.

Corporals.

Jacob K. Waidley, Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
James P. Cree, Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Henry Baker, Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to corp. Dec. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Cornelius Baker, Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 17, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Augustus Melt, March 18, 1862; pro. to corp. May 8, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Augustus Myers, May 9, 1864; pro. to corp. May 20, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Jeremiah T. Walker, Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 21, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
William Reed, Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to corp. July 1, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Henry Kunkle, Oct. 11, 1861; wounded at Tompkinsville, Ky., July 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 5, 1863.
William M. Houser, Oct. 11, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
George S. Albright, Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 12, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., June 10, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section A, range 24, grave 13.
John R. Boyd, Oct. 11, 1861; killed at Triune, Tenn., June 11, 1863.

Buglers.

Elijah Richards, March 16, 1864; promoted to bugler June 1, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
John M. Dougherty, Oct. 11, 1861; captured at Tompkinsville, Ky., and paroled July 9, 1862; pro. to bugler Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
James Buckwalter, Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to bugler Oct. 12, 1861; died at Jeffersonville, Ind., January, 1862.

Saddler.

Leopold Miller, Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to saddler Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Farriers.

John W. Walker, Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to farrier Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Fernando F. Trankler, Oct. 11, 1861; died at Gallatin, Tenn., May, 1862.
Jacob C. Ford, Oct. 23, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., June 6, 1863.

Blacksmiths.

George Simon, Oct. 11, 1861; pro. to blacksmith Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
George L. Dentler, Oct. 11, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., April 18, 1862.

Privates.

Anderson, James A., Oct. 11, 1861; must. out with company July 10, 1865; veteran.
Attig, Henry H., Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Adams, Malan'n G., Sept. 7, 1863; died Dec. 25, 1863, of wounds received at Dandridge, Tenn.
Arnoldy, William.
Arnoldy, Edward.
Alber, John, May 5, 1864; never joined company.
Blain, Winfield S., Oct. 11, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Berrier, John, Oct. 11, 1861; captured at Tompkinsville, Ky., and paroled July 9, 1862; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Bobbs, William H., Oct. 11, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Burns, Theodore, May 9, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Bruizer, A. F., Aug. 12, 1864; wounded at Averysborough, N. C., March 16, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Brestle, Henry C., Oct. 11, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Bringer, George W., Oct. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. November, 1861.
Barnet, Augustus N., Aug. 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Bretz, William H., May 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Bates, John, Sept. 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Buchanan, George A., Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Bobbs, David G., Oct. 11, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Books, Jacob R., Oct. 11, 1861; killed accidentally at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 9, 1862.
Baker, Samuel, Sept. 12, 1864; died April 13, of wounds received at Raleigh, N. C., April 12, 1865.
Border, Thomas B., Oct. 11, 1861; died at York, Pa., Oct. 11, 1864; buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery.
Crooks, John W., Oct. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. August, 1862.
Campbell, James P., Oct. 29, 1861; captured at Tompkinsville, Ky., and paroled July 9, 1862; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Chestnut, Joseph A., Oct. 11, 1861; captured at Tompkinsville, Ky., and paroled July 9, 1862; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Conrad, Samuel, Oct. 11, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Campbell, James, Aug. 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Cree, Alfred, May 10, 1864; prisoner from Nov. 22, 1864, to Feb. 27, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Coalhouse, John, Oct. 11, 1861; captured at Tompkinsville, Ky., and paroled July 9, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1864.
Coover, John H. L., Oct. 11, 1861; captured; died, date unknown.
Coates, Charles P., May 31, 1864; never joined company.
Duncan, Samuel, Oct. 11, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Deibler, George, Aug. 13, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Dunkleberger, J. W., Aug. 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Dumb, David T., Sept. 24, 1864; died April 13, of wounds received at Raleigh, N. C., April 12, 1865.
Epler, Jacob, Oct. 11, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Fisher, David N., Aug. 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Fisher, John, May 12, 1864.
Gheistwhite, Daniel, May 3, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Gheistwhite, Robert, Oct. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 5, 1865; veteran.
Gorden, David, Oct. 29, 1861; captured at Mossy Creek, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1863; disch. Feb. 6, 1865, to date Nov. 25, 1864, at exp. of term.
Gutshall, George, Aug. 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Gutshall, John S., Aug. 13, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Gheistwhite, John, Oct. 11, 1861; died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 17, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, sec. B, range 8, grave 6.
Heltzel, Alfred, May 7, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Houser, Jacob R., Aug. 12, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Harnish, John L., Nov. 8, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Harman, E. M., Oct. 11, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1864, to date exp. of term.
Hickernelt, William, Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865, to date Oct. 26, 1864.
Hopple, William, Sept. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865, to date Oct. 26, 1864.
Holtzapple, Isaiah, Oct. 11, 1861; captured at Tompkinsville, Ky., and paroled July 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865, to date Oct. 26, 1864.
Hickernell, Robert, Aug. 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865, to date Oct. 26, 1864.
Huston, John W., Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865, to date Oct. 26, 1864.
Harris, Oscar R.
Irwin, John, Oct. 11, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Irwin, John A., Oct. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. August, 1862.
Irwin, Henry, Oct. 23, 1861; died at New Haven, Ky., February, 1862.
Jones, Lawrence, Aug. 29, 1864.
Jones, Albert T., Sept. 1, 1864; never joined company.
Keller, Jacob, Oct. 11, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Kline, William, Aug. 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Korbn, Henry, May 7, 1864; never joined company.
Lightner, William H., Oct. 11, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Lightner, Thomas E., Oct. 11, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Lightner, John S., Oct. 11, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Linn, William S., Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Lehr, Jerome B., Aug. 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Long, Andrew, Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Laughman, Daniel, Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Linn, John J., Sept. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Loyer, Joseph T., May 26, 1864; never joined company.
Miller, Henry C., Oct. 11, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Matthias, John, May 30, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Moore, Thomas, Oct. 11, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Misenhelter, M., Aug. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Messimer, W. D., Sept. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Morah, Michael, May 25, 1863; never joined company.
McKinley, Jacob, Aug. 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
McBride, William E., Sept. 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
McGuire, Milton F., Sept. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Noll, Samuel, Sept. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Neeter, John, Sept. 10, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Ott, John, Aug. 10, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Powell, David, Sept. 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Penrod, Samuel, Oct. 11, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Plumber, Abraham, Oct. 11, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., April, 1862.
Raffensberger, J., Oct. 11, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Reaser, Reuben H., Sept. 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Risewick, John C., Sept. 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Ricedorf, Daniel, Oct. 11, 1861; died at Lebanon, Ky., Nov. 9, 1862.
Renner, Paul, May 7, 1864; never joined company.
Rambo, Walter B., Sept. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 20, to date July 15, 1865.
Sheffy, John, Oct. 11, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Scott, Walter A., Oct. 11, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Smeigh, Oliver H., Oct. 11, 1861; disch. by G. O. Aug. 3, 1865; veteran.
Stump, William A., Oct. 11, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Seaberts, Jacob, May 5, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Speelman, Daniel, May 25, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Sheaffer, David L., Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Sheaffer, Hamilton, absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Sheaffer, Charles H., Aug. 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Snyder, John H., Aug. 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Snyder, Samuel, Aug. 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Saylor, Allen, Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Stipe, Andrew J., Aug. 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Stone, Simon, Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Stumbaugh, William, Sept. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Shearer, William, Sept. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Shipman, Leonard R., Sept. 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Shuler, Philip, Sept. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.

Snively, Charles H., Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Stoltz, Alfred A., Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Spohn, John P., Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.
Savery, Samuel F., Sept. 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 13, to date June 3, 1865.
Sheaffer, Jonathan, Oct. 11, 1861; captured at Tompkinsville, Ky., and paroled July 9, 1862; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Sheibley, Jeremiah T., Oct. 11, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Saulpier, Napoleon, Nov. 23, 1861; pro. to hospital steward, date unknown.
Snyder, Samuel, Oct. 11, 1861; died March 5, 1863; burial record March 5, 1864, of wounds received at Thompson's Station, Tenn.; buried in National Cemetery, Stone River, grave 50.
Stype, George W., Oct. 23, 1861.
Thompson, S. L., Nov. 24, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Trump, George W., Oct. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 4, 1862.
Terrell, Almanzo R., Oct. 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 2, 1863.
Thomas, John F., June 30, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Tressler, Henry D., Oct. 11, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Turbett, George W., Oct. 11, 1861.
Walker, Oliver, must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Whisler, John L., Aug. 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Walter, Daniel W., Sept. 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Walter, Joseph, Sept. 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Watson, John, Oct. 14, 1864; never joined company.
Zeigler, Reuben, July 11, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 26, 1865.

ROLL OF COMPANY E, NINTH CAVALRY (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin and Susquehanna Counties.

Captains.

John S. Detweiler, Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to maj. March 19, 1863.
William H. Eckels, Oct. 17, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. May 22, 1863; disch. Nov. 25, 1864, at exp. of term.
Lewis A. Hoke, Oct. 26, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. F May 20, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Isaac Lloyd, Jan. 10, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. L May 22, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. May 28, 1864.
Jacob Coller, Oct. 17, 1861; pro. from regt'l com.-sergt. May 19, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Second Lieutenants.

Aaron Sullivan, Oct. 17, 1861; killed at Tompkinsville, Ky., July 9, 1865.
Theoph. J. Mountz, Oct. 29, 1861; pro. from regt'l q.m.-sergt. Aug. 8, 1862; to 1st lieut. Co. K May 22, 1863.
Joseph H. Ferguson, Oct. 26, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. G May 22, 1863; res. July 26, 1864.
John H. Shammo, Oct. 29, 1861; wounded at Thompson's Station, Tenn., March 5, 1863; pro. to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieut. May 20, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

First Sergeant.

James R. McGann, Dec. 31, 1861; wounded at Thompson's Station, Tenn., March 5, 1863; pro. to 1st sergt. May 20, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

David H. Mumma, Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Asa W. Hickok, Oct. 29, 1861; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Joel Myers, Dec. 9, 1861; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Isaac Brubaker, Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to sergt. Oct. 4, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Daniel D. Tompkins, Dec. 9, 1861; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Sylvester S. Ransom, Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to sergt. May 20, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
John M. Brubaker, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
David W. Emery, Oct. 29, 1861; captured September, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 20, 1863.
Lawr'e A. Crinnian, Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. C June 20, 1863.
C. A. Hungerford, Aug. 25, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Charles A. Lyman, Oct. 17, 1861; killed at Lafayette, Ga., Sept. 13, 1863.

Corporals.

John A. Beck, Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Jacob W. Bowers, Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Marshall D. Clark, Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Benjamin Dillman, Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 4, 1864; wounded at Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Charles S. Fargo, Oct. 29, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 4, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Charles H. Bayletts, Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
William R. Firtig, Aug. 5, 1863; pro. to corp. May 20, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Llewellyn Musser, Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Albert H. Phillips, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. 1862.
Nathan L. Howe, Oct. 17, 1861; killed near Raleigh, N. C., April 12, 1865; veteran.
Davidson U. Hench, Oct. 17, 1861; wounded at Tompkinsville, Ky., July 9, 1862; died, date unknown.

Buglers.

Jacob W. Mumma, May 27, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
David L. Mooney, May 25, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Elisha M. Fargo, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 19, 1862.
John Hailey, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 18, 1862.

Saddler.

Samuel H. Hamilton, Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to saddler Sept. 23, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.

Farriers.

Orrin Blakeslee, Oct. 29, 1861; pro. to farrier Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Isaac Strickland, Oct. 17, 1861; died at Knoxville, Tenn., March 12, 1864.

Blacksmiths.

John P. McWilliams, Oct. 8, 1864; pro. to blacksmith May 29, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Edwin L. Taylor, Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
I. J. Eisenhower, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 6, 1862.
Samuel Mellinger, Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.

Privates.

Armstrong, R. W., Oct. 17, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Arlington, George, Dec. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Abbott, John H., Oct. 29, 1861.
Brown, Webb C., Aug. 17, 1864; absent, wounded, at muster out.
Bechtel, William, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Bottomstone, G. W., Oct. 17, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Baker, Amos, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Boyd, George E., Aug. 13, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Bair, Simon M., Sept. 21, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Black, Israel, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 16, 1862.
Bullock, John, Jr., Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 17, 1862.
Ball, Edwin J., Dec. 9, 1861; trans. to Marine Corps, date unknown.
Bricker, William, Aug. 16, 1864; killed at Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864.
Beale, Samuel A., Sept. 19, 1864; died at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 26, 1865.
Baker, Isaac F., Sept. 10, 1864.
Bertine, John, Nov. 17, 1864.
Bell, James, disch., date unknown.
Coyle, David L, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Crozier, Benjamin F., Sept. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Conley, John J., Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Claudy, John T., Aug. 29, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 8, 1865.
Campbell, William, Dec. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 19, 1862.

Cunningham, William, Aug. 24, 1864; killed at Averysborough, N. C., March 16, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Raleigh, sec. 20, grave 41.
Cummings, James W., Oct. 17, 1861.
Cannon, Joseph, Sept. 17, 1864.
Cuthberson, Robert, Oct. 14, 1864.
Canada, Johnson, Sept. 10, 1864.
Ditty, Jesse B., Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Doughman, Solomon, Nov. 10, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Dewers, David L., Dec. 9, 1861; disch. Dec. 14, 1864, at exp. of term.
Dewitt, Andrew W., Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Dateman, Ephraim, Aug. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Dunheimer, R. H., disch., date unknown.
Derr, Silas, Oct. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. H, date unknown.
Dolan, John, Aug. 17, 1864.
Daily, George, Sept. 17, 1864.
Deters, Charles, Sept. 8, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Enders, Isaiah T., Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Fry, George, Aug. 8, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Fox, David, Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Fox, Christopher, Oct. 17, 1861; disch., date unknown.
Foltz, William, Sept. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Fowler, Matthew B., Sept. 13, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 14, 1865.
Fritz, Henry, Oct. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. H, date unknown.
Former, Robert, disch., date unknown.
Frier, James, disch., date unknown.
Griswold, Charles A., Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Garrett, Samuel L., Sept. 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Geigas, Henry, Aug. 23, 1864.
Hisey, Henry, Aug. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Hurrell, Joseph S., Sept. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Harris, William H., Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Hickok, David M., Oct. 29, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 19, 1862.
Huntsman, D. H., Dec. 9, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. 1861.
Hunter, John T., Oct. 7, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. G Aug. 4, 1862.
Hungerford, Ira, Aug. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 24, 1864.
Hendrick, Eugene S., Dec. 9, 1861; pro. to regt'l q.m.-sergt., date unknown.
Halpin, John, Oct. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. H, date unknown.
Hunt, Sylvester, Oct. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. H, date unknown.
Hall, Charles H., Nov. 29, 1861; captured at Glasgow, Ky., July 10, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 2, 1863.
Houston, William, Aug. 10, 1864.
Hoetter, Adam, July 13, 1864.
Harris, Alexander, Sept. 19, 1864.
Ireland, James M., Aug. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Ingersol, Edwin, Oct. 14, 1864.
Jackson, Walter A., Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Jones, Isaac, Aug. 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
James, William, Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Kelsey, Nelson, Oct. 29, 1861; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.
Kern, David N., Oct. 17, 1861; discharged, date unknown.
Kuhn, William, Oct. 17, 1861; died Aug. 5 of wounds received at Tompkinsville, Ky., July 9, 1862.
Kuhn, George W., Oct. 17, 1861; died at Lebanon, Ky., Sept. 8, 1862.
Kirk, William J., Oct. 17, 1861.
Kinnion, James C., Oct. 17, 1861.
Lehon, John W., Aug. 17, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Lillenstien, Charles, Aug. 18, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Lyter, Peter B., Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Latouch, Alfred, Sept. 3, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 3, 1875.
Lyman, Gideon C., Aug. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 21, 1865.
Lenker, Valentine, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Lehr, George, Aug. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Lyman, Thomas W., Aug. 24, 1864; wounded at Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.
Lewis, George, Aug. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Leamy, George W., Oct. 17, 1861; captured at Tompkinsville, Ky., July 9, 1862; paroled; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. B May 30, 1864; veteran.
Delbrick, William M., Oct. 17, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Lameroux, James M., Oct. 17, 1861; trans. to Co. H, date unknown.
Mace, Elias, Oct. 17, 1861; captured at Tompkinsville, Ky., July 9, 1862; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Mortz, John B., March 25, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Mason, Frederick, Oct. 8, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Miller, William R., Oct. 13, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Miller, Philip S., Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Mulgrew, Bernard L., Oct. 17, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Mansberger, Daniel, Aug. 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Mathias, John, Sept. 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Moore, George W., Sept. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Martin, Benjamin F., Sept. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Miller, William A., Sept. 3, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Moore, John H., Aug. 25, 1864; prisoner from Nov. 22, 1864, to April 27, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, to date May 20, 1865.
Morris, George J. W., Oct. 17, 1861; captured at Glasgow, Ky., July 10, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 18. 1862.
Miller, James, Sept. 8, 1864.
Martin, Henry C., discharged, date unknown.
Miller, Nicholas R., not on muster-out roll.
McGann, John K., Feb. 24, 1864; wounded at Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864; absent on furlough at muster out.
McMullen, James J., Sept. 21, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
McCandless, Charles J., Oct. 29, 1861; died at Lebanon, Ky., Aug. 9, 1862.
McCandless, George J., Oct. 29, 1861.
McStraw, John, Dec. 9, 1861.
Niel, John A., Sept. 21, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Neiman, Charles, Sept. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Osborn, William R., Feb. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Palmer, George A., Oct. 17, 1861; discharged, date unknown.
Palmer, Orbo W., Oct. 17, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Pyle, Jacob, Oct. 17, 1861; wounded at Tompkinsville, Ky., July 9, 1862; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Pike, John W., Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 31, 1862.
Phillips, John.
Reed, Harrison, Sept. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 21, 1865.
Ruff, Adolphus, Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Ross, Simon M., Sept. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Rheinhart, John H., Sept. 13, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Rossiter, John, Oct. 17, 1861; captured at Tompkinsville, Ky., July 9, 1862; paroled; not on muster-out roll.
Steever, Josiah W., Oct. 17, 1861; captured at Tompkinsville, Ky., July 9, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Speece, John, Sept. 28, 1864; wounded at Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 22, 1865.
Smith, Thomas C., Oct. 17, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Sheldon, George A., Oct. 17, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Shiley, Adam, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Shout, John S., Oct. 17, 1861; captured at Tompkinsville, Ky., July 9, 1862; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Sherman, Nath. G., Oct. 17, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Smith, Henry, Aug. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 19, 1865.
Showalter, William B., Aug. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Shearer, Samuel A., Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Speece, Samuel M., Sept. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Stuart, Calvin, Sept. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Siglin, George W., Sept. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.
Sherwood, George E., Sept. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Schierman, John, Oct. 29, 1864; wounded at Tompkinsville, Ky., July 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 28, 1865; veteran.
Scott, Romine P., Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 29, 1862.
Stevens, Hamp. C., Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to chief bugler, date unknown.
Sollinger, John, Dec. 9, 1861; disch. in 1862.
Sherman, Charles W., Dec. 9, 1861; pro. to veterinary surgeon Jan. 23, 1865.
Singer, Henry E., Oct. 17, 1861; died at Murfreesborough, Tenn., July 22, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Stone River, grave 410.
Smith, Earl, Dec. 9, 1861.
Smith, William, May 31, 1864.
Smith, George, Oct. 7, 1864.
Trotter, William, Oct. 17, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Townsend, John, Sept. 13, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Trone, Lewis A., Sept. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O., May 29, 1865.
Thomas, George W., Sept. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Troster, John, Oct. 17, 1861.
Toland, Philip A., Oct. 17, 1861.
Uhlmer, Jacob, Aug. 13, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Urich, Hugh, Oct. 17, 1864; died at Calhoun, Ky., March 16, 1862.

Underhill, Levi H., Oct. 17, 1864.
Victoria, William, Oct. 17, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Wilt, John W., Oct. 17, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Weaver, Reuben, May 25, 1864; must out with company July 18, 1865.
Weaver, Solomon, May 25, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Williams, Joshua L., Oct. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March, 1862.
Weldmer, Samuel M., Oct. 29, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 12, 1863.
Waldron, Cornelius D., Oct. 17, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Wiles, John, Oct. 17, 1861; captured at Glasgow, Ky., July 10, 1862; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Wiles, Joseph, Oct. 17, 1861; captured at Glasgow, Ky., July 10, 1862; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Weaver, Philip, Sept. 3, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Willis, Henry, Aug. 10, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Wyeth, John W., Oct. 17, 1861; pro. to regimental commissary-sergeant June 1, 1865; veteran.
Wilson, Charles H., May 24, 1864.
Wilson, Thomas, Oct. 3, 1864.
Witamyer, Robert, Sept. 28, 1864.
Willey, Williams, June 10, 1864.
Williams, James, Sept. 8, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Wilson, Frank, Sept. 8, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Zigler, Benjamin F., Oct. 17, 1861.

ROLL OF COMPANY K, NINTH CAVALRY (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin and Luzerne Counties.

Captains.

Joseph Phillips, Nov. 21, 1861; res. Dec. 10, 1861.
Henry Reemsnyder, Oct. 19, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. F Feb. 1, 1862; res. Oct. 14, 1862.
J. Frank Miller, Oct. 7, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. C May 22, 1863; to maj. June 23, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Douglass Edwards, Nov. 21, 1861; res. Jan. 13, 1862.
Thomas A. Nichols, Nov. 21, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. Aug. 8, 1862; to adjt. May 22, 1863.
Theophilus J. Mountz, Oct. 29, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. E May 22, 1863; killed at Dandridge, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1863; buried at Knoxville, grave 3.
William Guyer, Oct. 29, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. Co. H to 2d lieut. May 26, 1863; to 1st lieut. July 1, 1864; com. capt. June 16, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company July 18, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

John O'Grady, Oct. 23, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. B May 23, 1863.
Joseph D. Thomas, Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from private Co. M Aug. 26, 1864; disch. May 22, 1865; veteran.

First Sergeants.

William Wheeler, Oct. 23, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Sept. 23, 1862; to 1st sergt. Aug. 20, 1864; com. 1st lieut. June 16, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
John G. Harlow, Nov. 24, 1861.

Sergeants.

William Kelly, Oct. 23, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
William E. Sayers, Oct. 23, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1862; to sergt. April 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
John F. Burke, Oct. 23, 1861; com. 2d lieut. June 16, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Daniel Carmitchel, Oct. 23, 1861; pro. from corp. May 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
George Dowd, Oct. 23, 1861; pro. to corp. October, 1863; to sergt. May 1, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Charles H. Sayers, May 27, 1864; captured at Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 17, 1865.
George Biggs, May 27, 1864; pro. to sergt. May 20, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Luke White, Oct. 23, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.

Corporals.

Samuel Bowman, Oct. 16, 1861; pro. to corp. June 10, 1864; captured near Monticello, Ga., date unknown; veteran.
Edward Kenny, Oct. 23, 1861; wounded at Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
William Ganigan, Jan. 7, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Reuben Bixler, Aug. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
John Keegan, Sept. 15, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Henry Shaffner, Aug. 9, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 21, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
John Caffrey, Oct. 23, 1861.
William Eagan, Oct. 23, 1861.
Nicholas Sheridan, Oct. 23, 1861.
John Williams, Oct. 23, 1861.

Saddler.

Peter McGrath, Oct. 23, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.

Farriers.

John Flannery, Oct. 23, 1861; pro. to farrier Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Thomas Smith, Nov. 16, 1861.

Blacksmiths.

Charles B. Gilbert, June 21, 1864; pro. to blacksmith May 29, 1865; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Samuel Goodman, Aug 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
James McGill, Oct. 23, 1861; died at Meridianville, Ala., July 20, 1863.

Buglers.

Frank A. Hower, May 27, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
John Crimmins, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Edmund Fisher, Oct. 23, 1861.

Privates.

Aver, John S., May 23, 1864; never joined company.
Agnew, Peter, Aug. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.
Ashton, Ross, Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.
Baker, Edward, Oct. 23, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Burns, James, May 27, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Bachman, John H., Sept. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Bahney, Augustus, Aug. 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Bensing, Byron, Sept. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Beachler, Jacob, Aug. 10, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Bitner, Jacob S., Aug. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Brubaker, John, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Burr, James P., Nov. 21, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1864.
Booth, John, Sept. 6, 1864; died at New York April 16, 1865; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.
Bestford, Thomas, Oct. 31, 1861.
Burke, James, Oct. 31, 1861.
Butler, James, 1861.
Bliss, R. T., 1861.
Britton, G. T., 1861.
Bird, James P., 1861.
Carroll, Isaac, Oct. 23, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Carmitchel, John, Oct. 23, 1861; disch. by G. O. Aug. 1, 1865.
Carmitchel, Robert, March 16, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Chilcoat, William L., Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Chapman, Almeron, Sept. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Clements, George, Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Craig, George W., Oct. 23, 1861; killed at Dandridge, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1864.
Graig, Bennett, killed at Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864.
Chilcoat, Samuel G., Feb. 25, 1864; died at Whiteside, Tenn., July 7, 1864.
Cawley, James, Oct. 31, 1861.
Coleman, John, Oct. 23, 1861.
Cosier, Freman, 1861.
Coleman, John, 1861.
Drumm, George F., March 23, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Davis, Lewis, Aug. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Douglass, Wesley, Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Dechant, Theodore C., Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Donnelly, Patrick, Oct. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Duffy, Patrick, 1861; disch., date unknown.
Davis, Thomas F., Oct. 23, 1861.
Daley, John, Oct. 23, 1861.
Delany, John, Oct. 15, 1861.
Dillen, Francis, Oct. 23, 1861.
Dovod, John, 1861.
Eisenhower, Abner, Aug. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
English, David T., Sept. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Flannery, Thomas, May 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 10, 1865.
Freney, Richard, May 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 10, 1865.
Fahs, William, Sept. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Freeman, James, Aug. 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Feidt, Daniel S., Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Fetterholf, Samuel, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Flood, Patrick, Oct. 23, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Flynn, Thomas W., Oct. 31, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Foy, Thomas, Oct. 23, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Flynn, James, Nov. 16, 1861.
Fuller, Howard B., 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Geesy, John, March 22, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Gallagher, Eli, Feb. 20, 1864; wounded at Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.
Grove, John M., Sept. 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Grinley, John K., Aug. 30, 1864; wounded at Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Gregory, Charles, Oct. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 25, 1863.
Grady, Martin, Oct. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 25, 1863.
Galligan, Peter, Oct. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 1862.
Goodwin, Edwin M., Nov. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 14, 1863.
Garner, Francis, Oct. 23, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Gilbert, Thomas, Oct. 23, 1861: died at Bacon Creek, Ga., March 10, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, section D, range 4, grave 80.
Garnett, Abraham, Oct. 23, 1861.
Gableman, Lewis, Nov. 16, 1861.
Howley, John, May 10, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Hosick, John M., Oct. 31, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Hartman, John G., Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Hahn, Philip, Aug. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.
Howard, Irving, Sept. 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 8, 1865.
Hoffman, Aaron, Sept. 25, 1864; wounded at Averysborough, N. C., March 14, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1864.
Hemler, Luther B., Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Humphries, John P., Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Humes, Lyman, Aug. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Hines, Samuel, Nov. 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., 1862.
Huff, Jahiel, Sept. 5, 1864; wounded at Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Harris, John, Feb. 17, 1862; died at Danville, Ky., July 19, 1862, of wounds received in action; buried in National Cemetery, section 1, grave 30.
Hughes, Hugh R., Oct. 31, 1861.
Hempson, Solomon, Feb. 25, 1864; never joined company.
Hollahan, Michael, May 26, 1864.
Houser, Charles P., Nov. 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Jones, Joseph, Oct. 23, 1861; captured at Fayetteville, N. C., March 10, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 6, 1865; veteran.
Judge, John, Oct. 23, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Jellison, Jonathan, Nov. 16, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Junk, William A., Oct. 7, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Jones, John G., Oct. 23, 1861; killed at Dandridge, Tenn., Jan. 16, 1864.
Jones, William, July 3, 1862; died at Shield's Mill, Tenn., April 13, 1865.
Johnson, Robert L., May 27, 1864; never joined company.
Jones, James, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Jeremiah, John.
Kenny, Hugh, May 9, 1864.
Kissinger, Jacob, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Klinger, Samuel, Sept. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 25, 1865.
Kline, Henry, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Kichline, David, Aug. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Klingensmith, H., Nov. 16, 1861; disch. by G. O., date unknown; veteran.
Kerrigan, Patrick, Oct. 23, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Kelly, Michael, Oct. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 10, 1864; burial record, died March 17, 1864; buried in Allegheny Cemetery, Pa.
Koenig, Jonathan, Nov. 16, 1861.
Lantz, Jacob F., Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Learch, William, Nov. 24, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
Leonard, Michael, Oct. 15, 1861; captured; paroled; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865; veteran.
Lonarrigan, Michael, Aug. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Logue, John, Oct. 23, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Lyons, John, Oct. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. D, date unknown.
La France, John, 1861.
Miller, James D., Aug. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Morgan, Harmon F., Oct. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., 1862.
Murphy, Hugh, Oct. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. 1862.
Millhouse, Joseph T., Aug. 15, 1864; died at Blair's Landing, S. C., April 1, 1865.
Muchless, Oliver, Nov. 16, 1861.
Murphy, Thomas, Sept. 8, 1864.
Moltz, Jacob A., Feb. 9, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
McColly, Amos, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
McNulty, John, Oct. 23, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
McCormick, John, Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
McCormick, Martin, Oct. 23, 1861.
McConologue, John, Oct. 31, 1861; disch. Nov. 14, 1864, to date exp. of term.
McCarty, Jeremiah, Oct. 31, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
McAlroy, James, June 5, 1863; died Nov. 23, of wounds received at Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga., grave 13,348.
McNulty, James, Nov. 16, 1861.
McGuinn, Anthony, March 30, 1864; never joined company.
Nealis, John, May 9, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
O'Boyle, Owen, Oct. 23, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.
O'Toole, William, Nov. 24, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 6, 1862.
Osborn, William R., Feb. 19, 1864; trans. to Co. E, date unknown.
Parker, Albert, Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Phillips, Daniel, Nov. 16, 1861; absent, on furlough, at muster out.
Preston, John, Oct. 23, 1861.
Ressinger, William, Oct. 4, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 26, 1865.
Reinoehl, John F., Feb. 22, 1864; absent, with leave, at muster out.
Roberts, John F., 1861.
Reap, Michael, 1861.
Richards, William, 1861.
Shaffer, Samuel, Nov. 16, 1861; must. out with company July 18, 1865; veteran.
Schrolls, Henry, Sept. 12, 1864; captured at Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 22, 1864.
Shields, William, absent, in confinement, at muster out.
Serf, John H., Oct. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Sheets, William, Aug. 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Stoers, John, Dec. 31, 1861; discharged, date unknown.
Stahler, Andrew J., Aug. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 26, 1865.
Stevens, James H., Feb. 19, 1864; trans. to Co. M, date unknown.
Smith, James, May 12, 1864; never joined company.
Spence, James, 1861.
Smith, Samuel, 1861.
Sherwood, William H., 1861.
Snoddy, Samuel, 1861.
Towner, Henry, March 30, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Uhler, Isaac, Feb. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O., date unknown.
Vanauken, Edward L., Oct. 23, 1861.
Welsh, Patrick, May 26, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Warfell, William, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Winds, Henry, May 23, 1864; absent, with leave, at muster out.
Whitmer, John W., Feb. 18, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Wolf, William, Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company July 18, 1865.
Winters, Lewis P., Sept. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Wentz, Samuel, Sept. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Weaver, Urias, Aug. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Williams, John, Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Woods, John, Aug. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Workman, Levi, Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Wambaugh, H. L., Aug. 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Wright, Thomas, Oct. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 25, 1863.
Wiley, Robert, 1861.
Welsh, Miles, 1861.
Williams, Richard, 1861.
Yarnell, Wilson, Sept. 3, 1864; disch. by G. O., May 29, 1865.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

In this Schuylkill County regiment the company which follows was recruited partly in Dauphin County. For a history of the gallant Ninety-sixth we refer our readers to "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861–65," vol. iii. p. 382.

ROLL OF COMPANY G, NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin, Berks, and Schuylkill Counties.

Captains.

James N. Douden, Sept. 23, 1861; res. March 1, 1862.

Jacob W. Haas, Sept. 23, 1861; pro. from 1st. lieut. March 5, 1862; must. out with company Oct. 21, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

Arthur S. Fesig, Sept. 23, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. March 5, 1862; disch. Oct. 15, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

E. E. Sauerbrey, Sept. 23, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. Co. A March 5, 1862; disch. April 1, 1863, for wounds received at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.

First Sergeants.

John Williams, Oct. 3, 1861; pro. from sergt. Nov. 18, 1863; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

Frank N. Douden, Sept. 23, 1861.

Sergeants.

Jacob Alvord, Sept. 30, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

Jonathan C. Bear, Oct. 16, 1861; pro. to sergt.; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

Henry Keiser, Sept. 23, 1861; pro. to sergt. May 11, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

Lafayette Billig, Oct. 7, 1862; pro. to sergt.; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

William H. Buck, Oct. 14, 1861; pro. to sergt.; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

William H. Fesig, Oct. 3, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 1, 1863.

Benjamin B. Wagner, Oct. 3, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; veteran.

James M. Ferree, Sept. 30, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864; buried in Wilderness burial-grounds; veteran.

Corporals.

Amos Kuntzelman, Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Jacob K. Buehler, Oct. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 22, 1862.

Alfred D. Haus, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 18, 1862.

David Alvord, Sept. 30, 1861; pro. to corp., date unknown; disch. on surg. certif. July 25, 1862.

John Goodfellow, Sept. 23, 1861; pro. to corp., date unknown; disch. on surg. certif. June, 1863.

Lewis C. Romich, Oct. 22, 1861; pro. to corp., date unknown; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

Evan M. Gery, Oct. 22, 1861; captured at Wilderness, Va., May 7, 1864; pro. to corp., date unknown; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864.

Edwin Moyer, Sept. 23, 1861; pro. to corp., date unknown; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864; veteran.

John C. Gratz, Sept. 23, 1861; died Jan. 26, 1862.

Joshua Workman, Sept. 23, 1861; pro. to corp., date unknown; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864; veteran.

James J. Miller, Nov. 4, 1861; pro. to corp., date unknown; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 17, 1864; veteran.

Musicians.

James M. Zulick, Oct. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. B Feb. 15, 1864.

Daniel C. Hoffman, Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 12, 1863.

Privates.

Allbecker, Burkh'd, Aug. 10, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 29, 1862.

Bryan, Washington, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out with company Oct. 21, 1864.

Beard, John, Oct. 3, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

Beard, Gideon, Oct. 3, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

Beard, Charles, April 4, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864.

Bird, Joel, Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864.

Berker, William, Oct. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 29, 1862.

Betz, Daniel, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 29, 1862; re-enl. March 2, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864.

Betz, James, Oct. 7, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 10, 1864; veteran.

Brobst, Simon, Oct. 3, 1861; died at Philadelphia Aug. 24, 1862.

Baddorf, Philip, Feb. 22, 1864; died June 8, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Bear, George C., March 8, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 19, 1864.

Balliet, Josiah, Oct. 10, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

Betz, William, March 5, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864.

Betz, Isaac, March 5, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864.

Beaver, Reuben, March 8, 1864; died June 9, 1864.

Bisell, Bennevi'e H., Sept. 17, 1862; trans to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 1864.

Cook, Charles H., Nov. 4, 1861; died at Pottsville, Pa., Jan. 17, 1864.

Chamounski, E., Sept. 30, 1861.

Depka, Frederick, Oct. 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 25, 1862.

Dreibelbeis, Abraham, Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

Dryfoos, Mark, Oct. 23, 1861; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 23, 1861; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Ferree, Uriah D., Sept. 30, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

Fritz, Lewis, Oct. 16, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

Fey, Lewis J., Oct. 14, 1861.

Grim, John D., Oct. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 25, 1863.

Greaff, Isaac, Oct. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 1, 1862.

Gloss, John, Nov. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864.

Giger, John, Oct. 7, 1861.

Herb, Nathan, Sept. 30, 1861; must. out with company Oct. 21, 1864.

Herber, Jonathan, Oct. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 24, 1862.

Heebner, George, Oct. 10, 1861.

Haines, Thomas, Oct. 3, 1861; killed at Crampton's Gap, Md., Sept. 14, 1862.

Hawk, Jeremiah, Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

Hill, James, Oct. 15, 1861; died at David's Island, N. Y., July 24, 1864; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.

Hardinger, Elias, March 13, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864.

Hill, Samuel S., Feb. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864.

Keener, Eli, Oct. 14, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864.

Killian, Mark, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 29, 1862.

Kistling, Christian, Sept. 30, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864.

Kærcher, James, Sept. 23, 1861; died Feb. 8, 1863, of wounds received at Crampton's Gap, Md., Sept. 14, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 26, lot E, grave 486.

Luke, John, March 14, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864.

Lynn, Felix, Aug. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 26, 1863.

Miller, William, Oct. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 14, 1864, at exp. of term.

Machamer, David, Sept. 23, 1861; captured; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Murray, John, March 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

McCarty, John, Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to Co. F Feb. 15, 1864.

Nester, George, Oct. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 22, 1862.

Nester, Samuel, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 28, 1862.

Nice, Jacob, Nov. 4, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.
Pugh, Edward, Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.
Perky, John, Sept. 12, 1862; missing at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864.
Rentz, John D., Oct. 5, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.
Rumberger, Henry, Sept. 23, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.
Rumberger, J., Sept. 30, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.
Rothenberger, Charles, Oct. 23, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 23, 1863.
Sunday, Albert, Oct. 23, 1861; prisoner from Nov. 19, 1863, to Oct. 1, 1864; disch. at exp. of term.
Senger, Peter, Oct. 18, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 25, 1862.
Strasser, William, Oct. 22, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 28, 1862.
Strasser, Simon, Oct. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 29, 1862.
Strasser, Joshua, Oct. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 15, 1862.
Seidell, Daniel H., Nov. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 8, 1862.
Strasser, Abraham, Nov. 5, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 15, 1862.
Sargert, McCoy, Sept. 23, 1861; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Strasser, Elias, Oct. 14, 1861; died May 9, 1862.
Schmick, Elias, Oct. 3, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.
Stahl, Daniel, Sept. 23, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.
Stahl, Elias, Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.
Strasser, Israel, Oct. 22, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.
Schollenberger, J., Oct. 23, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.
Slick, Philip, Oct. 7, 1861; dropped from the rolls Oct. 17, 1862.
Taylor, Charles W., Oct. 29, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 28, 1862.
Treon, Frank, Sept. 30, 1861; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Thompson, William, Sept. 23, 1861; died at Frederick, Md., Dec. 18, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 26, lot E, grave 480.
Workman, Levi, Nov. 8, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 8, 1863.
Weaver, Robert D., Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. 1862.
Williams, David, Sept. 23, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.
Williams, Samuel, Oct. 29, 1861; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 17, 1862.
Workman, Joseph, Sept. 23, 1861; captured; died June 9, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864; veteran.
Workman, Frank, Feb. 22, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864; buried in Wilderness burial-grounds.
Weigner, Henry, Oct. 1, 1861; wounded and captured at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864; veteran.
Whitebread, Mark, Oct. 1, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 95th Regt. P. V., Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.
Way, Joseph, Sept. 23, 1861.
Woodford, Charles, March 14, 1864.

CHAPTER XXVII.

The War for the Union (continued)—One Hundred and First Regiment—Nine Months' Service: History of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, or Dauphin County Regiment.

ROLL OF COMPANY D, ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Recruited in Dauphin County for one year. Assigned March, 1865, to One Hundred and First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain.

M. H. Winebrenner, March 22, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Reuben S. Reed, March 22, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Daniel Winters, March 22, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.

First Sergeant.

John S. Himes, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.

Sergeants.

Nathan Posey, March 10, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Samuel Wise, March 2, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
John B. Lingle, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
James Harry, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.

Corporals.

D. S. Espenshade, March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
John H. Martz, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Thomas Hinkle, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Elijah Stout, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
George Newman, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
William H. Moore, March 10, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Richard F. Epler, March 15, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Adam S. Rhoads, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.

Musicians.

James P. Hipple, March 8, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Valentine Baumback, March 10, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.

Privates.

Anthony, Aaron, March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Brown, Edward F., March 14, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Bergner, Jacob, March 8, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Bear, James M., Feb. 9, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Brown, Andrew, March 4, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Behm, William, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Bortnott, John H., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Behm, Christian, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Brown, William H., Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Boyer, Thomas, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Brown, Henry J., March 10, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 10, 1865.
Countryman, Adam, March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Copeland, Benjamin, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Carl, John M., Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Dibler, George W., March 8, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Daugherty, James D., March 10, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Danner, Reuben B., March 8, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Dean, Warren B., March 4, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Etzwiler, Samuel, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Fettrow, Daniel, March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Gerbrich, Zachariah, March 8, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Graff, William, March 10, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Geiger, Allison, March 7, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 14, 1865.
Hetrich, Henry, March 14, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Huffnagle, John H., March 14, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Hoyer, Henry, March 8, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Hampton, Samuel, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865; burial record, died at Newberne, N. C., July 1, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, plot 7, grave 42.
Howard, John H., March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Hamilton, John S., March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.

Houser, Frederick, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Hughes, William M., March 8, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Hunt, James, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Hughes, Thomas B., March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Harron, Levi, Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Hœrner, Peter, March 10, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Hahn, James, April 12, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
James, David, March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Kissinger, Jonas, March 8, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Krizer, Felix, March 8, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Kurtz, Levi W., Feb. 9, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Keeney, Christopher, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Kepner, William H., March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Koontz, George, March 2, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Keenan, Torrence, March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Lindley, Lewis F., March 4, 1865.
Miller, John H., March 8, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Maulfair, William L., March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Moran, Thomas, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Miller, John, March 20, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Ney, Percival, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Peipher, Michael, March 8, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Peters, John H., March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Painter, Thomas, March 10, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Ramsey, Jacob, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Ramsey, William, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Roop, Solomon, March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Roop, Christian, March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Rhoads, Alexander A., Feb. 10, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Showers, Philip H., March 8, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Saul, Joseph S., March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Shney, John, March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Shney, Adam, March 16, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Snyder, Christian F., Feb. 9, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Starr, William, Feb. 9, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Stout, Ferdinand, March 22, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Shipley, Squires, April 12, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Wertz, Henry, March 11, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Wilson, William A., March 20, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Winters, John, March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Weirich, Jacob, March 10, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Wolford, John W., Feb. 10, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Wehn, George, March 1, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.
Watkins, Nathaniel, Feb. 18, 1865.
Yengst, John, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company June 25, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

On the 7th of July, 1862, William W. Jennings, a citizen of Harrisburg, received authority to recruit a regiment for nine months' service. Seven companies, A, B, C, D, F, G, and H, were recruited in Dauphin County, Company E was recruited in Lebanon; I, in Adams and Lebanon; and K, in Lebanon and Schuylkill. The companies rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, when, on the 16th of August, a regimental organization was effected, with the following field-officers: William W. Jennings, colonel; Henry C. Alleman, lieutenant-colonel; Jeremiah Rohrer, major. Company A was detached from the regiment soon after its organization by order of Gen. Wool, in command of the department, and assigned to provost duty in the city of Harrisburg. Just previous to the expiration of its term of service this company was ordered to Washington, but never rejoined the regiment. The remaining nine companies, eight hundred and sixty-nine strong, broke camp on the 17th and proceeded to Washington. The Peninsula campaign had terminated disastrously, and the legions of Lee were moving down upon Pope in the valley of Virginia. For ten days the regiment was encamped on Arlington Heights with other new regiments. It was brigaded with the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth New Jersey, and the Twenty-seventh Connecticut, and on the 23d assigned to duty in guarding Chain Bridge, where it remained until the opening of winter, Col. Jennings commanding the brigade, and Lieut.-Col. Alleman the regiment.

At the beginning of December, upon the eve of Burnside's movement upon Fredericksburg, Col. Jennings was ordered to proceed with his regiment to Falmouth, where he arrived on the 9th, and was assigned to the Third Brigade,[1] of the Second Division, Second Corps. During the night of the 10th the engineers commenced laying pontoon bridges in front of the town, but before they were completed, the workmen were driven away by the enemy's sharpshooters, concealed in houses along the water's edge. Defeated in his first essay, Burnside ordered up his heavy guns, and opened upon the town. During the bombardment the regiment supported batteries, and when this failed of effect, Burnside called for volunteers to cross in boats and drive out the rebel sharpshooters. A party from Hall's brigade was chosen, among whom were members of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, and leaping to the boats, and pulling lustily in the face of a shower of bullets, they succeeded in reaching the opposite shore. After a brief struggle the enemy was driven and the bridge was completed. Hall's brigade was the first to cross, and immediately commenced skirmishing to clear the town. Concealed in houses and coverts, from which they could fire with impunity upon the advancing troops, the rebels clung to their shelter, and by their unerring aim caused grievous slaughter. Capt. William Fox was the first man in the regiment hit, being instantly killed while crossing the river. Half of the town was thus skirmished through, the enemy leaving the houses from

[1] Organization of the Third Brigade, Col. Hall: Second Division, Gen. Howard; Second Corps, Gen. Couch; Centre Grand Division, Gen. Sumner; Seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteers, Col. Norman J. Hall; Nineteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. Arthur F. Devereux; Twentieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. George N. Macy; Forty-second Regiment New York Volunteers, Col. James E. Mallon; One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. William W. Jennings; Fifty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, Col. Max A. Thoman.

one side as the Union troops were entering at the other, when the brigade was ordered to halt and occupy the ground gained, and the columns of Sumner commenced crossing. During the night of the 11th a sergeant and a squad of eleven men were captured and carried prisoners to Richmond. A fierce fire of artillery was opened upon the town on the following morning, and the streets were torn by solid shot; but the brigade held manfully to its work. At a little after noon of the 13th, when repeated attempts to carry the heights in front of the town had failed, Owen's brigade, to which the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh was temporarily attached, was led to the assault. Moving out to the low, open ground to the left of the city, all the while under a fierce fire of artillery in front, and a flank fire from a deflection in the hills to the right, Owen formed his men in line of battle, the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh on the left of the One Hundred and Sixth, and dashed forward to his desperate task. Braver hearts never beat than filled the bosoms of the men in that devoted line. Onward they went over the prostrate forms of the dead and the dying, and up to within seventy-five yards of the enemy's lines. But the storm of deadly missiles was here too terrible to breast, and they dropped prostrate upon the ground, and commenced screening themselves behind the dead bodies of their fallen comrades, with which the whole plain was strewn. To raise a head was instant death. In this perilous position the regiment lay for hours, exposed to a pitiless fire of musketry and artillery, and until night had put an end to the contest, when it was relieved with the brigade, and returned to the town. At the conclusion of the battle it retired to its former camp beyond Falmouth. The loss in the engagement was very severe, being two hundred and fifty-seven killed and wounded. Capt. William Fox and Lieut. James S. Shoemaker were among the killed, and Col. Jennings, Lieut.-Col. Alleman, Adjt. A. L. Chayne, Capts. James Henderson and John J. Ball, and Lieuts. James B. Keene, Marcus Novinger, Hudson Denny, Jerome W. Henry, J. W. Dougherty, and William R. Orth, among the wounded, the latter mortally.

The regiment was soon after settled in comfortable quarters, and was employed during the winter in picket and guard duty. On the 27th of April, at the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign, the Second Division, now commanded by Gen. Gibbon, moved out to the front of Fredericksburg, and having laid a pontoon bridge, crossed on the 3d of May. Gibbon was joined in the town by Sedgwick's corps, which had crossed below, and during the night had moved up to the city. An assaulting column was formed, and those frowning heights which had been so successfully defended by the enemy on the previous December were now triumphantly carried, prisoners, small-arms, and guns falling to the hands of the victors. Lieut.-Col. Alleman was wounded in the side and thrown from his horse. The enemy retreated towards Chancellorsville, and was closely followed by Sedgwick as far as Salem Church, where Lee, having turned back from Hooker's front, fell upon and crushed Sedgwick's corps, compelling it to withdraw to the left bank of the Rappahannock by Banks' Ford. In the mean time Gibbon, who had been left to hold Fredericksburg, took position around the city, and commenced throwing up rifle-pits. With no barrier left to oppose him, the enemy pushed forward from his triumph over Sedgwick, and soon made his appearance in Gibbon's front, where sharp skirmishing ensued. His position was held until the morning of the 4th, when, under cover of a dense fog, he recrossed the river. The loss of the regiment in the engagement was fifty-three killed and wounded. Lieut. Jacob R. Knisley was among the killed, and Lieuts. David Hummel, Jr., William P. Carmany, and J. W. Dougherty were among the wounded. The nine months' term of service of the regiment expired on the 14th, and in pursuance of orders it was relieved and returned to Harrisburg, where, two days thereafter, it was mustered out of service. During its brief term of duty at the front, of a little more than five months, it was engaged in two pitched battles unsurpassed in severity, and lost an aggregate of four officers and eighteen men killed, fourteen men who died of wounds, sixteen who died of disease, thirty-eight who were discharged by reason of disability, eleven who were captured, ten officers and one hundred and twenty-two men who were wounded, and three officers who resigned.

In General Orders No. 77, Brig.-Gen. Gibbons, commanding the Second Division of the Second Corps, bears this testimony to the services of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment:

"HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND CORPS.
"NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., May 13, 1863.

"The adjutant-general's office having corrected the date at which the time of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers expires, and decided after representation made from the headquarters that the time expires on the 14th inst. instead of the 20th inst.; the regiment is hereby relieved from all duty with this army and will repair to Harrisburg, Pa., there to be mustered out of service. In bidding farewell to this regiment the general commanding the division recalls with pride and satisfaction that although in it, as well as in several other regiments in the service, a difference of opinion has existed in regard to the expiration of the time of the men, this difference has never interfered with their duty as soldiers, and they can now return to their homes with the proud consciousness of duty well and faithfully performed. Your comrades will be glad to welcome you back to their ranks.

"By command of Brig.-Gen. Gibbons.

"J. P. WOOD,
"*Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.*"

ROLL OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel.

William W. Jennings, Aug. 6, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. F Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with regt. May 29, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Henry C. Alleman, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. D Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, and at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; must. out with regt. May 29, 1863.

Major.

Jeremiah Rohrer, Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from capt. Co. H Aug. 16, 1862; disch. June 2, 1863.

Adjutant.

Augustus L. Chayne, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. D Oct. 13, 1862; must. out with regt. May 29, 1863.

Quartermasters.

Frederick R. Gilbert, Sept. 16, 1862; res. Sept. 12, 1862.

John F. Orth, Aug. 16, 1862; pro. from adjt. Oct. 13, 1862; must. out with regt. May 29, 1863.

Surgeons.

James R. Reily, Sept. 4, 1862; trans. to 179th Regt. P. V. Jan. 1, 1863.

E. H. Horner, Aug. 15, 1862; pro. from asst. surg. Feb. 24, 1863; must. out with regt. May 29, 1863.

Assistant Surgeon.

Jacob H. Vastine, Aug. 15, 1862; disch. June 8, 1863.

Chaplain.

John C. Gregg, Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with regt. May 29, 1863.

Sergeant-Major.

Charles H. Small, July 31, 1862; pro. from private Co. F Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with regt. May 29, 1863.

Commissary Sergeant.

Clement B. Care, Aug. 8, 1862; pro. from private Co. B Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. May 29, 1863.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

David Campbell, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from private Co. H Dec. 1, 1862; must. out with regt. May 29, 1863.

Hospital Steward.

Washington P. Oglesby, Aug. 8, 1862; pro. from private Co. B Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with regt. May 29, 1862.

COMPANY A.

Recruited in Dauphin County.

Captain.

F. Asbury Awl, Aug. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

First Lieutenant.

John S. Bitzer, July 30, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

John T. Ensminger, Aug. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

First Sergeant.

Thomas F. Maloney, July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Sergeants.

Charles H. Babb, July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Peter Fitzpatrick, July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

LaRue Lemer, July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

William J. Adams, July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Corporals.

Simon Gratz, July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

George W. Bence, July 28, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

John Bell, July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

J. Mantelle Thomas, July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Louis F. Zollinger, July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

John H. Sweeney, July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Osceola Dougherty, July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Joseph J. Pilkay, Aug. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Musicians.

William H. Wheeler, July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

John C. Wheeler, July 30, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Privates.

Atticks, Oliver, July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Balthaser, Edward, July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Beinhauer, David, July 28, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Beinhauer, Peter, July 28, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Bernheisel, J. H., July 30, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Bordner, William H., Aug. 2, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Brandt, John B., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Brown, Charles E., July 26, 1862.

Carberry, William H., Aug. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Cash, Mark T., Aug. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Charles, Carrol C., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Chester, Louis P., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Chester, Luther R., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Cook, Henry H., July 28, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Core, John, July 28, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Culp, James D., Aug. 5, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Clendennin, F. C., July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Dailey, Benjamin E., July 30, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Day, Peter, July 28, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Demming, Henry C., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Denning, Samuel A., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Ditty, William H., Aug. 6, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Demars, Cornelius K., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Ewing, Wilbur F., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Fagan, William H., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Fenn, George W., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Fisher, Charles, July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Fought, J. Edward, July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Garman, Samuel G., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Gilchrist, H. J., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Gowan, Thaddeus T., July 29, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Gross, Wendell, Aug. 6, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Hamill, Samuel M., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Hautch, Walter E., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Heicher, Ira D., July 29, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Heller, George W., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Hipple, William H., July 29, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Hoffman, C. B., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Hosan, Henry, Aug. 2, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Hoy, Francis H., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Hyers, George A., Aug. 6, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Jack, Joseph L., July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Jones, Lemuel M., July 22, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Lehman, Christian, July 29, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Loy, Albert, July 28, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

McClain, Theodore, July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

McClure, John, July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

McCurdy, Robert, July 29, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

McGowan, George W., July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

McManus, William H., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Machlin, John W., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Marquett, John A., Aug. 6, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Miller, Samuel C., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Maier, Christian, July 26, 1862.

Miller, John P., July 29, 1862.

Olewine, Albert, July 28, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Olewine, George, July 28, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Olsen, John S., Aug. 6, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Pathamore, Matthias, July 28, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Patterson, Levi A., Aug. 5, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Pipher, Henry, July 28, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Redifer, William S., Aug. 5, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Reed, John F., July 25, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Reinhold, Henry L., Aug. 6, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

Rhodes, Joseph E., July 28, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.
Rudy, Jonas, July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.
Raudbaugh, George H., July 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 10, 1863.
Rudolph, John, Aug. 1, 1862.
Sample, Alexander M., July 28, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.
Sandles, William A., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.
Scheffer, B. Frank, July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.
Shuman, Luke, July 28, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.
Snoddy, John, July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.
Snyder, George N., July 28, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.
Swartz, John A., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.
Swope, Andrew C., July 22, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.
Vaughn, Robert V., July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.
Wanger, Henry H., July 29, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.
Whiteside, J. Elton, Aug. 5, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.
Windsor, Jesse, July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.
Yingst, Frederick W., July 26, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.
Ziegler, Francis A., Aug. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.
Zimmerman, J. K., Aug. 6, 1862; must. out with company May 8, 1863.

COMPANY B.

Recruited in Dauphin County.

Captain.

J. Wesley Awl, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

First Lieutenant.

Albert J. Fager, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

William McCarroll, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

First Sergeant.

Robert F. Bell, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Sergeants.

George P. Chandler, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Jacob Groff, Aug. 8, 1862; pro. from corp. Oct. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
William D. Carson, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. from corp. Oct. 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
John M. Hynicka, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 13, 1862; to sergt. Nov. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
William H. Hyers, Aug. 8, 1862; disch. by S. O. Oct. 14, 1862.

Corporals.

John McComos, Aug. 8, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
David C. Martin, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
William G. Miller, Aug. 8, 1862; wounded and missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 4, 1863.
William Gettys, Aug. 8, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 30, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
David G. Stoufer, Aug. 8, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
John Rhoades, Aug. 8, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
William R. Rapp, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Patrick Finnegan, Aug. 8, 1862; disch. May 9, 1863, at exp. of term.
Samuel F. Wireman, Aug. 8, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 13, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Musicians.

Edward W. Glover, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Mordecai Felix, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Privates.

Bell, John Y., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Bender, Jacob M., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Bernhisel, John, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Bleyer, Abraham, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Buck, David, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Burnite, David C., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Buck, David J., Aug. 8, 1862; accidentally killed Oct. 1, 1862.
Case, William, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Caselow, John H., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Chaffinch, Samuel E., Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Creamer, Charles, Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Creamer, John, Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; disch. May 9, 1863, at exp. of term.
Care, Clement B., Aug. 8, 1862; pro. to com.-sergt. Aug. 26, 1862.
Davis, John W., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Davis, Joseph, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Dickey, Harry, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
DeHaven, William H., Aug. 8, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 16, 1863.
Eisely, Thomas J., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Enger, Joseph, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Faster, Daniel, Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Forney, John C., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Frank, Charles, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Gardner, Peter, Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Gray, William M., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hants, Loldeman, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 28, 1863.
Hanning, John H., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hobbs, William R. H., Aug. 8, 1862; must out with company May 29, 1863.
Horning, John H., Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hocker, Martin, Aug. 8, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 14, 1863.
Jack, James A., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Johnson, William H., Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; mustered out with company May 29, 1863.
Kissel, Solomon B., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kerper, John F., Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Krider, Frank, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Lamm, Audie, Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Leaman, Nathaniel, Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Lebo, John, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Lebo, John R., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Lemen, John B., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Lescure, Edward P., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Loy, Christian, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Maddock, Thomas, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Mather, Francis R., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Megaughey, Theodore, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Meredith, Ross, Jr., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Myers, Marcus, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Miles, George W., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Miller, John H., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Miller, John W., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Mytinger, John, Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Neuer, George H., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Oglesby, Joseph J., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Orth, John, Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Oglesby, Washington P., Aug. 8, 1862; pro. to hosp. steward Aug. 26, 1863.
Parsons, LeRoy, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Pray, George K., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Proebst, John, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Quigley, Albert S., Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Reel, Adam, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Ritner, John, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Rogers, Charles M., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Rudy, Darius E., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Rupp, Jacob, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Saul, Joseph M., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Sawyer, John W., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Seltzer, Peter E., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Shiffler, John, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Shoop, Barney J., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Shriver, Cornelius, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Siders, John W., Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Smith, Jacob, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Suydam, Charles A., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Stetzel, David, Aug. 8, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 20, 1862.
Sollers, Charles H., Aug. 8, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 26, 1863.
Segner, Aaron, Aug. 9, 1862; disch. May 7, 1863, at exp. of term.
Thomas, Theodore G., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Trout, John F., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Vandiver, Jesse M., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Varnick, Charles R., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Waggoner, W. H., Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Walters, George L., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Walters, David, Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Wennel, William H., Aug. 8, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Recruited in Dauphin County.

Captain.

James Henderson, Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

First Lieutenants.

Christian A. Nissley, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to capt. Co. I Oct. 13, 1862.
William R. Orth, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Oct. 13, 1862; died Feb. 23, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Charles D. Wise, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Oct. 13, 1862; to 1st lieut. Feb. 24, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Second Lieutenants.

David Hummel, Jr., Aug. 9, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Oct. 13, 1862; to 2d lieut. Feb. 24, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

First Sergeant.

Henry Bowman, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. from sergt. Feb. 24, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Sergeants.

Jacob Doutrich, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Levi F. Landis, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
George F. Greenawalt, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. from corp. Feb. 24, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Samuel Greenawalt, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. from private Oct. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Corporals.

William H. D. Groffe, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
George Buser, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
John Bale, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
John Ellinger, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Jonathan Gramm, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 7, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Amos Kriser, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 24, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Rufus E. Shapley, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
G. W. Shellehamer, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 7, 1863; must. out with company May 20, 1863.
George H. Bowman, Aug. 9, 1862; disch. Jan. 7, 1863.

Musicians.

Joseph B. F. Hummel, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Christian Hummel, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Privates.

Alleman, Isaac, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Alleman, Jacob, Oct. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Baum, Abram, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Brubaker, David, Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Blessing, John, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Beinhower, Adam, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Baer, Andrew, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Blyer, Henry H., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Books, George W., Aug. 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 22, 1863.
Cailey, John, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Curry, John H., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Camuel, James, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Conrad, Samuel P., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Conrad, John B., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Curry, Joseph, Aug. 9, 1862; disch. Oct. 24, 1862.
Demmy, David, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Demmy, Levi, Aug. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Etter, Philip W., Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Elser, William, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Eisenhour, Elias, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Ellinger, George W., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Early, Thomas, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Ebersole, Martin, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Farnsler, Jacob, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Fox, Grafton, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Forrer, Christian L., Aug. 9, 1862; died Nov. 1, 1862.
Gramm, Samuel, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Grundon, John, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Gramm, Frederick, Aug. 9, 1862; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 8, 1862.
Houser, Frederick, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Heintz, George, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hummel, Daniel, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hess, John, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hoover, Henry, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Henderson, John W., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Heck, Joshua, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Heicher, Levi F., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hummel, Alexander, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hoerner, George W., Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hamberg, George C., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Heckamer, George W., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hummel, Solomon, Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va.; disch. March 28, 1863.
Hoover, Isaac H., Aug. 9, 1862; disch. Feb. 17, 1863.
Killwell, John H., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kerr, Joseph, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kriser, Joseph, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kissel, Henry, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kurtz, Cyrus, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Longenstine, John, Aug. 9, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Minnich, Samuel, Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Manning, James, Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Matlack, Reuben, Jr., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Moser, Henry, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Marquart, Malone, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Manning, John, Aug. 9, 1862; died March 9, 1863.
Michael, William, Aug. 9, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
McCloud, Frederick, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Parthamore, George, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Painter, Jacob, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Rauch, William M., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Ruth, Jacob K., must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Spotts, Israel, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Sanders, William, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Shaffer, Jacob, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Spidel, John, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Slesser, Christian H., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Spade, William H., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Stickler, Jacob, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Saltzer, James E., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Spring, Henry, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Smeltzer, William, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Spittler, Jacob, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Stoner, Jacob, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Tennis, Samuel, Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Witmer, Eli, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Wolf, George P., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Wagoner, John H., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Yingst, John, Aug. 9, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

COMPANY D.

Captains.

Henry C. Alleman, Aug. 9, 1862; promoted to lieut.-col. Aug. 16, 1862.
Rufus E. Cable, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Aug. 19, 1862; res. Nov. 29, 1862.
James B. Keene, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Oct. 12, 1862; to capt. Dec. 1, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

First Lieutenants.

Joshua M. Weistling, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Aug. 19, 1862; res. Oct. 4, 1862.
Augustus L. Chayne, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Aug. 19, 1862; to 1st lieut. and adjt. Oct. 13, 1862.
William B. Osman, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Aug. 19, 1862; to 1st lieut. Oct. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

Marcus Novinger, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. from sergt. Dec. 1, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

First Sergeant.

Luther Fisler, pro. from corp. to sergt. Aug. 19, 1862; to 1st sergt. Dec. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Sergeants.

Jesse Oren, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
William J. Putt, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. from corp. Oct. 23, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
John C. Eckerd, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. from corp. Dec. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Charles B. Hummel, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. from corp. Dec. 1, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., May 8, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; buried in Mt. Kalma Cemetery, Harrisburg, Pa.

Corporals.

James L. Pell, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
George W. Locher, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Thomas G. Williamson, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 14, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Henry Lebo, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
William Yeager, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to corp. April 1, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Wesley Steever, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
David R. Workman, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
S. A. Rutherford, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Musicians.

John W. Hoffman, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
George W. Krause, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Privates.

Atkins, Robert, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Anderson, John, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Anderson, Thompson, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Bidding, Henry, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Boylin, James, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Boales, John, Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Bomgardner, David, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Behm, Daniel, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Bitterman, Thomas H., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Brambaugh, James A., Aug. 9, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Carrichner, John, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Douglass, Alex., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Ditry, Conrad, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Dressel, Ned., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Doubert, John, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Emig, Adam, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Felty, Joshua B., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Frank, Henry, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Fisher, William, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Foster, Benjamin R., Aug. 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 27, 1863.
Feindt, Frantz, Aug. 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 6, 1863.
Good, Jacob, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Gallagher, John, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hildebrandt, Thaddeus, Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Heim, Levi, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Heilhecker, Louis, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Heckert, Frederick, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hoffman, John, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Harper, James A., Aug. 9, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Jury, Daniel, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kenerk, Michael, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Klingler, John, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Klapp, Henry, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Keener, Jacob, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Lupard, William L., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Lupard, Joseph J., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Lane, Moses, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Lehman, Jacob, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Lehman, Emanuel, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Leiser, Wilhelm, Aug. 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 26, 1863.
Lentz, John, Aug. 9, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Leitzel, Ellis, Aug. 9, 1862; died Dec. 17 (burial record Dec. 26), of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Moltz, John J., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Michaels, Lorenzo, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Miller, Joseph, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Myers, John E., Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Miller, John W., Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Messner, David, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Matter, Peter, Aug. 2, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Martz, Henry A., Aug. 2, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
McCarroll, Charles, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
McFadden, John, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Poist, George W., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Polm, Michael, Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Potticher, John, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Patterson, John R., Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Potiger, Jonathan, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Potiger, Daniel, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Pyett, James, Aug. 9, 1862.
Rice, Edward, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Reinhart, Ephraim, Aug. 9, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Richner, John, Aug. 9, 1862.
Sneeder, John, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Shepler, Uriah, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Steel, Joseph, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Smoke, Jacob, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Seig, Samuel, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Seig, Peter, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Timminy, Chas. L., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Uhler, George, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Urich, Benjamin, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Umholtz, Isaac, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Updegrove, John, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Walmer, Noah A., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Witman, John B., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Witman, Franklin, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Yelkey, Charles, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Zitch, Moses, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Company E.

Recruited in Lebanon County.

Captain.

L. L. Greenawalt, Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

First Lieutenant.

William P. Carmany, Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

Joseph A. Bowman, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

First Sergeant.

Jacob J. Stein, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Sergeant.

John C. Brooks, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Corporals.

John P. Kochle, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Jefferson B. Light, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Franklin P. Allwein, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Lemuel Moyer, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Adam Carmany, Aug. 13, 1862; wounded and missing in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
John Reinoehl, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
David S. George, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Reuben Henry, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Samuel P. Raber, Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 29, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
John Kleiser, Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 29, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Samuel H. Bentz, Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to corp. March 8, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
John L. Schuler, Aug. 13, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 28, 1863.

Musicians.

Elias Buck, Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to musician Sept. 29, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Philip L. Straw, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Privates.

Albright, Henry, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Albert, John N., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Arnold, Anthony S., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Barry, Henry A., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Bender, Reuben, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Bomberger, John K., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Boyle, John, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Brandt, Isaac, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Brooks, George T., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Brown, Henry A., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Burd, Levi, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Byle, Franklin, Aug. 15, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Bomberger, Edwin, Aug. 13, 1862; disch. March 25, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Capp, Levi, Aug. 15, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Carpenter, Aaron S., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Darkes, Tobias, Aug. 13, 1862; accidentally wounded Dec. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Deininger, Jerome B., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Dutter, Henry S., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Eby, Peter, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Fisher, Josiah, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Forster, Howard, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Frantz, Charles S., Aug. 13, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 31, 1863.
Garrett, Daniel M., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Gasser, Cyrus M., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Gates, James, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
George, Cyrus S., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Gerberich, Edward W., Aug. 15, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Gerhard, John P., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Gilbert, Ephraim O., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Groff, John Philip, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Grose, John H., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Guilford, Simeon H., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Gerberich, Allen D., Aug. 13, 1862; died Nov. 3, 1863.
Haage, Frederick, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hanson, Hans P., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Harmon, William F., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hauck, Samuel, Jr., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hess, George W., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hunsicker, John, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kieffer, Daniel O., Aug. 15, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Keller, William, Aug. 15, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Keller, Harrison, Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kleeman, John, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kochle, Charles, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kreider, Reuben, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kreider, Uriah, Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kurtz, John M., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Lantz, Cyrus, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Light, Asaph S., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Lobe, John H., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Miller, Andrew S., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Miller, David W., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Mutch, John G., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Moyer, William, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
McNair, Franklin L., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
McNight, Philip, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Patschke, Charles F., Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Peffly, Jacob, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Peters, Samuel, Jr., Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Reinoehl, David C., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Redman, Henry, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Rise, Jacob L., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Robeson, Augustus, Aug. 15, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Rise, George D., Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 9, 1863.
Schuler, Jacob T., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Seltzer, John K., Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Shank, Samuel, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Sherer, Justus, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Sherk, C. Penrose, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Shepps, Nicholas A., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Shirk, Samuel S., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Sugar, Baltzar, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Smith, Jacob F., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Spangler, John B., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Strickler, Peter G., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Smith, John, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Thome, Charles V., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Uhler, John C., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Umberger, John P., Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Zimmerman, Joseph, Aug. 13, 1862; died Jan. 8, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

COMPANY F.

Captains.

William W. Jennings, Aug. 6, 1862; pro. to col. Aug. 16, 1862.
W. H. H. Hummel, Aug. 6, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

First Lieutenant.

John T. Morgan, Aug. 6, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

Thomas G. Sample, Aug. 6, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

First Sergeant.

Andrew Santo, Aug. 4, 1862; pro. from sergt. Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Sergeants.

John McWilliams, July 31, 1862; pro. from private Aug. 6, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Thomas G. Smith, Aug. 5, 1862; pro. from corp. Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Alexander McCormick, July 31, 1862; pro. from corp. Dec. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
W. J. Maglauchlin, Aug. 5, 1862; pro. from corp. Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
William W. Reed, Aug. 2, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut. Co. I Dec. 14, 1862.

Corporals.

P. A. Campbell, Aug. 2, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
James L. Shanklin, Aug. 2, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 24, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Abram Rupply, July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Daniel E. Martin, Aug. 5, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Isaac McConnell, Aug. 4, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
O. F. Shamberger, July 31, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Ellis D. Powell, July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
William C. Knighton, July 31, 1862; pro. to corp. March 14, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Musicians.

Irvine S. Boas, Aug. 4, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
William A. Krause, July 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 17, 1862.

Privates.

Able, Jacob, July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Albright, John, July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Alberson, George W., July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Antes, Emery J., Aug. 5, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Armstrong, James G., Aug. 5, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Able, William, Aug. 5, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 12, 1862.
Buchanan, Porter, July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Bingamon, Abner, July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Bowsman, George W., July 31, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Burke, David, July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Brown, William, July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Bettleyoun, Emanuel, July 31, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Brown, George, July 31, 1862.
Carpenter, Jacob, Aug. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Colyer, John W., Aug. 2, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Conklin, George H., Aug. 5, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Corl, George V., Aug. 5, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Crandill, Edwin, Aug. 4, 1862; died Dec. 23, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Cummings, John H., Aug. 2, 1862.
Dean, George H., Aug. 5, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
DeHaven, John, Aug. 5, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Donahower, John F., July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Donnelly, John A., July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Dunlap, Samuel R., July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Dunlap, James G., Aug. 5, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Elliott, James A., July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Fanning, Robert G., Aug. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Forster, Thomas, Aug. 2, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Forster, James, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Floyd, James B., Aug. 6, 1862; disch. Feb. 13, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Gilman, Jacob P., Aug. 4, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Gross, John, Aug. 2, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hebeison, Jacob, Aug. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hebeison, John, Aug. 5, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Heck, William M., Aug. 4, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Heck, Andrew J., Aug. 4, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Henry, William H., July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hill, Alexander T., July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hogan, James, Aug. 1, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Houser, William, Aug. 4, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hughes, Matthew, Aug. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hunter, John D., Aug. 2, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hoover, Benjamin, Aug. 5, 1862; died of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Hillyer, Henry, Aug. 2, 1862; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 11, 1862.
Irvine, James B., July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Jones, Richard, July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Jones, Horace B., Aug. 2, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kline, Jacob, Aug. 2, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kelley, James F. P., Aug. 5, 1862; disch. Jan. 27, 1863.
Lloyd, Garrett, July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Lucker, Edward, Aug. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Martin, William H., Aug. 5, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Maglaughlin, Jacob J., Aug. 5, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Meyer, Frantz, July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Miley, John H., July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Minich, Henry, July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Mitchell, Joseph J., Aug. 4, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Montgomery, J., Sr., Aug. 2, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Manikowski, W. V., July 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 27, 1862.
McGowan, Henry, Jr., Aug. 5, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Poist, Jacob, July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Platt, Levi, July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Rohrer, Abner, July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Rowland, Robert B., Aug. 2, 1862; must out with company May 29, 1863.
Rutter, Jacob, Aug. 5, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Swartz, Martin, July 31, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Santo, John D., July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Sanders, Emanuel R., July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Sheafer, Warren J., Aug. 5, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Sloan, David, July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Sollers, James W., July 31, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Stephens, Dennis, July 31, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 15, 1862; must out with company May 29, 1863.
Swartz, Andrew, July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Small, Charles H., July 31, 1862; pro. sergeant-major Aug. 18, 1862.
Schroder, Frantz, July 31, 1862.
Shafer, Henry, July 31, 1862.
Utzs, John S., Aug. 4, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Weber, Henry, July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Wells, Samuel, July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Winebrenner, M. H., Aug. 4, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Youse, Henry, July 31, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Zarker, John B., Aug. 4, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

COMPANY G.

Recruited in Dauphin County.

Captain.

John J. Ball, Aug. 10, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

First Lieutenant.

George Hynicka, Aug. 10, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

Hudson Denny, Aug. 10, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1862.

First Sergeant.

Samuel Eberly, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Sergeants.

Clifton W. Kimball, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Thomas J. White, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Henry Davis, Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Jacob J. Hinkle, Aug. 9, 1862; must out with company May 29, 1863.

Corporals.

John B. Walter, Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
John Culp, Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
George Sininger, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Henry Swartz, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
William H. Cain, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Andrew M. Kerr, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to corp. January 12, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
John J. Humphries, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
James H. Campbell, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to corp. April 30, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Musicians.

J. William Bush, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
James A. Drain, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Privates.

Bechtel, William, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Brightbill, David J., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Boyer, George H., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Burris, Samuel, Aug. 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 31, 1863.
Benard, Aaron A., Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 19, 1863.
Carson, Franklin, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Cole, Timothy, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Chambers, Joseph P., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Cole, Samuel S., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Cotteral, John, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Connelly, James, Aug. 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 14, 1863.
Cushman, Henry, Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers March 28, 1863.
Dehuff, Henry G., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Fink, Simon C., Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Gable, Charles H. A., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Grant, Edward C., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863
Goldsmith, Henry, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Gibbs, Edward, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Graves, John, Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Gardner, Charles R., Aug. 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 24, 1863.
Gilmore, Robert, Aug. 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 3, 1863.
Hill, George N., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hoffman, David R., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Herman, John, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Irvine, James, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Jones, Enoch B., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Jones, James, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kerr, James, Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kerr, William, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kingport, Abraham E., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kelsey, Melvin P., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kenney, William A., Aug. 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 20, 1862.
Lovell, Melvin N., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Morris, William, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Mannas, Michael, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Michael, William, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Morton, John B., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Mulverhill, Michael, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Morse, John W., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Moughan, Michael, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
McDermott, John, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
McKee, Andrew J., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
McGinnett, John W., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Pearson, William Lyle, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Pritz, Benjamin B., Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Page, Daniel A., Aug. 9. 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Pugh, William, Aug. 9, 1862; trans. Aug. 15, 1862, organization unknown.
Redifer, Samuel, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Rotherick, Henry, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Snyder, Marcus, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Seidle, Samuel, Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Styer, James, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Spahr, Levi, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Stemberger, Daniel, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Sanders, John W., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Sergent, Charles W., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Snyder, William, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Snavely, Martin W., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Southwick, James W., Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Shartzer, John, Aug. 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 23, 1863.
Simmers, Robert, Aug. 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 25, 1863.
Seber, Bernard, Aug. 9, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 28, 1862.
Sehrt, James C., Aug. 9, 1862.
Weitzel, Columbus, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Wingert, Salmon M., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Worley, Philip B., Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Wallower, Daniel, Aug. 9, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Walter, Thomas, Aug. 9, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

COMPANY H.

Captains.

Jeremiah Rohrer, Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to major Aug. 19, 1862.
John K. Shott, Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

First Lieutenant.

Isaiah Willis, Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Second Lieutenants.

James R. Schreiner, Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from private Aug. 19, 1862; res. March 7, 1863.
Jacob R. Kinsley, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. March 7, 1863; died May 15, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

First Sergeant.

David Hyde, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from sergt. March 7, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Sergeants.

Solomon Cover, Aug. 13, 1862; captured at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Francis J. Rinehart, Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11, 1862; pro. from private March 7, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
William E. Shaffer, Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Caleb H. Roe, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from private Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Corporals.

Leander Sanders, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
John P. Kleis, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Henry Willis, Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
John W. Klineline, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Abraham F. Brinser, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
David Fisher, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Robert C. Lowman, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
James G. Davis, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 6, 1863.
Frank A. Shott, Aug. 12, 1862; died Nov. 10, 1862.

Musicians.

Henry Hipple, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Valentine Ruth, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Privates.

Ackerman, Ansil, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Airgood, Paul, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Atherton, Alonzo, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Arnold, Jonas S., Aug. 12, 1862; died Dec. 22, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Beck, William V., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Bancus, Henry, Aug. 12, 1862; captured at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Bretz, Elias Jacob, Aug. 12, 1862; captured at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Bretz, Benjamin F., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Brown, Andrew, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Bear, John, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Burns, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Banzhoff, Henry, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Brandt, Benjamin, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Beachler, Jacob, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Brown, Henry J., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Brinzer, John, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 22, 1863.
Bretz, Daniel, Aug. 13, 1862; died Dec. 31, 1862.
Campbell, Alexander, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Cramer, John, Aug. 12, 1862; captured at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Coble, Solomon, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Crick, Frank, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Campbell, David, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Dec. 1, 1862.
Davis, Jacob, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
David, Theophilus, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Detwiler, Jacob, Aug. 12, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 16, 1862.
Epler, Richard, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Fratz, William, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Fitzpatrick, Thomas, Aug. 13, 1862; captured at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hoover, Isaac W., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hickernell, Robert, Aug. 12, 1862; captured at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hickernell, David L., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Houser, Jacob R., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Herold, Leonard, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Irely, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Irely, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
James, David, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Jenkins, Henry S., Aug. 12, 1862; captured at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Jones, James, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Koehler, Charles, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Keyser, Jacob, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Lutz, William, Aug. 12, 1862; captured at Fredericksburgy Va., Dec. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Laughman, Daniel, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 30, 1862.
Miller, James, Sept. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Murphy, Robert, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Manybeck, Amos, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 16, 1862.
Miller, John, Aug. 12, 1862.
McBarron, William, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
McNeal, George, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
McBarron, John, Aug. 12, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Null, Jacob S., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Osman, John B., Aug. 12, 1862; died April 6, 1863.
Phillips, William, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Ruhl, Wilhelm, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Rehrer, Nicholas, Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Rittersback, Jacob, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Ramsey, Charles J., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Reed, John, Aug. 12, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va, Dec. 13, 1862.
Schreiner, Henry J., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Stipe, Andrew J., Aug. 12, 1862; captured at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Stipe, Andrew, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Stipe, Jackson, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Sheetz, John H., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Shaffer, Isaac H., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Snyder, Joseph H., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Snyder, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Siple, William, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Snavely, John W., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Swords, William, Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Singer, Philip, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Sebolt, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Stipe, William, Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 1, 1863.
Ulrich, Martin, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Ulrich, Solomon, Aug. 12, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Wentling, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Whisler, John L., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Winters, Daniel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Young, Hiram, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

COMPANY I.

Recruited in Lebanon and Adams Counties.

Captains.

Ira R. Shipley, Aug. 13, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 6, 1862.
Christian A. Nissley, Aug. 9, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. C Oct. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

First Lieutenants.

James S. Shoemaker, Aug. 13, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Jerome W. Henry, Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Dec. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

William W. Reed, Aug. 2, 1862; pro. from sergt. Co. F Dec. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

First Sergeant.

Charles G. Miller, Aug. 13, 1862; pro. from sergt. Sept. 5, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Sergeants.

Augustus A. Welsh, Aug. 13, 1862; pro. from private Oct. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
David Early, Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Samuel G. Sheaffer, Aug. 13, 1862; pro. from corp. Sept. 8, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
John M. Segner, Aug. 13, 1862; pro. from corp. March 1, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Corporals.

George A. Wolf, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Reuben K. Newhard, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Michael Baker, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Shade G. Stevens, Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Jacob Stambaugh, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Joseph Early, Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
William S. Myers, Aug. 16, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
William A. Forney, Aug. 13, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Musicians.

Simon Wheeler, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Edward F. A. Clark, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Privates.

Arnold, Eli, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Alexander, Francis, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Auge, Valentine, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Blasser, Andrew, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Baker, Daniel L., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Black, Jacob, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Becker, Martin, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Bachman, Peter, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Black, Daniel, Aug. 13, 1862; disch. for wounds Feb. 27, 1863.
Bupp, Joseph T., Aug. 13, 1862.
Cilley, John, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Day, George, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Davis, James M., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Druckenmiller, A., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Early, Benjamin W., Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Fickle, Thaddeus, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Frantz, Adam, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Fidell, Francis, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Gelvin, John, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Gardner, Theodore F., Aug. 13, 1862.
Heikes, John E., Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hanson, Christian, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Jones, Michael, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kindt, Anthony, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Livingston, William, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Livingston, James W., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Loser, Jacob, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Lentz, Alfred, Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Lessley, John, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Lillienstine, Charles, Aug. 13, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 4, 1862.
Lentz, Eli, Aug. 13, 1862; died Feb. 16, 1863.
Menear, Edward J., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Myers, Daniel S., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Mumper, Levi, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Miller, John H., Aug. 13, 1862; must out. with company May 29, 1863.
Mark, John G., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Miller, Daniel, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Meyer, Henry, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Moneghan, John, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Mondorff, David, Aug. 13, 1862; missing in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Myers, Jacob H., Aug. 16, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., December, 1862.
Nipple, Jeremiah, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Neiff, Joseph, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Norman, Edward, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Osborne, John H., Aug. 13, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Packham, Bradd, Aug. 13, 1862.
Rupp, Henry, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Robb, John A., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Rankin, William, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Rhodes, Henry, Aug. 13, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 31, 1862.
Stough, Joseph, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Sheaffer, John W., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Sheaffer, Philip S., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Stevens, Edward, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Sheaffer, Jacob S., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Shutt, John H., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Schultz, John A., Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Shaeffer, Jacob, Aug. 13, 1862; disch. April 6, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Trimmer, Andrew, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Vornosdale, Uriah, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Welsh, George W., Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Wendling, Adam, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Weltmer, Martin, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Walborn, Elijah, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Weirman, Joseph E., Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Wilhelm, Lewis, Aug. 13, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 26, 1863.
Young, James, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Yann, John, Aug. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Recruited in Lebanon and Schuylkill Counties.

Captains.

William Fox, Aug. 14, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11, 1862.
Joseph W. Dougherty, Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Dec. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

First Lieutenant.

David S. Long, Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Dec. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

William J. Barr, Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from private to sergt. Oct. 1, 1862; to 2d lieut. Jan. 19, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

First Sergeant.

Daniel Downey, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Sergeants.

Richard Bertolet, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Adam J. Light, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Henry J. Euston, Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from corp. March 1, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Theodore H. Bechtel, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Corporals.

William Bicher, Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Wm. H. Ramsey, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out. with company May 29, 1863.
William A. Klock, Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Henry L. Schram, Sept. 2, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Benjamin Bugle, Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Charles F. Kanton, Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Samuel Martry, Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
John L. Freck, Sept. 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Jacob Hummel, Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 14, 1863.
James Warbrooke, Aug. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 24, 1863.
Robert J. Luckenbill, Aug. 14, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 1862.

Musicians.

Thomas Winters, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Zachariah Reidel, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Privates.

Auman, Henry, Sept. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Bankes, Paul, Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 15, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Berkheiser, Henry, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Brumensteifer, J., Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Bomberger, Samuel, Sept. 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Bergal, Franklin, Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 15, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 24, 1863.
Brown, George, Sept. 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; disch. March 13, 1863.
Dougherty, Samuel, Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Eckert, Benedict, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Fessler, Ellis, Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Feger, Henry, Aug. 15, 1862; must. out. with company May 29, 1863.
Geiger, Charles, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Gerbill, Benjamin, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Heverling, Cyrus, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Harpett, Charles, Sept. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hutton, William L., Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Heisey, Daniel P., Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hoffman, Jacob, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hay, Christian, Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Heckman, Edward A., Aug. 14, 1862; captured at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 15, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hobbs, John A., Sept. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hautz, Elias, Aug. 15, 1862; disch. April 4, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Iba, Frederick R., Sept. 2, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Johnson, Joseph, Sept. 2, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Keller, Frederick, Aug. 15, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Klarke, Franklin, Aug. 15, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Lash, James L., Sept. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Lengel, George, Aug. 15, 1862; must. out. with company May 29, 1863.
Lessig, Reuben, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Lehman, Amos, Aug. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 28, 1863.
Leidy, Daniel, Aug. 14, 1862.
Mayberry, Charles, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Minning, Charles, Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Moyer, Reuben, Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Moyer, Peter, Aug. 15, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
McCree, James, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
McLaughlin, Cyrus, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Pierman, Isaac, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Raber, Lewis B., Aug. 14, 1862; captured at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Ramsey, Rufus, Aug. 15, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Ringle, F. E., Aug. 15, 1863; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Rupp, John, Jr., Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Reinoehl, Jacob B., Aug. 15, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Raber, George W., Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Smith, Arthur F., Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Snavely, William, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Schreckengast, S., Sept. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Snyder, Jeremiah, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Springer, Charles, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Stoner, Andrew, Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Strauch, John, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Strauser, William, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Thomas, Joseph R., Aug. 15, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Upchurch, Theo. F., Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Weber, Solomon, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Weik, Henry, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Weik, David, Aug. 15, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Whittle, John, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Williams, Milton, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Warbrook, William, Aug. 15, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Warf, Frederick, Aug. 14, 1862; disch. Jan. 20, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Yocum, Franklin, Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Yost, Lewis M., Aug. 14, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The War for the Union (continued)—One Hundred and Sixty-third, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Thirteenth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiments.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS (EIGHTEENTH CAVALRY), THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

COMPANY E.

Recruited in Dauphin County.

Captains.

James Gowen, Sept. 18, 1862; pro. to lieut.-col. Nov. 28, 1862.
Thaddeus S. Freeland, Oct. 13, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Dec. 8, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 22, 1862.
S. H. Tresonthick, Sept. 17, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Dec. 8, 1862; to capt. May 1, 1864; died July 26, of wounds received at St. Mary's Church, Va., June 15, 1864.
George W. Nieman, Oct. 13, 1862; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. Dec. 8, 1862; to capt. Dec. 2, 1864; must. out with Co. E, 3d Regt. Prov. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

John R. Winters, Sept. 17, 1862; pro. from regt'l. q.m.-sergt. to 2d lieut. May 2, 1864; com. 1st lieut. July 2, 1864; not mustered; killed at Kauffman's Hill, Va., Oct. 9, 1864.

Theodore Jackman, Sept. 16, 1862; pro. from com.-sergt. to 2d lieut. Dec. 3, 1864; to 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with Co. E, 3d Regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

William P. Seal, Sept. 17, 1862; pro. from sergt. Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company June 14, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Jacob Greenawalt, Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

George F. Wingard, Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.

Commissary Sergeant.

Aaron C. Etzweiler, Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.

Sergeants.

Peter F. Dunkle, Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
Jos. S. Morrison, Sept. 30, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
George W. Hoch, Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
Depew Gilbert, Nov. 12, 1862; disch. by G. O. July 21, 1865.
G. W. P. Freeland, Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April, 1863.
Frederick Griner, Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 16, 1864.
James Gray, Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 2, 1863.
Charles P. Sheaf, Sept. 17, 1862; trans. to Co. C, 11th Regt. V. R. C., Dec. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 8, 1865.
William D. A. Naugle, Sept. 17, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut. Co. I Dec. 9, 1862.
James H. Daddow, Sept. 17, 1862; died Aug. 30, of wounds received in action near Charlestown, Va, Aug. 22, 1864.
John H. Boult, Sept. 17, 1862; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 1, 1864; grave 2723.
W. H. Poffenberger, Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with Co. E, 3d Regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
Absalom A. Wilt, Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Oct. 12, 1865, at exp. of term.
Solomon S. Updegrove, Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Oct. 12, 1865, at exp. of term.

Corporals.

Wm. Stephens, Sept. 30, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
John A. Berry, Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
Sawara S. Snyder, Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
Edward Brown, Oct. 2, 1862; disch. by G. O. July 10, 1865.
John Hoffacker, Sept. 30, 1862; killed at Hanover, Pa., July 3, 1863.
William Fulkison, Sept. 30, 1862.
Andrew B. Pines, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with Co. E, 3d Regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.

Bugler.

Wilber Shepherd, Sept. 30, 1862; prisoner from May 5, 1864, to March 5, 1865; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
Isaac N. Williamson, Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
John Bell, April 1, 1865.

Farrier.

William F. Polm, Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
James H. Tresonthick, Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.

Saddler.

William J. L. Ettinger, Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.

Privates.

Ahn, Jesse, Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at St. Mary's Church, Va., June 15, 1864; must. out with Co. E, 3d Regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
Anderson, George, Oct. 2, 1862; captured at Germania Ford, Va., Nov. 18, 1863.
Ansbach, Henry H., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 22, 1863.
Beller, Jacob, Sept. 17, 1862; captured; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
Bayler, Wm. A., Sept. 30, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1864.
Baucherich, George, Sept. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
Bradford, Henry C., March 26, 1864; died May 1, 1864; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Boyer, Solomon, March 2, 1865; must. out with Co. E, 3d Regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
Bagt, Anton, March 6, 1865; absent at muster out.
Bailey, Edward, Sept. 17, 1862.
Bayler, William B., Feb. 29, 1864; prisoner from May 5 to Dec. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 8, 1865.
Brant, John M., Sept. 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March, 1863.
Balso, Jacob, Sept. 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. December, 1862.
Bradford, Ephraim, Sept. 17, 1862; trans. to U. S. army October, 1862.
Burns, John H., Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to U. S. army October, 1862.
Barsto, Henry, Oct. 2, 1862; trans. to U. S. army October, 1862.
Boyer, Frederick, Sept. 13, 1862.
Bierman, F., prisoner from Sept. 26, 1864, to March 13, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.
Bright, William, Sept. 14, 1864; not accounted for.
Carbaugh, Daniel, Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
Copley, Henry C., Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
Campbell, John, April 13, 1865; must. out with Co. E, 3d Regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
Cooper, James B., Sept. 17, 1862; trans. to U. S. army October, 1862.
Clemens, Richard, Sept. 17, 1862; trans. to U. S. army October, 1862.
Cooper, James, Sept. 17, 1862; trans. to U. S. army October, 1862.
Clark, Dennis, Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to U. S. army October, 1862.
Chronister, Dixon O., Sept. 29, 1862; wounded in action June 11, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Davis, George W., March 11, 1864; wounded in action Sept. 28, 1864; must. out with Co. E, 3d Regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
Dittys, Dallas D., Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with Co. E, 3d Regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
Davis, David, April 5, 1865; must. out with Co. E, 3d Regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
Draper, George W., Sept. 27, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 11, 1864.
Dailes, George W., Sept. 30, 1862.
Esworthy, George D., Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with Co. E, 3d Regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
Engler, John, April 5, 1865; must. out with Co. E, 3d Regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
Eastman, Edward, Sept. 22, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out.
Erb, Christian B., Sept. 30, 1862; captured; died at Harrisburg, Pa., 1864.
Emanhiser, John W., Sept. 17, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Fine, James, April 5, 1865; must. out with Co. E, 3d Regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
Frailey, Hiram C., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.
Ferguson, Frank, Sept. 17, 1862; trans. to U. S. army October, 1862.
Fackler, Jacob C., Sept. 17, 1862; died at Fairfax Court-House, Va., June 6, 1863.
Ferguson, James T., Nov. 12, 1862.
Garrison, George, Sept. 30, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
Garrett, John T., Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with Co. E, 3d Regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
Gibson, John, May 16, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out.
Gingerbach, John, March 6, 1865; absent at muster out.
Gruber, Barnhard, Sept. 17, 1862; captured at Germania Ford, Va., Nov. 18, 1863.
Garman, Benjamin, Sept. 17, 1862; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., May 9, 1864; grave 968.
Guire, Edward, Nov. 29, 1862.
Hoover, John H., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
Hess, William P., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
Hurling, Adam, Sept. 30, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
Herman, John, Aug. 5, 1864; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
Henderson, John, March 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 21, 1865.
Harris, William F., April 13, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 8, 1865.
Howard, Charles, Sept. 22, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out.
Howard, James, Sept. 22, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out.
Howard, Daniel, Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to U. S. army October, 1862.
Hoover, John D., Sept. 17, 1862; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 29, 1864; grave 4222.
Hager, Charles E., Sept. 30, 1862; died at Fairfax Court House, Va., April 20, 1863.

Hollingsworth, C. F., Sept. 30, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Hunter, Napoleon B., Sept. 14, 1864; died; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, Va., lot 26.
Hall, Frederick, Oct. 15, 1864; not accounted for.
Jones, Enoch B., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
Jones, John, Sept. 22, 1864; absent, on detched service, at muster out.
Kies, John, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded in action Oct. 8, 1864; must. out with Co. E, 3d Regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
Kurtz, Adam, Sept. 17, 1862; captured at Germania Ford, Va., Nov. 18, 1863.
King, John, March 29, 1864; trans. to Co. I, 6th U. S. Cavalry, Dec. 2, 1864.
Kawel, Joseph H., Sept. 17, 1862; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 9, 1864; grave 5145.
Kitzelman, Richard, Sept. 17, 1862.
Lowe, Robert W., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
Lyons, James, Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
Long, Jerome B., Oct. 2, 1862; disch. by G. O. July 13, 1865.
Lilly, Caleb, Feb. 27, 1864; absent at muster out.
Laing, John, March 6, 1865; absent at muster out.
Lambert, Henry, Sept. 22, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out.
Lukins, John L., Sept. 17, 1862; captured at Ely's Ford, Va., Jan. 5, 1864.
Lehn, Josiah, Sept. 17, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 8, and at Old Church June 11, 1864; trans. to Co. F, 24th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 18, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
Mooherman, C. D., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
Miller, Samuel R., Sept. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
Miller, Jacob, Feb. 27, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 13, 1865.
Meads, Franklin, Sept. 17, 1862; captured at Germania Ford, Va., Nov. 18, 1863.
Mooherman, William, Oct. 2, 1862; died April 2, 1864, of wounds received in action.
May, Daniel, Sept. 17, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., June, 1863; burial record, David May, Jan. 2, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Murray, John, Sept. 30, 1862.
Martin, Henry C., Oct. 2, 1862.
McCreary, Isaac, Sept. 28, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
McGrath, Patrick, Sept. 30, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
McDonald, John, Feb. 26, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out.
McCarroll, William W., Sept. 17, 1862; died at Stevensburg, Va., April 13, of wounds received in action Feb. 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Culpeper Court-House, block 1, section A, row 7, grave 217.
McCool, William C., Sept. 17, 1862.
Neff, Henry, Sept. 17, 1862; captured; died at Richmond, Va., Nov. 22, 1863.
Noble, Amos, Sept. 29, 1862; died of wounds received at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
Orr, William, March 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 3, 1865.
Polm, John H., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
Pilkington, James, Sept. 17, 1862.
Painter, Henry C., Sept. 17, 1862.
Reed, George, Feb. 27, 1864; absent at muster out.
Roberts, James, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with Co. E, 3d Regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
Ritzston, Samuel, Sept. 17, 1862; captured at Germania Ford, Va., Nov. 18, 1863.
Ritz, Samuel T., Sept. 17, 1862; trans. to U. S. army October, 1862.
Reed, Samuel, Sept. 17, 1862.
Streminger, Philip, Sept. 30, 1862; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
Springer, George B., Sept. 17, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
Sullivan, Timothy, March 29, 1864; absent, on furlough, at muster out.
Stout, Peter, April 12, 1865; died Aug. 12, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., section 26, lot F, grave 600.
Shafer, Frederick, March 6, 1865; absent at muster out.
Snow, Adam, March 6, 1865; absent at muster out.
Smith, Walter, Sept. 22, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out.
Snyder, Oliver, Sept. 29, 1862.
Spayd, Christian K., Sept. 17, 1862.
Stack, Dennis, Sept. 30, 1862.
Trawits, Henry, Sept. 30, 1862; must. out with company June 14, 1865.
Turner, Thomas M., Feb. 27, 1864; wounded at Old Church, Va., June 11, 1864; must. out with Co. E, 3d Regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
Tanner, Morgan B., March 6, 1865; absent at muster out.
Thompson, Samuel, Sept. 30, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
Thomas, Joseph, March 31, 1864; wounded in action Aug. 25, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Watson, John, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with Co. E, 3d Regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
Waters, Charles, Feb. 27, 1864; wounded in action June 11 and Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with Co. E, 3d Regt. Pro. Cav., Oct. 31, 1865.
Waxham, James, March 6, 1865; absent at muster out.
Williams, Aaron, Feb. 27, 1865; disch., date unknown.
White, Benjamin B., Sept. 29, 1862; absent, on detached service, at muster out.
Wilson, John, Sept. 17, 1862; trans. to U. S. army October, 1862.
Woodside, William J., Sept. 30, 1762; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., June 9, 1864; grave 1749.
Wager, Joseph, Sept. 17, 1862; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 30, 1862.
Warner, John, Sept. 17, 1862.
Wilhelm, Andrew B., Sept. 30, 1862.
Ward, Thomas, Sept. 17, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Young, Robert J., Feb. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 8, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT (NINE MONTHS' SERVICE), DRAFTED MILITIA.

COMPANY C.

From Dauphin County.

Captain.

John F. Peck, Nov. 21, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

First Lieutenants.

Jacob Mish, Nov. 21, 1862; pro. to q.m. Nov. 29, 1862.
Philip D. Felty, Nov. 21, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Dec. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

Joshua R. Elder, Nov. 2, 1862; pro. from sergt. Dec. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

First Sergeant.

Nathan Posey, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

Sergeants.

Joseph C. Mumma, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Moses Lyter, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Peter Frantz, Nov. 3, 1862; pro. from corp. Dec. 20, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Adam Hoffman, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

Corporals.

Thomas Forney, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
William B. Reed, Nov. 2, 1862; pro. to corp. April 26, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Daniel Fisher, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
John McCord, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Adam Cover, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Christian C. Good, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Samuel S. Keim, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
John H. Sheesly, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

Musicians.

Samuel B. Kauffman, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Christian Reitzel, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

Privates.

Alleman, Adam, Nov. 2, 1862; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 5, 1862.
Bishoff, Christ. C., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Brown, John H., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Bolinger, Jacob, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Boll, Philip A., Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Biever, Jacob, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 5, 1862.
Core, Frederick, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Cassel, George W., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Carpenter, Henry, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

Cockley, David, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Caley, Samuel, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Caley, Benjamin, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Clark, David, Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Dengler, Samuel, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Duncan, John S., Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Decker, Elias, Nov. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. B Nov. 6, 1862.
Eisenhour, John, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Foltz, Elias, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Farling, Obadiah, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Fishburn, Reuben, Nov. 13, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Gerheart, Cornelius, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Gingerich, Daniel, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 18, 1862.
Henry, Felix, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Herman, George, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Hoover, John, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Hoover, David, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Houser, William, Nov. 2, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Hoffard, Jacob, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Hoover, Samuel, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Hikes, Washington, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Hetrick, William, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 16, 1862.
Judy, John, Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Killinger, Levi, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Kinley, Benedict, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Lime, Adam, Nov. 3, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 17, 1862.
Lingle, Andrew, Nov. 2, 1862.
Mathias, Peter, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Martin, Philip, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Metzgar, Daniel, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Meck, Lewis S., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Miller, Charles, Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Miller, Andrew, Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Mapes, George W., Nov. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. B Nov. 6, 1862.
Miller, Douglass S., Nov. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. B Nov. 6, 1862.
McNamara, R. D., Nov. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. B Nov. 6, 1862.
Noaker, John, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Patrick, Peter, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Patrick, William, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Page, Elias, Nov. 20, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Page, John, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Plouch, Israel, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 16, 1863.
Payne, Charles M., Nov. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. B Nov. 6, 1862.
Payne, Franklin W., Nov. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. B Nov. 6, 1862.
Roland, Abraham, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Reed, Adam, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Reigel, Daniel, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Reichard, John, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Rutt, Michael M., Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Nov. 18, 1862.
Reese, John R., Nov. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. B Nov. 6, 1862.
Shaffer, John, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Shallahammer, A., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Saddler, Henry, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Seibert, David, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Shartzer, Joseph J., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Shutter, William, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Strohm, Henry, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Seiders, Jacob, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Seitzinger, Alexander, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Shearer, Henry W., Nov. 2, 1862; disch. by special order Nov 16, 1862.
Smith, James C., Nov. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. B Nov. 6, 1862.
Shallahammer, A., Nov. 2, 1862; died at Suffolk, Va., Jan. 30, 1863.
Taylor, John, Nov. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. B Nov. 6, 1862.
Tingley, Edwin R., Nov. 6, 1862.
Unger, Benjamin W., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Wade, Martin, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Welker, Henry B., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Wade, Lewis, Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
West, William F., Nov. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. B Nov. 6, 1862.
Walmer, Henry, Nov. 6, 1862.
Yentzer, John H., Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Zartman, John H., Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Zimmerman, Daniel, Nov. 13, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

COMPANY F.

From Lancaster, Dauphin, and adjoining counties.

Captain.

Isaac S. Filbert, Nov. 23, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

First Lieutenant.

Daniel T. Smouse, June 20, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. F, 40th Regt. P. V., Dec. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

Joseph B. Garber, Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

First Sergeant.

Harry H. Hipple, Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

Sergeants.

James R. Campbell, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
William Wentz, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
John T. Sheibley, Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
John F. G. Long, Nov. 6, 1862; absent at muster out.

Corporals.

Henry Wentz, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Samuel A. Kern, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Jacob Snyder, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
S. L. Hollenbaugh, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Samuel Barcley, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
John Hawthorn, Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Henry Alton, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
John Mack, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

Musicians.

Cyrus Miller, Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Benjamin F. Barnhart, Dec. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

Privates.

Billman, Isaac, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Briner, Jacob, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Berrier, William, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Baker, Michael F., Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Bistline, Solomon, Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Berrier, William H., Nov. 6, 1862.
Bowman, John, Nov. 8, 1862.
Bucher, Samuel, Nov. 8, 1862.
Berntheiser, Joseph, Nov. 11, 1862.
Cook, William, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Cless, Jacob, Nov. 5, 1862; died at Suffolk, Va., Jan. 22, 1863.
Crull, John, Nov. 2, 1862.
Conrad, Jacob, Nov. 10, 1862.
Crider, Joseph R., Nov. 8, 1862.
Dean, George, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Duck, Solomon, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Dehiser, James W., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Emery, George, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Eslinger, Jacob, Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Eshleman, Samuel, Nov. 8, 1862.
Fry, Joseph, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Gutshall, Philip, Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Garland, William, Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Greenblade, John, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Gutshall, Abraham, Nov. 2, 1862.
Groff, Jacob, Nov. 6, 1862.
Heim, George, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Heinbaugh, C. B., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Humes, William D., Nov. 5, 1862.
Holloway, James, Nov. 4, 1862.
Kuhn, John C., Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Kuhn, Andrew L., Nov. 6, 1862; absent at muster out.
Kesler, David, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Kochenderfer, Peter, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Kern, Simon, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Kitner, Abraham, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Kebler, Lewis, Nov. 6, 1862.
Kenny, William, Nov. 4, 1862.
Kaylor, Abraham, Nov. 6, 1862.
Lay, William A., Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Lay, Samuel, Nov. 5, 1862.

Miller, Samuel, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Moyer, Joseph, Nov. 8, 1862.
Miller, Isaac, Nov. 8, 1862.
Miller, Isaac T., Nov. 5, 1862.
McConnel, Samuel, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
McCardel, William, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
McClure, James K., Nov. 5, 1862.
Noal, Alexander, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Ney, Samuel, Nov. 2, 1862.
O'Donnel, Samuel, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Peck, James, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Peck, James W., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Rhea, James D., Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Rutter, William, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Rule, Henry A., Nov. 2, 1862.
Rice, George C., Nov. 2, 1862.
Rice, George I., Nov. 2, 1862.
Ruth, John, Nov. 8, 1862.
Robison, William, Nov. 8, 1862.
Stambaugh, William, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Shoemaker, William, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Stambaugh, John, Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Stump, John, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Stum, George, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Sheibly, George, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Seager, Jacob, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Stambaugh, Eli, Nov. 10, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Snyder, John G., Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Shull, Frederick, Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Shannon, Jesse, Nov. 2, 1862; died at Suffolk, Va., March 4, 1863.
Shearer, Henry, Nov. 2, 1862; died at Suffolk, Va., April 20, 1863.
Shearer, John, Nov. 10, 1862.
Sheriff, Andrew, Nov. 2, 1862.
Sensenig, George, Nov. 8, 1862.
Sweigart, Peter, Nov. 8, 1862.
Showalter, Elias, Nov. 8, 1862.
Shelpfer, John, Nov. 8, 1862.
Shreader, William, Nov. 8, 1862.
Trostle, Abraham, Nov. 10, 1862.
Trupe, Abraham, Nov. 8, 1862.
Waggoner, Christian, Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Zigler, John, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

COMPANY I.

From Dauphin County.

Captain.

Benjamin J. Evitts, Nov. 25, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

First Lieutenant.

P. S. Bergstresser, Nov. 25, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

Joseph D. Gise, Nov. 25, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

First Sergeant.

Jonathan Tobias, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

Sergeants.

Edward Mencel, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Henry Bordner, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Henry Witmer, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Martin P. Shaffner, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

Corporals.

John Kissinger, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
John T. Hoffman, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Henry Kissinger, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Reuben Rubendall, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Michael Welker, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
John Loudenslager, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Josiah Osman, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Lawrence Boyer, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

Musicians.

Frederick Klinger, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Edward Umholtz, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

Privates.

Bellon, John, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Betz, Anthony, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Bordner, Jonathan, Nov. 25, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Brown, David, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Brubaker, Samuel H., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Bubb, Jonas, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Carle, Daniel, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Coleman, Charles, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 2, 1862.
Coleman, Jacob, Nov. 2, 1862.
Deitz, Jacob, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Deibler, John N., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Dillman, Barnhart, Nov. 25, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Drum, Charles, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Deitz, Joseph, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 2, 1862.
Daniel, Benneville, Nov. 2, 1862.
Evitts, Henry C., Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Frantz, Uriah, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Feidt, George, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Furkel, Philip, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Fisher, Jeremiah, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 2, 1862.
Good, John L., Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Gaiton, John W., Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 14, 1862.
Gingles, Thomas, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 4, 1862.
Hoffman, John, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Hoover, Alfred, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Haines, Frederick A., Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 2, 1862.
Klinger, Peter, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Klinger, Samuel, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Klinger, Philip, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Klinger, Joseph, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Kissinger, Jorias, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Kocher, William, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Koppenheffer, H. S., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Lubold, George, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Lebo, Joseph, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 2, 1862.
Lentz, John, Jr., Nov. 2, 1862.
Lubold, Martin, Nov. 2, 1862.
Metz, Michael, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg certif. Nov. 2, 1862.
Miller, Samuel, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 2, 1862.
Miller, Jeremiah, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 2, 1862.
Miller, John R., Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 2, 1862.
Miller, Jacob, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 2, 1862.
Mencle, Daniel, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 2, 1862.
McCurtin, Daniel, Nov. 2, 1862.
Ossman, George, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Nov. 19, 1862.
Ohle, Eli, Nov. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 1, 1862.
Parker, Joseph C., Nov. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 1, 1862.
Reedy, William H., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Reed, Israel, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Reed, Joseph H., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Reed, Abraham H., Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Ritzman, Jacob, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Romberger, J. B., Nov. 2, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Ritzman, Balthazer, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Romberger, Jonas, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Nov. 18, 1862.
Reigle, Obed J., Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 2, 1862.
Ryan, John, Nov. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 11, 1862.
Reichard, Elias, Nov. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 1, 1862.
Robins, Abraham T., Nov. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 1, 1862.
Romberger, George, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Nov. 18, 1862.
Rusho, John B., Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 2, 1862.
Snyder, Abraham, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Shoffstall, Amos, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Stroub, Samuel, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Saltzer, John A., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Siler, Abraham, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Schaffner, Eli, Nov. 5, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 5, 1862.
Shade, Edward, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Nov. 20, 1862.
Shaffer, Charles, Nov. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 1, 1862.
Sommers, Jesse, Nov. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 1, 1862.
Shoemaker, Philip, Nov. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 1, 1862.

Tschubb, George, Nov. 2, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Troutman, George H., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Weaver, William, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Wirt, John H., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Williard, Daniel, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Wingert, Daniel H., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Weaver, Henry H., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Williard, John, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.
Wambaugh, B. H., Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 2, 1862.
Whitmight, Michael, Nov. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 1, 1862.
Walborn, Jacob, Nov. 2, 1862.
Zerfing, Elias, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 5, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

COMPANY A.

Recruited in Dauphin and adjoining counties.

Captains.

Jacob Dorsheimer, March 1, 1862; res. May 22, 1863.
Theodore K. Scheffer, Feb. 21, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. June 10, 1863; brevet maj. March 13, 1865; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. Feb. 21, 1865, at exp. of term.
Samuel Lyon, Jan. 26, 1865; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Oliver P. Stair, March 1, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. June 10, 1863; com. capt. Feb. 22, 1865; not mustered; brevet maj. March 13, 1865; disch. March 3, 1865, at exp. of term.

Second Lieutenant.

George C. Stair, March 1, 1862; pro. from sergt. June 10, 1863; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; disch. April 22, 1865, at exp. of term.

First Sergeants.

James Crimmins, Feb. 12, 1862; pro. from corp. to sergt. March 2, 1864; to 1st sergt. May 1, 1865; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863, and at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; com. 2d lieut. June 3, 1865; 1st lieut. July 7, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.
Frederick Buckingham, Jan. 24, 1862; prisoner from Aug. 19, 1864, to Feb. 28, 1865; disch. April 12, to date March 5, 1865, at exp. of term.

Sergeants.

Peter A. Hinkle, Jan. 24, 1862; captured at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862, and at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864; pro. from corp. April 4, 1864; com. 2d lieut. July 7, 1865; not mustered; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.
John M. Mohler, Feb. 10, 1862; pro. from corp. April 4, 1864; captured, date unknown; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.
Samuel F. Ruth, Jan. 24, 1862; pro. to corp. April 6, 1864; to sergt. June 15, 1865; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863, and at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.
Solomon R. Hough, Dec. 16, 1861; disch. Aug. 30, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Alfred A. Collins, Sept. 11, 1861; disch. Aug. 30, for wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Charles W. Conrad, March 1, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 1, 1864.
Andrew C. Wolfe, Jan. 29, 1862; died at York, Pa., May 8, 1865; veteran.

Corporals.

Christian Shearer, Feb. 1, 1862; captured at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862; at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; and at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 7, 1865; absent at muster out; veteran.
Amos Whalk, April 16, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 13, 1865; must. out with company July 13, 1865.
William Edwards, June 23, 1864; substitute; pro. to corp. April 13, 1865; must. out with company July 13, 1865.
Isaac Supplee, Feb. 1, 1862; captured at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862; at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863, and at White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865; veteran.
Edward Jacoby, Feb. 14, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 1, 1864.
William Seifert, Feb. 21, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; trans. to 2d Regt. U. S. Cav. Dec. 30, 1862.
Adam F. Smith, Feb. 27, 1862; captured at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 9, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 23, 1865; veteran.
James Hagerty, Feb. 21, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1864; disch. Feb. 1865, at exp. of term.
Jerald M. Burton, April 1, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 8, 1862, of wounds received in action; burial record, Oct. 9, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., section 26, lot F, grave 577.
Devan N. Bentz, Jan. 24, 1862; missing in action at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Musicians.

William C. Stair, April 8, 1864; prisoner from Aug. 19 to Oct. 8, 1861; must. out with company July 13, 1865.
Samuel Simons, Feb. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 18, 1862.
John Warner, Aug. 21, 1862.
Alexander Wolf, Jan. 24, 1862.

Privates.

Alliton, Thomas, Aug. 17, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Adams, William T., Feb. 10, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 19, 1862.
Anderson, John H., Aug. 11, 1864; substitute; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. May 18, 1865.
Albert, Joseph, Feb. 18, 1862; prisoner from Aug. 19, 1864, to Feb. 27, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865; veteran.
Blythe, Edward, Aug. 17, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Burke, Daniel, Aug. 2, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Barrett, Michael, Aug. 2, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Brown, Michael, Aug. 10, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Brummel, Thomas, Aug. 12, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Bush, Jacob, Sept. 17, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
Brady, James, Sept. 17, 1864; substitute; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 19, 1865.
Brewster, Charles W., March 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 24, 1862.
Baily, Henry W., Feb. 21, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 28, 1862.
Baumback, Ernst, Aug. 31, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
Beighley, John P. H., Sept. 1, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
Boring, James K. P., Sept. 2, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
Butler, William, Sept. 6, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
Barmetler, Joseph, Sept. 6, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
Barnabas, George, Sept. 20, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
Baily, Benjamin R., Feb. 1, 1862; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 9, 1864; veteran.
Baily, Mahlon P., Feb. 21, 1862.
Costello, Michael, Aug. 17, 1864; substitute; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 13, 1865.
Clark, John, Aug. 1, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Corcoran, William, Aug. 1, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Carlin, James, Aug. 2, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Conrad, Rufus, Feb. 24, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 29, 1862.
Case, Aaron, Sept. 10, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 27, 1863.
Clarkson, John S., March 6, 1862; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1865; veteran.
Cosgrove, Francis, March 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 22, 1863.
Conrad, Gerald F., Jan. 21, 1862; died at Culpeper Court-House, Va., Jan. 2, 1864.
Conrad, J. Oscar, Feb. 24, 1862; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 20, 1864; veteran.
Carpenter, Benjamin O., Jan. 24, 1862; captured at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.
Coovadt, Daniel H., Aug. 30, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Davis, David, Aug. 11, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. July 13, 1865.
Doyle, Thomas, Aug. 12, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Dougherty, Thomas, Aug. 17, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Dugan, James, Jan. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 13, 1862.
Dickson, Thomas, Feb. 10, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 11, 1863.
Dull, William, Feb. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 30, 1863.
Defner, Thomas, Sept. 17, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
Diamond, Philip, Sept. 30, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
Davis, John, June 3, 1864; substitute; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
Davidson, Henry R., April 9, 1862; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va.,

Aug. 19, 1864; died at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., April 19, 1865; veteran.

Ebersole, Aaron L., Aug. 8, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Evans, Isaac, Jan. 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 28, 1862.

Eiler, John C., Sept. 19, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Fleck, Benjamin, Aug. 2, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Fleming, J. R., Aug. 2, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Finch, Nathaniel, July 30, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Ferris, John C., Feb. 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 9, 1862.

Fake, George, Feb. 18, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 3, 1862.

Fennel, Abraham, Sept. 19, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Firth, Thomas, Feb. 21, 1862.

Gressing, Patrick, July 24, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Gregg, Faber, Aug. 2, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Gilmore, Joseph, Aug. 6, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Gale, Seely, Jan. 7, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 3, 1862.

Green, Ezra, Feb. 21, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 24, 1862.

Griffith, Thomas, Sept. 5, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Gromey, Cornelius B., Jan. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.

Hagerty, Joseph, Feb. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

Hunt, Joseph M., Aug. 8, 1864; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Harrigan, Martin, June 1, 1864; substitute; captured at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865.

Harman, John, Feb. 16, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 15, 1862.

Haine, Fidell, Feb. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 9, 1862.

Heltmeyer, A. C., Feb. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 20, 1863.

Hardy, Ira, March 1, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 18, 1863.

Hardy, David N., Feb. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 11, 1863.

Hahn, Casper, Sept. 19, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Hartung, John, Sept. 19, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

Hinkley, Elias, Sept. 9, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June 25, 1864.

Hinkley, Peter B., March 1, 1862; died at Cloud's Mills, Va., May 8, 1862.

Hawes, Jacob B., Aug. 30, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Hossler, George, Feb. 12, 1862; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 10, 1864; veteran.

Harman, John J., Jan. 24, 1862; captured at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.

Jones, William, Aug. 13, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Jones, Joshua M., April 8, 1864; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Jenkins, Francis, Sept. 9, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Jamison, Samuel F., March 8, 1862; trans. to Co. I July 24, 1862.

Johnson, Samuel F., May 31, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Kennedy, James P., Feb. 21, 1862; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

Kechner, Frederick, March 11, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

Kobler, Charles, Oct. 7, 1864; substitute; absent, sick, at muster out.

Kerley, William, Aug. 10, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Kline, John G., Feb. 21, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 29, 1862.

Kline, Petraclus, Feb. 21, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 24, 1862.

Knight, Ira, Feb. 21, 1862; captured at Mine Run, Va., Nov. 26, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 1, 1864.

Kline, John, Jan. 24, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 25, 1863.

Kunkle, George, Feb. 18, 1862; captured at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862, and at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864; died at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., April 19, 1865; burial record, George Kembell, April 1, 1865; veteran.

Lynch, David, Oct. 4, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Laufer, William, Aug. 2, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Long, Levi, Jan. 24, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 24, 1862.

Lancaster, George W., May 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Luchterhan, Charles, Sept. 17, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Leonard, Adam, Sept. 26, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Morgan, Samuel, June 23, 1863; substitute; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Mulholland, J. W., Oct. 5, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Mier, Francis, Aug. 1, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Mayberry, Aaron, Aug. 1, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Mullin, John, Aug. 2, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Murphy, Patrick, Aug. 12, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

March, William, Feb. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 28, 1862.

Miller, Elias, Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

McBride, A., July 30, 1863; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

McGarry, John, Aug. 2, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

McCormick, Thomas, Aug. 16, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

McNear, Perry, Jan. 24, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 9, 1863.

McKinzie, John, Jan. 24, 1862.

McClosky, James C., Feb. 1, 1862; captured at Bull Run, Va., Aug. 30, 1862.

Nickson, James, Aug. 18, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

Pearlstone, Barney, June 16, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Page, Edward, Aug. 3, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Pierce, Edwin W., Feb. 21, 1862; prisoner from Aug. 19, 1864, to Feb. 27, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865; veteran.

Port, William D., Jan. 10, 1862; trans. to Co. I July 24, 1862.

Phillips, Russell, March 1, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Pattent, William H., Feb. 10, 1862; died at York, Pa., Aug. 26, of wounds received at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; buried in U. S. General Hospital Cemetery, grave 21.

Ridgway, Charles W., Feb. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. Sept. 19, 1865; veteran.

Robbins, John H., Feb. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

Regan, Charles, Aug. 2, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Race, Seneca, Jan. 24, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 24, 1862.

Ridgway, Uriah, Feb. 10, 1862; disch. by special order Nov. 25, 1864; veteran.

Rudolph, Andrew C., Sept. 19, 1864; substitute; disch. by S. O. Dec. 13, 1864.

Race, Hiram, Jan. 24, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Reesinger, William H., Feb. 24, 1862.

Secor, Isaac A., Jan. 26, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.

Smith, Charles, Aug. 2, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Sullivan, James, Jan. 24, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 12, 1862.

St. Clair, John, Jan. 24, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 9, 1862.

Spangler, Levi, Feb. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 10, 1863.

Solier, John, Feb. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 28, 1862.

Smallwood, Thomas, Feb. 1, 1862; prisoner from Aug. 30, to Dec. 29, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 13, 1863.

Smith, Emanuel, Feb. 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 9, 1862.

Sage, Henry, Jan. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 2, 1862.

Slocum, Sidney C., Jan. 24, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; disch. by S. O. Oct. 23, 1864.

Smutzer, John, Aug. 31, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Smay, John, Sept. 20, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Schirmskie, Joseph, June 24, 1864; substitute; wounded and captured at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

Smith, Thomas A., Jan. 26, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 1, 1864.

Smith, Cornelius, Feb. 12, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; killed at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; veteran.

Secor, Madoram C., Jan. 24, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863, and at Mine Run, Va., Dec. 3, 1863; died at Richmond Feb. 1, 1864.

Snodgrass, William B., Jan. 24, 1862.

Thomas, John L., Aug. 3, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Tasson, William, Aug. 6, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Tiffany, Allison, Sept. 8, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 14, 1865.

Troxell, William, Feb. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 1, 1864.

Vanarsdale, Isaac, Aug. 2, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Varner, Jacob, Sept. 20, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Vansalkenberg, F., Jan. 24, 1862.

Willet, Thomas, Aug. 11, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Welsh, Jacob, Feb. 21, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

Williams, John T., June 24, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Wolf, Henry, Aug. 1, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Waffiter, Carl, Aug. 1, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Wallace, William, Aug. 1, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Wright, Thomas, Aug. 3, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Wagoner, Thomas, Aug. 2, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Willey, John L., Feb. 12, 1862; captured at Gettysburg July 1, 1863; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.
Wilmoth, Frederick A., March 1, 1862; disch. March 2, 1865, at exp. of term.
Waterman, Ira V., Sept. 14, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 6, 1865.
Worley, George C., March 8, 1862; trans. to Company I July 24, 1862.
Weiser, Albert, March 8, 1862; died at Georgetown, D. C., Nov. 7, 1862.
Weist, Harrison C., Jan. 24, 1862; died Nov. 19 of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Wier, Jacob, July 31, 1862; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 9, 1864.
Weidman, Thomas, Jan. 24, 1862.
Wardnon, John, Jan. 24, 1862.
Yohe, John, Sept. 10, 1862; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.
Zinn, George W., Sept. 7, 1864; substitute; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Company B.

Recruited in Dauphin and adjoining counties.

Captains.

James Mac Thompson, Feb. 20, 1862; pro. to major Oct. 19, 1862.
Jacob V. Gish, Nov. 15, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. July 24, 1862; to capt. Jan. 5, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 18, 1864; disch. April 14, 1864.
James Hemphill, Nov. 15, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Jan. 5, 1863; to 1st lieut. April 17, 1863; to capt. April 15, 1864; brevet maj. March 13, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; disch. Jan. 12, at exp. of term.
William R. Sturgeon, Nov. 15, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. April 28, 1863; to 1st lieut. April 13, 1864; to capt. May 13, 1865; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

T. H. N. McPherson, Jan. 25, 1862; resigned Jan. 12, 1863.
Aaron Treher, May 8, 1863; pro. to 2d lieut. Dec. 20, 1864; to 1st lieut. May 21, 1865; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

William Graeff, Feb. 20, 1862; resigned July 23, 1862.
George Smith, Jan. 25, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 31, 1862; to sergt. Oct. 16, 1864; to 2d lieut. May 27, 1865; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

First Sergeants.

David Noel, Jan. 9, 1862; pris. from Aug. 30, to Dec. 8, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 18, 1854; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; to 1st sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.
David W. Wagner, Jan. 25, 1862; pro. to corp. July 25, 1862; to 1st sergt. May 1, 1863; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 14, 1864; veteran.

Sergeants.

William A. Comers, Feb. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 16, 1864; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.
Samuel Sugars, Feb. 8, 1862; pro. to corp.; to sergt. April 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 26, 1863.
Abraham R. Kindig, April 4, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 31, 1862; to sergt. May 16, 1863; died at Bealton Station, Va., Nov. 21, 1863.
John Kozier, Feb. 27, 1862; pro. to corp. July 24, 1862; to sergt. May 1, 1863; prisoner from Aug. 30 to Dec. 21, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 5, of wounds, with loss of leg, received at Petersburg, Va., June 21, 1864; veteran.
Joseph R. McElhany, Jan. 9, 1862; pro. to sergt. July 24, 1862; killed at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; buried in Poplar Grove, National Cemetery, Petersburg, Va., division A, section D, grave 31; veteran.
George C. Frasler, Jan. 9, 1862; pro. to corp. March 13, 1862; to sergt. May 1, 1863; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, and at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 29, 1864; veteran.

Corporals.

Charles Fisher, Sept. 12, 1864; substitute; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Peter Altmyer, June 3, 1864; drafted; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; missing in action at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865.
William H. Gilbert, May 3, 1864; wounded in action May 30, 1864; pro. to corp. May 6, 1865; must. out with company July 13, 1865.
Benjamin Keck, Jan. 23, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 18, 1862.
William Carr, June 21, 1864; drafted; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
James Kell, Jan. 9, 1862; pro. to corp. July 1, 1864; pris. from Aug. 19, 1864, to June 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865; veteran.
John M. Duff, Aug. 3, 1864; substitute; pro. to corp. Feb. 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Peter Pislee, Feb. 20, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 31, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
David Sugars, Feb. 22, 1862, pro. to corp. July 24, 1862; died Sept. 26, of wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Musicians.

Samuel Shuler, Jan. 23, 1862; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.
Samuel Dubbs, Jan. 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 14, 1865.

Privates.

Albic, Joseph, Aug. 3, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Andrews, Peter, Jan. 8, 1862; disch. Jan. 8, 1865, at exp. of term.
Amey, Henry, Sept. 3, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Burns, Isaac, Feb. 27, 1862; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.
Burns, Andrew, Feb. 11, 1862; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.
Bice, Nicholas, May 27, 1864; drafted; never joined company.
Baker, Samuel, June 8, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 13, 1865.
Bire, Harmon, Oct. 6, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 13, 1865.
Beaver, Levi J., June 18, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 13, 1865.
Boshinger, Amos, Oct. 3, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 13, 1865.
Brown, John, July 30, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Brown, Philip, Jan. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 30, 1862.
Baker, John, Sept. 24, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Blakely, Daniel, Sept. 6, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Bautz, John, July 21, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.
Burns, William S., Jan. 9, 1862; disch. for promotion May 10, 1863.
Byers, William S., Feb. 25, 1862; died near Culpeper Court-House, Va., Aug. 7, 1863.
Bennett, Amos, Jan. 9, 1862.
Brenner, John, Jan. 23, 1862.
Blidler, Joseph, Jan. 9, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Cooper, Carry, Aug. 30, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 13, 1865.
Cole, Daniel, Aug. 30, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 13, 1865.
Corminan, Isaac, July 17, 1863; drafted; must. out with company July 13, 1865.
Campbell, John, Aug. 2, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Calmon Lawson, Jan. 9, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 16, 1863.
Cole, Jacob D., Sept. 6, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Cresswell, William, Sept. 9, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Castor, Benjamin, Sept. 1, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Camleat, Julius, Aug. 21, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Commers, Christian, Feb. 26, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 7, 1863.
Clark, Zachariah, Oct. 21, 1864; drafted; died at Alexandria, Va., May 15, 1865.
Coil, John, Nov. 16, 1862.
Ditz, Noah, Oct. 5, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Dottery, William, Feb. 27, 1862; missing in action at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; veteran.
Davis, James, Aug. 5, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Deiter, William, July 27, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 13, 1865.
Dadia, Alexander, Aug. 2, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Dice, Lewis, Jan. 23, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 1, 1862.
Dice, John, Jan. 3, 1862; wounded at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 18, 1862.
Deitrick, John, Aug. 9, 1864; substitute; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Deaud, Samuel, Sept. 1, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Donzison, John, Sept. 4, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Davis, Wilbur, Sept. 17, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Davis, William H., Jan. 9, 1862; trans. to Co. E, date unknown.
Dever, Eli, Jan. 23, 1862; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; veteran.
Eyler, Charles, Aug. 5, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Easterling, Peter, Sept. 17, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Ezer, Wesley, Jan. 9, 1862; died at City Point, Va., June 23, of wounds received at Petersburg, June 18, 1864.
Evans, Wilson, July 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 18, 1865.
Filey, John M., Aug. 5, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Finley, Hugh G., Nov. 29, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; missed in action at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864; veteran.
Fish, Reuben, Jan. 3, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 8, 1863.
Moon, Robert, March 8, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Montgomery, William, March 22, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
McGinty, William, March 15, 1862; disch. by G. O. March 29, 1865.
McLaughlin, Alexander, April 27, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
McDonald, Archibald, April 11, 1863; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
McAuley, William, Feb. 10, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 26, 1865; veteran.
McCallen, Charles, Feb. 10, 1862; died at Sandy Hook, Md., June 29, 1864; burial record, June 17, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 26, lot D, grave 375; veteran.
McAfee, James, Feb. 9, 1864; killed at Hamilton, Va., March 22, 1865.
McDermott, Franc, March 10, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
McGarrigan, Patrick, April 18, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
McClellan, James, March 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Nyheart, Jacob, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Nobbs, George H., Jan. 16, 1862; disch. by G. O. Sept. 11, 1865; veteran.
Nelson, William, March 8, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
O'Harra, Patrick, Feb. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Parrish, Niram, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Rupp, Henry, Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Randall, James H., March 31, 1864; died, date unknown; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, Md., section 26, lot D, grave 360.
Rogers, Aaron M., Jan. 16, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Rhodes, Andrew, Jan. 20, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Rogers, Joseph S., March 8, 1862; died Aug. 22, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Reed, Elias, March 12, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Showalter, Jacob, March 16, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Simpson, William, Jan. 13, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Smith, James B., Feb. 9, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Smith, James, Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Strausbury, Jacob, Feb. 18, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Slonaker, John W., Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Shine, John, March 8, 1862.
Smith, Ashabel M., Jan. 10, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Strouse, Charles, March 6, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Stricklin, Lafayette, March 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Twining, John, March 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Vanguilder, George, March 21, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Vedder, William, March 8, 1865; not on muster-out roll.
Watt, William, Feb. 7, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Weist, Jacob, Aug. 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Williamson, Hiram, March 22, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Worster, Gottfried, April 11, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Young, Thomas L., Feb. 24, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

COMPANY L.

Captains.

George H. Russell, March 20, 1862; res. Sept. 1, 1862.
Elmer F. Jennings, Feb. 19, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Sept. 5, 1862; res. April 27, 1863.
W. H. McAllister, March 20, 1862; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. Sept. 5, 1862; to capt. April 28, 1863; com. maj. March 13, 1865; not mustered; to lieut.-col. May 18, 1865.
O. B. Tourtellott, Jan. 1, 1862; pro. from sergt.-maj. to 2d lieut. Feb. 17, 1864; to 1st lieut. Feb. 4, 1865; to capt. May 19, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Melvin H. Fenno, Feb. 10, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. Sept. 23, 1853; disch. Dec. 5, 1864.
Henry A. Drake, Jan. 18, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Feb. 4, 1865; to 1st lieut. May 20, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Second Lieutenant.

Bela P. Scoville, Jan. 18, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Feb. 4, 1865; to 2d lieut. May 20, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

First Sergeant.

C. S. McCullough, March 5, 1862; pro. from sergt. May 20, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

John White, Feb. 18, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Commissary Sergeant.

Sheldon, Logan, March 5, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

Newton B. Parker, March 5, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
William H. Keasey, Feb. 14, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Perry, Smiley, Feb. 4, 1864; pro. from private Feb. 4, 1865; absent at muster out.
Hiram E. Hanson, Jan. 18, 1862; pro. from corp. March 20, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
John Betz, Feb. 23, 1864; pro. from corp. May 20, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
A. M. Smith, March 5, 1862; disch. Nov. 4, 1864, for wounds received in action.

Corporals.

William Marshall, Feb. 14, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Franklin Alford, March 5, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Samuel Allen, March 5, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Willard Triskett, March 5, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Benjamin Trautman, Feb. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. March 1, 1865; absent at muster out; veteran.
Jefferson Shepard, March 31, 1864; pro. to corp. March 20, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Benjamin B. Thompson, March 31, 1864; pro. to corp. May 20, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
James M. Sherwood, Jan. 4, 1864; pro. to corp. May 24, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Leander Blanchard, March 5, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 24, 1864.
Michael Finn, Jan. 3, 1863; disch. May 24 for wounds received in action March 21, 1865.

Buglers.

Wesley M. Newton, March 3, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
John W. Freeman, March 26, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Lyman Dunham, Feb. 10, 1862; disch. March 22, 1865; at exp. of term.

Blacksmith.

Wilson Dunham, Feb. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Farrier.

Joseph Jaggi, March 5, 1862; pro. to farrier March 1, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Saddler.

John H. Wilson, March 26, 1864; pro. to saddler May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865.

Privates.

Allen, Michael, March 5, 1862; absent at muster out; veteran.
Ammon, James S., Oct. 15, 1864; absent at muster out.
Anderson, James, May 1, 1863.
Albright, John, March 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Beardsley, Luther, Jan. 4, 1864: captured at Charlestown, Va., June 29, 1864.
Boyles, Joseph H., March 26, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Blanchard, Seymour, Dec. 29, 1863; disch. June 13 for wounds received in action March 21, 1865.
Butler, Orion S., Dec. 29, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.
Bostwick, Edward, Dec. 29, 1863; trans. to Co. C June 1, 1864.
Baker, Willard, March 31, 1864; killed near Winchester, Va., July 24, 1864.
Baker, John, April 23, 1864.
Borroughs, Horace, Feb. 10, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Berry, George, Feb. 10, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Brown, James, Feb. 10, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Bauer, John, Feb. 18, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Bartlebaugh, Philip, Feb. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. H, date unknown.
Brown, John S., March 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Bateman, Thomas H., March 8, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Campbell, Robert, May 20, 1864; captured at Charlestown, Va., June 29, 1864; veteran.
Carrens, John, March 30, 1863; absent at muster out.
Clark, Eugene B., Jan. 18, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Clark, Russell G., Dec. 30, 1863; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Conrad, David C., April 23, 1864; captured; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Cory, Robert, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Crowell, Joseph B., Dec. 29, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 30, 1864.
Culver, Jackson, Feb. 29, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
Cumer, John, Oct. 15, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Collins, David, March 5, 1862; disch. March 22, 1865; at exp. of term.
Courtney, Charles F., March 6, 1862; disch. March 22, 1865, at exp. of term.
Campbell, Norman, March 5, 1862; died at Richmond, Va., Oct. 23, 1863.
Carson, Isaac, April 23, 1864.
Conner, George, Sept. 19, 1864.
Cooper, William, March 5, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Cramer, Francis, March 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Davidson, Andrew, May 20, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. May 31, 1865; veteran.
Dunham, Addison, Jan. 18, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Eastright, George W., Feb. 14, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Emerson, Henry, Dec. 29, 1863; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Fannon, Dominick, Feb. 10, 1862; absent, on detached service, at muster out; veteran.
Fausett, Nathan S., Dec. 29, 1863; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Frey, Frederick, March 8, 1864; absent at muster out.
Fox, Leonidas L. C., March 26, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 11, 1865.
Ford, Henry, Sept. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. C June 1, 1864.
Fisher, Benjamin F., Feb. 11, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Fredericks, John, March 8, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Giesking, Henry F., May 20, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Gray, John G., April 5, 1864; absent at muster out.
Gross, Lafayette, Feb. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Gross, Lewis, Feb. 10, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Gates, Frederick, March 8, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Hummel, Simon, March 5, 1862; absent at muster out; veteran.
Hammond, John F., March 14, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Harrison, Henry, March 7, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Hosey, Marvin M., March 26, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Hatch, George C., Sept. 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Holby, George, Sept. 3, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Harrison, James Y., March 1, 1864; trans. to Co. C June 1, 1864; veteran.
Hendry, William A., Dec. 29, 1863; killed at Hamilton, Va., March 21, 1865.
Hirsh, Takol, Feb. 10, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Harrison, James, March 5, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Hollen, William, March 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Hooper, John, March 8, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Jacobs, Frank, March 5, 1862; disch. March 22, 1865, at exp. of term.
Jackson, William W., Feb. 10, 1864; trans. to Co. A June 1, 1864.
Jones, Joseph, Jan. 24, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Keeley, Thomas, Dec. 31, 1863; absent at muster out.
Kennedy, Madison J., Feb. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Kincaid, John S., April 5, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Kopple, Charles G., Jan. 18, 1862; disch. March 22, 1865, at exp. of term.
Karshner, F. H., Sept. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Knickerbocker, H., Jan. 4, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.
Kosloskie, Antoine, Feb. 6, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 3, 1863.
Kelly, John, March 30, 1863; trans. to Co. C June 1, 1864; veteran.
Kitelin, John R., Dec. 29, 1863; trans. to Co. A June 1, 1864.
Kenney, Thomas, Dec. 29, 1863.
Kibble, David, Feb. 10, 1862; died June 21, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Kurns, William, Feb. 8, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Kramer, John, Feb. 18, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Lantz, Joseph H., April 6, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Lewis, William, March 23, 1863; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Lantz, Jacob M., Feb. 14, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865, for wounds received in action; veteran.
Lewis, John O., Feb. 11, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Magee, John M., March 26, 1864; absent at muster out.
Middleton, D. S., Dec. 31, 1863; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Miles, Jacob, March 26, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Miller, David W., March 5, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Miller, John, March 5, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Miller, Henry, March 8, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Myers, Jacob, Jan. 18, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Mickle, Thomas, Feb. 10, 1862; trans. to Co. C June 1, 1864; veteran.
Mason, Edwin E., April 6, 1864.
Mortar, Samuel, Nov. 14, 1862.
Mulvin, Henry, March 5, 1862; veteran.
Maier, Michael, Jan. 24, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
McIntyre, A. D., Dec. 29, 1863; disch. by G. O. May 25, 1865.
McCarron, James, Dec. 14, 1861; died Oct. 21, 1863; buried in U. S. General Hospital Cemetery No. 2, Annapolis, Md.
McIntyre, George G., Dec. 29, 1863; accidentally killed near Winchester, Va., April 8, 1865.
Nourse, Horace D., Dec. 29, 1863; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Nusser, Jacob, April 26, 1864.
Osburn, James W., Feb. 10, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 24, 1865; veteran.
Oaks, George H., Feb. 10, 1862; died Feb. 3, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Owen, John, March 5, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Phillips, Abner, Jan. 28, 1864; killed near Hancock, Md., Aug. 9, 1864.
Proctor, George F., March 31, 1864; died at Sandy Hook, Md., Nov. 11, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam, section 26, lot D, grave 365.
Polk, John S., Jan. 13, 1864.
Riley, John, Jan. 18, 1862; absent, on detached service, at muster out; veteran.
Rockwood, Horatio, Dec. 29, 1863; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Rinehard, John, March 1, 1863; trans. to Co. C June 1, 1864.
Ross, David P., Jan. 29, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps March 15, 1864.
Rounds, George W., Dec. 29, 1863; disch. by G. O. Oct. 5, 1865.
Saxton, Hezekiah, March 26, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Saxton, James, March 26, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.

Scott, John M., March 8, 1864; absent at muster out.
Shipman, Wesley, March 31, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Stackhouse, Daniel, Feb. 8, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Steele, Henry, Nov. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Switzer, Lewis, March 26, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Sample, Lemuel E., March 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 14, 1865.
Stanton, Oscar D., March 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 13, 1865.
Stanton, Henry L., March 31, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 8, 1865.
Sackett, Horace, Dec. 29, 1863; died at Litchfield, Pa., April 25, 1864.
Smith, Hanley, Feb. 10, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Smithgall, John, Feb. 17, 1862; trans. to Co. I, date unknown.
Stevens, Lewis, March 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Toy, Benjamin, Dec. 30, 1863; absent at muster out.
Thompson, William, Sept. 7, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Utley, James E., March 7, 1862; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.
Wilson, Ely, March 26, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Wyatt, George D., May 20, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Wilkins, Asa, Feb. 10, 1862; died at Andersonville, Ga., March 17, 1864; grave 57.
Watts, Andrew J., Feb. 11, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Watts, William M., Feb. 11, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Wall, Edmund, Feb. 12, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

COMPANY M.

Captains.

William Linton, March 5, 1862; res. June 2, 1863.
M. F. McDonald, Feb. 21, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.; to capt. Sept. 1, 1863; disch. March 21, 1865, at exp. of term.
Henry J. Hite, Feb. 21, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Sept. 28, 1864; to capt. March 13, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

First Lieutenants.

George Wehn, March 5, 1862; res. Oct. 11, 1862.
J. Nixon, Kinkhead, Feb. 11, 1862; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. March 6, 1865, at exp. of term.
Levi Fisher, Feb. 11, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 1st lieut. May 9, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Second Lieutenants.

C. Zimmerman, Jr., March 11, 1862; res. Oct. 12, 1862.
John Herd, Feb. 15, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. April 16, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

First Sergeant.

Frank McCusker, Feb. 21, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt. May 9, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

John D. Barkley, Feb. 21, 1862; pro. from private April 16, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Commissary Sergeant.

Henry D. Petriken, Feb. 15, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

William Fritchie, Feb. 15, 1862; wounded; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.
James W. Andrews, March 1, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
William Irvine, March 5, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Jordan Riblett, Feb. 21, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Henry Mensell, March 4, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Anslem J. Bradley, Feb. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
Thomas V. Irvine, Feb. 29, 1864; pro. to adjt. March 20, 1865.
Augustus Singer, Feb. 11, 1862; killed at Frederick, Md., July 10, 1864; buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery, York, Pa.; veteran.

Corporals.

Joseph M. Ott, Feb. 21, 1862; pro. to corp. May 6, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
John McGown, April 14, 1864; pro. to corp. May 6, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Michael Cooper, March 5, 1862; pro. to corp. May 6, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Peter Bader, Feb. 15, 1862; pro. to corp. May 6, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
William Jones, April 14, 1864; pro. to corp. May 6, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
John Failing, Aug. 7, 1864; pro. to corp. May 6, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
David H. Cramer, Feb. 21, 1862; disch. Feb. 2, 1865, for wounds received in action; veteran.
Henry Bower, March 4, 1862; disch. March 6, 1865, at exp. of term.
John S. Ogden, Feb. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 1, 1865; veteran.

Buglers.

Alphos's J. Bigham, March 1, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
William McGown, March 4, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Blacksmith.

Frederick Reigh, Feb. 14, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Farrier.

Adolphus D. Libby, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.

Saddler.

Philip Hinkle, March 30, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.

ROLL OF COMPANY H, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT (TWELFTH CAVALRY), THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Captains.

John R. Fisher, March 17, 1862; res. March 3, 1863.
George W. Henrie, Nov. 11, 1861; pro. from adjt. March 4, 1863; com. maj. May 1, 1865; not mustered; absent, on detached service, at muster out.

First Lieutenants.

Jacob Keeffer, Feb. 24, 1862; disch. April 12, 1862.
William M. Missimer, April 21, 1862; res. Nov. 20, 1862.
D. W. Overlander, Dec. 24, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. Feb. 1, 1864; disch. Jan. 5, 1865.
Leon E. Jones; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. Aug. 28, 1864; to 1st lieut. Jan. 25, 1865; disch. March 16, 1865.
Jacob J. Smith, Jan. 30, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Jan. 26, 1865; to 1st lieut. April 16, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Second Lieutenants.

Frederick Schillinger, April 10, 1862; res. April 1, 1863.
Andrew McClure, Feb. 24, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut. Nov. 2, 1862; res. May 31, 1863.

First Sergeant.

Edwin Derr, Feb. 21, 1862; pro. from com. sergt. Feb. 27, 1865; to 1st sergt. May 1, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

William Uhrich, March 10, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Commissary Sergeant.

George W. Detwiler, March 11, 1863; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

John Casner, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
John Bendle, Feb. 13, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
James R. Fittrer, Feb. 10, 1862; pro. from corp. Jan. 26, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
William P. Torrence, Feb. 22, 1862; disch. March 16, 1865, at exp. of term.
William Blum, Feb. 11, 1862; disch. Feb. 11, 1865, at exp. of term.

James Middleton, Feb. 24, 1862; disch. March 16, 1865, at exp. of term.
Henry E. Gerry, Oct. 31, 1864; pro. to sergt.-maj. May 8, 1865.

Corporals.

John A. Wommer, Feb. 21, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Christ. Emeigh, March 29, 1864; absent, on furlough, at muster out.
Benjamin R. Devine, Oct. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 26, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
A. H. Taggart, March 4, 1864; pro. to corp. May 21, 1865; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
John N. Devine, Feb. 24, 1862; disch. March 16, 1865, at exp. of term.
James Scully, Feb. 1, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 26, 1865.
Edward J. Sharp, Feb. 13, 1862; died of wounds received at Bolivar Heights, Va., July 4, 1864.

Buglers.

Thomas S. Rice, April 7, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Matthias Myers, Sept. 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.

Blacksmiths.

John C. Kinsley, Aug. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Henry Spayd, June 30, 1863; killed at Charlestown, Va., Feb. 3, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 25.

Farrier.

Philip Bartlebaugh, Feb. 14, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.

Saddler.

William Wise, Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.

Privates.

Brown, John, April 7, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Boon, Cyrus, March 8, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Brickley, Jacob F., Feb. 21, 1862; disch. March 16, 1865, at exp. of term.
Boyer, Benjamin, Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Blouch, Jacob, Aug. 28, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Barnes, McHenry J., March 31, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 28, 1865.
Blum, Herman, Dec. 4, 1861; disch. Feb. 21, 1865, at exp. of term.
Brewer, James, Aug. 1, 1862.
Brown, William D., Feb. 1, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Bach, John, Feb. 12, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Bendle, Christian, Feb. 12, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Bower, George, Feb. 21, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Bogee, Joseph, Feb. 25, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Brady, John, April 22, 1864.
Condran, Patrick, Aug. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Culp, Valentine, Aug. 12, 1862.
Carrall, John, April 7, 1864; never joined company.
Charles, George, April 9, 1864; never joined company.
Crooks, Alfred, March 9, 1864; trans. to Co. I, date unknown.
Crooks, Samuel M., March 9, 1864; trans. to Co. I, date unknown.
Conner, Patrick, Jan. 21, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Campbell, William S., March 7, 1862; died Sept. 17, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Cross, John, April 7, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Dell, James, March 6, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Dively, Gabriel, March 29, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Dively, James, March 29, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Dibert, M. H., March 29, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Dick, John, Feb. 24, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 3, 1865; veteran.
Dannaby, David, Sept. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Dubbs, John, Feb. 10, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Dodson, Samuel, March 4, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Eichell, John, Feb. 14, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Eisel, Ulrich, Feb. 21, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Funk, John, Dec. 10, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Fell, Jacob, March 1, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Fettery, Peter, Feb. 21, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Garman, G. W., Dec. 24, 1861; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Griffith, N. B., Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Goodman, Thomas, April 1, 1864; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Geissberger, Reinhard, substitute; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Gibson, George, Sept. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Ginter, Augustus, Sept. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Golden, Patrick, Feb. 20, 1864; trans. to Co. C, date unknown.
Gill, James, March 25, 1864; captured, date unknown.
Gallagher, John, April 11, 1864; never joined company.
Hempleke, Frank, Sept. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Heisey, John H., Aug. 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Hughes, David, March 4, 1862; died Feb. 7, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Loudon Park, Baltimore, Md.; veteran.
Halman, John F., Sept. 14, 1864.
Hetterick, Joseph, Feb. 21, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Higgins, William, Feb. 24, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Horning, Frederick, March 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Johnson, George, April 11, 1864; trans. to Co. F, date unknown.
Kleiser, Cyrus, Feb. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Kochendarfer, Casper, Aug. 28, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Kline, Jacob, Aug. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Koofer, Christian G., Feb. 22, 1864; died at Cumberland, Md., Aug. 30, of wounds received at Winchester, Va., July 23, 1864.
King, William A., March 8, 1862; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., March 26, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 26.
Kelley, John, April 11, 1864; never joined company.
Kiddle, Thomas, April 11, 1864; never joined company.
Kuhn, John, Dec. 10, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Krashzman, Charles, Jan. 8, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Krechel, Franklin M., Feb. 10, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Krentzburg, Henry, March 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Lytre, Solomon, Feb. 11, 1862; disch. March 16, 1865, at exp. of term.
Lane, Thomas, March 7, 1862; disch. March 16, 1865, at exp. of term.
Lego, George, Feb. 24, 1862; trans. to Co. I, date unknown.
Munn, Adam, March 7, 1862; disch. March 16, 1865, at exp. of term.
Minton, James S., March 7, 1862; disch. March 16, 1865, at exp. of term.
Martin, Andrew, Feb. 21, 1862; disch. March 16, 1865, at exp. of term.
Mellinger, John G., Aug. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Moyer, Williams, Aug. 28, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Myers, William, Sept. 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Moore, Samuel, Sept. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Maner, Richard, Feb. 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. dated May 4, 1865.
Myers, Albinos, March 9, 1864; trans. to Co. I, date unknown.
Maher, Thomas, Jan. 28, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Moyer, John J., Feb. 10, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Minton, Charles E., March 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Mullen, Thomas, March 9, 1864.
McGarigle, James, Dec. 30, 1861; disch. March 16, 1865, at exp. of term.
McConnell, Jacob, Sept. 2, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
McFarland, Daniel, Sept. 14, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
McCosh, Benjamin F., March 9, 1664; trans. to Co. I, date unknown.
McClafferty, Michael, March 4, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Niswander, Andrew, Sept. 14, 1864.
Pressell, Jacob, Feb. 24, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Pfeiffer, Christian, Sept. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Patterson, Hamilton, Feb. 21, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Ristenbatt, Henry, March 10, 1862; disch. March 16, 1865, at exp. of term.
Rhoades, Elias, Aug. 10, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Robinson, Augustus, Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Reifone, Franklin, Feb. 21, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Raffner, James, Feb. 24, 1862; trans. to Co. E, date unknown.
Rusk, Franklin, Feb. 24, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Riley, Owen, April 22, 1864.
Seibert, Levi, Feb. 10, 1862; must. out with company July 20, 1865; veteran.
Stevens, Benjamin, March 10, 1863; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Stevens, Joseph, March 10, 1863; must. out with company July 20, 1865.
Sullivan, William, Feb. 18, 1862; captured, date unknown; disch. by G. O. April 12, 1865.
Stewart, L. J. B. C., Dec. 24, 1861; disch. March 16, 1865, at exp. of term.
Shives, William, Aug. 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Shaffner, Samuel, Sept. 14, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Snyder, Tongart, Sept. 14, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Stevens, Joshua, March 10, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.

Sabines, John, April 9, 1864; never joined company.
Stevens, John, Feb. 9, 1863.
Shay, James K., April 7, 1864.
Seibert, George W., Dec. 10, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Sattarius, Frederick, Dec. 10, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Sensley, James, Jan. 8, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Sherman, John, Jan. 21, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Shonleber, Paul, Feb. 23, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Smith, Alexander, March 4, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Sheale, John, March 4, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Scharf, Casper, March 5, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Schaeffer, William, March 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Stine, Andrew, March 7, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Smith, William C., Jan. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. I, date unknown; veteran.
Thomas, G. W., March 23, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 16, 1865.
Traxler, William A., Sept. 15, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Ulrich, Henry B., Feb. 10, 1862; disch. Feb. 11, 1865, at exp. of term.
Wilson, John E., March 10, 1864; absent at muster out.
Weichter, Matthew, Sept. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Warner, John S., Aug. 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Watson, John, April 9, 1864; never joined company.
Watson, Oliver, April 9, 1864; never joined company.
Woods, Peter, April 7, 1864; never joined company.
Wilkeson, John G., Jan. 20, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Womar, Liten, Feb. 21, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Wirtz, David, Feb. 24, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Yorty, Henry, Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 1, 1865.
Young, Thomas M., Feb. 25, 1862; veteran.

ROLL OF COMPANY H, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS (NINE MONTHS' SERVICE).

Captains.

John C. Hoffaker, Sept. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 17, 1863.
George C. Marshall, Aug. 18, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. March 1, 1863; must. out with com. May 21, 1863.

First Lieutenant.

John K. McGann, Sept. 2, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut. March 1, 1863; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

Charles A. Hood, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from private to 1st sergt. Nov. 15, 1862; to 2d lieut. April 25, 1863; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

First Sergeant.

Peter Ludwig, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from private to sergt. Aug. 17, 1862; to 1st sergt. Feb. 17, 1863; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Sergeants.

John H. Young, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from private Dec. 25, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Thomas Maloney, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from private Dec. 25, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Andrew M. Rubner, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from private Dec. 25, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
John J. Hull, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from private Dec. 25, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Corporals.

Benjamin F. Hoyer, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Charles A. Stewart, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Richard Green, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Joseph Yinger, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
John Wise, Sr., Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
James Bridgehouse, Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 26, 1863; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
David B. Kauffman, Aug. 17, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 31, 1863; absent, wounded, at muster out.
Peter B. Lyter, Aug. 17, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 31, 1863; must. out with company May 21, 1863.

Isaac Bowman, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 20, 1863.
Chauncey C. Wilder, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 25, 1863.

Musicians.

John A. Miller, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Wesley King, Aug. 12, 1862.

Privates.

Anderson, John, Sept. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 5, 1863.
Billet, Jacob M., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Bothoroyd, John, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 17, 1862.
Bradley, John, Aug. 12, 1862.
Christy, Henry, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Cummings, Watson, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Coon, Christopher, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Cole, Humphrey, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Dougherty, James, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Doner, William, Aug. 30, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Eisenberger, Frank, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Evans, Jacob, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Fauber, Nathaniel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Fisher, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Fetrow, Abel, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 10, 1863.
Gabriel, Stager, Aug. 12, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Guistwite, Daniel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Harris, James, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Hoops, Rufus C., Aug. 12, 1862.
Koch, Charles, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Knouff, Joseph, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Kriner, Charles, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Kirk, John, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Kopenhaver, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Kauffman, David S., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Kennedy, George, Aug. 30, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Lentz, Jacob, Aug. 17, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Matson, Jesse C., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Mateer, Albert W., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Moyer, Solomon, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Miller, John, Aug. 17, 1862.
Morgan, Charles A., Aug. 17, 1862.
McLaughlin, Alexander, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
McSloy, John, Aug. 12, 1862; absent, without leave, at muster out.
McCalley, John, Aug. 12, 1862.
Nelson, Frank, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Nelson, David W., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Naylor, Isaac M., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Pray, William C., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Powle, Daniel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Preston, William H., Aug. 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 27, 1863.
Pray, John S., Aug. 12, 1862; died near Falmouth, Va., date unknown.
Perkey, John, Aug. 30, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Roler, Ferdinand, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Rhoads, Cyrus, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 7, 1863.
Reese, William H., Aug. 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 14, 1863.
Rahn, Michael, Aug. 12, 1862; died at Bolivar Heights Dec. 6, 1862.
Rock, Michael, Aug. 30, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Snyder, Jacob, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Shamton, Alfred C., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Shoop, Samuel, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Stoner, Albert, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Strickley, Levi, Aug. 12, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Semily, Joseph H., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Stringfellow, Joseph G., Aug. 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 1, 1863.
Snavley, John B., Aug. 12, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Sennett, John W., Aug. 30, 1862; not on muster-out roll.
Trout, Abram, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Townsend, Anter'n, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 13, 1863.
Trust, John, Aug. 12, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Uhler, Isaac, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 25, 1863.
Wetzel, Joseph M., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Walker, William, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Wert, Adam, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Waterson, Joseph, Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Wise, John M., Aug. 12, 1862; must. out with company May 21, 1863.
Watson, Gibbons, Aug. 12, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 6, 1863.
Whitzel, William R., Aug. 12, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., March 13, 1863.
Wallet, Daniel, Aug. 30, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

ROLL OF COMPANY C, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS (NINE MONTHS' SERVICE).

Captain.

Jacob R. Smith, Aug. 23, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

First Lieutenant.

Jefferson M. John, Aug. 23, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

John Morgan, Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

First Sergeant.

James B. Carpenter, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Sergeants.

Jerry L. Mayse, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Jacob Johnston, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
William A. Ballits, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Matthias Bohmer, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Corporals.

Lewis P. Newbary, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
John M. Calhoun, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
R. P. H. Phillips, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
John M. Snyder, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
John A. Kester, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Benjamin F. Morgan, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hiram Hendershot, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
John Ditty, Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Musician.

George W. Garman, Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

Privates.

Billman, Isaac O., Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Barlow, John R., Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Bunce, William B. H., Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Bolinger, Samuel, Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Boagner, Benjamin J., Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Boagner, Peter F., Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Botdorf, John, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Barry, Jacob, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 6, 1863.
Carl, Abraham, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Crook, Abraham, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Criswell, Levi, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Combler, Jesse. Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Culp, Samuel, Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Culp, Richard, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Chester, Theodore, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Crain, Benjamin S., Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Deming, Albert, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Dougherty, H. A., Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Davis, Jacob, Aug. 16, 1862; died Sept. 12, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Dolph, Isaac, Aug. 16, 1862; died Feb. 16, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Everts, Reynold, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Frederick, George, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Fausolt, Samuel, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Giews, Hiram, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Grier, Cyrus, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Humes, James, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hays, George W., Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hank, David K., Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hudson, John, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
How, Squire, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hammaker, George, Aug. 26, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hinkle, George H., Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hummel, John F., Aug. 27, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Hummel, Joseph, Aug. 28, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 14, 1863.
Hammond, Samuel, Aug. 16, 1862.
Jones, Leonard, Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Keiser, William H., Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kute, William, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Krow, Frederick L., Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kinslow, Alfred, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Kembel, Henry, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Low, Jeremiah, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Low, James, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Leedy, William, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Loudon, John, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Loudon, William, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Longsdorf, Henry B., Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Longsdorf, William B., Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Lehman, James, Aug. 16, 1862; died Feb. 24, 1863.
Ledick, John, Aug. 19, 1862.
Ledick, James, Aug. 19, 1862.
Martin, Elias, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Moss, Jacob, Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Minnier, Christian, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Meighen, Anthony, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
McColm, Patrick, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
McDermott, Owen, Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
McCannan, Thomas, Aug. 16, 1862.
Ogle, John, Aug. 19, 1862.
Prets, Elias, Aug. 28, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Roshen, John, Aug. 16, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 4, 1863.
Strine, Jeremiah, Aug. 20, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Strine, Henry A., Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Sarvice, Peter C., Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Shisler, James, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Shultz, Frederick W. A., Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Shultz, Columbus C., Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Shipp, David, Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Trego, George W., Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Tyler, George W., Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Taylor, James L., Aug. 19, 1862.
Young, John, Aug. 19, 1862.
Weitzel, William W., Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.
Wayne, Hiram A., Aug. 16, 1862; must. out with company May 29, 1863.

CHAPTER XXIX.

The War for the Union (continued)—Two Hundredth, Two Hundred and First, Two Hundred and Fifth, Two Hundred and Eighth, and One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiments.

ROLL OF COMPANY G, TWO HUNDREDTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS (ONE YEAR'S SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin and Centre Counties.

Captain.

George Huber, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

John McWilliams, Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; brev. capt. April 2, 1865; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

David Campbell, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company May 30, 1865.

Sergeant.

Joseph A. Peters, Aug. 31, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; not accounted for.

Corporals.

Samuel Baum, Aug. 24, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

John Zimmerman, Aug. 23, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 3, 1865.

Levi Anderson, wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; not accounted for.

Privates.

Alleman, Reuben, Aug. 27, 1864; not accounted for.

Black, Joseph, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.

Bloomer, John, Sept. 1, 1864; not accounted for.

Becker, Henry, Aug. 27, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; not accounted for.

Barnett, James B., Aug. 19, 1864; not accounted for.

Becker, Adam F., Sept. 1, 1864; not accounted for.

Bonner, John A., Aug. 16, 1864; not accounted for.

Brandt, Henry, Aug. 16, 1864; not accounted for.

Boyer, Henry, Aug. 19, 1864; not accounted for.

Bush, William, Aug. 23, 1864; not accounted for.

Boylen, Richard, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.

Burk, Francis, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.

Brundle, John E., Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; not accounted for.

Barton, William G., Sept. 6, 1864; killed at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, div. 3, sec. C, grave 88.

Bailey, George H., Jan. 23, 1865; not accounted for.

Cole, John, Aug. 31, 1864; not accounted for.

Chubb, David W., Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Chubb, John, Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Coyle, Michael, Aug. 31, 1864; not accounted for.

Carman, Henry, Aug. 31, 1864; not accounted for.

Cane, John, Sept. 1, 1864; not accounted for.

Callahan, Martin, Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Conner, John, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.

Calhoun, Warton, Sept. 6, 1864; not accounted for.

Campbell, David, July 30, 1864; disch. by S. O. Aug. 31, 1864.

Doyle, Francis, Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Ebersole, John, Aug. 31, 1864; not accounted for.

Ebersole, David F., Aug. 24, 1864; captured at Bermuda Hundred, Va., Nov. 17, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 27, 1865.

Embich, Elijah S., Aug. 18, 1864; not accounted for.

Eshelman, Reuben R., Aug. 26, 1864; not accounted for.

Flynn, Robert, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.

Fry, Webster, Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Fleecer, William H., Sept. 1, 1864; not accounted for.

Fulton, John F., Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Furnell, Walter, Sept. 1, 1864; not accounted for.

Fry, John B., Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Fleming, Richard, Aug. 19, 1864; not accounted for.

Galer, Lewis, Aug. 31, 1864; not accounted for.

Good, John, Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Gordon, George, Sept. 1, 1864; not accounted for.

Hyde, David, Aug. 16, 1864; not accounted for.

Hockersmith, M. S., Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.

Henderson, Stephen, Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Hagan, John, Sept. 1, 1864; not accounted for.

Houser, Jacob, Aug. 16, 1864; not accounted for.

Huskey, John, Sept. 1, 1864; not accounted for.

Hurley, Daniel W., Aug. 31, 1864; not accounted for.

Harrigan, John, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.

Hoffstadt, Peter, Aug. 16, 1864; killed at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865.

Hicklen, John C., Sept. 6, 1864; not accounted for.

Johnson, William, Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Jameson, John, Aug. 16, 1864; not accounted for.

Kincade, Robert P., Aug. 31, 1864; not accounted for.

Kuster, Jacob H., Aug. 30, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; not accounted for.

Leidig, John R., Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.

Lutz, John, Aug. 24, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 31, 1865.

Leiby, Jacob, Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; not accounted for.

Lutz, Martin, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.

Lightner, Cyrus, Aug. 31, 1864; captured at Bermuda Hundred, Va., Nov. 17, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 22, 1865.

Linn, Jacob, Aug. 23, 1864; not accounted for.

Lane, John, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.

Lee, George, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.

Moreland, John, Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Miller, George, Sept. 1, 1864; not accounted for.

Miller, Amos J., Aug. 31, 1864; not accounted for.

Mitchell, Charles, Sept. 1, 1864; not accounted for.

Morgan, Charles, Sept. 7, 1864; not accounted for.

Marshall, William H., Sept. 6, 1864; not accounted for.

Morris, Peter, Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Moreland, Jacob, Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. July 22, to date May 29, 1865.

Murphy, Charles, Aug. 31, 1864; not accounted for.

Miles, James, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.

McGinley, Edward, Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

McBride, Hiram, Aug. 16, 1864; not accounted for.

McNair, John, Aug. 24, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; not accounted for.

McGuir, Alexander, Sept. 1, 1864; not accounted for.

Newhafer, John, Aug. 31, 1864; not accounted for.

Neff, Aaron, Aug. 31, 1864; not accounted for.

Prescott, Benjamin F., Aug. 31, 1864; not accounted for.

Poston, James L., Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Poff, Henry, Sept. 1, 1864; not accounted for.

Page, William R., Sept. 7, 1864; not accounted for.

Quinn, Joseph, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.

Ryan, Henry, Aug. 31, 1864; not accounted for.

Riley, Philip, Aug. 31, 1864; not accounted for.

Reese, David B., Sept. 6, 1864; not accounted for.

Sutler, Thomas, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.

Sollenberger, D. P., Aug. 16, 1864; not accounted for.

Sloat, Frederick, Sept. 1, 1864; not accounted for.

Sloat, David, Sept. 1, 1864; not accounted for.

Sipe, John F., Aug. 16, 1864; not accounted for.

Suder, John, Aug. 16, 1864; not accounted for.

Seibert, Henry, Aug. 20, 1864; not accounted for.

Sleeper, Joshua, Sept. 7, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; not accounted for.

Sweeney, Hugh, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.

Stewart, Charles, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.

Smith, Amos H., Aug. 23, 1864; not accounted for.

Smith, John, Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Smith, John, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.

Sheridan, James, Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Snyder, Peter, Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Sloat, Rudolph, Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. June 21, to date May 31, 1865.

Spotts, Henry, Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Sulaven, Michael, Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.

Spitter, Alfred S., Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.

Spotts, Israel, Aug. 20, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; not accounted for.

Seibert, George W., Aug. 20, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; not accounted for.
Taylor, George W., Aug. 20, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; not accounted for.
Thompson, Edward, Aug. 31, 1864; not accounted for.
Toland, John, Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.
Troxel, William W., Sept. 4, 1864; killed at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865.
Williams, Joseph, Aug. 31, 1864; not accounted for.
Welty, Samuel, Aug. 30, 1864; not accounted for.
Winter, James, Sept. 1, 1864; not accounted for.
Wallace, David, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Welsh, John, Sept. 4, 1864; not accounted for.
Wannemacher, John, Aug. 16, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 2, 1865; not accounted for.
Yoest, David, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Yentzler, John H., Aug. 16, 1864; not accounted for.
Young, Hiram, Aug. 16, 1864; not accounted for.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

The Two Hundred and First Regiment, composed of men from Dauphin County, except Company K, from Franklin, and detachments from the iron works at Duncannon and Fairview, opposite Harrisburg, who formed part of Company D, was recruited at Harrisburg for one year's service, in compliance with an order of Governor Curtin dated July 29, 1864, issued under the call of the President of the United States of July 18th for five hundred thousand men. Pennsylvania's quota was ten regiments of one thousand men each, and this was the first ready for duty, its ranks having been filled to the maximum strength in less than thirty days. The men rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, where they were organized into companies, clothed, armed, and equipped. A regimental organization was completed on the 29th day of August, with the following officers: F. Asbury Awl, colonel; J. Wesley Awl, who had recruited Company B, lieutenant-colonel; and John T. Morgan, who had recruited Company D, major. The field-officers had already been in the service, Col. F. Asbury Awl as adjutant of the Eleventh and captain in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh; Lieut.-Col. J. Wesley Awl as lieutenant in the First and captain in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh; and Maj. John T. Morgan as lieutenant in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, and large numbers of the line-officers and enlisted men had previously been in the field.

On the 29th day of August, 1864, the regiment proceeded to Chambersburg with orders to report to Maj.-Gen. Couch, commanding Department of the Susquehanna, and went into camp five miles from the town, near the point where the pike crosses Back Creek. On the 1st of September Company B was ordered to Carrick Furnace, in Path Valley, and Company F to the mountain road leading from Fannettsburg to Burnt Cabins, and employed in erecting a line of works as a protection against an expected rebel raid across the mountain. On the 14th of September the regiment, with the Keystone Battery, marched through St. Thomas, Bridgeport, Cashtown, and Ruth Corner for exercise. On the 17th of September Company H, Capt. Ashenfelter, was sent to York, Pa., where it remained on duty at the United States General Hospital until the 21st of October, when it rejoined the regiment at Gainsville, Va. The same day Company F, Capt. Maloney, and Company G, Capt. Ensminger, under command of Maj. John T. Morgan, marched from camp near Back Creek to Bloody Run, Pa., with orders to report to Brig.-Gen. O. T. Ferry, commanding the Juniata District; Assistant Surgeon John H. McCreary accompanied the battalion. Shortly afterwards Company F was stationed at McConnellsburg, Pa. During the succeeding fall and winter these two companies were employed in the disagreeable and dangerous, but arduous, duty of arresting deserters, nearly five hundred being apprehended and sent to the front. The companies were mounted to assist them in the performance of the duty assigned. In December, Gen. Ferry being relieved, Maj. Morgan was placed in command of the Juniata District. These Companies F, G, and H never rejoined the regiment until ordered to Harrisburg for muster out.

On the 18th of September, Company C, Capt. McNally, was sent to Scranton, Pa., with orders to report to the provost-marshal of the Twelfth Congressional District.

On the 22d of September, Col. F. A. Awl was placed in command of the United States troops encamped near Back Creek, and on the following day they (the Keystone Battery, Patapsco Guard, Maryland Volunteers, First Battalion One Hundred Days' Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Two Hundred and Second Regiment, and the Two Hundred and First Regiment) marched to Loudoun, Cove Gap, and Camp Hill, by way of Mercersburg and Shimpstown, Upton, and Greencastle, to Marshall roads, and back to camp. The regiment was regularly drilled at this camp, and an officers' school established, to which non-commissioned officers were admitted for tactical instruction. It was largely attended, and had beneficial results. On the 28th of September the six companies of the regiment were ordered to Greene County, Pa., where trouble was anticipated, arising from resistance to the draft then being made, and had proceeded on its way as far as Huntingdon, when it was met by orders to return to Washington, D. C., and report to Maj.-Gen. C. C. Augur, commanding Department of Washington, for orders. Lieut.-Col. J. W. Awl, in connection with his duties as president of a general court-martial, was placed in command of the troops near Chambersburg.

The regiment, having arrived at Washington, was ordered to report to Brig.-Gen. J. P. Slough, Military Governor at Alexandria, Va., and was by him sent to Manassas Junction, Va., where it arrived on the 4th of October, with orders to assist the Two Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. George S. Gallupe, which had been sent out to cover the construction trains, in guarding the Manassas Gap Railroad, its property and trains. Gen. Sheridan had, a

short time before, begun his campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, which finally terminated so gloriously at Cedar Creek. This railroad was to be used for the transportation of supplies to the army in the Shenandoah Valley. To keep this line open was of vital importance to the government, to break it up, hinder, and destroy trains the unceasing effort of the disloyal dwellers in the vicinity, aided as they were by Mosby and his guerrillas, who throughout the war had made this locality their favorite line of operations. The regiment had proceeded but a short distance beyond Manassas Junction when the peculiar tactics of the guerrillas became apparent. The train had stopped in the vicinity of a steep embankment for the purpose of putting off a detachment. The night was dark; and just in the middle of the embankment, the train fortunately moving slowly on account of the previous stoppage, the rails were discovered to be removed from the ties for a considerable distance, with the evident intention of wrecking the train with its load of human freight. While the track was being repaired the troops scoured the woods, drove off some guerrillas, who, being mounted, escaped pursuit, and arrested all citizens living in the vicinity.

The favorite pastime of Mosby and his men, aided by the residents, was to waylay trains, throw them from the track when at full headway by the process named, and attack the train and its defenders when in the confusion and distress of the overthrow. The regiment was stretched along the line of this road from Manassas Junction to Thoroughfare Gap, with headquarters at Gainsville. The duty assigned was exceedingly arduous and harassing. If a soldier went outside the lines he was waylaid by skulking guerrillas, constantly on the watch, and suffered either death or captivity. Unceasing watchfulness and activity were essential, while frequent alarms kept every one on the stretch in anticipation of attack. The duty was intensely unpleasant, in constant danger, with scarcely an opportunity of winning honorable distinction, yet was faithfully performed with the loss of but few men. After the complete occupation of the road the secret removal of rails was scarcely probable, but attacks were frequent at selected points, under cover of which the rails were torn up, and thus the moving of trains delayed until repairs were made. These annoyances became so frequent that various expedients were resorted to to check them. The arrest of all citizens living in the vicinity of a raid on the road, or an attack proving ineffectual, the placing of a number of prominent rebel citizens and captured guerrillas upon each moving train proved a thorough protection thereto, and the free rides completely cured the desire to throw trains from the track or fire into them by ambushed guerrillas.

On the 7th of November, 1864, one lieutenant, the regimental commissary-sergeant, several non-commissioned officers and thirty-three privates of Companies E and H, were discharged by order of the War Department. The reason given was that they "had furnished acceptable substitutes." These discharges were peremptory, without desire or previous knowledge on the part of those concerned. The two companies named were largely made up of former employés of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The railroad desired their services, and, failing to secure the voluntary consent of the men, had them peremptorily discharged the service, both commissioned officers and enlisted men. No doubt the railroad company had furnished substitutes.

Shortly after the battle of Cedar Creek the Two Hundred and First Regiment with the others engaged in this guard duty by order fell back to Manassas Junction, tearing up and bringing away with them the material of the road. On the 13th of November the regiment was ordered to Alexandria, Va., relieving at that point the Twelfth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and the companies of the Two Hundred and Second Pennsylvania on duty in the city. The regiment went into camp at Cattstown, and formed part of the guard in the line of defenses south of the Potomac, besides furnishing train guards on the Orange and Alexandria, and Loudon and Hampshire Railroads, and frequent escorts to detachments of stragglers and deserters forwarded from the camp of distribution to the various armies in the field.

Alexandria at this time contained the military prisons, which were filled with deserters and bounty-jumpers awaiting trial. It also contained the Soldiers' Rest, which was also a camp of distribution, into which all detachments of enlisted men were gathered previous to being forwarded to their regiments in the various armies. The furnishing of escorts to these detachments was part of the duty assigned to the Two Hundred and First. Quite a large number of the officers were detailed as members of the many general courts-martial then sitting at Alexandria for the trial of prisoners collected from the army East and West in the military prisons at that point.

On the 13th of May, 1865, Lieut.-Col. J. Wesley Awl was appointed commandant of the Soldiers' Rest and camp for distribution at Alexandria, in which position he remained until ordered to Harrisburg for muster out with the regiment. On the 24th day of May, 1865, Company G was ordered from Bloody Run, Pa., to Pittsburgh, and placed on provost duty at that point, with Capt. John T. Ensminger as provost-marshal. On the 27th day of May the regiment was ordered to Fort Delaware, Delaware, where it remained on duty until the 16th day of June, 1865, when it was ordered to Harrisburg for muster out. The scattered detachments joined the regiment at that point, and the muster out was completed on the 21st of June, 1865.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel.

F. Asbury Awl, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with regiment June 21, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

J. Wesley Awl, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with regiment June 21, 1865.

Major.

John T. Morgan, Aug. 25, 1864; pro. from capt. Co. D Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with regiment June 21, 1865.

Adjutant.

George W. Reisinger, Aug. 26, 1864; pro. from private Co. F Aug. 28, 1864; must. out with regiment June 21, 1865.

Quartermaster.

Benjamin B. Stimmel, Aug. 28, 1864; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. H Dec. 15, 1864; must. out with regiment June 21, 1865.

Surgeon.

B. F. Waggonseller, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with regiment June 21, 1865.

Assistant Surgeons.

James Henderson, Sept. 2, 1864; disch. Dec. 1, 1864.

John H. McCreary, Sept. 12, 1864; absent, on detached service, at muster out.

A. F. Litchfield, March 7, 1865; must. out with regiment June 21, 1865.

Chaplain.

Rev. George G. Rakestraw, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with regiment June 21, 1865.

Sergeant-Major.

Robert V. Vaughn, Aug. 18, 1864; pro. from private Co. F Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with regiment June 21, 1865.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Jacob B. Groff, Aug. 19, 1864; pro. from private Co. B Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with regiment June 21, 1865.

Commissary Sergeants:

Cornelius Schriver, Aug. 25, 1864; pro. from private Co. H Nov. 10, 1864; must. out with regiment June 21, 1865.

Frank Darby, Aug. 27, 1864; pro. from private Co. E Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by special order Nov. 7, 1864.

Hospital Steward.

Wash. P. Oglesby, Aug. 18, 1864; pro. from private Co. B Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with regiment June 21, 1865.

Principal Musicians.

William A. Ball, Aug. 24, 1864; pro. from private Co. H Dec. 17, 1864; must. out with regiment June 21, 1865.

John William Bush, Aug. 27, 1864; pro. from private Co. I Oct. 31, 1864; must. out with regiment June 21, 1865.

ROLL OF COMPANY A (ONE YEAR'S SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin County.

Captain.

Harrison W. Miles, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Joseph M. Mutzabaugh, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Charles M. Lightner, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Jacob H. Rohrer, Aug. 15, 1864; pro. from private Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Sergeants.

Jacob Able, Aug. 18, 1864; pro. from private Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Charles Godcharles, Aug. 17, 1864; pro. from private Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

John Booth, Aug. 15, 1864; pro. from private Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Mowery Nichols, Aug. 15, 1864; pro. from private Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Corporals.

Samuel Hockley, Aug. 18, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Samuel Wells, Aug. 18, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Jonathan Watts, Aug. 16, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

William B. Musser, Aug. 18, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

John H. Gruver, Aug. 18, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

William B. McBarren, Aug. 18, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

I. G. Worthington, Aug. 22, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Edwin Nebinger, Aug. 23, 1864; pro. to corp. Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Privates.

Baker, James S., Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Brown, William J., Aug. 22, 1864; must out with company June 21, 1865.

Bingaman, George, Aug. 18, 1864; died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1865.

Clouser, Samuel, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Cowher, Elias, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Cuddy, James, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Conrad, Oliver, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Cless, George, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Campbell, Peter, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Campbell, Andrew, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Calderwood, David, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Cain, Thomas, Aug. 18, 1864.

Dine, David, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Diven, James, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Derrick, Christian C., Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Dean, George, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Dudley, Richard, Aug. 15, 1864; died at York, Pa., Sept. 28, 1864.

Embick, William H., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Elliott, Eliazer, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Ellenberger, Samuel, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Frantz, John, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Fissel, Samuel, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Fahl, John, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Frickey, Lewis, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Feltenberger, William, Aug. 17, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., July 3, 1865; grave 3281.

Freet, Samuel, Aug. 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Forman, George, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Gintzer, Valentine, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Gable, Charles H. A., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Gibson, Chesey, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Guiler, Alexander, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Graybill, Edgar, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Graham, Francis, Aug. 18, 1864.

Hardsock, John, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Henderson, Robert, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Hoover, Benjamin, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Hartz, Samuel, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Hatfield, William B., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Hartley, Nicholas B., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Housant, Samuel, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Jones, Levi F., Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Kemp, Conrad, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Keim, Henry B, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Koup, Jeremiah, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Kreiger, William, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Kohler, Elias, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Kennedy, William J., Aug. 18, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 29, 1864; grave 2827.

Leister, David, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Lewellyn, John, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Moore, Ira, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Mason, Edwin, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Murphy, Garrett, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Miller, John F., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Mader, John, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Most, George F., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Manning, Alexander, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Mengis, Silas, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Manning, Josiah, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Monmiller, Joseph, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Manning, Henry, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Melcher, Henry, Aug. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Mutzabaugh, Jacob, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Musser, Henry, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Master, Leander S., Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Mayberry, Alexander, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
McWilliams, R. S., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
McMonigal, Daniel, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
McClintock, John D., Aug. 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
McNeal, William D., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
O'Dell, John R., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Ott, Levi, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Parsons, William W., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Ploughfield, Fred., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Rathburn, Abraham, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Reath, William F., Aug. 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shearer, Leander, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Sharrar, Jeremiah, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shearer, George W., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Sourbeir, Benjamin, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Steckley, Matthew, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Stroh, Isaac F., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Stuckey, Ira D., Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Weaver, George H., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wright, George W., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Walters, John H., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wells, Joseph, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

ROLL OF COMPANY B (ONE YEAR'S SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin County.

Captain.

William McCarroll, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Robert F. Bell, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

William D. Carson, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

First Sergeant.

William H. Waggoner, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Sergeants.

David C. Martin, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Joseph M. Saul, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
David K. Rudy, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
John W. Davis, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Corporals.

Andrew J. McKee, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Edward P. Lescure, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Theodore S. Bell, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Jacob W. Lescure, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
John Olewine, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Joseph J. Oglesby, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
William N. Meredith, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
John Endress, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Privates.

Black, Thomas J., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Barnhart, Jacob, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Barr, Robert R., Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bates, John W., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Cramp, William C., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Clemense, Reuben C., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Caslow, John H., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Crabb, Harry R., Aug. 18, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 9, 1865.
Davis, George W., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Dunbar, Hiram, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Dunlap, Samuel R., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Daley, Philip, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Dinger, George M., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Ellenberger, I. B., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Felix, Mordecai, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Fisher, Daniel, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Foltz, Eli, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Feist, George W., Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Foltz, David N., Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Groff, George M., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Golzenleuchter, A., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Gilchrist, Robert M., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Groff, Jacob B., Aug. 19, 1864; pro. to q.m.-sergt. Aug. 29, 1864.
Henning, John H., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hutman, William E., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hummelbaugh, J., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hummel, John H., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hall, George, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hoak, Reuben N., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hoover, John B., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hutman, Matthias A., Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Huber, Daniel P., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hoak, George I., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Ingram, Price, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Jacobs, Charles, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Jones, Richard, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Kelley, William, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Kuhn, William, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Krause, David G., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Langletz, Henry, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Leininger, George, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Longenecker, William, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Megary, Joseph, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Myers, John E., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Moyer, Adam C., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Murray, George S., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Miller, Abraham B., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out. with company June 21, 1865.
McComas, John, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Nichols, William S., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Nichols, Joseph K., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Neff, Augustus A., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Olewine, George, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
O'Brian, James, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Olewine, George W., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Oglesby, Washington P., Aug. 18, 1864; pro. to hospital steward Aug. 29, 1864.
Porter, Robert G., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Potteiger, George, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Putt, Franklin, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Rupert, John S., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Ritner, John, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Reiger, Benjamin F., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Raudibaugh, George S., Aug. 18, 1864; died Jan. 11, 1865.
Saul, John H., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Stober, Joseph A., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Smith, George, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shindler, George, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Solomon, Harry G., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shiffler, George, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Steager, John A., Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shilp, Lawrence, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shaffer, Warren J., Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shaffer, William, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Smith, Jacob, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Smith, Michael, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Seal, George W., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Sturgeon, Washington, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Sturgeon, Timothy S., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Smith, Joseph, Aug. 23, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Urich, William, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Unger, Benjamin W., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wevadow, Conrad, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wolford, George, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Yingst, J. Charles, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Zimmerman, William, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Zarker, Henry, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Zefley, Jacob, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

ROLL OF COMPANY C (ONE YEAR'S SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin County.

Captain.

George W. Fenn, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Mark T. Cash, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Warren W. Weitzel, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

First Sergeant.

John R. Stoey, Aug. 19, 1864; pro. from private Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Sergeants.

Joseph J. Lloyd, Aug. 18, 1864; pro. from private Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Francis H. Hoy, Aug. 18, 1864; pro. from corp. Sept. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Val. D. Vosburg, Aug. 18, 1864; pro. from corp. May 5, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Samuel Forster, Aug. 23, 1864; pro. from private Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
David H. Hopkins, Aug. 18, 1864; pro. from private Aug. 25, 1864.

Corporals.

John Hepford, Aug. 18, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wilbur F. Blair, Aug. 18, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Daniel Potteiger, Aug. 23, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
John H. Hipple, Aug. 19, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Thomas Forney, Aug. 18, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
John C. Lime, Aug. 18, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
John Neidig, Aug. 18, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Tilghman F. Stadler, Aug. 19, 1864; pro. to corp. May 3, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
David Davis, Aug. 18, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 25, 1864.
William H. Morgan, Aug. 20, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 25, 1864.

Privates.

Albright, John, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Aungst, Henry D., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bell, Atwood A., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Breckbill, George W., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Breithof, Michael, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Burns, George W., Aug. 18, 1864.
Carmichael, Joseph, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Cowden, Frederick H., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Crum, George J., Aug. 23, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 22, 1864; grave 2789.
Dickey, George C., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Dochterman, Benjamin, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Duncan, Joseph M., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Elser, Peter S., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Evans, John W., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Forney, Jeremiah C., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Forrest, Allen, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Foster, Martin A., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Foss, Edgar, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Gamber, Peter, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Grabill, Pierson B., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Cross, William E., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Grubb, Henry B., Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hamilton, John R., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hawley, Albert G., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hepford, George, Aug. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hipple, John, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hicks, Amos A., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Horne, Christian, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hipple, William A., Aug. 19, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 27, 1864.
Hanarty, John, Aug. 19, 1864.
Jones, Benjamin M., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Jones, George K., Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Keel, Jacob, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Kelly, Samuel, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Kelly, William, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Kitch, William L., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Lewis, Lewis B., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Lomman, George, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Mackey, James K., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Martin, David L., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Martin, Elias, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Meck, Reuben, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Mickey, Martin, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Miller, Sabiau, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Moore, John H., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Mowry, Samuel, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Moyer, Esaias, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Moyer, Franklin, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
McNeely, Theopholis, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Noecker, John H., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Poist, Jacob A., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Parmon, William, Aug. 18, 1864.
Rank, Edward S., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Rist, Henry C., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Righter, John M., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Roberts, Joseph, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Rossell, William R., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Ritts, Joseph, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Schuttler, John G., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Seifert, Tempest M., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shirk, George, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shearer, Samuel, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shearer, Thomas, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shope, Jacob W., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Snyder, Andrew, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Spangler, Jerome C., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Stonesifer, Ishmael, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Tobias, John, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Unger, John T., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wagner, John H., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wallower, John H., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Webster, Loren A., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Werts, Cassius C., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Winn, Lewis P., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wittle, Jacob H., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wolf, Jacob, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

ROLL OF COMPANY D (ONE YEAR'S SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin and Perry Counties.

Captains.

John T. Morgan, Aug. 25, 1864; pro. to maj. Aug. 29, 1864.
Wilson O. Smith, Aug. 25, 1864; pro. from 1st lieut. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Thomas G. Smith, Aug. 25, 1864; pro. from 2d lieut. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Samuel M. Hamill, Aug. 15, 1864; pro. from private Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

First Sergeant.

William C. Knighton, Aug. 15, 1864; pro. from private Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Sergeants.

James G. Milligan, Aug. 15, 1864; pro. from private Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
John W. M. Smythe, Aug. 15, 1864; pro. from private Aug. 29, 1864; must out with company June 21, 1865.
Andrew J. Heck, Aug. 15, 1864; pro. from private Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
John Carichner, Aug. 20, 1864; pro. from private Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Corporals.

Franklin Carson, Aug. 15, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Jehu Dehaven, Aug. 26, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
William H. Shaull, Aug. 15, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Philip Danuer, Aug. 15, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
James E. Harris, Aug. 15, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
John R. Pierce, Aug. 15, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Emanuel K. Sanders, Aug. 20, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
John C. George, Aug. 15, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Privates.

Anderson, George, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Anderson, A. D., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Allison, Augustus, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Armes, Joseph, Aug. 15, 1864.
Auckerman, William, Aug. 24, 1864.
Bowsman, George W., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Boyer, John B., Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bothwell, William A., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Burgner, Franklin, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bousman, Christian, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Barts, Jacob, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bierbower, Louis H., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Books, Daniel E., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Brenner, Jacob, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bates, Levi, Aug. 15, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; grave 2775.
Collar, John, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Carlisle, Milton J., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Dupes, Jesse R., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Donnell, Joseph, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Dyer, Henry, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Dehart, John D., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Earp, James E., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Emig, William, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Ely, Jacob, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Eckhart, Solomon, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Eslinger, John W., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Funk, John W., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
George, William G., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Good, Jacob, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Goodhart, Henry, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Givler, Benjamin, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Green, John, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Guiles, Isaac, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Gray, James, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Heck, Charles C., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Heck, Hiram H., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hatfield, Lloyd S., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hancka, John C., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hughes, Matthew, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hart, Jacob, Aug. 15, 1864.
Jackson, Henry, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Keys, David H., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Keys, Stephen W., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Keys, Alfred C., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Keller, Samuel, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Knisley, Henry, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Krone, Michael, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Kincate, Aaron, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Keener, George, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Kraft, Louis F., Aug. 20, 1864.
Keesley, Emanuel, disch. by S. O. Oct. 20, to date Aug. 10, 1865.
Love, Winfield S., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Leepard, William L., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Moltz, John A., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Mast, Michael, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Millhouse, Israel M., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Mater, William H., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Morgan, John, Aug. 15, 1864.
Nickens, Samuel D., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Patton, Robert, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Pronell, Joseph, Aug. 12, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Rudy, Daniel, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Reynolds, Peter C., Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Rupley, Amos, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Reed, Samuel W., Aug. 24, 1864.
Rodgers, Henry, Aug. 23, 1864.
Stetler, John M., Aug. 14, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shunk, John, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Santo, Solomon, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Sutton, Wash. C., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shatzer, David, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Sunday, Henry M., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Stevens, Louis W., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Seiders, John W., Aug. 23, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 26, 1865.
Thomas, Orlando, Aug. 28, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Tilghman, David H., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wright, Oliver, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wright, William, Aug. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 10, 1865.
Wolfe, David, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Watts, Samuel, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wagner, John H., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wise, Jacob W., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Weaver, Henry, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Williamson, Mont., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Weeden, Henry H., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wealand, Charles, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Welsh, James, Aug. 23, 1864.
Young, Samuel, Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Zecheigner, C. H., Aug. 28, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Zigler, Henry, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Zimmerman, Jacob, Aug. 28, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

ROLL OF COMPANY E (ONE YEAR'S SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin County.

Captain.

Michael McNally, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

James B. Wells, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

John Friedenstine, Aug. 26, 1864; disch. by S. O. Nov. 7, 1864.

First Sergeant.

William M. Kinzer, Aug. 19, 1864; com. 2d lieut. Nov. 13, 1864; not mustered; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Sergeants.

George W. Moore, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Pearson Miller, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Ephraim N. Jones, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
David Croft, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Thomas W. Peeples, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by S. O. Nov. 7, 1864.

Corporals.

William Weeber, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by S. O. Nov. 7, 1864.
John Bernheisel, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Peter V. Gardner, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Alem A. Moore, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
William A. Leonard, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
William D. Sellars, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
John A. Funk, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
John Rhoades, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
John Garbrick, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Samuel M. Ebersole, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by S. O. Nov. 7, 1864.
John W. Gray, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by S. O. Nov. 7, 1864.
Charles C. Rumpf, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by S. O. Nov. 7, 1864.
James M. Irvin, Aug. 19, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 11, 1864; accidentally killed Dec. 3, 1864.

Musician.

Theodore Wollerton, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Privates.

Abbott, Samuel R., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Aldinger, Andrew, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Buffington, Richard, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Barge, Charles E., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bowers, George, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Briggins, Samuel, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Byrem, Levi, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bender, George H., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Boyd, William C., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Black, Matthew B., Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by S. O. Nov. 7, 1864.
Crull, William M., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Carman, William, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by special order Nov. 7, 1864.
Collom, Jonathan, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by special order Nov. 7, 1864.
Doran, John M., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Deeters, Jasper N., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Dace, John F. C., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Darby, Frank, Aug. 19, 1864; pro. to com. sergt. Aug. 29, 1864.
Eberly, William H., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Emery, Peter P., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Evens, John, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by special order Nov. 7, 1864.
Eckert, Daniel H., Aug. 19, 1864; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 7, 1864.
Evans, Thomas J., Aug. 19, 1864; died at Duncannon, Pa., Nov. 9, 1864.
Funk, Levi H., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Ferguson, Richard, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by special order Nov. 7, 1864.
Free, Benjamin F., Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by special order Nov. 7, 1864.
Gray, Samuel M., Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by special order Nov. 7, 1864.
Hiney, Frederick, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hepford, Samuel, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hamlin, James S., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hamill, Edwin J., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Holbert, Jacob C., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hoffman, John C., Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by special order Nov. 7, 1864.
Hellerman, Hiram, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by special order Nov. 7, 1864.
Jay, William, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Koutz, Samuel H., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Kreider, George, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Kreider, Solomon, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Kuhlwind, August, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Kitzelman, Charles H., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Keen, William S., Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by special order Nov. 7, 1864.
Kinter, John, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by special order Nov. 7, 1864.
Kutz, William C., Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by special order Nov. 7, 1864.
Lowe, James P., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Loughrey, Robert, Aug. 19, 1864; must out with company June 21, 1865.
Leaman, John H., Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by special order Nov. 7, 1864.
Meredith, John, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Moore, John H., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Mauger, Henry, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by special order Nov. 7, 1864.
Moyer, Isaac, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by S. O. Nov. 7, 1864.
Miller, Jacob R., Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by S. O. Nov. 7, 1864.
McAllister, James P., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
McAllister, Hugh R., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

McMullin, William, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
McGill, John H., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Neiman, John W., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
O'Donnell, John, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Powers, Thomas, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Reese, John, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Rauch, Samuel, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Rohrer, Daniel, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Reese, William D., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Reese, Isaac, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by S. O. Nov. 7, 1864.
Sutch, Alfred N., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Simmers, George, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Schlegal, John, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Stootz, Michael, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Small, Lawrence, Aug. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Scott, Franklin B., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Skeen, William, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by S. O. Nov. 7, 1864.
Troup, John A., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wilhelm, Charles A., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Weigle, George, Aug. 19, 1864; must out with company June 21, 1865.
Windsor, Jesse, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Williams, Benjamin, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Weeber, John D., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Walters, William D., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wenrich, Francis, Aug. 13, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wollerton, Charles, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. by S. O. Nov. 7, 1864.
Zimmerman, J. J., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

ROLL OF COMPANY F (ONE YEAR'S SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin County.

Captain.

Thomas F. Maloney, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Wendell Gross, Aug. 17, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

William H. Carberry, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Edward R. Sprigman, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Sergeants.

Charles Fairlamb, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Peter Beinhaur, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
John Holle, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 22, 1865.
Frank W. Shaffner, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Corporals.

Zack T. Andrews, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
David Beinhaur, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Robert M. Kline, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
William G. Reese, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
James G. Dunlap, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Matthew Parthemore, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Edward J. Faught, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
James Patrick, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Musicians.

William Wheeler, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
James A. Drain, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Privates.

Bowman, Peter, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Booser, Henry, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bamberger, Zack, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Boon, Mordecai E., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Cover, William H., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Crall, Samuel, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Covert, Jacob G., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Dehart, Cornelius, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Detrick, Samuel, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Douglass, Benjamin, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Espenshade, W. H. H., Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Ehrisman, Absalom, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Felheison, John, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Fry, George W., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Graham, John, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Garrett, John A., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
George, John H., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Grove, Abraham, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Gingrich, Jacob, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Huber, George M., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Heisey, Daniel, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hantch, Walter E., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hamilton, George, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Himmelrich, John, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Haller, Francis K., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hart, Samuel F., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Howard, Frank, Aug. 23, 1864.
Jeffries, James M., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Kline, Christian, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Keorper, Jacob G., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Ludwick, Peter M., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Lukens, William, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Lukens, Nelson A., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Lichtenberger, Hor., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Loy, Albert, Aug. 20, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.
Meyer, George, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Maglauchlin, W. J., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Michael, John, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Mitchell, George B., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Miller, John H., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Mathews, William H., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Meredith, James S., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Maloney, John, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Miller, Philip, Aug. 18, 1864.
Morrison, Peter, Jan. 19, 1865.
McIntire, James, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Neff, George W., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Prowell, John W., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Prowell, Alfred W., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Parthemore, Samuel, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Parthemore, Solomon, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Parthemore, H. H., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Parthemore, Frederick, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Parthemore, G. W., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Parthemore, J. L., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Pentz, Jacob D., Jan. 6, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Reiter, Levi W., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Runkle, William, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Ryan, James, Jan. 19, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Radle, Emanuel, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Roop, Henry, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Ritzman, Balthasar, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Reckord, James F., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Reisinger, George W., Aug. 26, 1864; pro. to adjt. Aug. 28, 1864.
Smith, William D., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Scherick, Henry C., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shoemaker, Edward, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Sultzenberger, John, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Stoner, George W., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Strought, Henry H., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Saul, Samuel S., Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Seidle, Luther, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Smith, James, Aug. 20, 1864.
Thompson, William N., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Thomas, William H., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Taylor, Charles, Jan. 21, 1865, must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Thompson, Edward, Aug. 18, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Vaughn, Robert V., Aug. 18, 1864; pro. to sergt.-maj. Sept. 1, 1864.
Weaver, Samuel, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Weaver, George, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Worley, William, Aug. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wooley, Frederick W., Jan. 13, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wyman, Thomas, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Young, John, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Young, Henry F., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Yeager, Henry, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Zimmerman, H., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

ROLL OF COMPANY G (ONE YEAR'S SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin County.

Captain.

John T. Ensminger, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Wm. J. Adams, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

George W. Myers, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Solomon B. Kissell, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Sergeants.

J. Q. A. Rutherford, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Andrew B. McFadden, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Andrew Noy, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
William H. Hampson, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Corporals.

William H. Hartz, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Henry Books, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Henry Bostgen, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Jonas Weltner, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Joseph C. Mumma, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
James McGowan, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
John L. Santo, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
William H. Fry, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Musicians.

Daniel Killhaffer, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
David Keefer, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Privates.

Adams, Richard K., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Barnhill, William S., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bertram, Peter R., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Beaverson, David, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Becker, Jacob C., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Blair, Cyrus M., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bratten, Richard B., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bredenstien, Martin, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Buck, Henry, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Cain, George W., Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Cilly, Christian, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Crone, Samuel, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Coapman, Jacob, Aug. 25, 1864.
Ditty, Levi B., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Duncan, John H., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Demarst, John, Aug. 22, 1864.
Douglass, William, Aug. 26, 1864.
Fehl, Nicholas, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Fenegle, Christian, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Goudy, Jacob E., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Gaul, Samuel, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Greath, William J., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Gettys, Henry, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Given, William, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Glenn, Alfred, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Gordon, Alexander, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Gramm, Jacob S., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Getz, Jacob, not on muster-out roll.
Haire, Joseph, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Haire, David, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hart, William H., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hess, John, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Horstick, Joseph E., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hoover, George, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hambright, Frederick, Aug. 20, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Johns, Samuel A., Aug. 26, 1864; disch., date unknown.
Johnson, Henry, Aug. 22, 1864.
Kriner, Henry G., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Koenig, Jonathan, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Lascomb, William H., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Livingston, George W., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Long, Jacob, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Morley, Hiram, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Manly, Abner B., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Mauch, John, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Milligan, Samuel, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Mumma, Martin J., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Myer, Charles, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Manley, John F., Aug. 25, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 10, 1865.
Morett, George, Aug. 22, 1864.
McClintock, Joseph, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
McCoy, James, Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Nix, Charles, Aug. 22, 1864.
Olewine, Joseph, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Painter, Jacob, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Pearson, George H., Aug. 24, 1864.
Raff, George, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Rahm, Harris, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Rodgers, Henry, Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Rutter, Grudy B., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shroy, Henry B., Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shultz, James W., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shearer, William, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shearer, John, Jan. 19, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Shearer, David, Jan. 19, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Simons, Eli, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Smiley, Henderson, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Smith, Samuel K., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Sprucebanks, James, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Stewart, John W., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Stees, Jacob S., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Strouse, Solomon, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Steager, David C., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Steager, William H., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Sweager, David, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Thompson, Joseph A., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Thompson, Levi W., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Toomey, Michael, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Ulrich, John H., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Walters, Jacob, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Way, Jacob R., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Weaver, Samuel Y., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Willi, George W., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Williams, Charles, Aug. 22, 1864.
Yoder, Oliver B., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

ROLL OF COMPANY H (ONE YEAR'S SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin County.

Captain.

Benjamin F. Ashenfelter, Aug. 28, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Benjamin B. Stimmel, Aug. 28, 1864; pro. to q.m. Dec. 15, 1864.
William C. Daily, Aug. 24, 1864; pro. from private to 2d lieut. Sept. 16, 1864; to 1st lieut. Dec. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Joseph L. Jack, Aug. 23, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt. Aug. 29, 1864; to 2d lieut. Dec. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

First Sergeant.

John S. Utz, Aug. 25, 1864; pro. to sergt. Aug. 29, 1864; to 1st sergt. Dec. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Sergeants.

Alexander W. Marshall, Aug. 26, 1864; pro. from private Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
John F. Craig, Aug. 24, 1864; pro. from private Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Matthew Hight, Aug. 27, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1864; to sergt. Dec. 14, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
James McClellan, Aug. 27, 1864; pro. from private Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Corporals.

Lucien Bartow, Aug. 26, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
John A. Willoughby, Aug. 24, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Edward J. Mills, Aug. 27, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Henry Garverich, Aug. 25, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
William C. Gabriel, Aug. 24, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Joseph J. Bucher, Aug. 25, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
George H. Free, Aug. 24, 1864; pro. to corp. Dec. 15, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Henry Knepley, Aug. 24, 1864; pro. to corp. May 3, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Privates.

Anderson, Hiram, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Adams, Edward, Aug. 24, 1864; disch. by S. O. Nov. 10, 1864.
Black, William A., Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Burrows, Edward A., Sept. 26, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Blessing, Christian, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bowman, William, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Brickard, Abram S., Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Brooks, John, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Byers, Benjamin F., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Blosser, David, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Buchanan, James, Jan. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Buckius, George, April 13, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Ball, William A., Aug. 24, 1864; pro. to principal musician Dec. 17, 1864.
Bricker, Samuel J., Aug. 25, 1864; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 31, 1864.
Carpenter, Zelotes G., Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Christ, Samuel P., Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Clark, Miles, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Clark, William, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Crossley, John, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Crossley, David E., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Crossley, Charles, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Cupples, William, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Curran, Daniel, April 3, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Dougherty, E. T., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Duffy, William W., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Duncan, William C., Aug. 24, 1864; disch. by S. O. Nov. 10, 1864.
Eppler, Herman, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Etter, Christian G., Aug. 24, 1864; disch. by S. O. Nov. 10, 1864.
Fickes, Isaac R., Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Fishinger, Bartholomew, Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 11, 1865.
Fessler, James, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Fox, George, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Ferry, Patrick, April 7, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Gayman, Jesse, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Glosser, Conrad, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Gould, Christopher, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Groff, William, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Grady, John, Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by S. O. Nov. 10, 1864.
Graffius, Martin, Aug. 24, 1864; disch. by S. O. Nov. 10, 1864.
Hawke, Durbin H., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Harrison, Frank, April 6, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Horn, John, April 6, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hoke, Elias, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hoke, Adam, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hontz, William H., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hunter, Edward A., Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Heilig, Richard, April 13, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hensue, Tilghman, disch. May 5, 1865, at exp. of term.
Kling, William, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Krider, Tobias, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Long, Lewis P., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Looker, George H., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Metz, Eugene, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Myers, William E., Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Miner, Thomas E., April 3, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Michael, Jacob F., April 10, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Miller, Oliver H., Aug. 24, 1864; disch. by S. O. Nov. 10, 1864.
McCalicher, Alexander, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
McQuig, John B., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Newkam, Frederick, April 10, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Nebinger, Robert, Aug. 26, 1864; disch. by S. O. Jan. 20, 1865.
Oxborrow, Charles, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Palmer, James, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Pelen, John W., Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Powell, Levi, Aug. 26, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 11, 1864; grave 2855.
Rambler, Lorenzo D., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Ressing, Serrell, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Richer, Wesley, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Roberts, John, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Rowland, Henry C., Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Rustay, Samuel, April 6, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shreadly, Samuel, Aug. 26, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shilling, Matthias, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shultz, George, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Swope, David, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Snyder, Frederick, Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by S. O. Nov. 10, 1864.
Schriver, Cornelius, Aug. 25, 1864; pro. to com. sergt. Nov. 10, 1864.
Smith, Warren J., Aug. 25, 1864.
Swanner, John S., Aug. 25, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Teupser, Adolphus, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Tums, Owen, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Vants, Joseph, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Walters, Augustus, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wonemacher, G. H., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Weaver, John, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Welker, George, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wiestling, Samuel C., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wykoff, Alfred L., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Willoughby, James H., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wilson, Jacob, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wolfkill, George A., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Walsh, John, Feb. 6, 1865.

ROLL OF COMPANY I (ONE YEAR'S SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin County.

Captains.

George W. Miles, Aug. 28, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 27, 1865.
Alexander McCormick, Aug. 28, 1864; pro. from 1st lieut. Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Stephen O. McCurdy, Aug. 28, 1864; pro. from 2d lieut. Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Abner Bingaman, Aug. 23, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Daniel E. Martin, Aug. 23, 1864; pro. from sergt. Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Sergeants.

William Floyd, Aug. 23, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1864; to sergt. Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
George Miller, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Samuel Nunemaker, Aug. 24, 1864; pro. from private Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
John Keasy, Aug. 26, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1864; to sergt. May 8, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Corporals.

Henry Swartz, Aug. 25, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
David Black, Aug. 23, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Frank C. Witherow, Aug. 27, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Adam H. Baum, Aug. 26, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Silas W. Poulton, Aug. 23, 1864; pro. to corp. Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Emanuel Hoppey, Aug. 26, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
John Stoner, Aug. 22, 1864; pro. to corp. May 8, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Henry A. Reigle, Aug. 27, 1864; pro. to corp. May 20, 1865; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Privates.

Attick, John C., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bomgardner, John, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Beck, William, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Barclay, Randall M., Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bashore, Ferdinand, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Banker, Augustus, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bell, John Y., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Bush, John W., Aug. 27, 1864; pro. to principal musician Oct. 31, 1864.
Campbell, James, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Campbell, Arthur, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Cowher, Adam, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Crist, George W., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Cover, Gabriel, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Cover, George W., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Crouse, John D., Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Canner, Daniel, Aug. 25, 1864.
Dunkle, John C., Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Deck, Joseph W., Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Ehler, George W., Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Epply, George, Aug. 23, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 16, 1864; grave 2771.
Forg, Simbert, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Fow, John, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Foreman, William, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Fleming, Samuel W., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Gamble, Samuel A., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Green, Thomas, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Gillet, Frederick, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Gibson, Chessy, Aug. 27, 1864; trans. to Co. A Dec. 27, 1864.
Hill, William A., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Humes, Jackson, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hartz, Samuel, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Houser, Jacob, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hiller, John, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hartman, Jacob, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Hoyler, Frederick, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Kline, Joseph, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Keys, Jacob, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Kreider, Frank S., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Keener, Jacob, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Kearns, Samuel, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Kishel, John F., Aug. 26, 1864.
Larimer, Joseph B., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Low, Lewis, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Maulfair, Jacob W., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Marzolf, Michael, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Marzolf, John, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Matthias, Sylvester, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
McGowen, John, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
McCaffrey, Patrick, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

Owings, John, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Peiffer, Levi, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Peiffer, Henry, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Powley, Dennis, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Patterson, George W., Aug. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Reigle, Daniel, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Rumell, Jacob A., Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Reese, David, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Rice, Jacob A., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Rouch, George W., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Rose, Henry, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Richards, Thomas J., Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Snyder, Jacob, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Stinger, William, Aug. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Schnider, Frederick, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Schwenk, John, Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Schware, William V., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Shaffer, William V., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Stewart, James S., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Smith, John, Aug. 23, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
Thomas, David, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Trowbridge, William S., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Thumma, Henry, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Trostle, Elias, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Typer, Robert E., Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Updegrove, Ellis, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Umberger, Benjamin F., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Umberger, David, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Weidle, Joseph, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wolf, John, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Wilson, Matthew C., Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Walzer, John A., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Walters, John J., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Waller, Jacob, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Weistling, Joseph C., Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Young, George G., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.
Yake, Jacob, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 21, 1865.

UNASSIGNED MEN.

Privates.

Barnitz, John D., Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Burkhart, John, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Coner, Patrick, Aug. 26, 1864; not accounted for.
Clare, John, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Corl, Nathaniel, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Devin, Levine, Aug. 26, 1864; not accounted for.
Dare, James W. O., Sept. 6, 1864; not accounted for.
Grover, George, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Hamilton, Robert E., Sept. 23, 1864; not accounted for.
Hancock, Solomon D., Sept. 23, 1864; not accounted for.
Johnson, William, Aug. 18, 1864; not accounted for.
Kelly, Francis, Aug. 26, 1864; not accounted for.
Kline, Montgomery, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Leedom, David, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Lidenstricher, Daniel, Sept. 6, 1864; not accounted for.
Morgan, Herman E., Aug. 26, 1864; not accounted for.
Martin, James, Aug. 26, 1864; not accounted for.
Miller, Charles, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Martin, James W., Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Munson, Henry E., Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Matthews, Mervin, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Ney, John A., Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Ney, Joseph, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Nesbit, James B., Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Parsell, Joseph, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Rohrer, David, Sept. 13, 1864; not accounted for.
Shanner, Oscar, Aug. 24, 1864; not accounted for.

ROLL OF COMPANY G, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS (ONE YEAR'S SERVICE).

Recruited partly in Dauphin.

Captains.

Erasmus D. Wilt, Sept. 4, 1864; disch. Dec. 22, 1864.
Ambrose M. Aults, Sept. 3, 1864; pro. from private Co. D to 1st lieut. Sept. 4, 1864; to capt. May 14, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Robert A. Sharp, Sept. 4, 1864; pro. from 2d lieut. May 14, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

First Sergeant.

George W. Clymans, Sept. 2, 1864; com. 2d lieut. Dec. 23, 1864; not mustered; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Sergeants.

Benjamin F. Pitman, Sept. 2, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Daniel Duck, Aug. 30, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Benjamin Izer, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Frederick Kriner, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Corporals.

Jacob C. Hewett, Sept. 2, 1864; wounded at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Lewis D. Martin, Sept. 2, 1864; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
William Louden, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Daniel Swartz, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John F. Kendall, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John W. Aults, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
John Snyder, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Jacob B. Shultz, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Musicians.

Matthias N. Sterrett, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Andrew McConahy, Sept. 1, 1864; absent, with leave, at muster out.

Privates.

Anderson, George, Sept. 2, 1864.
Baker, John H., Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 13, 1865.
Baer, Joseph, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Baker, Porter B., Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Curry, Peter, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Caughlin, John H., Sept. 2, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Cornelius, John F., Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Carney, Michael, Sept. 1, 1864.
Cresswell, Alexander, Sept. 1, 1864.
Carbaugh, George, Aug. 30, 1864.
Drake, Asher, Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Donnelson, Andrew, Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Daywalt, William, Aug. 30, 1864.
Evans, Micaiah, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Ferrenburg, Edward, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Flannery, James, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Frain, Arthur, Sept. 2, 1864.
Finney, Felix, not on muster-out roll.
Grove, Samuel, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Godard, George, Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Grove, David, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Grinn, William, not on muster-out roll.
Heffner, John A., Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Heffner, Jacob, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.

Heffner, George, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Harrencane, John G., Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Hert, Israel, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Hutchison, Thomas, Aug. 30, 1864.
Halley, Thomas, Aug. 30, 1864.
Kyner, Charles, Aug. 30, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Kruge, Andrew, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Kane, John, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Keys, John, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Kendall, James G., Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Kennedy, John, Aug. 30, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Kigin, James, Aug. 30, 1864.
Long, William, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Litch, Joseph, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Long, Abraham, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Locke, William, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Long, David, Sept. 19, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Locke, Thomas, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Markle, Abram, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Masmore, Eli, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Mahon, John W., Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Mitchell, James, Sept. 1, 1864.
Moffatt, Andrew, Sept. 1, 1864.
McConahy, James, Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 8, 1865.
Neff, Samuel, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Parling, Charles M., Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Striegler, John N., Aug. 30, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Stauber, John M., Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Smith, James, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Stewart, Washington, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Sharer, Samuel, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Seibert, Oliver, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Staver, Emanuel, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Shives, Daniel H., Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Stevens, David, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Shives, Andrew J., Sept. 2, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.
Shriner, James, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Stover, Jacob H., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Shoff, Michael, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Staver, Henry, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Scott, Benjamin, Aug. 29, 1864.
Snook, John, Sept. 2, 1864.
Thompson, James B., Sept. 1, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Uber, Charles.
Wetzel, Adam, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Wilson, Hugh, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Wogan, John, Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Wolfkill, Lewis, Aug. 30, 1864; must. out with company June 2, 1865.
Witbeck, Joseph, Aug. 30, 1864.
Wilt, Jacob, Sept. 1, 1864.

ROLL OF COMPANY C, TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS (ONE YEAR'S SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin County.

Captain.

Prosper Dalien, Sept. 9, 1864; brev. maj. March 25, 1865; died at Washington, D. C., June 2, of wounds received at Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; buried in Mount Kalmia Cemetery, Harrisburg, Pa.

First Lieutenant.

William C. J. Smith, Sept. 9, 1864; disch., to date June 1, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Alfred Corl, Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

First Sergeant.

William H. Bordner, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Sergeants.

Isaac W. Baker, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Philip J. Smith, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John Matterns, Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Joshua Heck, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Corporals.

William Aurandt, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Alfred Caraher, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Jeremiah Mumper, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
John K. Reinhard, Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Samuel P. Ayres, Sept. 4, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Thomas M. Bogar, Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Henry Buchammer, Sept. 4, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Cyrus Kurtz, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Musicians.

John W. Beistel, Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Daniel Stouffer, Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Privates.

Albert, Jacob C., Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Adams, Robert, Sept. 5, 1864.
Beamen, Jacob A., Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Belke, Charles, Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Berrier, Jacob, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Bengel, Jacob, Sept. 4, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Biehl, Sufrighn, Sept. 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 19, 1865.
Boyer, John, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Boltz, John H., Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Bogar, George M., Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Brand, Daniel, Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Bryan, George, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Bryner, George W., Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Brady, John, Sept. 6, 1864.
Brand, George, Sept. 8, 1864.
Cassaday, James, Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 27, 1865.
Carroll, Marion, Sept. 6, 1864.
Coady, John, Sept. 6, 1864.
Delancy, Joshua, Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Dout, Francis, Sept. 4, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Duffey, John, Sept. 6, 1864.
Drew, James W., Sept. 13, 1864.
Ellinger, Jacob, Sept. 4, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Feeney, Patrick, Sept. 4, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Feagan, Joseph K., Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Fisher, Theodore, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Genefen, Oliver, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Gingrich, Simon, Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Griffith, William, Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Goshorn, Jacob, Sept. 6, 1864.
Heeter, Thomas V., Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Hoover, Samuel, Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Hunter, William, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Heagey, Charles, Jan. 5, 1865; trans. to Co. G, 51st Regt. P. V., June 2, 1865.
Hase, John.
Imboden, George H., Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Ingram, David.
James, Samuel, Aug. 26, 1864.
James, Francis.
Jones, Henry, Sept. 6, 1864.
Kohler, Stephen, Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Landes, Samuel, Sept. 4, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Lewis, William.
Meadville, James, Sept. 4, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Memminger, Theodore, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Memminger, John, Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Miller, Franklin H., Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Moist, William, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Mumper, William H., Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

Myers, Leo, Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Murphy, James, Sept. 4, 1864.
Meily, Thomas.
McAfee, Joseph, Aug. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 5, 1865.
Nearhoof, Andrew, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
O'Neil, John, Sept. 4, 1864.
Plank, Samuel, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Potter, John.
Parker, Charles.
Reiber, Reuben, Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Rider, Jacob, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Reigel, Henry, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Rogers, William A., Sept. 4, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Sausen, Michael C., Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Seabold, William S., Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Shank, Rudolph, Sept. 8, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.
Speraw, Henry H., Sept. 13, 1824; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Strohm, John, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Sigouin, Samuel, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Sneidelfricht, John, Sept. 4, 1864.
Sommers, Peter.
Steward, Edward, Sept. 13, 1864.
Swain, John, Sept. 13, 1864.
Tobias, Reuben, Aug. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Trump, Joseph H., Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Updyke, Allen, Sept. 6, 1864.
Walker, Alexander, Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Weight, George W., Sept. 4, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.
Wells, George, Sept. 4, 1864.
Wilson, William, Sept. 4, 1864.
Weller, John.
Yohn, Joseph D., Sept. 4, 1864; must. out with company June 1, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS (ONE HUNDRED DAYS' SERVICE).

COMPANY D.

Captain.

George F. Ross, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

David Hummel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

James C. Channel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

First Sergeants.

S. H. Greenawalt, July 18, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
George A. Buchanan, July 18, 1864; trans. July 27, 1864, organization unknown.

Sergeants.

William E. Thompson, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
William B. Muench, July 18, 1864; pro. from corp. Sept. 5, 1862; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
John H. Sheesley, July 18, 1864; pro. from corp. Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
George F. Greenawalt, July 18, 1864; pro. from corp. Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
John H. Torbert, July 18, 1864; trans. July 27, 1864, organization unknown.
Charles H. Snively, July 18, 1864; trans. July 27, 1864, organization unknown.

Corporals.

John W. Finkbiner, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
John G. Ingram, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
John C. Rawn, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
James C. McCurdy, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
James W. Orth, July 18, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Robert H. Smith, July 18, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
William A. Heberton, July 18, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
David M. Shmeltzer, July 18, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
John T. Wiley, July 18, 1864; trans. July 27, 1864, organization unknown.

Musicians.

Christian Hummel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Joseph B. F. Hummel, July 18, 1864; pro. to principal musician Sept. 9, 1864.

Privates.

Amey, William H., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Allen, Thomas, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Atherton, Alonzo, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Anstein, Jacob, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Anderson, John H., July 18, 1864; trans. July 27, 1864, organization unknown.
Byers, Frederick E., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Brown, George W., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Buser, George J., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Booth, John, July 18, 1864; trans. July 27, 1864, organization unknown.
Cremer, John A., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Criswell, James P., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Channel, Samuel M., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Crider, Peter, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Conway, George R., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Clark, Benjamin, July 18, 1864; trans. July 27, 1864, organization unknown.
Dean, Cecil A., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Detweiler, J. Samuel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Dinsmore, Robert A., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Dottarar, William P., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Dottarar, Edward S., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Doutrich, Jacob, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Dipner, Jacob L., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Eichelberger, W. A., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Fisher, William J., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Frantz, Edwin S., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Fortney, Christian, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Feist, William, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Gross, George A., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Geiger, Philip S., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Gardner, Martin, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Groff, Wesley K., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Herr, E. Gerry, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Hoerner, David S., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Henderson, John W., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Honafuss, John H., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Hertzog, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Heiss, Noah, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Heiss, George W., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Hepburn, Alexander M., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Hickernel, William, July 18, 1864; trans. July 27, 1864, organization unknown.
Hemler, Luther, July 18, 1864; trans. July 27, 1864, organization unknown.
Irwin, Charles P., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Jontz, Joseph, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Kilgore, William M., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Miller, Charles S., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Miller, Adam, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Martin, Harry, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Marquart, Mahlon, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
McCourtney, R. W., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
McElwer, W. W., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
McLaughlin, J. O., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Norris, Benjamin B., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Neff, James P., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Nicholas, Jacob, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Perkey, Amos, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Peters, Dallas T., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Prowell, Peter M., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Raber, William L., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Rudisil, Abram A., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Raber, Lewis, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Ramsey, Joseph G., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Rife, John W., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Rutherford, F. W., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Stewart, James W., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Sheesley, David, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Snyder, Cornelius, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Sanders, Philip, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Steigewalt, Francis M., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Shisler, Jacob M., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Stoltz, Alfred, July 18, 1864; trans. July 27, 1864, organization unknown.
Torbert, Matthew H., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Van Horn, William, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Wise, Jacob H., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Wilson, John A., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Wolf, William, July 18, 1854; trans. July 27, 1864, organization unknown.
Wanamaker, Stephen, July 18, 1864; trans. July 27, 1864, organization unknown.
Yorty, Samuel R., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Yarnell, Wilson, July 18, 1864; trans. July 27, 1864, organization unknown.
Zortman, Daniel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

Henry J. Dintinger, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

Samuel M. Mitchell, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

Samuel M. Sayford, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

First Sergeant.

Quintus S. Seip, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Sergeants.

Jacob Cain, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
John P. Dintinger, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
William H. Hadesty, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Henry Bender, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Corporals.

Theodore J. Schwartz, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
John Keller, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Henry A. Shindel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Edward McGowen, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Daniel Houser, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Theodore H. Loder, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
George Britsch, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Martin McComas, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
James Krippner, July 18, 1864.

Musicians.

George Bush, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
John Morris, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Privates.

Bocker, Isaac, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Broderick, Thomas, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Byerts, Edward, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Baker, Mathias, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Boyer, Henry W., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Black, Hugh, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Coutts, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Campbell, Charles, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Conley, Patrick, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Cashrur, Jeremiah, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Etter, William, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Fortenbaugh, William, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Felix, Samuel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Foltz, Michael, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Frey, James, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Frankern, Edward L., July 18, 1864; pro. to hospital steward, date unknown.
Garberick, William, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Garrett, Fillmore, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Gibson, George, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Gilbaugh, George, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Hoffman, Erastus, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Hallman, Philip, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Horlet, Michael, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Houser, Joseph, July 18, 1864; trans., date and organization unknown.
Jenkins, George, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Kuntz, Samuel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Kimmel, George, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Koerper, Samuel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Kistler, Wilson P., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Kocher, William, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Kleckner, Samuel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Kauffman, Charles, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Kepner, Samuel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
King, Thomas, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Krause, Joseph, July 18, 1864.
Landis, Robert, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Ludy, Daniel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Maloney, Michael, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Mes-erman, Mat., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Moyer, John C., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Morsday, George, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Nerry, Joseph, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Neidig, David, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6 1864.
Orms, James, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Orth, Charles, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Owens, George, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Robinson, Andrew, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Ratcliff, Samuel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Reifsnyder, A. C., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Rinker, Charles, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Shiffler, William, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Swoyer, William L., July 18, 1864; must. out with company, Nov. 6, 1864.
Spurr, Thomas, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Samuel, Lewis, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Simms, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Seitzinger, Nicholas, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Scott, William, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Shaffer, Charles, July 18, 1864.
Trace, Milton, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Ulrich, Elwood, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Van Horn, Daniel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Welker, Charles, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Williams, Joseph, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Willas, James, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Widner, William, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Waters, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Welch, Rice, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Yeaker, Peter, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

COMPANY F.

Captains.

William R. Jones, July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. Oct. 10, 1864.
Edward B. Purcell, July 20, 1864; pro. from 1st lieut. Oct. 11, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

Theophilus L. Heyer, July 20, 1864; pro. from 2d lieut. Oct. 11, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

William I. Vanzandt, July 20, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. Oct. 11, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

First Sergeant.

James H. Geer, July 20, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt. Oct. 11, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Sergeants.

George S. Morrison, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Jacob Brallier, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Alexander Cummings, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

George W. Jones, July 20, 1864; pro. from corp. Oct. 11, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Corporals.

George C. Henderson, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Samuel S. Shields, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

John Hutzen, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

James M. Graham, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Chauncey F. Kuntz, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Thaddeus S. Ready, July 20, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

George W. Briggs, July 20, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 11, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

John W. Webb, July 20, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 11, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

John P. Humphrey, July 6, 1864; trans. Sept. 5, 1864, organization unknown.

Musicians.

Andrew J. Letzenger, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Alpheus L. Rainear, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Jacob Gunter, July 20, 1864; pro. to principal musician, date unknown.

Privates.

Buckley, George, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Buckley, Henry A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Bratton, Horatio G., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Barnard, Lewis, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Beam, John R., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Berringer, John, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Bilestine, William, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Blanford, James, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Brallier, Peter, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Buck, David, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Berlin, Samuel L., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Castor, John A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Cornelius, Randolph, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Coleman, John, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Clemans, George, July 6, 1864; trans. Sept. 5, 1864, organization unknown.

Clark, Lewis, July 20, 1864; trans. Sept. 5, 1864, organization unknown.

Dunmire, Henry M., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Etnire, Henry B., July 20, 1864; must out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Evans, John H., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Everhart, Jacob, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Flory, Henry S., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Gamble, Andrew G., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Griffith, Richard, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Goff, James, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Grove, John, July 20, 1864; trans. Sept. 5, 1864, organization unknown.

Humphrey, Charles B., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Heckman, George W., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Hart, Abraham S., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Hill, John E., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Helfrich, Charles, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Jones, Lemuel J., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Kennedy, Alexander, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Kinney, William, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Kuntz, Franklin, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Layton, John, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Lutz, John N., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Lenhart, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Lyttle, Alonzo H., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Morrison, Charles M., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Megahan, James C., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Markey, Thomas, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Messenger, John C., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Miller, Elias C., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Mangus, William, July 20, 1864; trans. Sept. 5, 1864, organization unknown.

Montgomery, Alexander, July 20, 1864; pro. to sergt.-maj. July 24, 1864.

McClellan, Franklin, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

McClellan, Thomas, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

McNutt, Scott, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

McCanna, James, July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. Sept. 8, 1864.

McEleary, Nimrod, July 20, 1864; trans. Sept. 5, 1864, organization unknown.

McCabe, Thomas, July 20, 1864; trans. Sept. 5, 1864, organization unknown.

North, William C., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Osborne, William B., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Owen, John, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Postlethwait, L. V., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Price, John W., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Parker, Albert M., July 20, 1864; trans. Sept. 5, 1864, organization unknown.

Rinker, John, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Ringler, Jacob, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Shearer, George, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Shearer, John, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Sharp, Joseph C., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Sailor, Franklin M., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Smith, Robert E., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Smelker, Thomas N., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Sigler, Benjamin A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Shade, Benjamin F., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Taylor, Samuel, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Tittle, Charles, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Vanzandt, Jack A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Wilson, Joseph, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Woods, William, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Wadsworth, Joseph, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Zigler, Barnabas, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

COMPANY G.

Captain.

John Bell, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

First Lieutenants.

Henry C. Demming, July 20, 1864; pro. from q.m. July 24, 1864.

Joseph E. Rhodes, July 20, 1864; pro. from 2d lieut. July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

Frederick W. Yingst, July 20, 1864; pro. from 1st sergt. July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

First Sergeant.

Louis P. Chester, July 20, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt. July 24, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Sergeants.

Harland A. Hoopes, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

William H. Arnold, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Joseph L. Shearer, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Joseph D. McGee, July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. July 27, 1864.

Corporals.

Daniel Shock, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Luther R. Chester, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Robert P. High, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Cornelius K. Dumars, July 20, 1861; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Charles W. Maurer, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
William O. Ebersole, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Ephraim Arnold, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Alfred W. Coffin, July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P.V. July 27, 1864.

Musicians.

John C. Wheeler, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Martin Poole, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Privates.

Arnold, George, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Arnold, Jacob, July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. July 27, 1864.
Bellman, Oliver, July 20, 1264; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Barrett, George W., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Buehler, Albert H., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Bowers, Conrad, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Beck, Samuel H., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Behm, Christian, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Behm, William, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Bidman, Charles N., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Bowman, John, July 20, 1864; must. out with company, Nov. 6, 1864.
Bossler, John, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Blackburn, Hiram, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Brinser, John, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Boyer, John B., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Clay, Edward H., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Corbit, John A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Carter, Christian, July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P.V. July 27, 1864.
Cummings, John, July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P.V. July 27, 1864.
Calderwood, M. F., July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P.V. July 27, 1864.
Dehart, David, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Depugh, William H., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Eby, John A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Evans, Joseph K., July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. July 27, 1864.
Fowhl, Henry K., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Getz, Martin L., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Gross, Lawrence, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Glass, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Hautzman, Fred. H., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Hartman, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Hall, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Hoffman, John P., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Hershey, Daniel, July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. July 27, 1864.
Ludwig, Adam B., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Martin, Thomas D., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Morgenthal, Levi, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Mutsebaugh, Jacob, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Murphy, Lewis H., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Morrison, Lewis, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Miller, Reuben L., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
McCahan, William, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Niswonger, Andrew, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Parker, William H., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Parker, John M., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Piesley, Henry A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Powell, Daniel, July 20, 1864; trans. July 27, 1864, organization unknown.
Pentz, Henry S., July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. July 27, 1864.
Root, William L., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Richenbach, Jacob S., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Ruff, Richard, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Rowland, Henry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Spencer, Charles C., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Swartz, George C., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Stevens, William F., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Smith, David, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Strine, Jerry, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Slentz, Jacob, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Shuler, Zachary T., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Sponenberger, James J., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Snowberger, Jacob, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Stipe, Andrew J., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Shimer, Isaac, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Spahr, John B., July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. July 27, 1864.
Shoaff, Amos J., July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. July 27, 1864.
Thompson, Edward H., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Tagg, John G., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Templin, Franklin, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Updegrove, John, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Worley, Frederick, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Wenn, Aaron, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Wilson, George A., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Worley, Lewis I., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Willis, Joseph, July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. July 27, 1864.
Weaber, William, July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. July 27, 1864.
Williams, Thomas, July 20, 1864; trans. to 97th Regt. P. V. July 27, 1864.
Yocum, Lewis C., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Zerker, John H., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Zimmerman, Samuel, July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Zimmerman, J. N., July 20, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Captain.

Clarence Updegraff, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

First Lieutenant.

John March, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Second Lieutenant.

Michael Kearney, July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

First Sergeant.

M. H. Swambank, July 18, 1864; must. out with company, Nov. 6, 1864.

Sergeants.

Daniel Mathews, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Edward H. Russell, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
George Major, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
John Watkins, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Corporals.

William Ruger, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Wilson McGill, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
William Johnson, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
John Whalen, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Charles Culver, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Frederick Williams, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Henry Kelly, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
William Singley, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Privates.

Alden, Sylvester, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Alles, Jacob, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Appleton, Thomas, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Briggs, Thomas, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Benson, Theodore, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Brown, William, July 18, 1864.
Conner, James, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Cline, Thomas, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Cummings, Alfred, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Clace, Benjamin, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Deihl, Christian, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Davis, Joseph, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Dudley, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

Dennings, William, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Dell, Harrison, July 18, 1864.
Flatry, Edward, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Fairchild, Enos, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Forney, Albert, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Faussill, August, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Fish, Hiram, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Fritz, Winfield, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Guin, Daniel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Gardner, Samuel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Gilfilen, Thomas, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Heatherington, J., July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Haines, William, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Hartman, James, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Hopkins, Richard, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Hinkle, Isaac, July 18, 1864.
Jeremiah, William, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Jones, Eleazer, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Jones, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Jenkins, William, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Kennedy, William, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Kriser, Joseph, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Kriser, Amos, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Keim, Peter, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Keim, Thomas, July 18, 1864.
Lantz, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Lahy, Francis, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Laphy, Thomas, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Larkins, Patrick, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Linger, Lemuel, July 18, 1864.
Martz, Charles, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Mufley, Frederick, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
May, Isaac, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Maley, Thomas, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Mulligan, James, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Miller, Nathan, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
McDonnell, Owen, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Nash, James, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Nogle, Jacob, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Nicholas, David, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Nickum, Samuel, July 18, 1864.
Opkins, Thomas, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Powell, William, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Parsly, Richard, July 18, 1864.
Rinker, William, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Ray, Daniel, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Rees, Jacob, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Richardson, James, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Rigle, Benjamin, July 18, 1864.
Stegmiller, Lewis, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Scully, Patrick, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Thomas, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Vanbuskirk, Charles, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Wolf, John, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.
Webster, Elias, July 18, 1864.
Zimmer, Adam, July 18, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 6, 1864.

CHAPTER XXX.

The War for the Union (continued)—The Militia of 1862—First Regiment—Sixth Regiment—Independent Companies—Twenty-sixth, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-seventh Regiments.

THE rebel army had no sooner achieved its triumph in the second battle of Bull Run than it hastened northward, and commenced crossing the Potomac. The southern border of Pennsylvania lay in close proximity, all unprotected, and by its rich harvests invited invasion. The Reserve Corps, which was originally organized for the State defense, had been called away to the succor of the hard-pressed army of McClellan upon the Peninsula, and was now upon the weary march, with ranks sadly thinned in the hard-fought battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Charles City Cross-Roads, and the second Bull Run, to again meet the foe, but powerless to avert the threatened danger. The result of the struggle on the plains of Manassas was no sooner known than the helpless condition of the State, which had been apparent from the first, became a subject of alarm. On the 4th of September, Governor Curtin issued a proclamation, calling on the people to arm and prepare for defense. He recommended the immediate formation of companies and regiments throughout the commonwealth, and, for the purpose of drill and instruction, that after 3 P.M. of each day all business houses be closed. On the 10th, the danger having become imminent, the enemy being already in Maryland, he issued a general order, calling on all able-bodied men to enroll immediately for the defense of the State, and to hold themselves in readiness to march upon an hour's notice; to select officers, to provide themselves with such arms as could be obtained, with sixty rounds of ammunition to the man, tendering arms to such as had none, and promising that they should be held for service for such time only as the pressing exigency for State defense should continue. On the following day, acting under authority of the President of the United States, the Governor called for fifty thousand men, directing them to report by telegraph for orders to move, and adding that further calls would be made as the exigencies should require. The people everywhere flew to arms, and moved promptly to the State capital. One regiment and eight companies were sent forward during the night of the 12th, and others followed as fast as they could be organized. On the 14th the head of the Army of the Potomac met the enemy at South Mountain, and hurled him back through its passes, and on the evening of the 16th and day of the 17th a fierce battle was fought at Antietam. In the mean time the militia had rapidly concentrated at Hagerstown and Chambersburg, and Gen. John F. Reynolds, who was at the time commanding a corps in the Army of the Potomac, had assumed command. Fifteen thousand men were pushed forward to Hagerstown and Boonsboro', and a portion of them stood in line of battle in close proximity to the field, in readiness to advance, while the fierce fighting was in progress. Ten thousand more were posted in the vicinity of Greencastle and Chambersburg, and "about twenty-five thousand," says Governor Curtin in his annual message, "were at Harrisburg, on their way to Harrisburg, or in readiness and waiting for transportation to proceed thither." The Twenty-fifth Regiment, under command of Col. Dechert, at the

request of Gen. Halleck, was sent to the State of Delaware to guard the Dupont Powder-Mills, whence the National armies were principally supplied. But the enemy was defeated at Antietam, and retreated in confusion across the Potomac. The emergency having passed, the militia regiments were ordered to return to Harrisburg, and in accordance with the conditions on which they had been called into service, they were, on the 24th, mustered out and disbanded. The train on which the Twentieth Regiment was returning over the Cumberland Valley Road collided when nearing Harrisburg, with one passing in the opposite direction, by which four men were killed and thirty injured.

In a letter addressed to Governor Curtin by Gen. McClellan, thanking him for his energetic action in calling out the militia and placing them in the field, the general adds, "Fortunately, circumstances rendered it impossible for the enemy to set foot upon the soil of Pennsylvania, but the moral support rendered to my army by your action was none the less mighty. In the name of my army, and for myself, I again tender to you our acknowledgments for your patriotic course. The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call, and hastened to the defense of their frontier, no doubt exercised a great influence upon the enemy." In an order issued by Governor Bradford, of Maryland, soon after the battle, he says, "To Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and the militia of his State, who rallied with such alacrity at the first symptoms of an invasion, our warmest thanks are also due. The readiness with which they crossed the border and took their stand beside the Maryland bridge show that the border is, in all respects, but an ideal line, and that in such a cause as now unites us Pennsylvania and Maryland are but one."

THE FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

The following record of the campaign of the First Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, prepared by a private of Company K, is not only interesting, but worth preservation in this connection:

"With the general history of the struggle our people are familiar. But it has occurred to me, as I read over some old papers, which brought so vividly to mind scenes both tragic and comic connected with the invasion of 1862, that one or two sketches of the incidents of that campaign, gathered from the material before me, might not prove uninteresting, both to those who were participants and to those whose husbands, brothers, and sons went forth when all was uncertainty and gloom, to stand between them and the approaching foe. I know it is common to speak in terms of ridicule of the '*Militia*,' and especially is this the case when we have all around us the scarred veterans of the recent conflict, who can tell of battles lost and won, while we can only speak of those that *might* have been. But there are one or two things to be remembered. In the first place, we *were* raw militia, sent forth without training or experience, to be brought into collision, if needs be, with Lee's skilled veterans, flushed with their recent success at the second Bull Run. In the second place, the first regiment, of which the Harrisburg companies formed a part, was sent down the valley alone, almost to the rebel lines, just before the battle of South Mountain, and at a time when neither Governor Curtin nor Gen. McClellan had any idea of the numbers of the enemy, or how far they had penetrated towards Chambersburg. The truth was that Longstreet's division was lying this side of Hagerstown on the Sunday morning when the cars landed us about two and a half miles beyond Chambersburg. It is very pleasant now to crack jokes at the expense of the militia, and make light of their perils and services in that brief campaign, but it was anything but a joke *then*, to men who were leaving families and homes with the possibility that they might be shot down upon the border, or perhaps captured *en masse* and consigned to the tender mercies of a Southern prison. We have since learned what kind of a fate that would have been.

"Said a gentleman of Hagerstown to the writer a year after the invasion of 1862, 'You Pennsylvania militia had no idea of the danger you were in when here, and it was well you had not;' and then he spoke of the fact, well known to the people there at that time, that a considerable rebel force had crossed the river on the night after the battle of Antietam, and were within a short distance of our lines. Had they known we were raw militia they would probably have captured us all. But, lastly, the facts to be mentioned have a local interest, and the narration is intended only for local readers; so without further apology I proceed. And I cannot better introduce my journal than by the following extract from Governor Curtin's message to the Legislature of 1863:

"'In the month of September, 1862, after the second disaster at Bull Run, it became evident that the enemy had adopted an aggressive policy, and was about to invade the Northern States through Maryland and the southern border of Pennsylvania. Under the sanction of the President of the United States, on the 11th day of that month, I issued my proclamation, calling into immediate service fifty thousand of the freemen of this State. Under this call twenty-five regiments and four companies of infantry, fourteen unattached companies of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery were immediately organized and sent to the border, the greater portion advancing beyond the State line into Maryland. Gen. John F. Reynolds, at that period commanding the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was temporarily assigned by the Secretary of War to the command of these troops, by whose order they were returned to Pennsylvania, and by my proclamation disbanded on the 24th of the same month. In acknowledgment of the services rendered by the men of Pennsylvania, Maj.-Gen. McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac, by letter dated the 27th of September, 1862, acknowledging the service and thanking the State, uses the following language:

"'"The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call, and hastened to the defense of their frontier, no doubt exercised a great influence upon the enemy;" and the Governor of Maryland, His Excellency A. W. Bradford, in an order dated September 29, 1862, used the following language in regard to these troops: "The readiness with which they crossed the border and took their stand beside the Maryland brigade, shows that the border is in all respects but an ideal line, and that in such a cause as now unites us, Pennsylvania and Maryland are but one."'

"The proclamation of which the Governor speaks had been expected for some time. Rumors of coming danger filled the air, and for a week or ten days companies had been organized in most of the wards of the city, and every afternoon was spent in drilling. But when the order to march finally came, it was found that a good many of the incipient soldiers belonged to the Home Guard of which we read, who resolved 'never to leave their homes except in case of an invasion.' In one of the wards, where two full companies had been drilling for a week, so many were missing when the arms were distributed that the two had to be consolidated, and thus one full company was formed.

"The proclamation was read to the companies at the close of drill on Thursday, Sept. 11, 1862. On Friday they were ordered to be ready to start to Chambersburg at short notice, and the same afternoon they were marched to the arsenal and supplied with haversacks and canteens, and afterwards with muskets. The company to which the writer was attached was for some reason furnished with minies, while the others were armed with the old style of muskets, shooting buckshot and ball. On Saturday morning the regiment was organized, made up of three companies from Harrisburg and the remainder from different points in the Cumberland Valley. After being kept in the capitol yard the whole day, we were marched about half-past five o'clock in the evening to the round-house and there embarked in freight-cars for Chambersburg. As we proceeded down the valley we took in companies at Shiremanstown, Mechanicsburg, Carlisle, and other points, so that by the time we reached Chambersburg the regiment was full.

"We arrived in the vicinity of the town about midnight. Some of us, wearied with the tediousness of the journey, had innocently imagined that we should be quartered in some comfortable building for the night, and thus get at least a few hours of sleep. But alas for our

expectations! After a brief delay the order was given to move on, and creeping around the town we were pushed out on the Franklin Railroad some two miles towards Hagerstown, and at length halted at the edge of a piece of woodland. The moment the train stopped cartridges were distributed and the men ordered to load their muskets and keep perfectly quiet. The prospect was not a pleasant one. We knew but little of the situation. Whether the rebel forces were within one mile or twenty of us was very uncertain, and the orders which had just been issued were not calculated to allay the excitement. If a volley had suddenly been poured in upon us or a troop of cavalry had surrounded the train and demanded our surrender we would not have been much surprised.

"But neither happened, and as the night wore on, the men assumed various recumbent postures and tried to get a little sleep. This was by no means easy. Neither the seats nor the floor of the cars were very soft, and the night was quite cold. The writer has a distinct recollection of seeing one of the editorial fraternity of the city rolling over the floor as if trying to find a soft place, groaning in spirit, and occasionally knocking his head against the butt of a loaded musket to the imminent peril of those whom the muzzle might hit if it fell. The reader, if a veteran, will excuse us. It was our 'first night out,' and we hadn't got used to it yet. We learned a little afterwards.

"But morning at length came, and with it the idea of breakfast. It opened gloomily, and with signs of the coming equinoctial. It was a strange Sunday to many of us. We heard the church bells ringing in Chambersburg, but we could not attend. All day long the boys were busy in erecting booths made of fence-rails, covered in with branches of trees, straw, &c., and by afternoon they had prepared a very comfortable shelter. About eleven o'clock we were furnished with breakfast—beef and bread, and an abominable decoction called 'dandelion' coffee. We can pardon the State authorities for providing this latter, considering the exigency; but we don't want any more of it. To do them justice, they afterwards furnished the genuine article.

"In the evening the regiment had its first dress parade in an open field adjoining the camp. The officers told us, by way of encouragement, that we performed exceedingly well for raw men, even though the muskets didn't all move together, and the 'orderlies' did get a little mixed up in coming to the front. It was observed by some of the men that our colonel, as he stood in front of the line with his arms folded, looked very much like the pictures of the 'Little Corporal.' As darkness came down upon us the camp-fires were lit, and at nine o'clock the drum-beat summoned us to repose. We laid us down beneath the shelters erected, some of us to sleep, others, to whom the whole scene was so novel and strange that it banished slumber, to pass a weary and wakeful night. During the day we had several times heard the distant report of artillery, and we knew not what the morrow might bring forth. We afterwards learned that we were listening to the sounds of the conflict at South Mountain.

"Monday and Tuesday, September 15th and 16th, were passed on the ground on which we first encamped, which was named 'Camp McClure.' Part of each day was spent in drilling by squads, companies, and in battalion. Our camp was bounded on one side by the railroad, and on the other by the turnpike leading to Chambersburg. Towards noon on Monday we were roused by the shouts of the guards on the turnpike side of the woods, and a rush was made by the men to discover the cause of the excitement. We found that it arose from the passage along the road towards the town of a considerable number of ammunition wagons which had been captured from Longstreet's division of the rebel army by a party of Illinois cavalry, who were retreating from Harper's Ferry. Some of the wagons were driven by 'contrabands,' whose grins of delight, in view of their capture by Federal troops, were unmistakable. On the afternoon of the same day Capt. Byers' company of cavalry from Harrisburg passed by our camp on their way to Greencastle and Williamsport.

"On Tuesday some of us got leave to go into Chambersburg, where the luxury of a good wash and a good dinner at the 'Franklin Hotel' was something we fully appreciated. That evening the regiment received orders to make a forward movement early the next morning.

"Wednesday, the 17th, dawned upon us with a murky atmosphere and a drizzly rain. The regiment was formed into line about eight A.M., and marched about a mile and a half on the road towards Greencastle. Here we encamped anew, and supposing that we were to remain for a season, the men turned in and built new shelter-booths, levying contributions for that purpose upon the neighboring fences, and cutting boughs and gathering straw wherever it could be found.

"By this time other regiments of militia had been organized at Harrisburg, and pushed forward into the valley, and they were scattered around us at points not very far distant. Shortly after we reached our new camp-ground a Philadelphia regiment passed us, one of whose officers, after taking a survey of the booths which had been erected by our own men, astonished the writer by inquiring whether we were not going to build some for them also. He was politely informed that in this matter each regiment looked out for itself, and that there were still 'a few more fences left' to which they could have recourse. This turned out to be a memorable day in the history of the war. From an early hour in the morning we were conscious that a great battle was raging somewhere south of us. All day long the smothered roll of artillery could be heard, like distant thunder, and the men were gathered in groups at the edge of the woods, listening to the sounds of the conflict and anxiously speculating as to the result. It was the day of Antietam, and although we knew it not, the destinies of the country were for a time suspended upon the issue of the struggle. Our feelings were peculiar. Out of sight, but within hearing of one of the decisive battles of the war, and utterly uncertain whether our own or the rebel flag would be triumphant at its close. Had McClellan's army been defeated, we lay right in the pathway of the advancing foe, who would of course cross the border and push down the valley. What could a few thousands of raw militia do to stop his progress and save our homes? It was not until the next morning that the cheering news of McClellan's victory reached us.

"On Wednesday afternoon we were ordered to pull stakes and march to a new camp-ground, where, fortunately for us, we found very comfortable booths awaiting us, which had been built and then deserted, as ours were, by another regiment. Here we received orders to prepare rations and be ready to move early the next morning. To what point we were not told, but the rumor was—and it afterwards proved correct—to Hagerstown. In the morning we were roused at 4 A.M., and told to get everything ready, as we would start at daylight; but the sun rose and the day wore on, and still we tarried, hearing every hour fresh rumors from Gen. McClellan's army. The rebels were said to be badly whipped, and yet it seemed to be understood that the presence of the militia was needed in that quarter for some purpose or other. What that purpose was could only be conjectured, but various were the surmises of the sapient ones among us. One suggestion, which was met with a storm of indignation, was that we were to be detailed to assist in burying the dead on the Antietam battle-field. Another learned gentleman entertained his hearers by describing a sort of net into which the rebels had been driven by McClellan, the aforesaid net having but a single outlet, and that outlet we were to guard.

"One thing, however, was certain, and that was that we were to enter Maryland; and this raised the interesting question whether the Governor, who had called us out to repel a threatened invasion of our own soil, had any right to march us across the border. Many were the opinions *pro* and *con*. Some there were who resolutely declared that they would go no further than the Pennsylvania line. But the discussion was brought to a close about four o'clock in the afternoon by shipping us on board a train of cars which carried us rapidly towards the Potomac.

"And so it happened that, without giving us any opportunity of planting our feet firmly upon that *line* and holding it against the foe, we were shot across it almost before we knew it.

"The regiment reached the camping-ground this side of Hagerstown about eight o'clock in the evening. It was very dark when the train halted, and the first order given was to load our muskets and keep perfectly quiet as we passed through the town, the design apparently being to march us out towards Williamsport. A second order, however, directed us to leave the cars and encamp in the woods for the night. We had stopped in a deep cut, and it was necessary to lay planks from the cars to the top of the bank, on which, with some difficulty, the men clambered up. It had rained heavily during the day, and the ground was very wet. But worse than that was in store for us. We found ourselves on the camp-ground which had been occupied on the previous Sunday by Longstreet's division of the rebel army, who had left it in a perfectly filthy condition. It was hard to find a clean spot to sit or lie down upon. But the darkness was soon dissipated to some extent by the camp-fires of the regiment, and after a hasty supper the men wrapped themselves in their blankets and stretched themselves upon the wet ground with their feet to the fires. It was the first night since we encamped at Chambersburg that we had not something dry to lie upon and some kind of shelter over us. The writer remembers being on guard that night, and in the intervals of duty trying to find a place to rest on the soft side of a rock, wrapped in a gum blanket.

"Friday morning opened upon us with a clear sky and a cool wind, which, with the aid of the sun, soon dried the ground. About ten o'clock we were startled by the sound of artillery, and a heavy cannon-

ading was commenced and kept up for about two hours, apparently some six or eight miles south of us in the direction of the river. The discharges were rapid and continuous, and we could distinctly see the smoke rising in the clear morning atmosphere. Towards noon the regiment was addressed by the colonel, who asked the men if they were willing to go forward towards Williamsport. This was followed by a speech from Governor Curtin urging us to advance towards the river, telling us that he would lead the Pennsylvania troops himself, and would take us into no danger that he would not share with us. The men responded with enthusiastic cheers, and preparations were immediately made for a forward movement. Directly afer dinner the regiment, in connection with several others encamped near us, the whole forming a brigade, took up the line of march through Hagerstown, and out on the Williamsport turnpike. About two miles and a half beyond Hagerstown the troops were halted and thrown out upon a ridge of ground cut by the turnpike, and extending to the right and left as far as the eye can see. It was known by the name of 'Brier Hill.' Here a regular line of battle was formed, facing towards the river, and stretching on both sides of the turnpike. In the centre, and right on the pike, a barricade was thrown up, and behind it was planted Miller's Philadelphia battery of light field-pieces. To the right of this battery, and within supporting distance, was stationed the First Regiment. In this position, during Friday night, the troops slept on their arms, and twice in the night an alarm was sounded, and they were roused in anticipation of an attack. There can be no question that a rebel force was between us and the river that night, and it was reported that a small body of cavalry passed very near our lines. In fact, so threatening seemed the danger that Governor Curtin, who was in Hagerstown at the time, was called up at midnight and hurried back in a special train to Chambersburg. If that seemed like deserting the men whom he had led forward, and whose danger he had promised to share, it may be said, by way of apology, that a Pennsylvania Governor would have been too rich a prize to run the risk of capture by the rebels. Had he fallen into their hands, only the end of the war would have seen his return to the North, and his subsequent services would have been lost to the country. What was the design of the rebel troops in crossing the Potomac that night can only be conjectured. Perhaps they were after the Governor, and perhaps after the military stores gathered at Hagerstown. They would hardly have ventured very far from the river with McClellan's army in their rear.

"It was during this afternoon and night that Gen. Reynolds, who had been placed in command of the militia, was first seen by our men. He was not recognized at first, as his 'stars' were concealed by an overcoat, and some rather amusing stories are told of encounters between him and some of the 'irregulars,' of whom the general seemed to have but a poor opinion. The 'boys' had heard of his disparaging remarks, and revenged themselves the next morning, in their own way, when he appeared on the field with Gen. Kenley, of Maryland.

"The night passed away without further disturbance, and Saturday morning dawned with a cloudless sky and a cool atmosphere. The writer, who had been detailed with others to guard and bring up the baggage from the former camp-ground, rejoined the regiment about ten o'clock, and found the troops in the position before described, the line of battle being still kept up, but the men lying down or sitting about with their muskets stacked in the rear. The day was a beautiful one, and if the men had felt any trepidation during the darkness of the night, when the several alarms occurred, it had all passed away, and the brightness of the morning and the exhilarating atmosphere had given them new courage. The position occupied by our troops was quite an elevated one, and the view from it in either direction very pretty. In the rear you looked back upon Hagerstown, distant a couple of miles, and in front, not much farther off, are the hills which border the valley of the Potomac. It is a fact worthy of mention here, that on this same ridge Gen. Lee intrenched himself the following summer, on his retreat from Gettysburg, to prevent pursuit by Meade, while his troops slowly recrossed the river, then swollen by recent rains. A few months later the writer saw the remains of his rifle-pits and earthworks for cannon, and recognized the spot as the same on which our line was formed in September, 1862.

"While enjoying the beauty of the day and the surroundings, and listening to the chatting of the men about the occurrences of the preceding night, very suddenly the scene changed and a new alarm ran along the lines. Upon the turnpike next us all was bustle and haste. The wagons which had brought up our provisions and ammunition went hurrying back towards Hagerstown at full speed. Couriers went dashing backwards and forwards, the drums beat, and orders immediately reached us to reform the line of battle, somewhat broken in upon, and see that our guns were loaded and in proper condition for service. The men hurriedly grasped their weapons, closed up the line, and some fifty or sixty rounds of cartridges were served out to each. In a few moments Gen. Reynolds, accompanied by Gen. Kenley, of Maryland, came riding along the line, and as they reached the position occupied by our regiment, some of the boys called out, 'Three cheers for Gen. Kenley!' They were given with a will, and the general, pausing for a moment, turned towards the troops, and with a bow of acknowledgment, exclaimed, 'Men of Pennsylvania, I want you to form that line!' Gen. Reynolds slowly rode on, without seeming to notice the incident.

"About this time the Maryland brigade, which had arrived that morning, came marching along the turnpike, in full uniform, with drums beating and colors flying, passed on in front of the line down the turnpike towards the river, and were then thrown out on the extreme left of the line of battle. Their presence was very inspiring, as they were the only portion of the troops who had seen service and looked like regulars. A short time later, while the excitement was still at its height, Company K of the First Regiment, which, as before remarked, was the only company of the regiment armed with minie muskets, was ordered out from the line to be thrown out as skirmishers. Down on to the pike we were marched, out through the barricade, behind which the field battery was stationed, and thence along the road towards the river, perhaps a half a mile, when we passed into a piece of woods skirting the road, and were ordered to deploy and form a skirmish line. The reader, even if a veteran, will readily see that all this looked like an impending fight, and this was our fixed impression. We learned then and there, if nothing more, something of the feeling, often talked of, of a raw recruit just as the battle opens. That hearts beat very rapidly just then and cheeks grew paler cannot be doubted; but the men could not afford to *show* cowardice in the presence of the thousands who were behind them, and the company marched out to the post assigned them as steadily as though they were on parade. Probably one-half of this company was composed of young men from Harrisburg, under age, and some of them several years below their majority. The writer will be excused for saying that he saw with astonishment the alacrity with which *they*, especially, moved out to what seemed like a speedy collision with the rebel forces.

"From the position we now occupied we could look back and see the long line of troops drawn out upon the ridge behind us, the Maryland brigade, with its blue uniforms, being conspicuous on the extreme left. We looked and waited anxiously for what should occur next, expecting each moment to hear the first sounds of battle. But we could see nothing in advance of us, and no hostile shot broke the stillness. The day passed on, the excitement gradually subsided, and with the exception of a continual riding of mounted men up and down the turnpike, nothing occurred to renew the alarm. About five o'clock in the afternoon the Philadelphia battery was moved farther up the road, and commenced firing, probably shelling the woods in advance of them. In a little while we saw the old line in our rear broken up, and the troops marched forward, with their drums beating, passing our skirmish-line, and taking up a new position about a mile nearer the river. No orders were given to us that night to rejoin our regiment, and the company remained where they were until the next morning. The other troops slept on their arms in their new position.

"During Saturday night, as the troops remained in their advanced position, they could see the flash of the rebel cannon across the river, and the flight of the shells thrown apparently to this side, though not reaching our lines. On Sunday morning Company K, which, as before stated, had remained in their old position all night, rejoined the regiment about ten o'clock. They were immediately ordered to the extreme front again, and, crossing some corn-fields, reached the brow of a hill some distance to the left of the turnpike. From this point half of the company were deployed and sent out upon the picket line, extending to the left for perhaps half a mile. It was a lovely autumnal morning, and at this time everything was still around us. Sheltered, as we were, in a pleasant woods, some of us were hoping that we might enjoy a quiet Sabbath, free from the excitements of the two preceding days. In a short time, however, one of the advanced pickets came rushing in, in breathless haste, with the tidings that a large force, supposed to be rebels, were advancing along a road which ran in front and to the left of us, leading probably to Williamsport. Clouds of dust had been seen rising along the road, and the force seemed to be composed of cavalry, artillery, and infantry. A messenger was immediately sent to the commanding officer of the troops in our rear, and in a few moments we saw the effects of the news upon the long line which stretched over the fields behind us. The excitement of the day before was renewed. The drums beat and the straggling line assumed a more compact shape.

Presently a number of mounted officers, accompanied by orderlies, rode rapidly past us over the fields, going out to the front of our line of pickets. We waited anxiously for further news, and in a short time they were seen returning, and word passed along the line that the troops advancing, instead of rebels, were Couch's division of McClellan's army, on their way to Williamsport.

"The tidings were very satisfactory, for they not only assured us of the presence of veterans between us and the rebels, but put an end, for the present at least, to the danger of an invasion of Pennsylvania, and showed us that our brief campaign was ended. Company K was at once ordered to its place in the regiment, and in a short time the regiment itself was in motion on its return march to Pennsylvania. And then began a long and weary tramp which some of us at least thought might have been spared us. Wearied with the exciting scenes of the past forty-eight hours, a quiet rest during the remainder of the Sunday afternoon in some shady spot would have been very grateful to the men, and prepared us for a long march as was needful on Monday. But instead of this we were, without halting, marched back through Hagerstown, and out on the road leading towards Chambersburg. All the long, hot afternoon the march continued along the dry and dusty road, until about eight o'clock in the evening we reached the vicinity of Greencastle, a distance from our starting-point of about fourteen miles. Here we encamped in an open field near the town, and the wearied men were glad to throw themselves down anywhere to get a little rest and sleep. The writer was so fortunate as to gain admission to a barn adjacent to the camp-ground, where, stretched upon the hay, he enjoyed the best night's rest he had had since the regiment left Harrisburg.

"All day Monday we remained encamped in the open field beneath the burning sun, without even a tree to shield us from its rays. Little shelter-tents were put up during the day, in each of which two or three men could sit or lie down, but not stand erect. The men, however, were allowed to scatter, and many of us went into Greencastle, where we enjoyed the privilege of eating dinner once more at a table. At the nine o'clock drum-beat we turned in, as we supposed for the night, but in about an hour were roused again and ordered to strike tents and march to the cars. At Greencastle we embarked about midnight in freight cars, and started for home. Our progress was very slow, as the road was blocked up with troop- and provision-trains, and just before daylight our train and another collided in the suburbs of Shippensburg, smashing the locomotives and knocking many the men off their seats. The good people of the town were very hospitable, kindly opening their houses to us, and furnishing the entire regiment with a good breakfast.

"The accident detained us until noon, when we started again, and ran as far as Carlisle. Here we were kept waiting until six o'clock in the evening, when the train got in motion once more, dropping companies at Mechanicsburg and Shiremanstown, and about half-past seven the Harrisburg companies were safely landed at the foot of State Street. Here we found quite a crowd awaiting us, who greeted us with cheers, and really seemed glad that we had not been gobbled up by the rebels and carried to Southern prison pens. It was a pleasant thing thus to be welcomed by our fellow-citizens, even though we had shed no blood in their defense, and were returning with unbroken numbers. We had at least helped to maintain the honor of the State, and especially of its capital city, by responding promptly to the call of the Governor and forming part of the first regiment which had gone forth to the border when danger seemed impending. Now that it was all over, and we had safely reached our homes, we probably felt a little self-satisfaction as we looked back upon the events of the past ten days, during part of which we had stood side by side with the Maryland brigade, some ten miles beyond the border. If so, the reader will pardon us, more especially if he be one of those who refused to come at the Governor's call and remained quietly in the security of his home, perhaps to speak jestingly of the Pennsylvania militia."

FIRST REGIMENT.

Organized Sept. 11–13, 1862; *discharged Sept.* 23–25, 1862.

Colonel.

Henry McCormick.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Robert A. Lamberton.

Major.

Thomas B. Bryson.

Adjutant.

George A. Newman.

Quartermaster.

Samuel N. Emminger.

Assistant Surgeon.

Solomon S. Shultz.

Sergeant-Major.

Charles B. Phaler.

Commissary Sergeant.

Howard Mullin.

COMPANY B.

Captain.

Edwin Curzon.

First Lieutenant.

George W. Newman.

Second Lieutenant.

Malcolm B. Montgomery.

First Sergeant.

Jacob F. Seiler.

Sergeants.

Ellis Updegrove.
Thomas J. Black.
John W. Garberick.
Daniel Bensinger.

Corporals.

Henry W. Kohler.
George Groff.
Mowry Nichols.
Cornelius M. Shell.
Mathias A. Hutman.
William Longnecker.
Martin G. Bates.
George M. Huber.

Musicians.

Joseph L. Ettla.
George Yousling.

Privates.

Jeremiah S. Barnes.
Jacob Barnhart.
Daniel Basehore.
Theodore S. Bell.
Washington Bellman.
William H. Bostick.
James R. Black.
William Black.
James Brady.
Joseph A. Brenizer.
William Brown.
Joseph Burkhart.
Jacob Cain.
Wells Coverly.
Jacob S. Cramp.
William C. Cramp.
John P. Crull.
Samuel H. Ettla.
Henry Emanuel.
John Emerick.
Solomon Emanuel.
James Finnen.
Benjamin Flowers.
Bernard L. Gildea.
John C. Glancy.
Henry Geety.
James E. Gavin.
John F. Hope.
William E. Hutman.
Felix Huber.
John F. Hoops.
Jackson Hammelbaugh.
John Holtzendollar.
Beverly R. Keim.
Lucius B. Keim.
William C. Kurtz.
Frank B. Kinneard.
Tobias Krider.
George Loy.
Martin Mason.
David Maeyer.
William D. Martin.
Thomas D. Martin.
Andrew Moyer.
George F. Murray.
William N. Meredith.
James W. Morgan.
John C. Moyer.
Edward J. Morton.
John A. Newman.
Silas W. Poulton.
Robert G. Porter.
Thomas Pool.
Andrew Pressler.
Franklin Putt.
John Rouch.
George H. Rodebaugh.
Benjamin F. Rodebaugh.
Joseph Roberts.
Henry Rose.
John A. Sands.
Joseph Sheets.
Charles P. Sheets.
John L. Sheets.
Zachariah Shoop.
Andrew Schlayer.
Jacob F. Schlayer.
John S. Sloan.
George Shaner.
Jacob Stiner.
Thomas Skidmore.
Henry Snyder.
Ephraim S. Thomas.
Thomas Thompson.
John P. Updegrove.
Theodore G. Visser.
Daniel T. Wilson.
James Wright.
Joseph R. Weaver.
Samuel Wenrick.
George W. Weitzel.
William S. Young.

COMPANY C.

Captain.

George W. Gordon.

First Lieutenant.

M. T. Ruth.

Second Lieutenant.

J. L. Suydam.

First Sergeant.

George W. Brown.

Sergeants.

Benjamin Skeen.
Joseph Adams.
Charles L. Hoopes.
John Aldred.

Corporals.

George T. Jones.
L. W. Ayars.
Isaiah Paxson.
Benjamin Yeoman.
William F. Hilton.
Eber Garrett.
Henry Webster.
George W. Wills.

Musician.

John Mason.

Privates.

Hamilton Balentine.
Jonathan C. Baldwin.
Samuel Black.
Mifflin Battin.
Bernard Conard.
John Dunn.
Smith Detterline.
John Donnelly.
James Douglass.
Levi Dowlin.
Richard J. Dowling.
Gibbons Ferrill.
H. H. Fleming.
Hannums Gray.
George Gray.
Jerry Hoopes.
John Hinckman.
Oliver Hampton.
Walker Hilton.
R. W. Hoppersett.
Temple Jones.
William Kirke.
John L. Kirke.
Samuel Lineinger.
Justus Law.
S. S. Lamborne.
Henry Lukens.
Samuel Maples.
R. B. Miller.
Moses Mendenhall.
Ellis Miller.
George W. Morgan.
H. H. Macelduff.
J. C. Marshall.
John McKeown.
Jerry McCarty.
Joseph M. McCorkle.
Bowen Parke.
John Parke.
Joseph S. Pinkerton.
John B. Rogers.
J. P. Ringwalt.
Patrick Ryan.
Frazier P. Stanley.
Edward Sheehy.
Richard Searle.
Jacob Shelmire.
Slater Springer.
Daniel Sullivan.
Wilmer Strong.
John Spackman.
Davis Thomas.
W. B. Vanleer.
Hunter J. Wills.
John Walker.
Alfred Webster.
Silas D. Yerkes.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

William H. Miller.

First Lieutenant.

Ephraim G. H. Meck.

Second Lieutenant.

Henry C. Shaffer.

First Sergeant.

Erastus J. Jones.

Sergeants.

William H. Alricks.
Samuel A. Brumbaugh.
Thomas J. Humes.
John J. Wetzel.

Corporals.

Robert Vaughn.
William A. Parkhill.
George W. Osler.
Gilliard Dock.
Samuel Pool.
George Critzman.
George B. Aughenbaugh.
Francis S. John.
William H. Thomas.

Musician.

Morgan Royal.

Privates.

William H. Amey.
Hamilton Alricks, Jr.
J. W. Armstrong.
Andrew Bear.
Benjamin F. Bear.
Joseph Ball.
Solomon H. Brenner.
Charles A. Boas.
James M. Bomgardner.
Spencer S. Barrett.
William Brown.
John A. Bigler.
Isaiah T. Bowman.
A. S. Baskin.
Francis A. Belt.
Daniel S. Burns.
Joseph S. Bates.
Henry Drummond.
Philip H. Dougherty.
Newton Deeder.
D. L. Duncan.
John Edwards.
Clement S. Erisman.
E. E. Ebbert.
Joseph B. Ewing.
Alfred E. Eyster.
J. Montgomery Forster.
A. W. Field.
Thomas J. Finney.
B. Franklin Gibe.
William Gastrock.
William G. Gibson.
Thomas Greene.
John F. Hummel, Jr.
Albert Hummel.
William W. Hays.
Henry Henderson.
J. H. Huffnagle.
George Hickman.
Adam Hoffman.
John L. Hammer.
Andrew J. Herr.
William D. Jack.
William Jeffries.
Ovid F. Johnson.
Edward Kunkel.
John Kamerer.
Henry Kepple.
Leonard H. Kinneard.
Augustus Lochman.
John S. Lynch.
James H. Lutz.
James S. Mersereau.
William B. Muench.
William P. Miller.
Edward Miller.
Elias Miller.
R. A. Martin.
Charles W. Maurer.
John W. Moffit.
Samuel Nunemacher.
Ambrose Nunemacher.
William B. Nolen.
Samuel L. Pretts.
Henry C. Pelen.
William Rees.
William G. Rees.
Thomas D. Reeme.
Samuel Reinhard.
James Richord.
Henry Richmond.
John S. Rupert.
Frederick K. Scott.
William H. Stevens.
Leonard G. J. Shick.
John Stormfelts.
Jandon Smith.
A. C. Smith.
William P. Smull.
John Searfaus.
Abraham Stees.
Martin Spain.
William Shough.
William S. Shaffer.
John Thome.
Isaiah T. Van Horn.
John S. Vandling.
Louis Wyeth.
Oliver Yoder.

COMPANY H.

Captain.

Daniel May.

First Lieutenant.

David Reese.

Second Lieutenant.

J. De Witt Sprout.

First Sergeant.

George Brinton.

Sergeants.

David Watkins.
Emanuel Hooppy.
Joseph Dunbar.
Jacob Silks.

Corporals.

Frederick Kilheffer.
John Olewine.
John Maley.
Hiram Dunbar.
George Brown.
Charles Sponsler.
Samuel Bonner.
Abram Lehman.

Privates.

George Anderson.
Henry Books.
Daniel Books.
Christian Bender.
Albert Baughman.
Stephen D. Carlyle.
Augustus Croll.
Joseph Donnell.
Lewis Davis.
Levi Eckert.
John Eckert.
Jacob Eckert.
Jacob Eichelberger.
George Eusor.
C. Augustus Ebner.
Benjamin Frank.
John Freeland.
Alfred Freeland.
John George.
Alexander George.
William George.
John Gable.
Stephen Hughes.
Henry Hurley.
Alfred Hilliard.
David Heiges.
William Hawkes.
Christian H. Hoover.
Jacob Hummel.
Abram Hoover.
Christian Kraber.
David Keys.
William T. Kynor.
Stephen Keys.
Jacob Keys.
David Keefer.
Daniel Kilheffer.
Valentine Knaway.
Leander Lehman.
George W. Livingston.
John Linganfield.
Jacob Lauty.
Franklin Martin.
Tobias Molty.
Augustus Molty.
William Maley.
Howard Mullin (promoted to commissary sergeant).
Christian McClanigan.
James McCartney.
Jacob F. Noss.
John B. Neidig.
Jacob Rife.
Elias River.
Levi Rapp.
Amos Rupley.
Charles Rickart.
Samuel Rishell.
Solomon Roth.
George W. Stees.
Moses Shellenberger.
John Shelly.
Edward Shumaker.
Adam Stahler.
John Shellenberger.
William Sheets.
James W. Seiple.
David Thomas.
David Tillman.
Samuel Turner.
James R. Taylor.
Benjamin B. White.
Charles F. Wilbur.
Oliver White.
Griffith W. Williams.
Cornelius Wynkoop.
William Wentz.
John Zimmerman.

COMPANY K.

Captain.

Jacob M. Colestock.

First Lieutenant.

John M. Major.

Second Lieutenant.

George Myers.

First Sergeant.

Peter K. Boyd.

Sergeants.

Joshua W. Jones.
George Gross.
Edward Boyer.
Augustus H. Frankem.

Corporals.

John Souder.
Aaron Bafringer.
William S. Wilt.
James Boyd.
George W. Ensinger.
Jacob Souder.
Louis M. Drexler.
James S. Criswell.

Musician.

Jacob W. Mumma.

Privates.

Abraham Anspach.
George H. Bell.
Samuel B. Bordner.
George Bergner.
Edward Baliskey.
Frederick E. Byers.
Samuel Y. Boyer.
Alfred H. Buehler.
Simon M. Beard.
Calvin S. Bowman.
Alexander Bergstresser.
Augustus Burnett.
Harry Bender.
M. B. Black.
Philip Britsch.
John H. Brown.
W. A. Clendennin.
John J. Dasher.
George Doehne.
William O. Dresback.
Adam Earnest.
John Essig.
Martin Erb.
Edward Frankem.
William J. Feist.
Martin Garverich.
Sigmund Gumberts.
H. Murray Graydon.
Emanuel German.
John Harvey.
Theodore Hummel.
Henry Harter.
Lucas A. Hoelle.
John L. Hoover.
Edward L. Heller.
H. W. Hoffman.
Thomas O. Harris.
J. Geiger Ingram.
James U. Jeffries.
David Jauss.
L. Lewy.
Frederick Keiser.
Jacob G. May.
Thomas Montgomery.
William H. Miller.
George W. McCalla.
Christian Nass.
George A. Oglesby.
Andrew H. Over.
Winfield Purviance.
Leopold Pollock.
William Philips.
Henry A. Ross.
J. J. Rebman.
John C. Rawn.
William Stewart.
John P. Seiler.
John W. Simonton.
Andrew Stevens.
Martin V. Stevens.
Joshua Sleeper.
Samuel H. Simon.
Robert Snodgrass.
Samuel M. Sayford.
Joseph L. Shearer.
Henry Sweitzer.
Adolph Teupser.
Henry C. Thompson.
Harry Vogle.
Erasmus D. Wilt.
William Wilt.
John H. Witmyer.
Joseph Whitturd.
Theodore Wollerton.
Daniel Wagner.
George F. Weaver.
Jonas Weitmer.
Philip M. Yohn.

SIXTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

From an interesting sketch of the orderly sergeant of Company K we glean the following relating to this command and its service in the war:

"Arriving at Harrisburg, we were enrolled as Company K, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, J. Armstrong, colonel. Some details concerning the organization of the regiment were not completed. Delay was experienced at the arsenal on account of the great rush for arms. We were obliged to await our turn, ordered into quarters, our company in one of the school-houses of the city, where we remained until the morning of the 15th, the patriotic citizens meanwhile taking care that we did not suffer for want of provisions. We made good use of our time drilling, and provided ourselves with rubber and woolen blankets, and other necessaries which the State was not prepared to furnish. On the morning of the 15th, about eight o'clock, we were marched to the arsenal, where each soldier received a musket and twenty rounds of ammunition. Immediately after receiving these, the regiment was formed on Fourth Street, in the rear of the capitol, preparatory to marching to the cars, which awaited us on the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Here we stood for the space of an hour or more, holding no communication with the concourse of people which lined the western slope of Capitol Hill, many of whom had come to see us off and bid us a last farewell, but were prevented from approaching by certain sabred veterans on horseback, who galloped incessantly up and down the lines, and who, judging from their fierce countenances, would have decapitated any venturesome spirit daring to cross their path. Many of this throng, particularly the female portion, were weeping, probably at the thought of the terrible fate which awaited those unfortunate rebels who might be called upon to stand against us in battle. Here and there could be discerned the sweet and kindly face of mother, sister, wife, or sweetheart. Their presence cheered as well as saddened our departure.

"About eleven o'clock we boarded the cars, and were soon on our way to the front. The train was composed of freight-cars of various descriptions, but principally of the box pattern, air-tight everywhere excepting at the two side-doors. Towards evening, September 15th, the train reached Chambersburg, and the soldiers were quartered for the night in various parts of the town, our company with some others in the court-house. Next morning we took up the line of march towards Hagerstown. The weather was very warm and the road dusty. After marching what seemed to us about ten miles, but in reality only three, we arrived at Camp McClure, a beautiful piece of woodland near the road. Here we were halted until the First Regiment, Col. McCormick's, marched out of camp, when the Sixth marched in and took their places. Space was assigned each company, and we were ordered to stack arms

and make ourselves as comfortable as circumstances would permit. Many of the companies found booths already constructed on their grounds, but on the space assigned to Company K there were no improvements. A large force was, therefore, detailed to bring in rails and corn-fodder, and construct a wigwam large enough to accommodate the whole company. The men worked with a will, and before night a very comfortable and spacious wigwam was erected, and the ground within littered with straw obtained from a neighboring barn. In the mean time the cook had prepared supper, and we partook of our first meal of hard-tack, mess-pork, and army coffee. Most of us had never seen hard-tack before, and were at a loss how to manage it. Fortunately our cook and second sergeant had been in the three months' service, and were able to enlighten us.

"The following order, issued soon after we arrived in camp, will serve to show how our time was spent:

"'6TH REGT. PA. MILITIA,
"'CAMP MCCLURE.

"'Captains of the several companies will order squad drill by company from 9.30 to 11.30 A.M.

"'Squad drill in the afternoon from 1.30 to 3, and company drill from 3.30 to 5 o'clock. Dress parade at 5.30 P.M.

"'Morning reports must be made to these headquarters before 7.30 A.M. daily. By order.

"'J. ARMSTRONG,
"'*Colonel Commanding.*'

"On the evening of the 16th, Capt. James D. Dougherty's company of artillery arrived in camp, and took position on the low ground along the creek which skirted the edge of the camp. This was a well-appointed company of four guns; several of the officers and some of the men were said to be experienced artillerists. Their horses, however, were unused to the service, and some of them balky, so that it required considerable skill and much patience to convey the pieces from camp to the drilling-ground on the heights above. We were glad to see this company, for theirs were the only familiar faces in camp since the departure of the First Regiment.

"On the 17th we heard the booming cannon, which continued all day long, and seemingly at no great distance, but we could get no news, yet we felt confident that a great battle was in progress; all else was conjecture and uncertainty. That night, about ten o'clock, the regiment received orders to be ready to march at a moment's notice. Our company was ready, and formed at once in front of the wigwam. We stood in position probably an hour, awaiting orders from headquarters. None came, however, and the captain, who was a humane man, ordered us to break ranks, and each man make himself as comfortable as he could, without unpacking his knapsack. We sat down among the trees, with our guns in our hands, passing a tiresome and sleepless night. Towards morning more definite news of the battle was received, and at daylight the order for a forward movement was countermanded. It was intimated that the emergency was about over, and that the next order would probably be one to go home.

"On the morning of the 23d, we were ordered to the railroad and embarked for home. After a long and tedious ride in freight-cars we reached Harrisburg towards evening, and encamped for the night on Capitol Hill. The next day we 'turned in our guns' (the ammunition having been expended shooting mark in Camp McClure), and were discharged, having been in the service exactly eleven days."

SIXTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

Charles W. Ayars.

First Lieutenant.

Henry O. Witman.

Second Lieutenant.

William R. Gerhart.

First Sergeant.

William Lodge.

Sergeants.

John Porter.
George W. Swigart.
Henry Witman.
Benjamin M. Frank.

Corporals.

John L. Detrich.
William J. Hershberger.
Joseph B. Landis.
Jasper N. Frazer.
William S. Taylor.
Ambrose Rathvon.
George W. Spies.
Henry G. Clouser.

Musicians.

John Wingart.
John Baily.

Privates.

Solomon B. Bowerman.
Edward Beard.
John F. Bowman.
Abraham Brock.
Peter W. Bischoff.
Daniel Chubb.
Hiram Chubb.
Jeremiah Chubb.
William H. Cramer.
Richard W. Derr.
Dallas Dilly.
William W. Davidson.
Jacob Forney.
John Fauber.
David Frankford.
Michael Fetterhoff.
Alfred Hatfield.
Samuel L. Hiney.
George W. Hinkle.
Hiram G. Hoke.
Smith Head.
Nicholas Hogentogler.
John Heckert.
James Hoffman.
Salisbury H. James.
Lewis Jury.
George Jury.
Joseph Keefer.
John Keefer.
Isaac R. Landis.
Samuel E. Light.
William Lehman.
Robert W. Lodge.
William Lebo.
John F. Long.
Daniel Y. Lenker.
William H. Moore.
Nathaniel Matter.
Hiram Moyer.
John Miller, Jr.
William B. Meetch.
John Metzgar, Jr.
Ephraim N. Musser.
Henry C. Martin.
Samuel Myers.
John McDivitt.
Josiah Noll.
Charles E. Reigel.
Edward Rathvon.
Lewis Rutter.
Charles W. Ryan.
John Rathvon.
George A. Singer.
Francis Shammo.
Simon P. Snyder.
Israel Seiders.
Isaac Smith.
Joseph Snyder.
John W. Sweigart.
Isaac Sweigart.
David Shultz.
Michael Sponsler.
George W. Taylor.
George Warner.
N. W. Weaver.
William Williams.
Philip Whitman.
Joseph F. Yeager.
James M. Zigler.
Joseph Zimmerman.

COMPANY K.

Captain.

James Elder.

First Lieutenant.

John F. Peck.

Second Lieutenant.

John Witmoyer.

First Sergeant.

William F. Rutherford.

Sergeants.

John Elder.
Isaac Light.
Moses Lyter.
John E. Rutherford.

Corporals.

George Conrad.
Park Rutherford.
John Peipper.
George Mohn.
Simon Witmoyer.

Musician.

Christian Reitzel.

Privates.

Abram Attick.
Daniel Attick.
William Attick.
Martin Attick.
Jacob Bishop.
Henry Barnhart.
Levi Books.
George Crumbler.
George Cassel.
John Cauffman.
Joshua R. Elder.
John Fickes.

Allen Forrest.
John Frantz.
Christian Good.
John N. Gray.
John Galt.
Jacob Gramm.
Henry Harpell.
Isaac Houck.
Levi Hocker.
Joseph Horstick.
Peter Ligon.
John Lingle.
Mahlon Myers.
Cornelius Mefford.
Daniel Metz.
Stephen Morley.
Joseph Mumma.
Martin Mumma.
John McCord.
Michael Neidinger.
John Olewine.
David Runkle.
Michael Raysor.
William Reed.
George Ricker.
Jackson G. Rutherford.
John Q. A. Rutherford.
Samuel H. Rutherford.
John H. Rutherford.
Charles Swartz.
Joseph Swartz.
Solomon Snavely.
Henry Shultz.
Samuel Shrum.
Jacob Smith.
Benjamin Unger.
John T. Unger.
Samuel Witmoyer.
Jacob Wittle.
Benjamin Wright.
Samuel Wright.

INDEPENDENT COMPANIES PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, 1862.

Organized Sept. 12, 1862; *discharged Sept.* 27, 1862.

Captain.

Enoch S. Yentzer.

First Lieutenant.

Henry C. Raymond.

Second Lieutenant.

Joseph H. Landis.

First Sergeant.

George H. Lenhart.

Sergeants.

Hiram H. Parson.
Nelson T. Wood.
Franklin S. Smith.
George W. Ettley.

Corporals.

Joseph K. Oren.
Hamlet Murr.
John H. Schaeffer.
Simon S. Campbell.

Musician.

John R. Souders.

Privates.

George W. Ackerman.
Joseph H. Antrim.
James H. Arnold.
Henry M. Brubaker.
David Beaverson.
Samuel Eyerly.
John Fishburn.
George Fencil.
Christian Fortney.
Webster Fry.
John Griffin.
John Hoffman.
William Hickernell.
James Hipple.
George W. Hawk.
Jacob Henry.
Felix Henry.
John Haggerty.
George H. Irwin.
John Keller.
John Lynch.
David Leonard.
Matthew Moore.
John McGinnis.
F. Patrick Norton.
Abraham L. Orth.
Simon C. Peters.
Andrew J. Poorman.
George W. Rodfong.
John W. Rife.
John Smith.
William D. Starr.
David Vincent.
Orlando L. Wieting.
William F. Winnagle.
William Irwin Wilson.
John Wannemacher.

INDEPENDENT INFANTRY COMPANIES.

Organized Sept. 1, 1862; *discharged Sept.* 22, 1862.

Captain.

Thomas M. Biddle.

First Lieutenant.

Stephen Olney, Jr.

Second Lieutenant.

David M. Martin.

First Sergeant.

Davis H. Waite.

Sergeants.

B. Jackson Hodges.
Sylvester Hamlin.
Samuel T. Allen.

Corporals.

Walter H. Davis.
Joseph C. Thomas.
Francis H. Freeman.
Daniel Chipman.

Privates.

James F. Akely.
Edmund M. Armstrong.
William C. Arthur.
Joseph Babcock.
James Baldwin.
Elias H. Berry.
Edward M. Biddle.
William S. Bristol.
J. Burkholder.
William Burkholder.
Elliott Burkholder.
John S. Butts.
Henry W. Byers.
James Cox.
James Crawford.
Thomas Crawford.
Robert Carson.
George Deck.
David Divilbiss.
Samuel Dickhout.
Alexander Dale.
Adam Deck.
Jeremiah Eckerman.
John Ferry.
Jacob Foutz.
Joseph Fisher.
Jacob Freize.
John Gift.
William Gift.
John G. Gould.
Robert Gould.
John Glass.
Benjamin Hopkins.
Daniel Haulman.
William Haun.
Samuel Hastings.
Silas Higgins.
John Hollar.
Isaiah Higgins.
Allen Hastings.
Franklin Honodle.
Thomas R. Lewis.
Reuben Lewis
David Lewis.
John Lininger.
Jacob Laymaster.
William Martin.
George Mosser.
William Mullan.
Daniel Welhoof.
Joseph McGowan.
Leonard McLaughlin.
William McLaughlin.
Thomas McLaughlin.
Andrew J. McCurdy.
John McCurdy, Sr.
Joseph H. McClintock.
Samuel McGuire.
William Olenberger.
Leonard S. Potter.
Daniel Ringle.
John Small.
Franklin Stenger.
John Stratiff.
John Treher.
Daniel Tritle.
David Teeter.
Winfield S. Vance.
George Zeis.
John Zeis.
George Zeis, Sr.

Organized Sept. 17, 1862; *discharged Sept.* 23, 1862.

Captain.

Joseph Graeff.

First Lieutenant.

Calvin Kurtz.

Second Lieutenant.

Christian H. Shank.

First Sergeant.

John A. Stehley.

Sergeants.

George H. Stecher.
Peter Shope.
John Baker.
Ephraim B. Cobaugh.

Corporals.

Henry W. Kettering.
Franklin C. Earnest.
Henry G. Walmer.
Joseph F. Hummel.
David Strickler.
Martin F. Nissley.
John M. Hershey.
Daniel Baker.

Privates.

Jacob H. Balsbaugh.
Emanuel Beicher.
Henry Bopp.
Gideon Bombgardner.
Henry Brown.
David M. Cranmer.
Jacob L. Dipner.
Reuben Ellinger.
Felix B. Fishburn.
William R. Frailey.
Thomas G. Fox.
Hershey Gerberich.

John G. Gruber.
Christian Hephner.
Peter Hœrner.
Enoch R. Hollinger.
John E. Hershey.
George T. Hummel.
Richard T. Hummel.
Henry L. Hummel.
David J. Hummel.
Jacob M. Hummel.
Charles C. Hummel.
Frederick A. Hummel.
Alfred Hummel.
Solomon M. Hummel.
Franklin Hershey.
Levi Jack.
Adam Landis.
Joseph Morrison.
George McCans.
Simon P. Rhoads.
Joseph Rhann.
William L. Saul.
Anthony Slamback.
Joseph Stauffer.
Amos Smith.
Jeremiah P. Smith.
Horace Spidle.
Adam H. Shope.
Abraham Sheetz.
Franklin E. Steiker.
Franklin Strickler.
William B. Stoner.
James Sweeney.
Amos Wheeler.
John Wagner.
George Weirich.
Andrew Wilheim.
William C. Zeiters.

Organized Sept. 15, 1862; *discharged Sept.* 24, 1862.

Captain.

Edward B. Sanno.

First Lieutenant.

John Raymond.

Second Lieutenant.

Raphael Flowers.

First Sergeant.

John M. Garverich.

Sergeants.

Daniel Rohrer.
William Evans.
Daniel Marquart.
Patrick Burns.

Corporals.

George Derstine.
William Snoddy.
John Hepford.
William Rudy.
William Searfauss.
Jeremiah Shellenberger.
John Young.
Edward Calder.

Musicians.

John Allen.
Calvin Snoddy.

Privates.

George Bousman.
John Bummer.
Emanuel K. Boyer.
James Bixler.
Francis Blessing.
Andrew Cowan.
John Cain.
Oliver A. Conrad.
Abraham Caslow.
James Dean.
Charles H. Dwelly.
George B. Egle.
Cobb Etter.
Joseph Fessler.
George Freeland.
Isaac Gruver.
John Graham.
Henry Getz.
William Heller.
William A. Holmes.
John F. Hoops.
Samuel Hepford.
John Hummer.
Charles Jones.
David Kauffman.
Franklin H. Lemen.
James Murphy.
Charles A. Mead.
James Murdock.
Franklin Miller.
Charles Moore.
Francis McLean.
John Newcomb.
Charles Oxborough.
John Phillips.
Robert Patton.
Samuel Rauch.
Samuel W. Rittenhouse.
William A. Runk.
Jacob M. Rupp.
Samuel Rank.
James Robison.
Samuel Shoop.
Charles Smith.
Charles Starts.
Martin Shaffner.
John L. Sheets.
Charles A. Smith.
John Stone.
Christian Stick.
Benjamin Wallower.
Joseph Worrall.
Solomon Wertz.
George Wallower.
Henry Williams.
George Woodall.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY COMPANIES.

Organized Sept. 15, 1862; *discharged Sept.* 26, 1862.

Captain.

Henry W. Hoffman.

First Lieutenant.

Benjamin Martin.

Second Lieutenants.

Samuel Flickinger.
Benjamin Sheesley.

First Sergeant.

David Potts.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Hiram P. Morley.

Sergeants.

Henry B. Brightbill.
David Hepford.
Henry C. Garverich.
Jacob A. Brightbill.

Corporals.

Daniel Fisher.
Alexander S. McClintock.
William Hummel.
Nathaniel Potts.
Henry P. Hoak.
Joseph H. Poffenberger.
David W. Miller.
John H. Harper.

Privates.

Elias Books.
James P. Butt.
Andrew Brightbill.
Jacob Bogner.
George W. Cassell.
Peter Elser.
Eli H. Faltz.
T. Henry Fry.
Michael Frank.
George F. Fackler.
Thomas Gilday.
Jerome Hite.
Andrew A. Hook.
John Hummel.
Hiram H. Hochlander.
Joseph Hocker.
Cyrus Homer.
John Lingle.
William Lingle.
John C. Miller.
Samuel A. Miller.
John Neidig.
A. V. Polk.
Philip Reigert.
Philip H. Shaffner.
Daniel Wise.
George Wolford.
James K. P. Weddle.
Serell Wagner.
Martin Wetzel.
Jonn Welker.

Organized Sept. 11, 1862; *discharged Sept.* 24, 1862.

Captain.

Eby Byers.

First Lieutenant.

J. Brisben Boyd.

Second Lieutenant.

Frank A. Murray.

First Sergeant.

Charles C. Rawn.

Sergeants.

William C. Fisher.
Frederick Haehnlen.
E. Frank Riley.
John Killinger.

Corporals.

Charles Buehler.
Jacob Mish.
William Stees.
John B. Smith.
George Dress.
Adam Wilhelm.
David Brougher.
Valpert Fink.

Bugler.

George Becker.

Quartermaster.

Benjamin G. Peters.

Surgeon.

George Dock.

Privates.

John Adams.
Daniel Bitting.
Peter Barnhardt.
Henry W. Bowman.
Henry Becker.
Daniel A. Bolt.
David Bryer.
Henry A. Boyle.
Henry Becker.
Cornelius Bomgardner.
Christian Cilly.
Walter Crawford.
John Crawford.
William Cilly.
George M. Dinger.
Charles A. Davis.
Hugh Dunlap.
William H. Emminger.
Henry Fortney.
Barnhart Frisch.
John Fries.
Adam Gohl.
John Greenawalt.
William Haehnlen.
Elias Hoke.
Adam Hoffman.
John A. Haller.
William Harris.
William Knoche.
Frank Mahan.
Jacob Morning.
John Miller.
John Mountz.
Jacob H. Otstat.
Vincent Orsinger.
Samuel Robinson.
David D. Spayd.
Joseph F. Stewart.
Joseph W. Stone.
Henry Shearer.
Samuel Sheaffer.
Luther M. Simon.
Henry Thomas.
Jacob Ulman.
George W. Wilt.
Henry Weaver.
A. J. Warfield.

INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Organized Sept. 11, 1862; *discharged Sept.* 27, 1862.

Captain.

James D. Dougherty.

First Lieutenants.

William C. McFadden.
William E. Dougherty.

Second Lieutenants.

Robert R. Barr.
Benjamin L. Forster.

First Sergeant.

Osan D. Forster.

Sergeants.

George L. Black.
Oliver Rodier.
John Lowrie.
Joseph Cunkle.

Corporals.

David Lichty.
William Halleck.
Michael S. Nachtrib.
Jacob Cunkle.
Hummel Vance.
William Floyd.

Musicians.

George Fiest.
William Cruikshank.

Privates.

George Anderson.
Jonas Books.
Peter Becker.
William Buch.
Richard Brown.
Lewis Brimminger.
Daniel A. Barr.
Patrick Campbell.
Thomas Connelly.
Theodore Dickman.
Levan Dougherty.
William Erhman.
Richard Fitzpatrick.
Thomas Gillner.
Thomas Herdler.
Seldon Hetzel.
Jesse H. Hipple.
Jacob Knabb.
George Kelly.
Michael Maloney.
Samuel Miller.
William McCoy.
William McKibben.
Michael McCulloch.
Alexander Orth.
Charles Osman.
Samuel Oswald.
Isaac Porter.
George Phillips.
James Ryan.
James Reamshart.
Thomas D. Reeme.
Joseph Strominger.
John A. Sands.
Charles Stoner.
Henry Shellenberger.
William Small.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY, 1863.

Mustered in June 17, 1863; *discharged Aug.* 11, 1863.

Captain.

Frank A. Murray.

First Lieutenant.

William C. Fisher.

Second Lieutenant.

Edward B. Sanno.

First Sergeant.

William Chambers.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

E. Franklin Reily.

Commissary Sergeant.

Horace C. Burroughs.

Sergeants.

James Crossgrove.
James Fleming.
Thomas Ellison.
Samuel A. Denning.
Jonas Rudy.

Corporals.

Peter Barnhart.
Ezekiel J. Stewart.
Jacob H. Bernheisel.
Lewis Breyer.
James Alexander.
Jacob Keoper.
Joseph Kreiger.
Grafton Fox.

Saddler.

Joseph Weaver.

Privates.

Robert Atkins.
Benjamin Behm.
John F. Bates (prisoner from June 26 to July 26, 1863).
Daniel Bashore.
Samuel Bashore.
Benjamin Bowman.
Jeremiah Buzzard.
Gabriel Bathgate.
Richard Buccher.
George E. Beard.
Samuel Bolton.
Benjamin Bentz.
Charles Bohart.
Benjamin F. Coleman.
Henry Chambers.
Henry Cessler.
John Doubert.
John H. Dean.
George Evans.
David Ellason.
Jacob Fieg (prisoner from June 26 to July 26, 1863).
John Geyer.
Samuel G. Garman.
Adam Hertz.
James Irwin (prisoner from June 26 to July 26, 1863).
Henry Kepple.
Henry Kettering.
Frank B. Kinneard.
John Kearns.
James Karmany (died at Chambersburg, Pa., Aug. 1, 1863).
James W. Lyon.
Thomas S. Laird.
Amos Lehman.
Lawrence Monaghan.
James Major.
Benjamin F. Miller.
Henry C. Motler.
John H. Moore.
James Manny.
Daniel M. McBean.
James McCartney (prisoner from June 26 to July 26, 1863).
Benjamin McCarroll.
Henry O'Neill.
Thomas Poole.
William Poole.
William H. Pratt.
David A. Patterson.
Henry C. Pelen (died at Chambersburg, Pa., Aug. 2, 1863, of wounds received in action).
William H. Rudy.
Joseph Shearer.
David Slike.
Jacob Stiner (prisoner from June 26, 1863).
Peter Stiner.
William J. Swartz.
Charles Seiger.
John Stormfeltz.
Lewis Speak (prisoner from June 26 to July 26, 1863).
Samuel Snyder.
John Sands.
Benjamin F. Sherwood.
Henry C. Thompson.
Isaac Tomlinson.
Ephraim S. Thomas.
Frank Vanhagg.
Theodore Visser.
Cares Walker.
Jackson Wennel.
Joseph C. Wiestling.
Oliver Walker.
John Waters.
John A. Young.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Mustered in June 19–22, 1863; *discharged July* 30, 1863.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel.

William W. Jennings.

Major.

Lorenzo L. Greenawalt.

Hospital Steward.

Joseph L. Lemberger.

COMPANY D.

Captain.

James L. Pell.

First Lieutenant.

William H. Jones.

Second Lieutenant.

Edward Miller.

First Sergeants.

John Pottiger. Benjamin R. Foster.

Sergeants.

Thomas Bitterman. Samuel Miller.
Isaac Fenton. Daniel Keeser.

Corporals.

Benjamin Umberger. Howard Lines.
Michael Hoffman. Henry Spangler.
Henry S. Matter. Martin Troutman.
Emanuel Stonewood.

Privates.

John Albert. Daniel Naylor.
Jacob Albert. William Nash.
George Armstrong. James ———.
Hiram Bailey. George Parpet.
Philip Batdorf. Peter Pell.
Cyrus Bitterman. Henry Pell.
Hiram Bueck. Benjamin Russler.
John H. Bluestine. Obed Reigle.
Jacob F. Ferree. Andrew Russler.
John Ferguson. ——— Ristinger.
James Ferguson. Jonas Row.
William Fuller. David H. Russel.
Cornelius A. Hocklander. Lewis Shire.
Jonathan Hoffman. William Snyder.
John W. Hoke. Israel Snyder.
Samuel B. Heiney. ——— Stevens.
David Israel. John S. Swigards.
George Keiser. Charles H. Sollers.
John F. Karcher. James Thomas.
Jonas Keiser. Elias T. Troutman.
William Kendle. A——Updegrove.
Richard Knight. Solomon Updegraff.
Henry Maurer. Levi Workman.
John Mark. Arthur Wylie.
Samuel ———. John W. Witmer.
Martin Mummy. Oliver Walcot.
Joel Myers. Edward Zerby.
Jeremiah McCoy.

COMPANY E.

Recruited in Lebanon County.

[This roll was accidentally omitted in its proper place.]

Captain.

John C. Brooks.

First Lieutenant.

Lemuel Moyer.

Second Lieutenant.

David S. George.

First Sergeant.

Samuel H. Bentz.

Sergeants.

W. H. Harrison Embich. Cyrus S. George.
Samuel L. Hughes. Cyrus Boger.

Corporals.

Mason Weidman. Lucien R. Warren.
Franklin Byle. Conrad G. Gerhart.
Jacob C. Redsecker. Henry C. Grittinger.
Isaac Stout. Casper Shunk.

Privates.

Jonathan Allwine. Henry Louden.
Emanuel Biecher. Henry C. Light.
James T. Brooks. Edwin Light.
Jonathan Z. Bruce. Peter B. Louden.
John Brunner. George Leininger.
Charles W. Beck. Milton Mark.
Reuben Barto. Ezra Meyer.
William S. Bordleman. Milton Maguire.
John Byle. James H. Moore.
Penrose Barto. Israel McConnel.
Jacob Coffman. William McAdam.
Edgar Darrach. Simon McConnel.
Cyrus Derr. Edward McGinley.
Anthony W. Dampman. Robert Nesbit.
Jacob J. Embich. William Neber.
George Embich. George Pfieger.
Luther F. Eggers. Cyrus W. Reinoehl.
William Few. Jacob Roedel.
Stehman Forney. Titus H. Rank.
John Fernsler. Andrew H. Rohrer.
George Gleim. Cyrus Rentz.
Henry Garrett. Franklin G. Strickler.
Benjamin F. Garrett. Henry W. Schuler.
Joseph W. Geary. Daniel Steinman.
Henry H. Geiger. Henry J. Schrop.
Daniel B. Holsberger. Allen Shuey.
Jacob J. Harter. William C. J. Smith.
Adam A. Hecker. A. Stanley Ulrich.
David C. Hostetter. John E. Uhler.
George W. Howard. W. Morris Weidman.
Ismal Hay. Armand Weaver.
Isaac Kahle. Martin Weit.
Franklin Kurtz. William J. Wentz.
James M. Karmany. John Wilhelm.
Reuben Krumbine. Henry K. Yordy.
Jacob W. Kline. Percival Zimmerman.
Abiah C. Light.

COMPANY H.

Captain.

John T. Morgan.

First Lieutenant.

David Reese.

Second Lieutenant.

George H. Manson.

First Sergeant.

Archibald L. Mullin.

Sergeants.

William C. Knighton. William Brown.
Emanuel R. Sanders. Joseph R. Dunbar.

Corporals.

John O. Kraber. Howard Millen.
John C. George. Dennis Stevens.
Peter Buchanan. Joseph Taylor.
William McCabe. Hiram Dunbar.

Privates.

William Able. William George.
George W. Bowman. John Hartman.
Daniel Brooks. Henry Hass.
Walker Barr. Henry Jackson.
Joseph Doyle. David Keys.
Michael Doulin. Daniel Kilheffer.
Joseph Dunnell. Stephen Keys.
John Eckart. Jacob Keys.
Francis Ehrman. John Lewellen.
Solomon Eckart. John Eingerfield.
Horace Fry. William Newman.
George Givler. Eli River.
John H. George. Levi Rapp.

Abram Ripley.
Albert Shannon.
Henry Standerman.
Gabriel Sunderling.
Edward Shoemaker.
Henry Sugars.
Philip Strabauch.
Jeremiah Stack.
John Taylor.
Charles White.
James Waxler.
Henry Yous.
George Zinn.

COMPANY K.

Captain.

Marcius Novinger.

First Lieutenant.

Peter A. Campbell.

Second Lieutenant.

Joseph W. Kepler.

Sergeants.

John H. Luff.
Daniel Y. Lenker.
William Bordner.
Preston Miller.
Henry W. Fegley.

Corporals.

Jeremiah Enterline.
Jonathan Klinger.
Italian J. W. Fox.
Henry F. Boyer.
Josiah Cutterman.
Jacob F. Hoffman.
Thomas M. Ditty.
John J. Rathboon.

Privates.

Charles Bartholomew.
Byron Brock.
Nathan Barlett.
Solomon L. Bean.
Isaac Culby.
Emanuel Deibler.
Abraham Dolby.
Jacob Forney.
Hiram F. Groff.
W. D. Groff.
Henry Heininger.
Samuel L. Henry.
George W. Hinkle.
George Huff.
Lewis Jury.
John W. Jackson.
Jacob Klinger.
Daniel Klinger.
Jacob H. Lenker.
Isaac Lebo.
William F. Lerch.
Simon F. Lerch.
John F. Lerch.
Henry H. Longsdorf.
Brock Morris.
Cornelius Martz.
John W. Meck.
John J. Miller.
William Martin.
Perry Miller.
Francis Mercer.
Joseph Poith.
John Roop.
Samuel Ricker.
Jeremiah Swab.
Franklin Sarge.
John S. Spotz.
John Stewart.
Samuel L. Weist.
John W. Wingert.
John Wingert.
Alfred Woodsides.
Smith J. Wisner.
Joseph F. Yeager.

INDEPENDENT COMPANY, 1863.

Mustered in June 24, 1863; *discharged July* 23, 1863.

Captain.

Charles Carson.

First Lieutenant.

Andrew Krause.

Second Lieutenant.

George Prince.

First Sergeant.

David Harris.

Sergeants.

James R. Boyd.
George Zinn.
James Porter.

Musicians.

David J. Krause.
W. Barr.

Privates.

William Bostick.
W. P. Brady.
Jacob Bender.
Henry Beader.
Aaron Bombaugh.
John Barnett.
M. S. Bower.
Peter Bernheisel, Sr.
Leonard G. Cunkle.
John Care.
George Cunkle.
John Davis.
Jehu Dehaven.
A. B. Ellis.
W. F. Fahnestock.
Jacob Fissler.
David Fleming.
George First.
John Gray.
Samuel Holman.
George Hiney.
John Heisely.
George J. Heisely.
Robert Harris.
Henry Hoon.
Valentine Hummel, Jr.
George W. Harris.
Thomas J. Harris.
Absalom Irwin.
George Kameron.
Jacob Kuhn.
Jacob Long.
J. Martin Lutz.
Edward B. Lytle.
John Maglaughlin.
X. Miller.
William B. Martin.
John Miller.
George McKnight.
John J. McKee.
Robert W. McClure.
William Nolan.
John Nunemacher.
Jonah Ogelsby.
George Pipes.
John Richards.
Jacob Reel.
John Richardson.
Joseph Roberts.
Robert A. Rutter.
William Riland.
Allen Sturgeon.
Christian Shiffler.
John Shannon.
John Stahl.
Daniel Strominger.
John Till.
Frederick Uhler.
John Vandling.
Joseph Weaver.
Charles Warner.
Hiram Wilson.
Jacob Zarker.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Mustered in July 4, 1863; *discharged Aug.* 11, 1863.

Colonel.

H. C. Alleman.

Quartermaster.

Clement B. Care.

Assistant Surgeon.

Peter J. Roebuck.

Chaplain.

James Robertson.

Hospital Steward.

Silas H. Alleman.

COMPANY C.

Captain.

Henry O. Witman.

First Lieutenant.

Jonas H. Loudenslager.

Second Lieutenant.

Charles E. Reigel.

First Sergeant.

Henry A. Feagley.

Sergeants.

Joseph B. Landis.
George Garber.
John F. Long.
Philip W. Keiter.

Corporals.

Daniel Witman.
Henry Kauterman.
George W. Taylor.
Franklin Fiddler.
William I. Hershberger.
Josiah R. Reigel.
Ephraim N. Musser.
Henry P. Moyer.

Musicians.

Samuel Shoffstall.
Jeremiah Osman.

Privates.

William Brown.
Henry C. Brubaker.
John Bellon.
Samuel Bender.
John Bottomstone.
Samuel Blyler.
Cornelius Bixler.
Edward Crabb.
Solomon Coleman.
John Core.
Peter Crabb.
Rudolph H. Dornheim.
George W. Enders.
William H. Enders.
Isaiah T. Enders.
Henry Faust.
John M. Freeburn.
John F. Good.
Henry Giffin.
John Hamilton.
David Hebel.
Isaac Hoffman.
Daniel Harman.
Henry Hosan.
Jacob Heiser.
Samuel Heppler.
Emanuel A. Kembel.
Jacob Kissinger.
William H. Klinger.
Jonas Klinger.
Peter Koppenhaver.
John H. Leiddick.
John J. Loudenslager.
John C. Marsh.
John W. Metzgar.
William H. Meck.
Sylvanus Mayberry.
Isaac Moyer.
John McDivitt.
John E. Nace.
Michael O'Neill.
Jacob Rice.
Henry Rutter.
Samuel Rickert.
Samuel Shell.
George W. Sheesley.
George A. Singer.
Joseph Singer.
Levi Straw.
George W. Sweigard.
George C. Stoutsbach.
Robert H. Towson.
Emanuel H. Umholtz.
David Weiss.
Josiah Welker.
James M. Zigler.
Joseph Zigler.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

Charles D. Wise.

First Lieutenant.

David Hummel, Jr.

Second Lieutenant.

Ephraim B. Cobaugh.

First Sergeant.

Samuel H. Greenawalt.

Sergeants.

Barnard Caley.
George J. Buser.
Jacob Spittler.
Simon P. Rhoads.

Corporals.

Martin B. Wilson.
Jacob S. Stoner.
James E. Saltzer.
Martin F. Nissley.
Albert Hoerner.
Peter Hoerner.
Adam H. Shope.
Otto Smedley.

Musicians.

Christian Hummel.
Joseph B. F. Hummel.

Privates.

Henry Aungst.
Abraham Baum.
Jacob H. Balsbaugh.
Phares Brown.
John Bishop.
Michael Bowers.
Peter S. Blessing.
David Eby.
Felix B. Fishborn.
Daniel B. Fishborn.
Edward Frantz.
Joshua B. Feeser.
Solomon M. Hummel.
John B. Hoverter.
Samuel K. Henry.
John S. Harvey.
John J. Hoerner.
Samuel Hardy.
John H. Hershey.
Francis Hall.
Charles P. Irwin.
Levi Jack.
Adam Landis.
Joseph K. Landis.
Moses K. Lane.
Jacob Logan.
David S. Longnecker.
John K. Longnecker.
Amos L. Miller.
Michael B. Moyer.
Noah Moyer.
Michael Moyer.
William K. Miller.
Jacob Mauning.
Daniel H. Ney.
Martin L. Nissley.
Amos L. Rhoads.
Jacob Rheinhart.
Elias Rhodes.
John Rose.
Joseph R. Rhau.
Abraham Shitz.
Daniel Schaffner.
Joseph W. Swartz.
Anthony Slimback.
Israel Spotts.
Adam Shuey.
John H. Shuey.
David Stuckler.
David M. Smeltzer.
Henry Spring.
Amos Smith.
Israel Tennis.
Henry Walmer.
Warren D. Weikel.
Jacob Weltmer.
Bernard Yengst.
Moses A. Yengst.
William C. Zeiter.

COMPANY G.

Captain.

Levi Wells.

First Lieutenant.

Henry Lebo.

Second Lieutenant.

John Earley.

First Sergeant.

John H. May.

Sergeants.

John G. Taylor.
Abner Wood.
Daniel Cahoe.
Jacob Strickler.

Corporals.

Justus H. Lewis.
Joseph H. Taylor.
Austin A. Kenney.
Bebee W. Wood.
Thomas Yeager.
Elias Shepler.
William H. Rouch.
Jacob Rought.

Musicians.

Benjamin Lingle.
Alfred Cummings.

Privates.

Henry Ackley.
Jacob Albert.
Elijah Adams.
Daniel Batdorf.
Elias Buck.
John Beeman.
Russell Barrowcleff.
Cereno Barrowcleff.
Henry L. Cassell.
Almond Dexter.
Burton Edwards.
Alexander Frantz.
Herman C. Fairchild.
Daniel Granger.
Aaron Gingrich.
John C. Gingrich.
William Greek.
Nathaniel Gariss.
George W. Hoover.
Samuel Hess.
John H. Hoofnagle.
William L. Holly.
Frank Jacoby.
James A. Keeney.
Peter Killinger.
Amos Long.
William Lingle.
William A. Lewis.
Francis Maxfield.
John Marts.
Frank Montgomery.
Edmund H. Miller.
Burton Montgomery.
Thomas McCord.
Emanuel C. Ney.
Jonathan Ney.
James Owens.
David R. Pottinger.
John Pipes.
William Parker.
Amos Perkey.
Almond L. Pepper.
Noah Rhodes.
John G. Rider.
William Roads.
David Shope.
William Smith.
Edwin L. Sturdevant.
Horace P. Seeley.
Elijah Stout.
Benjamin Taylor.
Burton Wakeley.
Henry Walmer.
Michael Walters.
John W. Zimmerman.
Henry Zeidars.

ROLL OF COMPANY D, THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Mustered in July 1–15, 1863; *disch. Aug.* 2, 3, 4, 1863.

Raised in Dauphin County.

Captain.

George W. Newman.

First Lieutenant.

Cornelius M. Shell.

Second Lieutenant.

Lawson Calman.

First Sergeant.

Joseph Saul.

Sergeants.

David Hepford.
Philip Worley.
William Putt.
Daniel Pottiger.

Corporals.

Jerome Lingle.
John Shiffler.
Augustus Brown.
William Leidy.
Benjamin Urich.
George Weitzel.
John H. Harper.
Andrew A. Hoke.

Musician.

William Grishaber.

Privates.

William Atticks.
Martin C. Atticks.
William M. Anderson.
Andrew Brightbill.
Jonas Books.
Peter Bidler.
Adam H. Bicker.
John Bair.
Joseph H. Crauson.
Hanson Clevestine.
James Daringer.
William Daub.
John H. Davis.
John W. Davis.
James Elliots.
Jacob Ewalt.
Henry Flory.
George Fox.
David Folts.
Robert Fertig.
George Gladwell.
William Hartz.
George Hepford.
D. B. Hoffman.
Andrew Hanshue.
Samuel Hart.
Reuben N. Hoke.
William Harman.
Levi W. Kurtz.
George Kriner.
John Kriner.
Jacob Keener.
Henry C. Lutz.
David Louch.
William Louch.
Charles McCarroll.
Charles Miller.
Jacob A. Nissley.
Michael O'Neal.
George Pottiger.
Philip W. Reichart.
John H. Saul.
David A. Smart.
Jacob Sipe.
George Shoop.
Samuel Shoop.
Frederick J. Smith.
Joseph Spayd.
John A. Smith.
James D. Snow.
Jonathan Wenrich.
Frederick Wenrich.
George Wenrich.
Andrew Woodall.
John A. Zarker.
George S. Zorger.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY.

Mustered in July 15, 1864; *disch. Oct.* 29, 1864.

Raised in Dauphin County.

Captain.

Edward B. Sanno.

First Lieutenant.

Samuel C. Wiestling.

Second Lieutenant.

Charles C. Brown.

First Sergeant.

George E. Sherwood.

Sergeants.

John M. Young.
William Bombaugh.
George Beirman.
John P. Bradway.
William H. Dehaven.
Charles Cremer.
John A. Sands.

Corporals.

Charles Sollers.
Edward Feeney.
Philip Rogers.
Frank B. Kinneard.
John Kirk.
Benjamin P. Behm.
John Dean.
Jesse M. Hipple.

Privates.

Harvey Banford.
Michael A. Bucher.
Emory Bair.
William D. Barr.
Evan P. Baily.
Jesse Briggs.
John Cayley.
David A. Cathcart.
Howard W. Clark.
Almeron Chapman.
William Evans.
David F. English.
Michael Fenstenmacher.
Charles Forrest.
David F. Forney.
John Great.
Robert M. Grey.
Henry S. Grove.
Henry H. Hensner.
Seymour Hubbell.
James Harry.
Jacob M. Hoover.
William M. Hartman.
William Hartman.
Crull M. Hays.
Winslow S. Jones.
John Johnson.
Calvin B. Johnson (died at Chambersburg, Pa., Oct. 12, 1864).
Lewis F. Kraft.
Elnathan P. Lear.
Owen Millhouse.
David Mutzbaugh.
Henry C. Matter.
Isaac Milliken.
Jesse B. Miller.
Milton T. McGuire.
Charles McMurray.
George G. McFadden.
Jeremiah Nipple.
Charles Neilman.
Elisha B. Osler.
Charles B. Pugh.
Rankin C. Potts.
William H. Rudy.
Reuben Roth.
Reuben S. Reed.
John Rinehart.
John W. Shortlidge.
Hiram H. Shorts.
William F. Sheaffer.
John Stoufer.
Walter R. Scott.
Emanuel M. Schnerer.
Thomas S. Shorts.
Samuel F. Shoop.
William M. Strine.
John H. Surff.
William F. Snyder.
John M. Snavely.
Edward H. Swisher.
Samuel M. Spees.
Alfred Toland.
George A. Trone.
Harry C. Thompson.
George Thomas.
Lewis A. Trone.
George B. Vansandt.
Marshal H. Winebrenner.
Philip Weaver.
Robert M. Wright.
George S. Wilford.
William H. Wilson.
Henry Whitmoyer.
Nathan Walp.
Daniel Yinger.

CHAPTER XXXI.

The Early Courts—Where First Held—The Bar in 1789—The Court-Houses—The President Judges of the County—Reminiscences of the Bar, and Roll of Members.

THE first courts in Dauphin County were held in a log house which stood until about the year 1840 near "the lower ferry," and the record of the first court reads thus:

"At a Court of Quarter Sessions holden near Harris' Ferry, in and for the county of Dauphin, &c.," on the "third Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord 1785," before "Timothy Green, Samuel Jones and Jonathan McClure, Esqrs., Justices of the same court."

These justices were not "learned in the law," which was the requirement under the Constitution of 1790. The sheriff of Lancaster County exercised the same office in Dauphin County. The names of the attorneys at the bar admitted that day were Stephen Chambers, John Wilkes Kittora, John Clark, Joseph Hubley, John Andre Hanna, James Riddle, John Joseph Henry, Peter Huffnagle, Jacob Hubley, Collinson Reed, George Ross, and John Reily,—quite an array of legal talent, most of whom rose to occupy the

highest positions at the bar or in the halls of legislation.

The earliest record of a punishment is the account of one inflicted on William Courtenay and James Lachey, who were sentenced to receive eighteen lashes and pay fifteen shillings sterling, on the 18th of August, 1785, between the hours of four and six o'clock in the afternoon, and to stand in the pillory. This instrument of judicial vengeance stood about sixty yards below the grave of John Harris, the elder, or just above the ferry house, at the junction of Front and Paxtang Streets.

The names of the jurymen were James Cowden (foreman), Robert Montgomery, John Gilchrist, Barefoot Brunson, John Clark, Roan McClure, John Carson, John Wilson, William Crain, Archibald McAllister, Richard Dixon, John Parthemore, James Crouch, Jacob Awl, William Brown, Andrew Stewart, James Rogers, Samuel Stewart, John Cooper, Alexander Berryhill.

Alexander Graydon was the first prothonotary; Anthony Kelker, the first sheriff; and Rudolph Kelker, the first deputy sheriff.

In the *Freeman's Journal* for March 4, 1789, is the following squib: "*From a lawyer who could not attend Dauphin Court to his friend, a lawyer at Harrisburg.*

"At Dauphin Court, tho' fond of sport,
The prospect is so barren.
I can't attend, my dearest friend,
Where there's more crow than carrion.

"There's *Wilkes* and *Andre*, *John* and *Joe*,
And *Peter*, too, so pliant;
If you but flinch and stir an inch
They're sure to nab your client.

"There's Father *Smith* and Brother *Yeates*,
And little *Tom* and *Stephen*,
When one sits down the other prates,
And so they both are even.

"With hooks and crooks and musty books,
Whilst candles waste in sockets,
The court perplex and juries vex,
And pick their client's pockets.

"When Court is out, away they scout,
Sworn enemies to quiet,
Drink wine at *Crab's*, kiss dirty drabs,
And spend the night in riot."

By reference to the early portion of the roll of practicing attorneys it will readily be seen to whom the stanzas allude.

Among the early cases which came before the court was one for "blasphemy," the first, and perhaps the only, case of trial and conviction for that crime under an old Provincial law. We present the account to show how our ancestors, who were just as tolerant as we, treated blasphemy with proper severity. The foundation of our government and our advancement in civilization rests upon the upholding of the revealed religion of the Christ of Nazareth, and if the law of God is of no avail, the civil law should stretch out its arms and check the headlong career of all blasphemers. We copy the account from the *Oracle* of Sept. 17, 1799:

"At the Court of Oyer & Terminer, held in this town on the 11th ult., one —— ——, tobacconist and fiddler, a man who has a wife and several young children, was convicted on an indictment for BLASPHEMY. In order to give the reader a more perfect idea of the magnitude of the crime, we extract from the indictment the following:

"The Grand Inquest for the body of the county of Dauphin upon their oaths and affirmations respectively do present, that —— ——, tobacconist, not having the fear of God in his heart, but being moved and seduced by diabolical instigation, and contriving and intending Almighty God, and our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ to blaspheme and dishonor, the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, at the county aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, in the presence and hearing of divers liege subjects of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, well understanding the English and High Dutch languages, falsely, impiously and blasphemously did say, speak, and with a loud voice pronounce and publish in the High Dutch language, these false, impious and blasphemous words, to wit: 'Christ (our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ meaning) is a . . . If Christ is the Son of God (meaning the Almighty God) then God hath . . .' To the great dishonor and contempt of Almighty God and our Saviour Jesus Christ—to the evil example of all others in like manner offending, contrary to the laws, and the act of General Assembly of this State in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, &c.

"The prisoner being arraigned, plead not guilty, but afterwards retracted his plea and submitted to the Court. Whereupon the Court gave judgment that he pay a fine of £10, for the use of the poor of the county of Dauphin, suffer three months' imprisonment in the jail of said county, and pay the costs of prosecution. The Court also directed that he be bound to keep the peace and be of good behavior to all the liege citizens of the United States for seven years, himself in 400 dls. and one surety in the like sum of 400 dls."

The courts were afterwards held in the old log jail, which stood until recently on the northwest side of Strawberry Alley, a short distance northeast of Raspberry Alley, and also in a log house which formerly stood on the lot now occupied by No. 311, on the east side of Market Street near Dewberry Alley. From 1792 to the year 1799 inclusive were occupied in the construction of the first court-house; at least, the expenditures[1] for the erection thereof cover that period,

[1] From the "Order Book" in the commissioners' office we glean the following as the expenditures for the erection of the court-house:

		£	s.	d.
James Mitchell,	new Court-House	103	0	0
Mitchell & Kapp,	"	8	9	10
John Kean,	"		5	6
"	"	79	10	0
"	"	93	72	0
"	"	500	0	0
"	"	100	0	0
"	"	100	0	0
"	"	100	0	0
John Kean & R. Harris,	"	400	0	0
"	"	10	14	0
"	"	152	4	2
"	"	150	0	0
"	"	250	0	0
"	"	75	16	11
Robert Harris,	"	75	0	0
"	"	18	15	0
"	"	37	10	0
"	"	75	0	0
"	"	5	2	8
"	"	3	7	6½
"	"	4	12	1
"	"	17	12	8
"	"	30	7	3
Trustees,	"	85	15	0
"	"	269	12	2
"	"	2578	3	8
John Cumins,	"	5	0	0
James Ingraham,	"	1	2	6
Benjamin Kurtz,	"	3	0	0
John Balsley,	"		18	9
Connelly & Rowan,	"	172	15	4
"	"	115	6	3
Frederick Cleckner,	"		11	3
"	"		7	6
William Wray,	"	2	17	6
C. Kunkel,	"		12	6
"	"	2	14	3

as we attain from the records in the office of the county commissioners. The old jail was erected about 1790, perchance a year or two earlier, as among the earliest accounts are sums of money paid for the erection of "a stone wall around the goal."

When the capital was removed from Lancaster to Harrisburg the court-house was given up to the uses of the Legislature, by which it was occupied until the completion of the State capitol, on the 2d of January, 1822. During a portion of this period the building now known as the White Hall, on Market Street, was used by the courts until the commissioners of the county erected the brick buildings on the northwest corner of Walnut Street and Raspberry Alley, into which the court moved and which it occupied until the Legislature vacated the old court-house. This building, of which a representation is given, was an antique-looking structure of brick, two stories high, with wings and a semi-rotunda in front, the whole surmounted with a circular wooden cupola containing a bell. On the grounds of the residence of Rt. Rev. Bishop Shanahan this cupola can be seen, while on the barn of the Calder estate, adjoining the new reservoir at Harrisburg, is the Indian warrior which surmounted the old cupola. The semi-rotunda was added to the main building by the State at the time of its occupancy by the Legislature, the Senate convening in the main room on the second floor, and the House of Representatives on the first floor. The former room was afterwards used for public meetings, lectures, and by the different religious denominations prior to their permanent organization as a place of worship.

Becoming too small for the different offices, as well for the courts, the building was taken down and the present modern and capacious edifice erected.

In this connection, and as a part of the history of the courts of the county, we give the reminiscences of the president judges, and members of the bar of the county, prepared several years since by the late George W. Harris, and by him revised for this history of the county of Dauphin. We first give the list of judicial officers:

OLD COURT-HOUSE.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

	Commission.
[Under Constitution of 1776.]	
Timothy Green.....	April 2, 1785
[Under Constitution of 1790.]	
William Augustus Atlee.....	Aug. 17, 1791
John Jos. Henry...	Dec. 16, 1793
Walter Franklin...	Jan. 18, 1811
Amos Ellmaker (res. Dec. 21, 1816)	July 3, 1815
David Scott (res. July 29, 1818)....	Dec. 21, 1816
Samuel D. Franks (res. Jan. 12, 1830).....	July 29, 1818
Calvin Blythe (res. June 20, 1839)....	Feb. 1, 1830
James M. Porter (res.).....	July 14, 1839
Anson V. Parsons (res.).....	July 16, 1840
Calvin Blythe (res.)	Feb. 5, 1852
Nath'l B. Eldred....	March 30, 1843
John J. Pearson....	April 7, 1849
John J. Pearson (elected for 10 years.).....	March 6, 1851
John J. Pearson (elected for 10 years).....	Nov. 20, 1861
John J. Pearson (elected for 10 years).....	Nov. 7, 1871
Robert M. Henderson (res.).....	Jan. 13, 1882
John W. Simonton (for ten years).....	Feb. 8, 1882

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGES.

Robert M. Henderson was appointed additional law judge for Twelfth Judicial District, Dec. 3, 1874, and resigned in 1882, and commissioned president judge Jan. 13, 1882.

John W. Simonton, Dec. 8, 1881, and commissioned president judge Feb. 8, 1882.

John B. McPherson, Feb. 8, 1882, and for ten years Dec. 13, 1882.

Additional Law Judges.

[A District Court, expired by limitation.]

Charles Smith.
Ebenezer G. Bradford.
Isaac D. Barnard.

	£	s.	d.
Benjamin Trego, new Court-House	14	7	2
Bricker & Bennett, "	4	15	7½
L. Semmers, "	5	5	10
Charles Rowen, "	9	11	1
" "	6	16	1½
Henry Bruner, "	2	17	6
Jacob Wain, "	10	11	8
H. Eckert, Jail and "	15	16	9
H. Ford, "	6	6	0
Court-House Bell	131	18	10
Residue of Bell	26	13	10
Henry Brunner	2	5	0
New Bell	112	10	0

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

	Commission.
John Gloninger....	Aug. 17, 1791
John Carson (d. 1817).....	Aug. 17, 1791
David Harris (res. Feb. 20, 1792).....	Aug. 17, 1791
Joshua Elder (res. April 18, 1792	Aug. 17, 1791
James Clunie (d. Sept. 18, 1793)....	Feb. 23, 1792
John Kean.....	Aug. 8, 1792
Thomas Forster (res. Dec. 4, 1798)	Oct. 26, 1793
Samuel Moore.....	Dec. 8, 1794
James Cowden (d. 1813).....	Oct. 2, 1795
William Maclay...	Dec. 11, 1798
Edward Crouch....	March 16, 1813
Obed Fahnstock (res. July 30, 1818).....	Nov. 12, 1813
George Whitehill (res. July 30, 1818).....	Oct. 20, 1817
Jacob Bucher (d. October, 1827)...	Aug. 18, 1818
Innis Green (res.; elected to Congress).....	Aug. 10, 1818
Mordecai McKinney, Jr. (res. 1832).....	Oct. 23, 1827
Val. Hummel (res. March 20, 1837).	Nov. 12, 1827
Innis Green (d. August, 1839)....	Jan. 26, 1832
Fred. Hummel	Feb. 5, 1837
John C. Bucher....	Aug. 9, 1839
William Dock.....	March 18, 1840
John C. Bucher (re-appointed).....	March 1, 1845
Matt. B. Cowden...	March 18, 1848
Aug. O. Heister.....	March 12, 1850
Wm. F. Murray....	Nov. 10, 1851
Augustus O. Heister (re-elected)...	Nov. 12, 1856
Felix Nissley.....	Nov. 12, 1856
Moses R. Young...	Nov. 23, 1861
Samuel Landis.....	Nov. 23, 1861
Moses R. Young (re-elected).....	Nov. 8, 1866
Isaac Mumma.....	Nov. 8, 1866
John D. Snyder.....	Nov. 17, 1871
Isaac Mumma (re-elected).....	Nov. 17, 1871

(Under the Constitution of 1873, office abolished.)

THE PRESIDENT JUDGES OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

[As before noted, the following interesting incidents are from the pen of the late George Washington Harris. It will be perceived that he does not refer in this connection to the first president judge learned in the law, William Augustus Atlee.]

"Judge Henry was, I understand, a native of Lancaster County. He was a large man, perhaps above six feet in height, and he was lame from a rheumatic affection, contracted probably when in the military service. He had been in the Revolutionary army, and was in the Quebec expedition in 1775, and subsequently wrote a narrative of that expedition, which is now a scarce book. I do not distinctly recollect of ever seeing him. I know nothing personally of his ability as a judge, but never heard it questioned. He presided, in the year 1798, at the trial of Hauer and McManus for the murder of Francis Sheetz, and from the report of that case I would judge quite favorably of his capacity. He also wrote the will of George Frey for the foundation of the Emaus Orphan-House. He died when in Lancaster, Lancaster County forming a part of his judicial district. His family lived in Harrisburg after his death for several years, and several of his daughters were zealous, active members of the Methodist Church.

"The case of Hauer and McManus, as I have intimated, was reported. It was one of the most interesting murder trials which ever took place in the State. It was devised by Hauer for the destruction of the lives of Francis and Peter Sheetz, his brothers-in-law, by whose death he desired his wife to come into possession of a considerable estate. McManus was a young Irishman, who, when executed, was not twenty-one years of age. He had led rather an irregular life in his own country, and was seduced into this outrage through Patrick Donagan, who lived for a time with John Hauer. Donagan and others were also indicted for the murder, but none were convicted but Hauer and McManus.

"A degree of ability was displayed by the counsel in this case which has seldom been equaled at any criminal trial in the interior of this State. Charles Smith, of Lancaster, Charles Hall, of Sunbury, and Matthew Henry, who, I understand, was a brother of Judge Henry, were concerned on the part of the Commonwealth. Thomas Duncan, of Carlisle, afterward Judge Duncan of our Supreme Court, James Hopkins, William Montgomery, of Lancaster, George Clymer, of Reading, who had been a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, and Messrs. Fisher, Elder, and Laird, of Harrisburg, were concerned for various of the prisoners. Messrs. Duncan, Fisher, Elder, Laird, and Clymer were concerned for Hauer.

"A bill had been at first found against John Hauer and Peter McDonough as principals, and against Patrick Donegan, Francis Cox, Hugh McDonough, and Elizabeth Hauer, who was the wife of John Hauer, as accessories before the fact.

"Hauer was put upon trial. It was intended on his trial to use McManus as a witness on the part of the Commonwealth, as he alleged that the murder had been committed by Hauer and Peter McDonough while he held their horses at the end of the lane. But on the trial Hauer sent for the president and Judge Gloninger and made a confession of his guilt as an accessory before the fact, but denied that he was present at the commission of the murder, which he alleged had been committed by McManus and Peter McDonough, and that the rest of the prisoners were accessory before the fact. It appearing probable that McManus was present at the murder and was the person who shot the deceased, he was not examined as a witness on the trial of Hauer. The jury was discharged from giving a verdict as to Hauer and the cases were continued until the next term. In this proceeding the counsel of Hauer declined to interfere as they had not been consulted by Hauer as to his confession, and they considered that he had by that act taken his case out of their hands. At the next term a bill was found against McManus as the person who committed the murder with a pistol or axe, and one against Hauer and others for procuring and abetting it.

"McManus was tried and convicted *on his own confession*.

"When the case of Hauer and others was called up, it was objected by Duncan, Fisher, and Clymer that Hauer was in law discharged, as the jury in his case at the former term had been discharged without his consent, and it was alleged that he could not be put in jeopardy of life twice for the same offense. Able and learned arguments were made by them, and by Mr. Hall and Smith on the part of the Commonwealth. It was contended by them that the proceeding which should bar a second trial must be an actual acquittal by verdict on the general issue (p. 35); and further that there must have been a verdict of not guilty on *an indictment free from legal error*, and that in this case of Hauer the first indictment was defective, it not having been alleged in it that Francis Sheetz *died of the wounds received*. Judge Henry held that such omission was fatal to the indictment and was conclusive in the matter; and that it was therefore unnecessary to decide the other question. As Hauer therefore could not have been legally convicted on the first indictment, his case and that of Donegan and Cox was called up. On being called on to plead, Hauer stood mute. The court, considering that he stood mute from obstinacy, directed the plea of not guilty to be entered for him.

"Donegan and Cox objected to being tried *with Hauer*, but the court decided that the matter was within the discretion of the prosecuting officer, and they were accordingly tried together. The confession of Hauer was used against him, and testimony given as to Donegan and Cox. Hauer was convicted and Donegan and Cox acquitted. A bill was found against the wife of Hauer and Hugh McDonough, but no evidence was given on the part of the Commonwealth and they were acquitted. It would appear to me probable that if Hauer had not made confession of his guilt he would not have been convicted, as the persons present in the room where Francis Sheetz was killed (he was first shot with a pistol and then struck with an axe) could not identify the murderers, they having their faces concealed, and the candle in the room being extinguished by accident.

"The case was another illustration of the saying that 'murder will out.' As observed by Webster in the Crowningsshield case, the secret is often too deep for concealment and must be confessed. Hauer, in this case, confessed and acknowledged his written confession on being arraigned on the *first* indictment, but when arraigned on the *second* indictment he did not speak and never spoke publicly afterwards, and was eventually hanged without publicly speaking a word. However, it is worthy of remark that when the jury were ready to deliver their verdict, and the clerk proclaimed, 'John Hauer, hold up your hand,' he held it up.

"McManus made a confession subsequently, which was published. In this he persisted that he was not present at the house when the murder was committed, but that he held the horse at the end of the lane. He also declared that when Hauer and himself were confined in the same apartment in the jail, Hauer declared that he would behave in such a manner as to induce a belief that he was insane.

"A report of the trial was published by Mr. Wyeth, from which I have made up this statement. Hauer and McManus were executed on Capitol Hill in July, 1798.

"Judge Henry was followed in the judicial office by Walter Franklin, of Lancaster, who was commissioned on the 18th of January, 1811. He lived in Lancaster when appointed by Governor Snyder, and was a man of very gentlemanly appearance. His judicial administration was not satisfactory to the bar in Lancaster County, where he afterwards presided, and when acting as judge in that county at least two attempts were made before the Legislature to effect his removal, either by address or impeachment. On one of those occasions he was defended by James Hopkins, a veteran attorney of Lancaster. During the proceeding one of the managers of the House concluded his address late in the after-

noon. Mr. Hopkins rose and asked that the House adjourn till the next day to afford him an opportunity for more special preparation. The House, however, was fatigued with the length of the proceeding and refused to adjourn, and Mr. Hopkins, being obliged to proceed, rose and stated that he would divide his proposed argument into a considerable number of heads, and the first head of his argument into various parts. A member immediately rose and moved that the House adjourn in order to afford to the counsel an opportunity to *condense*, and the House accordingly adjourned.

"On the first proceeding before the Legislature in his case the judge came off successfully, but on a second or third proceeding it was said that he had written on both sides of some political question; and this was considered to be so grave an offense, that, fearing a more unfavorable result, the judge resigned.

"In one of the proceedings against Judge Franklin, one of the managers on the part of the House was Andrew Stewart, of Fayette County, who was a candidate for Congress in 1870, against Mr. Foster, the former member, and Mr. Stewart was then the last survivor of the Legislature to which I have referred. On one of the same proceedings, perhaps the same one, against Judge Franklin, my old friend Richard Coulter, afterwards a judge in the Supreme Court, was also a manager on the part of the House. He was frequently poetic in speech and in writing. I recollect one of his figures on the occasion referred to. He said substantially that the judiciary of Pennsylvania should be like the guardian angel of old, standing on the battlements of the Constitution, waving the sword of justice to and fro, to keep corruption from its base.

"As I was on quite friendly terms with Judge Coulter during my appointment as reporter, I desire to be excused for referring in this place to another eloquent passage from one of his judicial opinions. It is in his opinion, in the case of Supplee *vs.* Hansell, reported in 5 Harris Reports, 388–9. An individual granted a piece of ground for the erection of a church and for the use of a burial-ground, reserving the right to him and his wife to build a vault or vaults in it, and to keep the same in repair. Some of the grandchildren had another vault made, appropriating four burial-lots on the ground. This was objected to by the trustees of the church, and the decision of the Supreme Court was adverse to the claim of the defendants in the case.

"Judge Coulter, who delivered the opinion in the case, observed 'there is room yet in the family sepulchre; but if the grandchildren do not like the cold and lonely dampness of that place, but prefer that their narrow house should be visited by the glimpses of the sun and moon, and be fanned by the breezes (and the thoughts and feelings of this life often linger about the grave), they can enjoy that preference by being buried as most other people are buried, and like other members of the church, in the bosom of mother earth, with the green sod over them.'

"The successor of Judge Franklin was Amos Ellmaker. He was born in Earl township, Lancaster Co., on the 2d of February, 1787. After graduating at Princeton, he studied law for one year with James Hopkins, of Lancaster, then a year at the Litchfield Law School, and concluded his studies with Thomas Elder, of this place, whose daughter he married. He was admitted to the bar at December term 1808. He was elected to Congress, but declined to serve, and twice refused a tender of a commission as a judge of the Supreme Court. He continued in the practice of the law at Harrisburg until his removal to Lancaster, in June, 1821. He went to Baltimore in the year 1814 as an aid to Gen. Forster. He was commissioned as judge in July, 1815, and occupied the bench till December, 1816. He was reputed to be a good lawyer. His addresses to the jury, when at the bar, were clear, distinct, and argumentative, but by no means oratorical. He left the bench in December, 1816, for what reason I do not know. He held an elevated position here, and was appointed attorney-general by Governor Findlay. He, however, contracted the odium of the Governor's friends by refusing to defend him before the Legislature, when unjustly assailed by a Philadelphia faction, headed by the celebrated John Binns. This refusal may have been owing to the fact that Mr. Thomas Elder, his father-in-law, was one of those who urged the prosecution.

"The Governor was defended by George M. Dallas, of Philadelphia. The chairman of the committee of the House was William Wilkins, of Pittsburgh, who made a report favorable to Governor Findlay. Mr. Wilkins was afterwards rewarded for his action by appointment as a judge in the Pittsburgh district, to fill a vacancy, opportunely for him, happening through the death of Judge Roberts, a few days, perhaps within two days, before the termination of Governor Findlay's official term. He was appointed on the 18th of December, 1820, Mr. Findlay having been inaugurated on the 16th of December, 1817, his executive term being for three years.

"Mr. Ellmaker, as before observed, afterwards removed to Lancaster, and was, after the lapse of some years, a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, on the ticket with the celebrated William Wirt. He died in November, 1851.

"Mr. Ellmaker was succeeded as judge by David Scott, who was appointed by Governor Snyder, and was commissioned in December, 1816. He was a native of New England, but was settled in Bradford County at the time of his appointment. He is said to have been a good lawyer. He is also said to have been pugnacious in his temper. I have heard it observed that if he had been in military life he would most probably have been distinguished. I have no recollection of ever seeing him on the bench, but saw him after he had left Harrisburg as his place of residence, and when I saw him he was somewhat deaf. He resigned his position as judge of this district, having been appointed to another district in the northern part of the State.

"Knowing little of Judge Scott, I addressed Judge Woodward, late of our Supreme Court, for information as to him.

"Judge Woodward states that Judge Scott was a native of Connecticut, and that he settled in Bradford County. When Judge Scott was appointed to this judicial district, Judge Gibson was the president judge in the Bradford District, to which he had been appointed by Governor Snyder. A vacancy happening on the Supreme Bench, Judge Gibson was appointed by Governor Snyder as a supreme judge, and Judge Burnside was appointed to the Bradford district, then consisting of the counties of Luzerne, Pike, Wayne, Susquehanna, and Bradford. Judge Burnside, after presiding in that district for above a year, resigned, and Judge Scott was appointed, the district having been reduced to the counties of Luzerne, Pike, and Wayne. Judge Woodward states that Judge Scott presided in that district with great ability until the year 1838, when in consequence of increasing deafness he resigned in favor of Nathaniel B. Eldred; but Governor Ritner appointed Judge Jessup instead of Mr. Eldred. Judge Scott lived several years afterwards, and died at Wilkes-Barré. Judge Woodward states that Judge Scott while on the bench also acted as canal commissioner for several years, but without compensation; and Judge Woodward further writes that Judge Scott was a man of great clearness and force of intellect. He had not been thoroughly educated either in literature or law, but he supplied his deficiencies by application and force of character. He was an honest, upright judge, a little overbearing sometimes, and always of irascible temper; and on the whole an excellent officer both as judge and canal commissioner. He was the founder of the Episcopal Church in Wilkes-Barré, and instituted in his office there the first Sunday-school that was organized in northeastern Pennsylvania.

"Judge Scott was succeeded in this district by Judge Franks, who was commissioned by Governor Findlay in 1818.

"Samuel D. Franks and George B. Porter, the first of Reading, and the latter of Lancaster, had been in the military service, having gone to Baltimore in 1814, when it was threatened by the British forces. They were not engaged in any battle, but when the Legislature met, after the Pennsylvania forces, volunteers and militia, had returned home, the two came to Harrisburg, and both clerks of the House, as I think, not having gone into the military service, they were elected clerk and assistant clerk of the House of Representatives. They were efficient officers, and Franks was an excellent reader. He was useful to the members and was quite popular. It was unfortunate for him that he did not continue in that position; but after the election of Mr. Findlay as Governor he applied for appointment as judge, that being at that time an appointment during good behavior. He was possessed of considerable talent, and it was supposed that with industry he might make a respectable judge, and unfortunately he was appointed. He was an amusing companion. He had considerable talent for mimicry, and if he had adopted the stage as his pursuit in life he probably would have been distinguished as a comic actor. He was possessed of much humor, and abounded in anecdotes. I have heard of one told by him relative to a charge by an associate judge to a jury in Lehigh County. A man was on trial before the associate judges for some offense. The evidence did not show him to be guilty, but the judge charged the jury that though the case was doubtful they might as well convict the defendant, for that there had been a great deal of rascality about there lately.

"I have also heard that he was called on for a toast on an agricultural occasion at Philadelphia, and that he gave as a sentiment, 'Agricultural societies; the *Rampart* of American Industry and the *Bull-work* of National Independence.'

"He was a large man, with a large head; and though not handsome, yet had a fine face. He had a large Grecian nose, a florid countenance, and red hair. He said he was the best red (or read) judge in Pennsylvania. But the law as a science had few charms for him. The business of the court languished excessively while he was in office, perhaps not

more than twenty verdicts being taken in a year. The younger members of the bar, of whom I was one, suffered in consequence, and after two attempts before the Legislature we succeeded in having him displaced. He resigned when the second proceeding was in progress. I recollect of one argument which took place before him which excited considerable interest at the time.

"A person in Harrisburg who had been largely engaged in speculation in real estate died insolvent. Judge Bucher, who was an associate judge on the bench with Judge Franks, administered on the estate. Mr. Elder brought a considerable number of suits against the administrator. The counsel employed by the administrator simply entered an appearance, without pleading a want of assets. At the usual time, on settling the docket, judgments by default were taken. After some years Mr. Elder issued writs of *scire facias* to revive the judgments. Judge Buche r became alarmed, and his attorney, Mr. Fisher, asked to have the judgments opened, and the plea of want of assets put in. This was objected to by Mr. Elder, who alleged that the time for such pleading was passed. This gave rise to a lengthened discussion. Mr. Fisher, in arguing his motion, produced many authorities. Mr. Elder, in turn, produced others, and Mr. Fisher rejoined. In the second argument, in addition to commenting on the cases adduced by Mr. Elder, Mr. Fisher cited other authorities. Mr. Elder claimed the right to reply to those additional authorities, and, though Mr. Fisher objected, alleging that he was entitled to conclude the argument, Mr. Elder was heard. In the course of his reply he also adduced new authorities. Mr. Fisher, in turn, claimed the right to reply to them. The court would get wearied with the discussion, and would occasionally adjourn for days or a week or more, and after these see-sawing, turn-about-Jim-Crow operations the judgments were opened and the administrator let into a defense, and this terminated the contest. The case was so long in argument that it was said that during the period of discussion Mr. Elder went to Lykens Valley, and Mr. Fisher built a barn.

"This attempt to compel an administrator to pay out of his estate the debts of an insolvent decedent was rather an ungracious proceeding; and it has since been enacted that 'no mispleading or lack of pleading' shall render any executor or administrator personally liable beyond the amount of assets of the estate received or receivable by him.

"During the presidency of Judge Franks, Tom McElhenny was tried for the murder of Sophia German. This case excited very considerable interest at the time. He had been a candidate for the sheriffalty, and desired to be a candidate at the next election. On the morning of the day when she disappeared McElhenny had an interview with her at her residence, and it was offered, on the part of the commonwealth, to show that when on the same day, and after McElhenny had gone, she was about to leave with her child, of which he was reputed to be the father, she said she was going to meet McElhenny, in pursuance of an arrangement with him. This was overruled by the court, and there being no direct evidence against him he was acquitted by the jury. He was not, however, acquitted by public sentiment.

"The manner of discovering the body of Sophia German was very singular. After she had been missing for several days, a man was walking along the hill bordering Swatara Creek. A dog, which he had with him, ran down the hill and barked. The man went down to see the cause of it, and found that the dog was barking at a domestic cat on a tree. On his return to the path he saw a bonnet, which he lifted and hung upon a tree. The bonnet being subsequently shown to the mother of Sophia German, she pronounced it to be that of her daughter. Search was soon made along the side of the hill for the body of Sophia German, and on going along some one laid hold of a bush, which drew out of the ground, and on examination, the body of Sophia German and her child were found in the same grave.

"Calvin Blythe succeeded Judge Franks. He was a native of Adams County, in this State. He had settled at the town of Mifflin, in Mifflin County, where he was elected to the House of Representatives, and was subsequently appointed attorney-general by Governor Shulze, the appointment being made on the 5th of February, 1828. He was also secretary of the commonwealth under the same executive. He was a man of medium size, of respectable appearance; was possessed of excellent understanding, and was of undoubted integrity. He was well versed in legal principles, but not in a knowledge of cases, from the fact of his practice in the law having been interrupted by several official positions. He was indulgent to the bar, rather diffuse in his charges to the jury, and frequently was considered too lenient in the punishment of criminals. But he never avoided responsibility, and acted on the case in hand to the best of his judgment. He was much respected in the commu nity. He received the appointment of collector of customs at Philadelphia, and resigned his judicial office.

"I remember an incident which occurred in the court-house during the presidency of Judge Blythe, which was of an amusing character and which tended to show the deliberateness and unexcitability of the judge.

"A civil case was on trial. Mr. Alexander, of Carlisle, was one of the counsel, and the elder McIntyre, of Perry County, was probably a witness. Suddenly a loud crash was heard, and it seemed as if the upper floor and ceiling of the court-room was giving way. The jury, counsel, witnesses, and spectators rushed to the door. I was among them, and as I went out of the room turned my head and looked back, but saw no dislocation of the building, but in the excitement I kept on until I reached the pavement. McIntyre continued on across the street, and he was without his hat. I went back to the court-room, and the house was as we left it, but it had been cleared by all except the judge and, as I have since been told, by Mr. Alexander. The judge merely rose and walked back to the window which looked into the yard to see what was the matter. When the occurrence was investigated, it appeared that the front wall of the cellar in the yard of the court-house was lined with boards and plank, and that a cart-load of coal had been dumped down upon it, and this produced the noise which sounded like the crash of the building. The judge and Mr. Alexander, it would seem, were the only persons present who were not frightened. The affair, when understood, afforded much amusement.

"Judge Blythe was succeeded by James M. Porter.

"Judge Porter was a good-looking man, rather above the common size. He was generally considered to be an excellent lawyer, and he was possessed of great industry. He was a brother of Governor Porter, and was appointed by him, it was supposed, to settle some political matters which had happened in the course of his election. He held the office for about a year and a half, when he was succeeded by Anson V. Parsons. Judge Porter was for a while Secretary of War under President Tyler, but was not confirmed by the Senate.

"Judge Parsons was from one of the New England States, and when a young man settled at Williamsport, where he resided when appointed as judge. He was above the medium size, of thin visage, was possessed of steamboat energy, in the sessions was a rigid disciplinarian, and in that respect contrasted strongly with Judge Blythe, who was rather mild in his judicial action in the sessions.

"Judge Parsons was transferred to Philadelphia, and Judge Blythe was then reappointed to this district, and remained until he was again appointed to the custom-house at Philadelphia, under the administration of President Tyler. After he was superseded in that position he engaged in the practice of law in Philadelphia, where I became associated with him in the practice. He became paralyzed, and soon after died.

"Judge Blythe was an honest man, was possessed of a kind disposition, but was too generous, liberal, and inconsiderate for his own interest, and though he received a considerable amount of money as collector of the port of Philadelphia, yet he died poor. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of Bridgewater and at the subsequent attack on the fort at Lake Erie.

"He was succeeded as judge by Nathaniel B. Eldred, who was appointed in March, 1843.

"Judge Eldred was a man of medium size, of an angular face, rather unhandsome, but of a genial expression. He was of a social disposition. He came from Wayne County in this State. He was a man of integrity, and was considered by Chief Justice Gibson to be possessed of excellent legal judgment, but he could scarcely be considered a profound lawyer. Whilst occupying his judicial position he was engaged in business matters elsewhere. He was extensively engaged in lumber operations in the West, which induced his absence, and thus interfered materially with his attention to his official duties. He was translated to the Wayne County district, and was succeeded by John J. Pearson, of Mercer County, who was appointed by Governor Johnston in April, 1849. After the termination of the period for which he was commissioned he was elected to the same position in October, 1851, re-elected in 1861, and again in 1871, retiring in 1881.

"These repeated elections, and *all without any opposing candidates*, were highly creditable to him as evidence of the estimation, for legal qualification and judicial integrity, in which he was held by the people of the district in which he had so long presided. It is also proper to remark that, in addition to the ordinary business of the district, it had been his province to preside on appeals from the decision of the accounting officers of the State, a branch of business not only arduous to him but of great importance to the revenues of the Commonwealth. This had rendered him widely known not only throughout the State, but beyond it.

"Judge Pearson was born in Delaware County, in this State, but in his infancy was taken by his father to Mercer County, where he read

law, and was admitted to practice, and was residing in Mercer County when appointed as judge for this district in 1849. He had been elected to Congress for one term, serving there during the administration of Gen. Jackson, and was a member of our State Senate during the administration of Governor Ritner. He has also held courts in other districts, and his ability as a judge is generally acknowledged. He is perhaps better acquainted with the land laws which prevailed in Western Pennsylvania than any other man now living. Titles were held in various counties west of the Allegheny under the laws of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, under the conflict of jurisdiction prevailing as to portions of that region.

"In addition to the preceding judges, Dauphin County for a while had a District Court, in which cases were tried where the value in controversy was of a defined amount, perhaps five hundred dollars. The place was for a while occupied by Judge Bradford, from Sunbury, who was considered as an inefficient judge. He afterwards presided in the York district. Charles Smith, from Lancaster, was also for a while our district judge. He was the compiler of the first five volumes of the laws of Pennsylvania, and the author of a learned note in volume two of that work relative to the land laws of the State. He was a superior lawyer and was prompt and decisive in his action as judge.

"The District Court sprang from the arrearage of business on the dockets of the county, and was dispensed with when its existence was no longer required. The judges of the Supreme Court also for awhile held Circuit Courts here and in other parts of the State. An appeal from their decision lay to the court in banc. It was a matter of observation in relation to these courts that the judge who tried the cause in the court below generally adhered to the opinion expressed on the trial. The effect usually was that, as far as his opinion was concerned, the case was not a *review*, but an affirmance of his previous opinion. The same usage exists in the Supreme Court of the United States, the circuit judge before whom the case was tried being present at the final decision of the case. This I consider a usage which should be abrogated. If the supreme judges try causes they should have no vote on the final decision. We have copied, in this respect, the usages in England, where the twelve judges hold courts of *Nisi Prius* and try causes. We in the arrangement relative to our Supreme Court of the United States walk *super antiquas vias*, instead of appointing district circuit judges, whose rulings may be reviewed by a supreme tribunal of which they form no part and where they have no voice to influence the final decision."

The list of attorneys admitted to the Dauphin County bar is herewith given. We have endeavored to make it full and complete, and it is far more so than any list ever published:

	Date of Admission.	From Where.	On Motion of Whom.	Remarks.
Stephen Chambers	May term, 1785	Lancaster		d. May 17, 1789.
John Wilkes Kittera	" "	Lancaster		d. June, 1801, at Lancaster.
John Clark	" "	York		
Joseph Hubley	" "	Lancaster		
John Andre Hanna	" "	Harrisburg		See biography.
James Riddle	" "	Carlisle		d. 1837, at Chambersburg.
John Joseph Henry	" "	Lancaster		See biography.
Peter Huffnagle	" "	Lancaster		
Jacob Hubley	" "	Lancaster		
James Biddle	" "	Reading		
Collinson Reed	" "	Reading		
George Ross	" "	Lancaster		
John Reily	" "	Harrisburg		See biography.
Jasper Yeates	August term, 1785	Lancaster		d. March 13, 1817.
Robert Magaw	" "	Carlisle		d. January, 1790, at Carlisle.
Thomas Hartley	" "	York		d. Dec. 21, 1800, at York.
David Grier	" "			
Thomas Duncan	" "	Carlisle		d. Nov., 1827, at Philadelphia.
John Caldwell	" "			
Andrew Dunlap	" "	Chambersburg		
William Montgomery	" "			
William Graydon	May term, 1786	Harrisburg		See biography.
Charles Smith	" "	Lancaster		d. 1840, at Philadelphia.
James Smith	August term, 1786	York		d. July 11, 1806, at York.
James Hamilton	" "	Carlisle		d. 1819, at Carlisle.
William Richardson Atlee	November term, 1786	Lancaster		
James Hopkins	May term, 1787	Lancaster		
Richard Wharton	August term, 1787	Philadelphia		
George Fisher	November term, 1787	Harrisburg		See biography.
George Eckert	February term, 1788	Reading		
William Bradford	May term, 1788	Philadelphia		
Edward Burd	" "			
John Spayd	" "			
Matthias Barton	August term, 1788	Lancaster		d. Jan. 11, 1809.
Galbraith Patterson	August term, 1789	Harrisburg		See biography.
Marks John Biddle	November term, 1789	Reading		
John Moore	" "			
John Smith	February term, 1790			
Daniel Smith	May term, 1790			
Joseph Burd	" "			
Ralph Bowie	August term, 1790	York		d. at York.
Charles Hall	May term, 1791	Northumberland		d. at Sunbury.
Samuel Riddle	" "			
Samuel Roberts	August term, 1791			
Thomas Creigh	" "	Carlisle		
David Watts	" "	Carlisle		
Robert Duncan	" "			
Thomas Elder	" "	Harrisburg	Gen. Hanna	See biography.
Daniel Clymer	November term, 1791	Reading		
Daniel Levy	March term, 1792			
William Wallace	June term, 1792	Harrisburg		See biography.
George Smith	" "			
John Kidd	" "			
Samuel Laird	September term, 1792	Harrisburg		See biography.
John Ross	" "			
James Kelly	December term, 1792			
James Campbell	" "			
Jonathan Henderson	March term, 1793			
William Barber	" "			
William R. Hanna	December term, 1793			
Matthew Henry	March term, 1794			
John Shippen	" "			
John Montgomery	June term, 1794	Carlisle		
Samuel Sherer Galbraith	" "			
James Crawford	September term, 1794			

	Date of Admission.	From Where.	On Motion of Whom.	Remarks.
John Murray	December term, 1794			
Robert Whitehill	September term, 1795			
James Gilchrist	December term, 1795			
Robert Stewart	September term, 1796			
Evan Rice Evans	December term, 1796			
William Augustus Patterson	March term, 1797		Galbraith Patterson	d. July 15, 1854, in Union Co.
Charles Hartley	September term, 1797			
William Laird	June term, 1798			
David Cassatt	December term, 1798	York		
Frederick Smith	March term, 1799			
Frederick Haller	" "			
William Ross	September term, 1799			
Alexander Graydon	March term, 1800	Harrisburg		See biography.
Patton Ross	" "			
William Augustus Thompson	September term, 1800			
Robert Allison	December term, 1800			
Thomas Graham	June term, 1801			
Andrew Buchanan	" "			
John Cadwalader	Adj. Court, July, 1801			
William Soner	December term, 1802			
David Hays	Adj. Court, January, 1803			
Edward Goodwin	March term, 1803			
Hugh Hamilton	June term, 1805	Harrisburg		See biography.
Washington Lee	March term, 1806	Harrisburg		See biography.
Abner Wickersham	May term, 1806	Harrisburg	George Fisher	
Andrew Carothers	September term, 1806	Carlisle		July 26, 1836.
William N. Irvine	Adj. Court, March, 1807	Harrisburg		See biography.
Moses Maclean	May term, 1807	Gettysburg		See biography.
Walker Reed	August term, 1807	Harrisburg		See biography.
John Bannister Gibson	" " "	Carlisle		d. May 3, 1853, at Philadelphia.
Isaac B. Parke	May term, 1808			
George Metzgar	August term, 1806	Carlisle		
Amos Ellmaker	December term, 1808	Harrisburg	Thomas Elder	See biography.
George K. Nutz	Adj. Court, March, 1809	Harrisburg		
Stephen Carson	May term, 1809			
Alexander Mahon	April term, 1810			d. Dec. 9, 1855.
James McCullough	December term, 1810			
Thomas Montgomery	April term, 1811			
Henry Shippen	September term, 1811			
John Fisher	" " "	Harrisburg	George Fisher	See biography.
John Roberts	February term, 1812	Harrisburg	Thomas Elder	
Bushnell Carter	May term, 1812			
Abiathar Hopkins	" "	Harrisburg	Samuel Laird	
John Johnson	August term, 1812			
Andrew Berryhill	" " "	Harrisburg		See biography. [States.
James Buchanan	November term, 1812			d. June 1, 1868, President United
James Dobbins	" "			
Jacob Barge Weidman	August term, 1813	Lebanon	Samuel Laird	See Lebanon biography.
George Bryan Porter	" "	Lancaster	Amos Ellmaker	See biography of Andrew Porter.
Henry W. Kurtz	November term, 1813		Amos Ellmaker	
John Montgomery Forster	May term, 1814	Harrisburg	Samuel Laird	
Charles A. Barnitz	December term, 1815	York		
Hugh Bellas	February term, 1816			
Samuel G. Strong	September term, 1816			
James Hamilton	October term, 1816	Carlisle		d. Jan. 23, 1873, at Carlisle.
Edwin Atlee White	December term, 1816			
Samuel Bacon	" "			
Francis Rahn Shunk	September term, 1816	Harrisburg	Thomas Elder	See biography.
Mordecai McKinney	May term, 1817	Harrisburg		See biography.
John D. Mahon	" "	Carlisle		d. July 3, 1861, at Pittsburgh.
George Burd	" "			
Jonathan Houle, Jr.	May term, 1818			
Nicholas Baylis Wood	October term, 1818	Harrisburg	Abiathar Hopkins	See biography.
Daniel J. Hiester	" "		Abiathar Hopkins	
Philip Frazier	December term, 1818		Thomas Elder	d. Nov. 7, 1828.
John Mumma	" "		Moses Maclean	
David Durkee	" "	Vermont		Pres. Judge York and Adams Co.
Samuel Douglass	March term, 1819	Harrisburg		See biography.
Hugh Gallagher	March term, 1820	Greensburg		d. April 14, 1856, at Carlisle.
Samuel Shoch	" "	Harrisburg	Amos Ellmaker	See biography.
James Maginnis	" "	Harrisburg	Thomas Elder	See biography.
Henry Woodward	" "		Abraham Hopkins	
William Ramsey	" "	Carlisle		d. Oct. 3, 1831, at Carlisle.
John Smith	June term, 1820		Thomas Elder	
Frank Bughee	October term, 1820			
John Adams Fisher	December term, 1820	Harrisburg		See biography.
William McClure	" "	Harrisburg	Thomas Elder	d. Aug. 17, 1852.
Archibald Findlay	" "		Amos Ellmaker	
George Washington Harris	" "	Harrisburg	Amos Ellmaker	See biography.
John Wyeth, Jr.	" "	Harrisburg	Samuel Laird	
William Powell	December term, 1821			
William Penrose	" "	Carlisle		
Charles Davis	" "			
Samuel Alexander	March term, 1821	Carlisle		d. July 13, 1845, at Carlisle.
James Findlay	November term, 1822	Harrisburg	F. R. Shunk	See biography.
Adam Henry Orth	" "	Harrisburg	Thomas Elder	See biography.
Edward Coleman	January term, 1823			
James Biddle Hubley	" "	Lancaster		d. Aug. 6, 1825, at Reading.
John Williamson	" "	Carlisle		d. Sept. 10, 1870, at Philadelphia.
David Watts Huling	April 21, 1823			
Jacob W. Harning	April 22, 1823			
William Maclay Hall	" "	Harrisburg		See biography.
Ethan Baldwin	July 14, 1823			
Morris Wilson	Nov. 25, 1823		Thomas Elder	
Richard Butler McCabe	" "		Thomas Elder	
Thomas Burnside	January, 1824			

	Date of Admission.	From Where.	On Motion of Whom.	Remarks.
Ellis Lewis	Jan. 19, 1824	York		Chief Justice Sup. Co. of Penna.
Samuel J. Packer	Jan. 22, 1824			
David Krause	Aug. 15, 1825	Lebanon		See biography.
James McCormick	" "	Carlisle		See biography.
Christopher Loeser	Aug. 24, 1825			
Herman Alricks	Nov. 24, 1825	Harrisburg	Thomas Elder	See biography.
William Ayres	April 17, 1826	Harrisburg	Samuel Douglas	See biography.
Samuel H. Nesmith	April 17, 1827		N. B. Wood	Of Londonderry, N. H.
Hamilton Alricks	Jan. 22, 1828	Harrisburg	Samuel Douglas	See biography.
Legrand Bancroft	April 22, 1828			
John Lashell	" "			
Robert Jones Fisher	Aug. 16, 1828	Harrisburg	George Fisher	Pres. Judge York district.
Peter A. Browne	Nov. 25, 1828			
Benjamin Parke	" "	Wilkes-Barre		See biography.
Isaac Fisher	Nov. 30, 1828			
Calvin Blythe	Jan. 28, 1829	Gettysburg		See biography.
Walter Franklin	Sept. 2, 1829	Lancaster		See biography.
Charles Coatsworth Rawn	Jan. 18, 1831	Harrisburg		See biography.
John King Findlay	Aug. 16, 1831	Harrisburg	Francis R. Shunk	
John Hoge	Nov. 17, 1831			
John Cadwallader	April 23, 1832			
Hezekiah Gould Rogers	Aug. 19, 1833	Madison, N. Y.	James McCormick	d. March 19, 1882.
James H. Dean	July 14, 1834			
John W. Ashmead	Aug. 25, 1834			
E. P. Oliphant	Nov. 18, 1834			
George Griscom	Nov. 19, 1834			
Ebenezer Harrington	Nov. 20, 1834	Cortland Co., N. Y.	William Ayres	
Samuel Hepburn	Nov. 24, 1834	Carlisle		
John Joseph Clendenin	Sept. 4, 1835	Harrisburg	Charles C. Rawn	
John Gardner	Feb. 5, 1836			
Thomas Ignatius Walsh	April 18, 1836			
Charles Pleasants	June 12, 1836			
Levi Kline	April 17, 1837			See Lebanon biography.
John Hanna Briggs	April 18, 1837	Harrisburg	James McConnel	See biography.
David Pool	" "	Harrisburg	James McCormick	d. at Washington, D. C.
Joseph W. Cake	April 26, 1837			At Sunbury, Pa.
Frederick Krause Boas	Aug. 22, 1837	Harrisburg	David Krause	See biography.
William Sterrett Ramsey	Nov. 30, 1837	Carlisle		d. Oct. 22, 1840, at Baltimore.
James Cameron	Aug. 21, 1838	Harrisburg		See biography.
John H. Berryhill	Aug. 30, 1838	Harrisburg	George W. Harris	
Joseph Henderson	" "		George W. Harris	
James F. Cooper	Aug. 20, 1839			
John P. Sanderson	" "		George W. Harris	
William B. Reed	Aug. 22, 1839			
John T. Adams	Nov. 19, 1839			
Alexander Ramsey	Dec. 3, 1839	Harrisburg		Gov. of Minnesota, U. S. Senator.
Jacques W. Johnson	Jan. 20, 1840			
Leander N. Ott	April 27, 1840	Harrisburg	William McClure	
Henry C. Hickok	April 28, 1840		Benjamin Parke	
B. B. Crawford	Jan. 11, 1841			
Samuel W. Wharton	Jan. 18, 1841			
Elias V. Everhart	Jan. 22, 1841		Herman Alricks	
Lemuel G. Brandeburg	Jan. 30, 1841			
William J. Cochran	Aug. 16, 1841		Charles C. Rawn	
Charles W. Hepburn	Oct. 4, 1841	Carlisle		
Charles Jared Ingersoll	Oct. 11, 1841	Philadelphia		
David Fleming	Nov. 17, 1841	Harrisburg	William McClure	See biography.
Richard T. Elliott	Nov. 21, 1841		Frederick K. Boas	
Joseph Cummings Wallace	" "	Harrisburg	Herman Alricks	
Richard Cox McAllister	" "	Harrisburg	Hamilton Alricks	
Samuel T. Shunk	" "	Harrisburg	Benjamin Parke	
Jacob Y. Blackwell	Jan. 19, 1842		William McClure	
George William Heilig	Aug. 17, 1842	Harrisburg	John Roberts	d. at Philadelphia.
Joseph Allison	Jan. 17, 1843	Harrisburg	John T. Adams	Pres. Judge Philadelphia Co.
Jackson Grimshaw	" "	Harrisburg	William McClure	
Thomas Jefferson Jordan	Feb. 6, 1843	Harrisburg	George W. Harris	
Peter Brua McCord	Aug. 26, 1843	Harrisburg	L. N. Ott	
James Snodgrass	" "			
Dewitt Clinton Brooks	Nov. 23, 1843	Harrisburg	Benjamin Parke	d. Jan. 14, 1859.
Edward A. Lesley	April 15, 1844			
Cornelius P. Bennett	April 18, 1844	New Bloomfield	Joseph Casey	
George F. Small	Aug. 19, 1844			
James Fox	" "	Harrisburg		
Richard Chambers DeArmond	Aug. 22, 1844	Harrisburg	John Roberts	
Bannister Gibson Peacock	" "	Harrisburg	John Roberts	Ed. *Bulletin*, Philadelphia.
David Moore	" "		Benjamin Parke	
Evans O. Jackson	April 22, 1845		Benjamin Parke	
Henry A. Mish	April 28, 1845	Harrisburg	Cert. Franklin Co., Pa	
Henry King Strong	April 29, 1845		Frederick K. Boas	
Samuel Alleman	Aug. 19, 1845		Frederick K. Boas	
Francis Campbell Carson	" "	Harrisburg	William McClure	
Lemuel Todd	Nov. 25, 1845	Carlisle		
John W. Maynard	Jan. 23, 1846			
John B. Johnson	Feb. 4, 1846			
Orleans Jackson Bailey	Feb. 9, 1846	Harrisburg	John A. Fisher	
John McKibben	Feb. 14, 1846			
Horn R. Kneass	March 9, 1846	Philadelphia		
Robert A. Lamberton	Aug. 17, 1846	Carlisle	Cert. Cumberland Co., Pa	Pres. Lehigh University.
William Henry Miller	Nov. 18, 1846			See biography.
William Hamilton	Nov. 25, 1846	Harrisburg	Hamilton Alricks	
David Barnitz	" "	York		
Benjamin Powell	Nov. 30, 1846			
John M. Reed	Dec. 7, 1846			
William Crawford Chapman	April 28, 1847	Carlisle	James McCormick	
John Henry Adam	May 24, 1847		Cert. Litchfield Co., Conn	
William McFunn Penrose	Jan. 17, 1848	Carlisle	Cert. Cumberland Co	d. Sept. 2, 1872, at Carlisle.

	Date of Admission.	From Where.	On Motion of Whom.	Remarks.
James R. Smith	Jan. 19, 1848			
Robert E. Monaghan	Jan. 28, 1848		Hamilton Alricks	
Thomas R. Taylor	Feb. 11, 1848		John A. Fisher	
James K. Kerr	March 23, 1848			
John H. McKune	April 24, 1848	Montrose	Cert. Susquehanna Co	
William Brua Cameron	Jan. 23, 1849	Harrisburg	James McCormick	See biography.
George Ferree Emerson	Feb. 6, 1849	Harrisburg	P. C. Sedgwick	
Henry Murray Graydon	Aug. 22, 1849	Harrisburg	M. McKinney	
Lafayette G. Dimock	" "		N. B. Eldred	
William Alexander Shannon	" "	Harrisburg	Hamilton Alricks	In New York City.
John J. Shuler	Aug. 27, 1849	Lancaster	Cert. Lancaster Co	
Henry Beader Wood	Nov. 20, 1849	Harrisburg		
George A. Coffy Seiler	" "	Harrisburg	Herman Alricks	d. Jan. 19, 1862.
Cornelius M. Shell	Jan. 22, 1850	Harrisburg	William McClure	d. Feb. 16, 1864.
Charles Watkins McClean	" "		Hamilton Alricks	d. Aug. 26, 1852.
John Montgomery Forster	April 24, 1850	Harrisburg	John M. Forster	
Samuel Sherer Elder	" "	Harrisburg	Hamilton Alricks	U. S. army.
Andrew Jackson Herr	Aug. 20, 1850	Harrisburg	James McCormick	See biography.
Charles L. Lamberton	" "		R. A. Lamberton	
William Thomas Bishop	" "	Harrisburg	Benjamin Parke	
James Dawson	Aug. 23, 1850			
R. M. Lee	Dec. 9, 1850			
William Y. Johnson	Jan. 28, 1851	Harrisburg	John C. Kunkel	At Richmond, Va.
John Shelly Detweiler	March 25, 1851			See biography.
John Detweiler	April 2, 1851			
William H. Stevenson	May 8, 1851			Gettysburg.
William H. Elder	" "		Herman Alricks	
James Bredin	" "		Charles C. Rawn	From Butler, Pa.
Benjamin Franklin Etter	Nov. 24, 1851	Harrisburg	James Fox	See biography.
John Wolfley Brown	Jan. 23, 1852	Harrisburg	John C. Kunkel	
Abraham Herr Smith	May 13, 1852	Lancaster		
Henry W. Lamberton	Nov. 16, 1852		R. A. Lamberton	
David Mumma, Jr.	April 26, 1853	Harrisburg	James Fox	
John Wiggins Simonton	" "	Harrisburg	Hamilton Alricks	Pres. Judge; see biography.
William C. A. Lawrence	Aug. 31, 1853	Harrisburg	John C. Kunkel	See biography.
Jesse Landis	Nov. 29, 1853			
William H. Davis	April 24, 1854			
George R. Hamilton	May 15, 1854			
Hiram Conrad Alleman	Nov. 25, 1854	Harrisburg	John A. Fisher	In Philadelphia.
J. Alexander Simpson	Dec. 29, 1855	Philadelphia		
Robert Leyburn Muench	Jan. 22, 1856	Harrisburg		
John A. W. Jones	" "	Harrisburg	D. Fleming	
D. H. Hoffius	March 18, 1856			
James McCormick, Jr.	Aug. 26, 1856	Harrisburg	James McCormick	See biography.
John Wesley Awl	" "	Harrisburg	Frederick K. Boas	
George Hilt	May 1, 1857			
Alfred Pearson	Sept. 2, 1857	Harrisburg	John J. Pearson	d.
Benjamin Law Forster	Jan. 22, 1858	Harrisburg	R. A. Lamberton	
John H. Hampton	Feb. 15, 1858			
James Findlay Shunk	July 3, 1858	Harrisburg		See biography.
William Henry Eckels	Aug. 24, 1858	Harrisburg	John H. Berryhill	Paymaster U. S. army.
George Washington McElroy	Aug. 27, 1858			
John F. Houston	Aug. 22, 1859			
John P. Penny	" "			
Daniel W. Rank	" "			
Thomas Crawford MacDowell	Aug. 29, 1859			See biography.
John Peter Shindel Gobin	Nov. 21, 1859	Lebanon		
Samuel Perry Auchmuty	Nov. 23, 1859			
William Wallace Hays	Dec. 6, 1859	Harrisburg		See biography.
Eugene Snyder	Jan. 19, 1860	Harrisburg	B. F. Etter	
James D. Dougherty	Jan. 24, 1860	Harrisburg	John A. Fisher	d.
Jacob Hoffman	April 9, 1860			
Philip W. Hilgert	" "			
George Fisher	April 24, 1860		John A. Fisher	
John M. Porter	" "		William H. Miller	
John A. Bigler	" "		R. A. Lamberton	
William A. Sponsler	Aug. 28, 1860	New Bloomfield		
James A. Congdon	" "		Cert. Supreme Court, N. Y.	
Joshua M. Wiestling	Sept. 4, 1860		A. J. Herr	See biography.
John Joseph Curtin McAlarney	Nov. 22, 1860			
Abraham Stewart	Jan. 22, 1861			
A. C. Simpson	Feb. 11, 1861			
Josiah Funck	April 8, 1861	Lebanon		See Lebanon biography.
S. B. Boyer	April 22, 1861			
Andrew Jackson Rockafellow	" "			
Charles Hunsicker	Aug. 29, 1861	Norristown, Pa.	Cert. Montgomery Co., Pa.	
Henry J. Walters	Nov. 19, 1861	Lewistown	Cert. Mifflin Co., Pa.	
George W. Matchin	Jan. 20, 1862			
John H. Wright	Feb. 4, 1862		John W. Brown	
E. P. Darling	March 17, 1862			
Edward S. Golden	March 18, 1862			
William L. Hirst	April 29, 1862	Philadelphia		
A. C. Smith	May 5, 1862			At Bloomsburg, Pa.
Joseph B. Ewing	" "			
Myer Strouse	May 6, 1862			
Robert E. Ferguson	May 15, 1862			
Silas M. Clark	Aug. 25, 1862	Indiana, Pa.	Cert. Indiana Co., Pa.	
John C. Bullit	Nov. 24, 1862	Philadelphia		
O. W. Davis	" "			
M. Williams	Feb. 23, 1863			
Wallace DeWitt	Feb. 25, 1863		John J. Pearson	
Robert Snodgrass	May 4, 1863		John W. Simonton	See biography.
John C. Barr	Sept. 2, 1863	Pittsburgh		
Ralph L. Maley	Nov. 24, 1863	Lewistown	Cert. Mifflin Co., Pa.	
F. M. Kimmel	Jan. 28, 1864			
P. C. Gritman	Aug. 22, 1864			

	Date of Admission.	From Where.	On Motion of Whom.	Remarks.
Isaac H. McCauley	Oct. 21, 1864	Chambersburg		
Ovid Frazer Johnson	Nov. 2, 1864	Harrisburg	Herman Alricks	At Philadelphia, Pa.
George Irwin Beatty	April 27, 1865	Harrisburg	Hamilton Alricks	
John W. Landis	May 10, 1865		Eugene Snyder	
Solomon Malick	Aug. 29, 1865	Sunbury		
John E. Heller	Aug. 30, 1865		Cert. Northumberland Co., Pa.	See biography.
Levi Bull Alricks	Sept. 6, 1865	Harrisburg	Hamilton Alricks	
Francis G. Coburn	Nov. 22, 1865	Towanda	Cert. Bradford County, Pa.	
Charles G. Longfellow	Dec. 2, 1865	New Haven	Cert. New Haven Co., Conn.	
John H. Weiss	Dec. 5, 1865			
Simon Sallade Bowman	April 26, 1866	Harrisburg	A. J. Herr	
Francis S Bowman	" "	Harrisburg	R. A. Lamberton	
James B. Speese	May 4, 1866	Harrisburg	J. B. Ewing	Expelled June 17, 1878.
David Sterrett	Aug. 27, 1866			
E. Charles Richenbach	" "		Cert. Ashland County, Ohio	
Samuel J. M. McCarrell	Nov. 19, 1866		D. Fleming	
William A. Wallace	Nov. 30, 1866			
John Roberts	Jan. 30, 1867			
R. W. Shenk	March 25, 1867			
Edward S. Lawrence	March 26, 1867			
George J. Kunkel	April 8, 1867		Cert. Cumberland County	
Silas H. Alleman	April 22, 1867	Harrisburg	H. C. Alleman	At Philadelphia, Pa.
Samuel Knorr	" "			
Matthias Wilson McAlarney	May 7, 1867		Cert. Potter County, Pa.	See biography.
Elisha Allis	June 12, 1867			
John M. Hershey	Aug. 29, 1867	Harrisburg	David Fleming	
Elias Hollinger	" "	Harrisburg	David Mumma	
James W. M. Newlin	" "	Philadelphia		
Harrison Plumer Laird	" "	Greensburg	Cert. Westmoreland Co., Pa.	
James Edward Gowen	Dec. 18, 1867	Philadelphia		
Samuel E. Dimmick	" "			
W. W. Ketchum	" "			
S. B. Townsend	" "			
William A. Fisher	" "			
George B. Cole	Jan. 20, 1868		Cert. Cumberland County, Pa.	
John Wesley Young	Jan. 21, 1868	Harrisburg	David Fleming	
Nelson Haas	April 30, 1868		Miller & McAlarney	
George H. Morgan	" "	Harrisburg	B. F. Etter	
Francis Jordan	May 5, 1868			See biography.
William Perrine Mesick	May 6, 1868	Philadelphia		
Charles A Mayer	June 23, 1868			
Samuel G. Thompson	" "			
David C. Harrington	Aug. 24, 1868			
Lyman DeHuff Gilbert	Aug. 26, 1868	Harrisburg	John C. Kunkel	
Joseph M. McClure	Nov. 18, 1868			
Lewis Walu Smith	Nov. 23, 1868			
Samuel Linn	Nov. 27, 1868			
A. Stanley Ulrich	Dec. 2, 1868			
Henry Shellenberger	" "	Harrisburg		
Lewis H. Gause	" "			See biography.
Lawrie J. Blakely	Dec. 22, 1868			
H. H. Cummins	Dec. 18, 1868			
Hervy E. Smith	Dec. 19, 1868		A. C. Smith	At Bloomsburg, Pa.
George A. Rathburn	March 15, 1869			
George L. Crawford	March 16, 1869			
John A. Rogers	March 17, 1869			
Grafton Fox	April 27, 1869	Harrisburg	John H. Weiss	
W. E. McLaughlin	April 30, 1869			
C. B. M. Smith	May 7, 1869			
Michael Norton	Nov. 16, 1869			
William Penn Lloyd	Dec. 13, 1869			
G. B. Nicholson	Jan. 21, 1870			
John B. McPherson	Jan. 26, 1870	Harrisburg	John H. Briggs	Additional law judge.
Silas W. Pettit	March 16, 1870			
Joshua Beans	May 10, 1870			
Abram H. Jones	" "	Philadelphia	Cert. Philadelphia	
George H. Irwin	May 11, 1870	Harrisburg	Benjamin F. Etter	
John M. Hummel	Aug. 30, 1870		M. W. McAlarney	
Joseph G. Vale	Dec. 6, 1870		Joseph B. Ewing	
William D. Seltzer	Jan. 17, 1871			
Thomas B. Metzgar	" "			
W. J. Shearer	Jan. 30, 1871			
Robert A. McCoy	Feb. 25, 1871			
John Gibson	March 20, 1871			
John C. Wallis	March 23, 1871			
David Wills	April 27, 1871	Gettysburg		
Penrose G. Mark	" "	Lebanon		
Cyrus P. Miller	May 1, 1871	"		
Charles E. Maglaughlin	" "	Carlisle		d. 1868, at Carlisle.
J. H. Jacobs	Oct. 25, 1871			
James Starr	" "			
Wayne McVeagh	Oct. 27, 1871	West Chester		
Alfred W. Sumner	Nov. 20, 1871		Robert Snodgrass	
John Cessna	Dec. 5, 1871	Bedford		
Samuel Hepburn, Jr.	Dec. 7, 1871	Carlisle		
John C. Knox, Jr	Jan. 18, 1872			
A. Frank Seltzer	March 4, 1872	Lebanon		
Jeremiah Lyons	March 7, 1872			
J. K. Davis, Jr	Sept. 3, 1872			
James C. Durbin	Sept. 20, 1872		M. W. McAlarney	
John E. Patterson	Nov. 30, 1872	Harrisburg	R. A. Lamberton	
Herman E. Long	Jan. 20, 1873			
Martin M. L'Velle	Jan. 22, 1873	Pottsville		
Samuel T. Allen	Feb. 4, 1873			
William H. M. Oram	Aug. 26, 1873			
John C. Redheffer	Nov. 22, 1873			

	Date of Admission.	From Where.	On Motion of Whom.	Remarks.
Frederick Milnor Ott	May 13, 1873	Harrisburg	L. N. Ott	
Charles Wesley McAlarney	" "		J. C. McAlarney	At Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Henry L. Lark	" "		R. A. Lamberton	
John Dalzell	Dec. 20, 1873			
Louis Pfeiffer	Jan. 27, 1874			
Frank E. Beltzhoover	Feb. 5, 1874	Carlisle		
J. S. Arnold	April 27, 1874			
J. Myer Light	April 28, 1874			
A. N. Brice	May 12, 1874			
Thomas S. Hargest	May 29, 1874			See biography.
John Trainor King	" "	Philadelphia		
S. M. Woodcock	Sept. 2, 1874			
John L. McKeehan	Nov. 5, 1874		Cert. Juniata Co.	
George W. Heck	Dec. 5, 1874	Harrisburg	R. A. Lamberton	
Michael William Jacobs	Jan. 4, 1875	Adams Co.		
James I. Chamberlain	April 29, 1875			
Joseph S. Essminger	Aug. 23, 1875	Carlisle	Cert. Cumb. Co.	
Charles B. Brockway	Nov. 8, 1875			
Ehrman Burkman Mitchell	" "	Harrisburg	L. Z. Mitchell	Studied at Butler.
Samuel Linn	" "			
Benjamin S. Bentley	" "			
Louis C. McKey	May 12, 1875			
George W. G. Waddell	May 29, 1875	Waynesburg		
L. Arnett Grunder	Nov. 16, 1875			
John Howard Gendall	Nov. 22, 1875			
George R. Kaercher	" "	Pottsville		
Charles Penrose Biddle	July 31, 1875	Carlisle		
Nicholas P. Mervine	Feb. 18, 1876		Louis W. Hall	At Altoona, Pa.
James Nolan	April 24, 1876			
William H. Jessup	May 5, 1876	Montrose		
William Pearson	Dec. 11, 1876			
John Armstrong Herman	Jan. 27, 1877		Lyman D. Gilbert	
J. P. Vincent	Jan. 17, 1877			
Henry Butterfield	" "			
Hastings Grier	Jan. 18, 1877			
Alexander F. Thompson	April 23, 1877	Harrisburg	A. J. Herr	See biography.
Elbridge McConkey	April 25, 1877			See biography.
James S. Williams	June 25, 1877		Hall & Jordan	At Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles Mowry Fleming	Sept. 1, 1877	Harrisburg		d. March, 1883.
J. L. Shelly	Sept. 3, 1877			
Franklin J. Shaffner	Dec. 4, 1877		R. A. Lamberton	
William Champlin Detweiler	Jan. 28, 1878	Harrisburg	John S. Detweiler	
John H. Shopp	Feb. 8, 1878		Cert. Cumberland County	
S. H. Geyer	March 11, 1878	Pittsburgh		
A. M. Brown	" "	Pittsburgh		
Morton P. Henry	" "	Philadelphia		
David Frank Eyster	May 7, 1878		Fred. K. Boas	
George Kunkel	Sept. 3, 1878		J. W. Simonton	
John Porter	" "		J. W. Simonton	
Henry M. Zug	" "		Hall & Jordan	
H. M. Hanna	Sept. 5, 1878	Scranton		
Theodore K. Long	Nov. 18, 1878	New Bloomfield		
William Buehler Lamberton	Nov. 25, 1878	Harrisburg	R. A. Lamberton	
Marlin E. Olmsted	" "			
Casper Dull	May 13, 1879	Harrisburg	R. A. Lamberton	
John Simon Alleman	Aug. 27, 1879			
Daniel Coyle Herr	Jan. 2, 1880	Harrisburg	A. J. Herr	
James Stewart	March 10, 1880	Chambersburg		
Charles Spyker Wolfe	March 11, 1880	Lewisburg		
Daniel Pastorius Bruner	April 26, 1880			
James M. Lamberton	Aug. 23, 1880	Harrisburg	R. A. Lamberton	
Casper Shrom Bigler	May 24, 1881	Harrisburg		
Henry Martyn Hoyt, Jr	June 28, 1881			
Leroy J. Wolf	Aug. 31, 1881			
Paul Charlton	Feb. 20, 1882	Harrisburg		
Lewis M. Neiffer	Dec. 6, 1882		Robert L. Muench	
Harman L. Nissley	Dec. 28, 1882		George H. Irwin	
Charles H. Bergner	March 6, 1883			
Benjamin F. Yunkin	June 4, 1883			

NOTE.—We have not been able to ascertain the exact time of admission to the Dauphin County bar of the following:

John C. Kunkel, about 1842. Louis W. Hall, about 1868.

Mr. Harris, in his reminiscences of the various members of the bar of Dauphin County, herewith given, has preserved us many facts, and in the opinions expressed by him in this and the previous sketch, we believe they were free from prejudice and as impartial as any legal mind can possibly be.

REMINISCENCES OF VARIOUS MEMBERS OF THE BAR OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

"The county of Dauphin was taken from the county of Lancaster. It was established by act of Assembly of 4th March, 1785. The town of Harrisburg was laid out afterwards in the same year. The first Court of Common Pleas was held near Harris' Ferry on the third Tuesday of May, 1785, before Timothy Green as president of the court, and Samuel Jones and Jonathan McClure as justices, and the courts continued to be held before justices of the peace until the November term of 1791, when the court was held before William Augustus Atlee, who was judge of the Supreme Court, and John Carson as associate judge. Judge Atlee was, as before stated, a judge of the Supreme Court. (See a notice of him in a biographical history of Lancaster County, by Alexander Harris, published about a year ago.) Judge Atlee continued to hold the court till June term, 1793, inclusive. At September and December terms of 1793 he was not present, and the court was held before associate judges, who were Judges Gloninger, Carson, and John Kean at the September term, and at the December term Thomas Forster appeared as an additional associate judge.

"At March term, 1794, John Joseph Henry appeared as president judge of this judicial district. Judge Henry had been engaged in the invasion of Canada in the year 1775, and has published a narrative of the expedition.

"The members who have been admitted to the bar of this county since the organization of the county exceed three hundred.

"On the first day of the holding of the court in May, 1785, on motion of Stephen Chambers, Esq., on his own behalf, he was admitted an attorney of the court; and next, on his motion, were admitted as attorneys, John Wilkes Kittera, John Clark, Joseph Hubley, John Andre Hanna, James Riddle, John Joseph Henry, Peter Huffnagle, and Jacob Hubley.

"On the same day, it is stated, that on motion of Stephen Chambers, James Biddle and Collinson Read were admitted.

"Next, on motion of John Joseph Henry, George Ross was admitted; then, on motion of John Wilkes Kittera, John Reily was admitted. On motion of Stephen Chambers a rule was adopted that the admission of attorneys in this court shall be regulated by the same rules as have been adopted in this respect in the county of Lancaster. This ended the list of attorneys admitted on that day; but subsequently were admitted James Smith, of York; Thomas Duncan, of Carlisle; Jasper Yeates, Charles Smith, and William Montgomery, of Lancaster; William R. Atlee, of Lancaster or Philadelphia; Messrs. Hamilton and David Watts, of Carlisle; Mr. Hartley, of York; and Messrs. Fisher, Elder, Patterson, Laird, and Wallace, of Harrisburg, and afterwards numerous others.

"James Smith was admitted August, 1786. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was also a member of several important State conventions, held a high rank at the bar, and was a man of great wit and good humor. He came from Ireland very young, and died at York 11th July, 1806, at the age of about ninety-three years. The above is from Day's 'Recollections.' In a note to Graydon's 'Memoirs,' it is said that he was educated at the college of Philadelphia, and after he was admitted to the bar there, he removed to the vicinity of Shippensburg, Pa., and there established himself as a lawyer and surveyor. From this he removed to York, in this State, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. In 1775 he was elected to Congress, and retained his seat in that body until November, 1778, when he resumed his professional business, from which he withdrew in 1800, and died in 1806. In Sanderson's 'Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence' is a more extended notice of him.

"Mr. Alexander Graydon was for a short time in York when a young man. He says that 'there was in that place at that time an oddity; this was Mr. James Smith, the lawyer, then in considerable practice. He was probably between forty and fifty years of age, and was possessed of an original spark of drollery. This, as may perhaps be said of all persons in this way, consisted more in the manner than the matter, for which reason it is scarcely possible to convey a just notion of it to the reader. In him it much depended on an uncouthness of gesture, a certain ludicrous cast of countenance, and a drawling mode of utterance, which, taken in conjunction with his eccentric ideas, produced an effect irresistibly comical, though, on an analysis, it would be difficult to decide whether the man or the saying most constituted the jest. The most trivial incident from his mouth was stamped with his originality; and in relating one evening how he had been disturbed in his office by a cow, he gave inconceivable zest to his narrative by his telling how she thrust her nose into the door and roared like a Numidian lion.'

"Mr. Graydon further remarks that there was then at York a certain judge who resided in Philadelphia. He was a Scotchman; was a man of erudition, and was fond of displaying his historical knowledge; but that Mr. Smith used to set him raving by some monstrous anachronism, as, for instance, 'Don't you remember that terrible, bloody battle which Alexander the Great fought with the Prussians, near the straits of Babemandel?' 'What, sir,' said the judge, repeating with the most ineffable contempt, 'which Alexander the Great fought with the Prussians? Where now did you get your chronology?' Said Smith, 'That you will find is recorded in Thucydides or Herodotus.'

"Mr. Graydon adds that after one of these exhibitions, while every one at the table was holding his sides at the expense of the judge, he, on his part, had no doubt that Smith was the object of laughter, as he was of his disdain. Thus everything was as it should be, all parties were pleased.

"Stephen Chambers was from Lancaster, and, as I understand, was a brother-in-law of John Joseph Henry, who was appointed president judge of this county in December, 1793. John Wilkes Kittera was from Philadelphia, but had settled at Lancaster. John Clark was from York, and had been an officer in the Revolutionary army. He died at York in the present century. He is mentioned in Day's 'Historical Collections.' Joseph Hubley was from Lancaster. John Andre Hanna was a native of New Jersey. He settled in Harrisburg about the time of the organization of the county and laying out of Harrisburg. I saw him once, but do not recollect his personal appearance. From information as to him, he would seem to me to have been an obliging, estimable man. He is noticed favorably, and, as I think, justly, in the narrative of the Duke de Rochefoucault, who visited Harrisburg in the year 1795, and the notice of him has been lately republished here. He says that Gen. Hanna was then 'about thirty-six or thirty-eight years of age, and was brigadier-general of the militia.' He was the brother-in-law of my father, Robert Harris, and was one of the executors of the will of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg. John Hanna Briggs, lately deceased, one of his grandsons, was named after him. The name of Mr. Hanna is marked on the dockets of the court as counsel as late, at least, as the fall of 1795. How much longer I have not specially examined. He was elected to Congress from this district, and served from 1797 till 1805, in which year he died.

"Of James Riddle I know nothing certain. He may have been subsequently of Chambersburg.

"John Joseph Henry, Peter Huffnagle, and Jacob Hubley, were from Lancaster. James Biddle, I suppose John Marks Biddle, was from Reading; and so was Collinson Read, who was the compiler of Read's 'Precedents,' a book formerly much in use.

"Mr. Biddle was a man of very gentlemanly appearance, of courtly manners, and was afterwards, if not at the head, a leading member of the Reading bar. George Ross was from Lancaster. John Riley was from Lebanon County, then a part of Dauphin County, and was the father of Dr. Luther Riley, the well remembered physician of this place.

"Other attorneys, heretofore named, were Thomas Duncan, of Carlisle, afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court. Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster, who was also afterwards a judge of our Supreme Court, and was the compiler of Yeates' 'Reports.' Charles Smith was from Lancaster, and was afterwards the first judge of our District Court. Mr. Atlee and Mr. Montgomery were from Lancaster. Mr. Hamilton, afterwards Judge Hamilton, and Mr. Watts, were from Carlisle; and Mr. Hartley was from York.

"Col. Thomas Hartley was a native of Berks County, born in September, 1748. He studied law in York and commenced practice there. He entered the army at the opening of the Revolution, and soon became distinguished. He commanded a corps in the Wyoming and Susquehanna Valleys after the descent of Butler and the Indians. He was a member of Congress in 1788, and continued to hold the office during twelve years, and held several distinguished offices in this Commonwealth. He died 21st December, 1800, aged fifty-two years. This notice is from Day's 'Historical Collections of Pennsylvania.'

"Mr. Galbraith Patterson resided in Harrisburg. He was a son of Col. William Patterson, perhaps of Lancaster, a gallant officer of the Revolution and in Indian wars preceding. He was well educated and prepared for the study of law, which he pursued in the office of Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster, afterwards, as before stated, a judge of our Supreme Court. How long Mr. Patterson remained in Harrisburg is not known; but perhaps about 1799 or 1800 he removed to the west branch of the Susquehanna near to Williamsport, where he had a considerable tract of land, and he died not long afterwards.

"When Mr. Patterson was in legal practice there were few published reports of decisions of our Supreme Court; and from the commonplace book which Mr. Patterson left, which was prepared with neatness and care, it would appear that he was extensively read. It is said that he was quite a handsome man and of agreeable address. He was a contemporary of Mr. Fisher and Mr. Elder, of Harrisburg, and John Marks Biddle and Charles Evans, of Reading, who, I have been informed, spoke of him with respect and esteem. He was the father of the wife of Judge Hayes, of Lancaster, and of the late Dr. Edmund B. Patterson, of Lewistown, who was exceedingly popular as a man, and was distinguished as a physician; and of whose geniality of temper, liberality and friendliness of disposition, it affords me pleasure, from a familiar acquaintance, to speak. Galbraith Patterson contributed to the improvement of Harrisburg by building the brick house on the Market Square, the second house below the Jones House.

"The late William Graydon, of Harrisburg, was one of the early members of our bar. He was the compiler of the book of legal forms, which was formerly in extensive use. He was a man of medium height, of very gentlemanly manners, of dark lively eyes, neat, if not precise in dress, and of an intelligent countenance. He was rather too diffident to encounter the asperities of the bar, and seldom, or perhaps never, was engaged in the trial of causes. He was for many years a justice of the peace. He was an honest Christian man, and was long an elder in the Presbyterian Church. His portrait, painted by Francis, is in existence, and is an excellent representation. He wore a cue, tied with a ribbon, and had his hair powdered. He died in October, 1840, aged nearly eighty-two. He was a brother of Alexander Graydon, who was the first pro-

thonotary of this county, he having been appointed to the office in the year 1785, by the Supreme Executive Council of the State, of which John Dickinson was then the president. Mr. Alexander Graydon was the author of Graydon's 'Memoirs,' which is quite an interesting book. On pages 334–35 of the edition by Littell, is an account of his election. Mr. Alexander Graydon was a gentleman of very respectable appearance, of sprightly agreeable manners, very polite, and, as his book shows, a ready and intelligent writer.

"Our courts were attended occasionally by Mr. James Hopkins, of Lancaster. Mr. Hopkins I have often seen and heard at the bar and in the House of Representatives. He was of medium height, and somewhat robust in form. He was considered to be an excellent lawyer, but was so deliberate in expression and, perhaps, it may be said, inanimate in manner, as to become rather tiresome in his discussions in court. He could, apparently without much exertion, speak for half a day or a day on a point of evidence in order, in endeavoring to enlighten the court, or to consume time till a witness was brought into court, or until some other unprepared-for event was accomplished. He was, in his practice at the bar, the very opposite of Thaddeus Stevens, who finally settled in Lancaster, who never occupied the time of the court when he had nothing to say that was material to the matter in hand, and who seldom occupied more time than was useful to it. I have heard that Mr. Elder considered Mr. Hopkins one of the few lawyers in this part of the State who were especially conversant with the law and practice relative to the Orphans' Court. It never appeared to me, however, that there was special intricacy as to such learning; but Mr. Elder had a great deal of such practice, and put a high estimate upon the knowledge necessary to understanding it.

"Charles Hall, of Sunbury, also occasionally practiced here. He was concerned with Charles Smith, afterwards the judge of our District Court when first established, on the part of the Commonwealth, on the trial of Hauer and others, in 1797 or 1798. He was rather above the common height, stout in person, of ruddy complexion, smooth, handsome face, of gentlemanly appearance and manner, of a highly respectable character, and of considerable ability in his profession. My impression is that he was a ready and agreeable speaker. I think that in the latter part of his life he did not seek practice, and that his family, having an ample estate, he probably retired from professional business. He died about 1824 or 1825, aged, perhaps, above sixty.

"When I was a boy going to school, Mr. Laird, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Elder were the prominent members of the bar residing in Harrisburg. Mr. David Watts and Mr. Thomas Duncan, of Carlisle, the latter afterward on the bench of the Supreme Court, occasionally attended here.

"Mr. Watts was of rough exterior, careless of his dress, and by no means choice in his language. He seemed generally to be not at all reluctant to say what he thought, without regard to the feelings of the object of his remarks. Mr. Duncan, on the contrary, was a man of polished manner, neat and careful in dress, and never rude or wantonly disrespectful to others. They were the rival practitioners at Carlisle. I have heard of an anecdote which somewhat illustrates their respective characters. On one occasion in court, when Mr. Watts was annoyed by a remark of Mr. Duncan, he said, 'You little' (using some offensive expression), 'I could put you in my pocket.' 'Then,' said Mr. Duncan, 'you would have more law in your pocket than ever you had in your head.'

"I was present at the trial in this place of an indictment in which Mr. Watts was counsel for the defendant. It was an indictment for perjury in qualifying to the return of property by a debtor on his application for the benefit of the insolvent laws. The act of Assembly required the applicant to make return of his property. He submitted a schedule, to which he had been qualified, which he declared was a *schedule of his property*. It was alleged, on the part of the Commonwealth, that there were fraudulent omissions, and that the deponent had thus sworn falsely. But Mr. Watts made the point that the applicant in swearing that the exhibit was a statement of his property was not to be understood as declaring that it was a schedule of *all* of his property, and therefore that he was not guilty of perjury. The court, Judge Franks being on the bench, instructed the jury to that effect, and the defendant was acquitted. It may be said this instruction was more in accordance with the dictates of humanity than of law. In other words, that it was not common sense, and common law is said to be the perfection of reason or of common sense. There is a caricature of law in an old English play which represented an entertainment of servants in the absence of the master of the house. The conversation turned on law. One of the party said that a position spoken of as law was not law, that it was mere nonsense. 'Oh,' said the other, 'it may be nonsense, but still it may be very good law for all that.'

"Mr. Watts once, at the Carlisle bar, quoted from 'Teague O'Regan.' Judge Hamilton asked, 'What book is that you read from?' '"Modern Chivalry," your Honor.' It is not a proper book to read from in court,' said the judge. 'I wish,' said Mr. Watts, 'that your honor could write such a book;' and he proceeded with the argument.

"There was a case which was, at the time, the occasion of much merriment at the expense of Mr. Watts. A man and woman were in his office in relation to some legal matter in which their marriage was material. They had been cohabiting together, and Mr. Watts inquired whether they had been married. Not being assured of it, he directed them to stand up. He asked the man whether he took the woman to be his lawful wife. To which he answered in the affirmative. To the question to the woman whether she took the man as her lawful husband, or in words to that effect, she replied, 'To be sure, he is my husband good enough.' The reporter of the case states that Mr. Watts advised them to go before a magistrate and repeat the ceremony, but this was not done. The Supreme Court decided that though marriage is a civil contract, requiring no religious ceremonial, yet that it must be entered into in words implying a present agreement to contract it; that in this case the woman referred only to a past cohabitation, and this was insufficient for the purpose. The case is that of Hantz *vs.* Sealy, and reported in 6th Binney Reports.

"Mr. Watts was an impassioned, forcible, and fluent speaker, and was conceded to be an able lawyer. There was a striking contrast in the appearance of Mr. Watts and Mr. Duncan. Mr. Watts was apparently a strong powerful man, Mr. Duncan was a small man. Their voices were very dissimilar, that of Mr. Watts was strong and rather rough, that of Mr. Duncan was weak, and sometimes quite shrill when excited in pleading.

"Mr. Duncan was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Snyder in 1817, in the place of Judge Yeates, deceased. Judge Tilghman, a man of very gentlemanly manners and a model judge, was then the chief justice, and Judge Gibson was the other associate. Judge Duncan eventually removed to Philadelphia, and resided there till his death, in November, 1827. A further notice of him exists in Day's 'Historical Collections,' page 265.

"Since writing the above notice of Mr. Watts and Duncan, I have perceived the following in Brackenridge's 'Recollections of Places and Persons in the West,' the time referred to being in or about 1807. He says that he attended court at Carlisle, where there were two very able lawyers, Messrs. Watts and Duncan. 'The former was possessed of a powerful mind, and was the most vehement speaker I ever heard. He seized his subject with an Herculean grasp, at the same time throwing his Herculean body and limbs into attitudes which would have delighted a painter or sculptor. He was a singular instance of the union of great strength of mind with bodily powers equally wonderful.

"'Mr. Duncan was one of the best lawyers and advocates I have ever seen at any bar, and he was, perhaps, the ablest judge that ever sat on the Supreme Bench of the State. He was a very small man, with a large but well-formed head. There never was a lover more devoted to his mistress than Mr. Duncan was to the study of the law. He perused Coke upon Littleton as a recreation, and read more books of reports than a young lady reads new novels. His education had not been very good, and his general reading was not remarkable. I was informed that he read frequently the plays of Shakespeare; and from that source derived that uncommon richness and variety of diction by which he was enabled to embellish the most abstruse subjects, although his language was occasionally marked by inaccuracies, even violation of common grammar rules. Mr. Duncan reasoned with admirable clearness and method on all legal subjects, and at the same time displayed great knowledge of human nature in examination of witnesses and in his addresses to the jury. Mr. Watts selected merely the strong points of his case, and labored them with an earnestness and zeal approaching to fury; and perhaps his forcible manner sometimes produced a more certain effect than that of the subtle and wily advocate opposed to him'

"Mr. Brackenridge further remarks: 'Among the younger members of the bar, John Bannister Gibson, now chief justice of the State, was the most conspicuous. He, even then, had a high reputation for the clearness and soundness of his judgment and the superiority of his taste.' As to this latter remark I add, that Judge Gibson had a nice musical taste, and was a superior performer on the violin.

"Judge John Bannister Gibson, whose subsequent distinction as a jurist and in other respects has been so eloquently portrayed by Chief Justice Black in his biographical notice, printed in the preface to 7th Harris' Reports, was, in his younger days, rather democratically inclined. In the celebrated case of Eakin *vs.* Raub, reported in 12th Ser-

geant & Rawle's Reports, Judge Gibson dissented from the opinion of Chief Justice Tilghman, and in a lengthy opinion contended that though the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania had the power to declare an act of our Legislature to be unconstitutional where it conflicted with the Constitution of *the United States*, yet it had not such power when it conflicted merely with the Constitution of *the State*. But Judge Duncan, in an elaborate opinion in the case, demolished such a distinction; and Judge Gibson afterwards acknowledged the correctness of the decision of the majority of the court in the case of Eakin *vs.* Raub, in two opinions,—one in the case of Menges *vs.* Wertmen, reported in 1st Barr, 223, and the other the case of De Chastellux *vs.* Fairchild, reported in 3d Harris.

"Judge Duncan also delivered an able opinion in another case on an important question in practice. It had been a question whether the decree of the Orphans' Court, on the account of an executor or administrator, was subject to re-examination in a suit in the Common Pleas; and I recollect of a case which had been tried before Judge Gibson, holding a circuit in Lebanon County, in which items of an account were held liable to be overhauled. But in the case of McPherson *vs.* Cunliff, reported in 11 Sergeant & Rawle, it was decided that the decree of the Orphans' Court on a question clearly within its jurisdiction was conclusive as to the parties to it, except only on appeal to the Supreme Court. The case had been argued before the Supreme Court by very distinguished counsel, Mr. Parker Campbell, of Washington, Pa., and Mr. Biddle, of Pittsburgh, on the one side, and Mr. Baldwin and Mr. James Ross, of Pittsburgh, on the other. No sketch of the arguments of counsel is given in the report of the case, but the opinion of Judge Duncan is learned and elaborate.

"When I knew Mr. Samuel Laird, which was about the time of the war of 1812–15, he seemed to be declining in business and in health. He was a tall, good-looking man, of a mild, gentle disposition, very gentlemanly and kind in manner, and was considered to be a good lawyer. In the year 1811 he erected the three adjoining three-story brick buildings on Second Street, in one of which I live, and which were then considered to be quite creditable to the place. He died about 1815.

"Two gentlemen read law under the direction of Mr. Laird towards the close of his life,—I mean Mr. John M. Forster and Mr. Jacob B. Weidman. Each of them was a member of the bar for twenty or thirty years, Mr. Forster settling at Harrisburg, and Mr. Weidman at Lebanon, from which county he had come.

"Mr. Forster never had an extensive practice, but was for a number of years the counsel of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania at this place, of which Mr. Lesley was cashier. He conducted with ability the prosecution of McElhenny, who was tried in April, 1827, for the murder of Sophia German. He was not a ready lawyer or speaker, but was possessed of good legal judgment when he had time for preparation. His ability lay in another direction. He had a taste for the military profession, and in that line of life might have been distinguished. He was of medium size and was well formed. He was an excellent penman, an accomplishment in which many of the bar are deficient.

"Mr. Weidman was a lawyer of great industry, and had for many years an extensive and the leading practice in Lebanon County. He was rather above the common size, stout in body, of florid countenance, of genial and jovial manners, and seemed to enjoy excellent health. He was not a fluent speaker, but was pertinacious in the conduct of his causes, and was slow to compromise, having confidence in his management of them. He understood the German language, which was of great advantage to him in Lebanon County, where that was then the common language, half or more of the witnesses in court then testifying in German. He enjoyed the confidence of the people of that county in his judgment and integrity to a great degree. Mr. Forster was his intimate friend, and frequently took part with him in the trial of his causes. I add that even at this time perhaps half of the witnesses at the Lebanon County Court testify in the German language, and that religious societies exist in that county in whose charters the use in their meetings of any other language than the German is expressly forbidden, and schools exist in that county in which the English language is not taught. Judge Pearson has wisely refused to approve of the charter of any religious society with such a prohibition, as being against public policy and the best interests of the people themselves.

"There was another member of the Harrisburg bar who was well known in his day. This was William Wallace.

"Mr. Wallace was a native of this county. I understand that he studied law under the direction of Mr. Kittera, perhaps either in Lancaster or Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar of this county in June, 1792. He removed to Erie, Pa., where he continued to reside till 1811, when he returned to this place; and when the Harrisburg Bank was established under the bank act of 1814 he was elected its president. Before the banking act of 1814 was passed there was no bank of issue in this place. That act provided for one at this place and for nearly forty others in different parts of the State. Governor Snyder was then in office, and he vetoed the bill; but the banks provided for in the bill were so numerous that the bill was passed over his veto. Perhaps most of the banks established under it were put into operation, but in many cases, being improvidently managed, and not being required by the business of the community, they produced great injury in their respective neighborhoods.

"The city of Reading had one or more under that bill. Their mode of management was not generally understood by *the community;* and I have learned that on one occasion a man, unsophisticated in banking matters, came to the bank with his own note and applied for a loan. He was told that he must have *an indorser*. He innocently asked *where the indorsers lived*, supposing that there was a class of men designated by law to indorse notes.

"Another man in Berks County, supposing that he could make money out of the operation, gave out that he would indorse notes for ten per cent. of the proceeds; but the result was unfavorable to him, as his liabilities became greater than his receipts.

"Harrisburg was an advantageous location at that time for a bank from its being on the river and under the influence of the lumber trade, which gave it the advantage of a large and extensive circulation; and the Harrisburg bank was a success. It has always maintained a fair reputation, and is considered as one of the soundest of such institutions in the State. The present cashier, Mr. James W. Weir, has for many years been connected with it in that capacity, and enjoys, in a high degree, the respect and confidence of the community.

"From the establishment of the bank until near the time of his death Mr. Wallace was its president, and it may be inferred that his course in relation to it was judicious.

"I was too young, and was then too much absent from home at college, to know him otherwise than by sight. He was one of the examiners of Col. Roberts, when on examination for admission to the bar, and he expressed himself as much gratified at the gentlemanly conduct of Mr. Wallace on that occasion, he interfering when a question of practice was put, a point with which, in his opinion, Mr. Roberts was not reasonably supposed to be acquainted. The acquaintance continued, and Mr. Roberts entertained towards him much respect as a lawyer and a gentleman. He does not seem to have been extensively engaged in the practice of law here, yet the respectability of his character rendered him a credit to the bar of this county. His wife was a daughter of William Maclay, who was a senator with Robert Morris, from Pennsylvania, in the First Congress. Mr. Wallace was the father of the widow of the late Rev. William R. DeWitt, late of this place, and of the Rev. Benjamin J. Wallace, of Philadelphia. He died in this place in May, 1816, in the forty-sixth year of his age. The Rev. Benjamin Wallace was the author of an interesting article relative to the early settlements of this State, containing remarks relative to the killing of the Indians at Conestoga and Lancaster, and a eulogy of the Susquehanna, which has a place in the history of this society.

"It may be remarked that establishing the strength of a republican system of government and its adaptation to a wide expanse of country, and the extending of 'liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof,' were not the only beneficial results of the late parricidal and fiendish war. Another highly beneficial result was realized: the furnishing a currency of general circulation throughout the Union, supported by the government, instead of that existing during a great part of this century, viz., notes entirely, if not utterly, worthless; and others, though sound, yet of such varied description as to plates as to require critical and judicious examination to distinguish the genuine from the spurious; and even as to notes issued in the same State, from the multiplicity of banks and the variety of notes, calling for a degree of knowledge and skill as to the condition of the banks and genuineness of their issue which was difficult of attainment.

"From 1810 till 1830, or some time afterwards, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Elder were in their prime. They were men of very different characteristics.

"Mr. George Fisher was possessed of mild, gentlemanly manners, and was kind in his intercourse with the young members of the bar. He had a ruddy complexion, a fine face, and handsome head. He was a large man; in his youth was probably quite strong, and was quite fleshy toward the end of his professional career. He was remarkable for the musical character of his voice and the distinctness of his utterance. When standing at his office-door on the southwest corner of the market square, where the Presbyterian Church is now erected, he could be heard, with considerable distinctness, fifty yards off. He had also re-

markably strong eyes. I have seen him reading in court, with a candle (we had then no gas) held in one hand and a book or paper in the other, and the candle held so far forward that he seemed to look almost through it.

"He seemed to have been extensively engaged in litigation in ejectment cases depending on original title, which were then a fertile subject of dispute in our courts and in those of the neighboring counties. He occasionally, and perhaps for a number of years, attended the Sunbury court. In my time at the bar he was frequently, so far as respected the facts of his case, not ready for trial, though when he got them fully out he would often manage them well. He seemed to be fond of the study of the law, and had a considerable law library. When Judge Franks resigned, Calvin Blythe, then, I think, Secretary of the Commonwealth, was spoken of as his successor. Mr. Fisher also desired the appointment, and said that *experience* at the bar was necessary for that position, and that Calvin Blythe had not had a sufficiency of it. Judge Blythe was, however, appointed. It happened, after a while, that a suit was on trial before him in which Mr. Fisher was the defendant, and it was one of considerable magnitude. Judge Blythe charged in favor of Mr. Fisher. This effected a revolution of opinion concerning the judge in the mind of Mr. Fisher, and he said that *he began to think that the fellow would make a pretty good judge.* Several years before his death he retired from practice at the bar and resided on his farm below Middletown.

"Mr. Thomas Elder led the bar here in amount of business for perhaps twenty or more years. He was remarkably industrious, being generally in his office late at night. When in court and not engaged in the trial of a cause, or with business in the Orphans' Court, of which he had a very large share, he usually was engaged, not in conversation like other members of the bar, but in writing. He was nearly always ready for the trial of his cause, and was usually quite familiar with the facts of his case. It was not common for him to ask a continuance of a case when with reasonable vigilance he could have been ready; but Mr. Fisher was frequently in a condition to render a continuance desirable. Mr. Elder was merely a lawyer and man of business. He had little imagination; and his reading, except of law, appeared to have been very limited. He had an extensive acquaintance throughout the county; and when he had important cases on hand looked well to the connection between parties and jurors. He seldom indulged in recreation; his time was pretty much occupied by attention to his profession and to the care of his property, of which he had a large share. He was for many years the president of the Harrisburg Bank, which fact probably contributed to the extension of his business. He had also a large professional business in Lebanon County; but I never knew of his attending court in any other county. He was possessed of strong prejudices, and it is probable that it would have been difficult for him to forgive any one who had offended him in any material matter. But he was not without generous impulses. When he took a fancy to a person he would sometimes be social and liberal, not merely in words, but in a pecuniary way; but when he entertained a dislike, he was rather unrelenting. He read law with Gen. Hanna.

"When Mr. Fisher and Mr. Elder were pitted against each other in the trial of a case, it seemed to be as much a personal conflict between them as professional zeal in behalf of their respective clients. Mr. Elder was frequently personally offensive; Mr. Fisher was without malice, but, like a trained boxer, stood up to the fight as long as his opponent carried on the personal contest. Mr. Elder was about six feet in height, and was large in proportion, though not fleshy. His countenance was without color, not pleasant, but his person was remarkably straight and was impressive. In his young days he was exceedingly agile. I have heard that when he was studying law a raftsman from up the river made a banter to jump with any one in the town. Mr. Elder was called on at the office of Gen. Hanna, and was persuaded to engage in the contest. The river man in a running jump leaped nineteen feet, but Mr. Elder leaped four inches farther. He left the bar ten or more years before his death. He left a large real estate. He was a son of Parson Elder, of the Paxton and Derry Churches.

"Mr. Fisher was not so tall as Mr. Elder, but heavier in person. He was the son of George Fisher, the founder of Middletown. Both had superior constitutions and enjoyed excellent health till near the period of their respective deaths. Mr. Fisher died in February, 1853, aged eighty-seven, and Mr. Elder died in April, 1853, aged above eighty-six. They were born within six months of each other, and within six miles of each other, and in the same township in this county. Mr. Fisher was admitted to the bar in November, 1787; Mr. Elder was admitted in August, 1791.

"Mr. Elder was a very successful lawyer. When our district court was established in this county, Mr. Charles Smith being the judge, a considerable number of causes were set down for trial. Mr. Elder put down quite a number, and being one of the oldest practitioners, his cases were at the head of the list. He was concerned in nearly every case tried during the two weeks' court. About twenty verdicts were taken in that time, and Mr. Elder succeeded in obtaining verdicts, if not in all but one of the cases he tried, in all but one, two, or three. Charles Smith was a superior lawyer, and as a judge very ready and decided.

"Neither Mr. Elder or Mr. Fisher contributed to the improvement of Harrisburg by the erection of any substantial building; the houses which they occupied had been built by others.

"Amos Ellmaker was admitted to the bar in this place at the December term, 1808, but removed to Lancaster in 1821. He is mentioned in my article relative to the president judges of Dauphin County. He was possessed of fine conversational powers, and was accessible and pleasant in intercourse.

"From 1810 till 1825 or 1830 there were no other lawyers here, except perhaps Mr. Ellmaker, who had anything near the extent of practice enjoyed by Mr. Fisher and Mr. Elder. There was, however, a member of the bar who was widely celebrated. This was Mr. Moses McClean. He was a native of Adams County, in this State, and was admitted to the bar in 1807.

"Mr. Maclean was possessed of decided literary tastes; but he was not deficient in his argument on legal points when he took the trouble to understand them. His addresses to juries were generally briefly expressed and to the proper points. He was exceedingly indolent, and did not strive to obtain business. He had a fine poetic vein, and some of his productions in that line are highly creditable. His verses on the Scriptural passage (see Luke xxii. 24), 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do,' are exceeding beautiful, and deserve to be extensively circulated. I quote as follows:

"'Come, mourning souls, rejoice, be glad,
Drive every fear away;
Come listen to the dying God,
And hear the Saviour pray.

"'Legions of angels were his own,
Obedient to His word;
With zeal the immortal warriors burned
To vindicate their Lord.

"'Michael, of heaven's own army prince,
Thou didst no succor bring,
Nor grasped thy spear, hell's terror once,
To save thy suffering King.

"'To earth no thunders dared to roll,
No lightnings flamed abroad,
For meek-eyed love their vengeance chained
Fast to the throne of God.

"'Father, forgive them, Jesus cried,
Let vengeance not pursue;
Father, forgive them, was his prayer,
They know not what they do.

"'Come, mourning souls, again rejoice,
Cause every doubt to flee,
Thy Saviour *for his murderers* prayed,
And he will pray for thee.

"'Should persecution's eager shaft
Pursue us while we live,
Jesus, benevolent, divine,
Oh, teach us to forgive.'

"Little of his poetry is now remembered, though some may be found in one or more newspapers of the day. I recollect a couple of verses, in a different strain from the preceding, which were written by him as a New Year's Address for a carrier of one of our newspapers. He addressed in these verses persons of various occupations, and those to the innkeepers and storekeepers were substantially to this effect:

"'Ye innkeepers, who furnish us brandy and wine,
Nice roast beef and turkey on which we may dine,
When you spread out your table give the traveler his fill,—
Let him think of his *belly* and not of his *bill.*

"'Ye storekeepers, who sell us good coffee and tea,
Don't charge us two dollars for stinking Bohea;
When you handle the yardstick, keep your thumb to the spot;
If it slip, slip it *forward*, or else slip it not.'

"He was a Federalist in politics, but during the governorship of Simon Snyder he conceived the idea of being appointed judge. He gave at some celebration a toast, 'Simon Snyder: he distinguishes merit, and rewards it.' Some one asked him when he became a Democrat. 'Why,' he said, 'he helped to carry the lantern.' But this was *after* the election.

"He was inclined to humor. He once entered a dark room with a gentleman who immediately opened a window. Mr. McClean then observed that a philosophical idea had just occured to him. 'Well, what was it?' 'Why, when you opened the window, did the light come in or the darkness go out?' The reply was expressive but not complimentary.

"He had a bald head. He said of it that the soil over gold-mines was always barren. He was occasionally called on for toasts at public celebrations, and he was sometimes quite happy in expression. One I recollect was, 'Our Country, a Hercules in its infancy, what will it be in its manhood?' On one occasion a man from Philadelphia was dilating here on the advantages in Philadelphia over those in Harrisburg. 'Why,' says he, 'here you have trouble to get milk; in Philadelphia it is brought to our doors.' 'Oh,' says Mr. McClean, 'that is the reason you have so many calves in Philadelphia.' It is to be regretted that his life had not been more carefully conducted, and that he had not devoted more of his time to study and literary pursuits. He might have left an elevated reputation. He was rather above the common height, inclined to fatness, of large head, not unpleasant countenance, of genial, social manners, and was exceedingly careless in his dress. He went to reside at Huntingdon, in this State, where he died. He married a daughter of John Hamilton, formerly of Harrisburg, and at one time extensively engaged here in mercantile operations.

"Francis R. Shunk, afterwards Governor of the State, was admitted to this bar in September, 1816. He did not enjoy much practice in the profession here, his other avocations—as clerk of the House of Representatives and to the board of canal commissioners, etc.—occupying most of his time. He was a superior penman and an excellent reader. He was a social, kind-hearted man, a very cheerful, pleasant companion, fond of and abounding in anecdote, and not given to evil speaking of others. He was very popular in this place. He removed to Pittsburgh, where he was somewhat engaged in professional avocations, and was residing there when elected as Governor. He was re-elected, but resigned in July, 1848, having discharged with characteristic probity the duties of the executive office.

"Mr. Shunk was very tall, being two or three inches over six feet in height. He was at the head—being the tallest—of the military company in which he marched as a private soldier to Baltimore in 1814. His frame was large, but not fleshy. His appearance was rather ungainly, but his address was so frank and genial that the defects of his form were little considered by those in his company. He was nearly *in extremis* when he resigned, and he died a few hours afterwards.

"Mr. Abiathar Hopkins was for several years a member of the Harrisburg bar. He was from one of the New England States, and for several years taught a female seminary in Harrisburg. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar, and practiced with credit for several years. After an absence from home for a number of years he went on a visit to his family in New England, and about the time he reached home he took sick and died. He possessed an excellent character, gentlemanly manners, and was much respected here.

"Mr. Samuel Douglas came here from Pittsburgh. He was a member of the Legislature, and it being supposed that there was an opening here for a lawyer of the Democratic side of politics, he removed here. He was appointed attorney-general by Governor Wolf in his first term. He was possessed of ready and animated elocution, and was decided and positive in his expression of opinion and argument. He was considered to be a good criminal lawyer, but was not considered by the profession as distinguished in other departments of the law. He was an Irishman by birth, as was indicated by his speech. He was about six feet in height, thin in person, of plain appearance, and rather awkward in manner. He was a man of fair reputation, and was a member in communion of the Presbyterian Church in this place. He died in this place above twenty years ago.

"Another member of the bar who practiced with considerable success, and with whom I was on specially friendly relations, was William McClure. Though not possessed of the graces of oratory, he had a legal mind of a high order. His judgment on questions of law was excellent. I had great faith in his professional opinion. His memory, too, was remarkable. He kept no docket, but seemed to have but little difficulty to trace up the history of his cases. He was fond of reading, and was possessed of considerable information outside of the law. He was successful in business, and left a considerable estate. He was a native of this county, was a graduate at Cannonsburg, and died in August, 1852. He was at one time one of the representatives of this county in the House of Representatives.

"Judge David Krause was a member of this bar for fifteen or more years. He was a native of Lebanon County, and read law in the office of Judge Walker, who was United States judge, residing in Pittsburgh. Robert J. Walker, afterwards senator and Secretary of the Treasury, was a student in the same office at the same time. Mr. Krause settled for a while at Lebanon, but about the year 1825 came to Harrisburg to act as private secretary to Governor Shulze. He afterwards purchased an interest in the *Intelligencer* newspaper, printed at Harrisburg, and was connected therein with Gen. Cameron. He subsequently sold his interest in the paper, and was admitted to the bar of this place, commencing practice here about 1828 or 1829. He was a representative from this county in the House of Representatives for one term. In 1845 he was appointed by Governor Porter judge in the Norristown district and removed to Norristown, where he remained till his death. He was a fluent speaker, and possessed of considerable ability both as a writer and speaker. He was of medium height, slight in form, dark hair, of a bright, intelligent countenance, of agreeable manners, and of kind disposition. He died about a year ago, aged about seventy-three.

"Archibald Findlay read law in the office of Mr. Ellmaker, and was admitted to the bar in this county in December, 1820. He subsequently settled at Chambersburg, and died not many years afterwards. He had a fine intellect, and was possessed of refined literary taste. Had he lived he might have become distinguished. He was a son of Governor Findlay and a brother of Judge Findlay, of Philadelphia. He had a remarkably fine person, a highly intellectual countenance, and had bushy red hair. He and I started for college together. We read law in the same office, and were admitted to the bar at the same time.

"Samuel Shoch read law at the same time in the office of Mr. Ellmaker, and was admitted in March, 1820. He is a native of Harrisburg. He was a member of one of the military companies, viz., that of Capt. Crane, which marched from this place to Baltimore in 1814, and which acquired credit without much glory in the expedition, as there was no enemy there to combat whilst they were in the service. In one of the other companies, viz., that of Capt. Walker, were Charles and R. Ferdinand Durang, the latter of whom adapted for 'The Star Spangled Banner,' which had just been written, the tune to which it is now sung. The two brothers, after it was sung in camp, sung it on the stage of the Holliday Street Theatre, in Baltimore. (See an account of it in *Harper's Magazine* of July, 1871.) C. and F. Durang had been members of a theatrical company which had on several occasions visited Harrisburg, and to which belonged the celebrated comedian Blissett and the elder Jefferson, who was quite distinguished as a comic actor. Jefferson subsequently died in Harrisburg, and over his remains a stone was put by the direction of Chief Justice Gibson and Judge Rogers.

"Mr. Shoch was for years the collecting attorney of the Harrisburg Bank. I was concerned with him in the proceeding in the Frey estate at Middletown, as to which application was made in or about May, 1829, to the Supreme Court at Lancaster, under the act of 1818, relative to charitable trusts. George Frey was a native of Germany. He had long been engaged at Middletown in merchandising and milling. He had no children, and he desired to devote his large estate, consisting of above eight hundred acres of land, with a valuable water-power on the Swatara Creek, to charitable purposes. He determined to found an institution not merely for the education, but for the maintenance and education of orphan children, who as a part of their education were to be instructed in the tenets of the Lutheran Church. He did not seek to perpetuate his own name in the title of the institution, but gave it one commemorative of an interesting scene in the life on earth of the Saviour after his crucifixion by calling it 'The Emaus Orphan House.' His will was dated in 1806, and was written by John Joseph Henry, president judge of the courts of Dauphin County. It was an elaborate one, and contained minute and special directions. It is reported in the case *ex-parte* Cassel and Spayd, in 3d Watts' Reports. The estate after his death was mismanaged, and the orphan house became decayed and no school was kept. The Lutheran clergyman at Harrisburg, the venerable Mr. Lochman, considering that the children to be maintained and educated in the institution were to be instructed in the doctrines of the Lutheran Church, felt interested in the subject, and applied to Mr. Shoch, whose family belonged to his church, to endeavor to have some action taken on the subject.

"As the will contained a provision for settlement of accounts of the trust in the Courts of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County, application was made to that court, of which Judge Franks was then president.

Months elapsing after the application without any decision, Mr. Shoch applied to me as an assistant, and it was concluded to make application to the Supreme Court at their session at Lancaster, under the act of 1818, before referred to. In the course of the proceeding a question might be raised as to obtaining a status in court, inasmuch as no school existed, and consequently no children were in it who were interested in its maintenance. But the will provided for the education of *orphans*. As an orphan was sometimes defined to be a child who had lost one parent, we concluded to make application in the name of Charles F. Muench, of Harrisburg, as the guardian of certain minor children whose deceased father (the mother, however, surviving the father) had been a member of the Lutheran Church. We did so by petition directed against the former principal, who had resigned, and also against the principal then in charge of the estate, and also against certain of the trustees provided for in the will. This was in May, 1829.

"At the time appointed there appeared against us Mr. Buchanan, a distinguished member of the Lancaster bar and afterwards President of the United States, and Mr. Hopkins, a veteran lawyer of the same bar.

"Mr. Buchanan contended that application having been made to the court of Dauphin County, an *election* of that forum had been made. Also that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction of the matter; that the act of 1818 had provided only for cases where no other redress existed, and that in this case the will provided for action in the court of Dauphin County. He ridiculed certain provisions of the will, alleged that no orphan had applied for admission, and that this was the case with regard to the wards of the petitioner.

"After the close of Mr. Buchanan's argument, Mr. Hopkins made some remarks, one of which was that 'if the court will read the will, they will see that it is the will of a foolish man.' To which Judge Huston said, 'We are not going to read the will now, nor is it necessary that we should.' The court sustained the application and directed an account before auditors of their appointment.

"It is proper to remark that on the will being offered for probate in or about the year 1806, the court directed an issue of *devisavit vel non*, in which the jury found in favor of the will. The character of the will, as well as the sanity of the testator, were of course examinable on the trial of that issue.

"Also it was scarcely competent for the principal, holding office under the will and enjoying advantages under it, to object to its validity. And, further, that if there were provisions in the will of an absurd, unreasonable, or impracticable character, they should scarcely have been permitted to nullify the reasonable, practicable, and meritorious provisions in it.

"In the course of the proceedings before the auditors Mr. Shoch laboriously examined the books of accounts and made abstracts. Being dissatisfied with the auditors' report, we filed exceptions to it, and after argument before the Supreme Court a decree was made which terminated in large charges against the two principals who had charge of the estate.

"Application was then made by us for a change of management, and on the hearing of this proceeding Mr. Stevens appeared and claimed an appointment of the principal on nomination by the *Lutheran Synods*. In objection to this an animated and impressive address was made by Mr. Shoch. Our nominee was appointed, a substantial building has been erected, an act of incorporation has been obtained, and a school established, which is now in operation, and in which the English as well as the German language is taught.

"On the argument in the Supreme Court on the exceptions filed, Mr. Fisher and Mr. Elder were for parties in the case, and Mr. Herman Alricks, then a young man and now a highly respectable member of the Harrisburg bar, appeared for the first principal under the will and contended that he should not be held accountable, alleging that he was under the supervision of and subject to removal by the trustees. The Supreme Court, however, decided differently.

"Mr. Shoch subsequently was for some time the clerk of the House of Representatives of this State; was afterwards secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1838, and is now the respectable, intelligent, and successful cashier of the National Bank of Columbia.

"There is one provision in the will of George Frey which I do not consider to be authoritative, viz., the provision that no part of the real estate devised *shall ever be sold*. I conceive that the law-making power has control over all the landed property within the limits of the State, and that where the public interests imperatively require its sale, its sale may be directed, the proceeds, in cases of trust, to be applied to the same uses as declared in the trust. A *conversion* is not a *diversion*. It must sometimes, if not frequently, be a great public inconvenience or a positive evil that real estate remain in the same condition and subject to the same uses as those for which it has been devised or conveyed. It is not reasonable that one or more persons, whose life cannot in the course of nature long endure, shall impress upon property of which he or they happened to be possessed a character, either as to sale or partition, which shall bind the public in all time and under all circumstances and conditions. The earth is for the living and not for the dead, and though wills of decedents and agreements of individuals are entitled to and should receive reasonable respect, yet to such considerations the public interests are paramount. See Norris *vs.* Clymer, 2 Barr, 277.

"In conclusion as to the will of George Frey:

"The application to the Supreme Court on the part of members of the Lutheran Church not being successful, an act of Assembly was obtained in 1846 for the appointment of the trustees *on the nomination of the two Lutheran Synods lying east and west of the Susquehanna*. The case arising under the act was taken to the Supreme Court, who in the case of Brown *vs.* Hummel, reported in 6th Barr, decided that the act was unconstitutional, and that the trustees in office could not be removed without a hearing at law. Now, it was sought by the act of 1846 to obtain a change of trustees in the interests of the Lutheran Church and not on account of *misconduct* on their part, and therefore a trial at law would not have effected the object, but the act of 1846 may have been objectionable as limiting the choice of trustees to those *of a particular church*, whereas the will of the founder provided that 'members in good standing of any of the Protestant Churches' should be eligible.

"The judge who delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Brown *vs.* Hummel declared that the charter or act of incorporation of the institution was *a contract* between the government and individuals, and the case of the Dartmouth College *vs.* Woodward, reported in 4th Wheaton, was referred to in support of the position. Now it may be somewhat difficult to see how the act of incorporation of a public charity is *a contract*, and not merely an act of ordinary legislation liable to alteration by the Legislature which enacted it or by a subsequent one, especially where no money is paid to the Commonwealth or required by the act to be expended, which might not, under the terms of the will, be expended without the act. But such it has been declared to be in the case of Brown *vs.* Hummel, before referred to.

"It may not be improper to add that if the obligations of a contract rest upon the Commonwealth as to every act of incorporation of a charitable, literary, or banking institution, horse or other railroad, or act of incorporation for any other purpose, and if any evil provision cannot be repaired except something be done *beyond* the terms of the act of incorporation, and even then not directly by the enacting power, acting by its own force or by such instrumentality as it may choose (but always according to the requirements of justice), but *necessarily* through a *proceeding in court*, then the law-making power ought to be especially careful as to the privileges granted or contained in them. The legislative mill may otherwise turn out provisions which may be unpalatable to the public taste or injurious to the health of the body politic.

"The Constitution of the United States was not framed till 1787. It contains the brief provision that *no State* shall pass any law '*impairing the obligation of contracts*.' It does not explain whether the contracts meant are simply contracts between individuals, or also contracts between individuals and the government. The Dartmouth College case did not refer to a charter granted in this country and *since* the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, but to one granted to the trustees of Dartmouth College in 1769 *by the British crown*, and it was to this literary institution, thus formed, that the Supreme Court of the United States applied the inhibition to the States to pass any law *impairing the obligation of contracts*, and this *antique case* was referred to in support of the decision in Brown *vs.* Hummel.

"Is it not time that the Dartmouth College case and other kindred decisions, no matter by what authority supported,—and they are supported by the authority of great names,—be repudiated, but not limiting the negation to charters of literary or charitable institutions, but giving it a wider scope, and the power of the Legislature to control them be acknowledged?

"It has been argued and alleged that where Congress, or, by parity of reasoning, a State Legislature acts within its constitutional power in repealing or changing the terms of an act of incorporation, the justice which should certainly attend such proceeding should legally be measured by *a proceeding at law*. But if Congress or the Legislature of a State possess the power of repeal or alteration, why should not the proper measure of justice be administered in such manner or by such instrumentality as the legislative power shall direct? And is it not worthy of consideration whether the prohibition to the States as to interfering with contracts refers simply to contracts between individuals, and not to contracts between individuals and the government itself? It

is a legal principle, in the construction of statutes, that the sovereign is not included unless expressly named. See Broom's Legal Maxims, 73. Why should not this principle be applied to the provision as to contracts in the Constitution of the United States?

"The Supreme Court of the United States also decided, in the case of the State of New Jersey *vs.* Wilson (see 1 Kent's Com. 414–15) that the power of *taxation* could be permanently surrendered. Now 'the taxing power is an incident of sovereignty, an essential part of every independent government.' (Black, C. J., in the case of the Bank of Pennsylvania *vs.* the Commonwealth, 7th Harris, 152.) How, then, can it be surrendered by a temporary legislature? 'Taxation to be just must be equal, and to be equal must be universal.' 'To exempt some would be to increase the burdens of others.' (*Idem.*) Why, then, should the property of institutions, not for burial or religious objects or for purposes of *general* charity, be relieved of a burden to which that of the poor is subjected?

"The occasion to which I have referred was not the only one on which I have heard Mr. Buchanan. I heard him frequently in our State Legislature when he was a young man, and I then much admired him. His voice was agreeable, very clear, with a ringing sound, and loud; his enunciation was exceedingly distinct; he was fluent in speech, though deliberate, but not unpleasantly so; his manner usually animated, and his language unexceptionable. I also heard him in the Senate at Washington, just previous to the inauguration of Gen. Harrison. He spoke in opposition to an impracticable, absurd resolution, introduced by Mr. Crittenden, soon to be one of the new cabinet, prohibiting officers of the general government from interfering in elections. An earnest discussion took place, the Senate being addressed by Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Clay, Mr. Mangum, Mr. Wright, Robert J. Walker, and perhaps by Mr. Calhoun, and in my estimation Mr. Buchanan was not surpassed by any one on that occasion. He was an agreeable speaker, and very able and impressive in debate; but he was considered to be timid and irresolute when required to assume responsibilities on occasions of extraordinary importance to himself or to the public interests. When secession was threatened or actually begun, had he possessed the resolution and intrepidity which, at such a crisis, should have been displayed by the head of the government, the South would not have been in doubt whether secession would be met by mere protestation, acquiescence or entreaty, or fought to the bitter end. But Mr. Buchanan appears to have been fitted for action in quiet times, rather than the stormy scenes of politics or revolution.

"Mr. Buchanan was tall in person, his form large and well developed. His head, however, from some diseased condition, or from malformation in his neck, hung to one side. He dressed carefully, and his appearance was gentlemanly and impressive.

"Two young men read law in the office of Mr. Shunk when he was in practice here, viz., William M. Hall and James Findlay, and they were admitted to the bar in November, 1822.

"Mr. Hall was a native of Harrisburg. His mother was a daughter of William Maclay, and she resided at the time of her death in the stone house on the corner of Front and South Streets, in this place, which had been built about the year 1794 by her father, and which was the *second stone house* built within the present limits of Harrisburg, the one erected in 1766, near the lower end of Front Street, by the second John Harris, subsequently the founder of Harrisburg, being the first.

"Mr. Hall settled at Lewistown, in the county of Mifflin, where he soon got into practice; and had he continued at the bar, from his marked ability and great industry, would probably have attained a high rank in the profession. But his mind becoming religiously impressed, he abandoned the practice of law, studied divinity, and became a clergyman in the Presbyterian Church, and was widely known throughout the State. His health became impaired, and he died in middle age at Bedford, in August, 1851. His mind was too active and energetic for the frail tenement in which it was lodged. His bodily strength was not sufficient for attaining a knowledge of two professions. His eyes were prominent and he was near-sighted, but he did not discover the imperfection till he was well grown, when, hearing some boys speak of seeing something on the island opposite, he at first disbelieved that the island could be seen distinctly from the town, and it was then he discovered his defect of vision. Mr. Hall was a very honest, upright man, reliable in his friendships, and a sincere Christian. One of his sons is now a member of this bar.

"James Findlay was a son of Governor Findlay, four of whose five sons were admitted to the bar. He settled in Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., where he had been appointed the prosecuting officer, and from which county he was afterwards elected to the Legislature, where he soon became distinguished. He was subsequently appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth by Governor Wolf. He eventually removed to Pittsburgh, where he was joined in the profession by Mr. Shunk a short time before his nomination for the office of Governor. He there died, unmarried, in middle age, about the year 1844. James Findlay and his elder brother, Archibald, hereinbefore mentioned, were men of gentlemanly instincts and manners, and were each of rather superior ability and of fair reputation.

"I here take occasion to mention that Governor William *Findlay*, for whose memory I entertain a youthful respect, has been confounded with William *Findley*, of Westmoreland County. See Graydon's 'Memoirs,' edited by Littell, pages 356 and 373.

"Mr. McCormick was known to most of the present members of the bar. He was a superior lawyer, and from his unexcitable temperament might have been well fitted for the bench. When actively engaged in his profession he had a more extensive practice than any other of those who came into practice with him. His opinions on matters of law were generally reliable, and he was extensively called on for counsel after, from loss of sight, he ceased to be able to try causes in court. He was an effective speaker, and when he lost a cause it might generally be considered that he had the wrong side of it. He was of medium size, and of intellectual countenance. It would seem that after arriving at manhood he never enjoyed good health. He was sedentary in his habits, taking but little exercise either in walking or otherwise. He was rather unsocial in intercourse, but seemed to enjoy the company of his friends when in his office. His eyesight, perhaps owing to his sedentary life, and perhaps excessive and incautious use of his eyes, became impaired, and he became blind. The affection, however, did not seem to affect his spirits, and in his office he seemed much as usual. Though sorely afflicted for many years, he bore his affliction, at least publicly, with little murmur or complaint. He died in January, 1870, aged sixty-nine.

"John C. Kunkel was of quite prepossessing appearance. He was of medium height, slight, but well formed, had a ruddy countenance and very clear complexion. He had a pleasant voice, was a highly agreeable speaker, and more accomplished in that respect than any other member of the bar of this place since the organization of the county. Though distinguished as a speaker, he was not considered by the leading members of the bar here to be so as a lawyer. To attain eminence in knowledge of law requires close and attentive study, as well as large practice, and he had not industry or resolution sufficient to effect that result. He was twice elected to Congress, but his business engagements at home interfered so much with his representative duties that he was not distinguished as a member of Congress. He was unusually successful in the acquisition of fortune, a portion of which he left to purposes of charity. He died in October, 1870.

"There was another member of the bar who died some years ago who was considerably distinguished for his knowledge of law and for industry in his profession. This was John A. Fisher. He came to the bar in December, 1820, when his father, Mr. George Fisher, heretofore spoken of, was still in considerable practice, and thus was enabled the more readily to get into business. He was the most laborious lawyer I have known in the course of my practice here. He was generally ready for the trial of his causes when by reasonable diligence it could be effected. His usage in the trial of a cause was to endeavor to write down nearly all of the oral testimony delivered, not trusting to his memory for it. This contributed to lengthen trials in which he was engaged, and was often complained of by the court and the adverse counsel, but he was pertinacious. When his turn came he gave the cause a thorough examination. In the preparation of his paper-books for the Supreme Court he was elaborate, and it was not his fault if his side of the case was not understood. He pursued the profession for about forty years, and had an extensive and lucrative practice in this and Lebanon County. He was generally concerned in the few ejectment cases which depended on original title which were tried here after the older lawyers, who had large experience in that line, had died or had retired from the bar. These cases related to timber lands or mountain lands in the coal region, which had become an object of special attention. He also drafted the act of March, 1860, for the incorporation of the city of Harrisburg, which extensive act is evidence of his ability and is a specimen of his industry. He died in July, 1864, aged sixty-six. He was a large man, of remarkably vigorous constitution, and of great strength and power of endurance.

"Charles C. Rawn was a member of this bar for fifteen or twenty years. He was from one of the eastern counties of this State, perhaps from Chester. He was possessed of considerable ability, of great energy of character, and was indefatigable in attention to his professional business. He was fluent in speech, and in controversy was the last to yield. He was a relative of Governor Shunk, which connection most probably induced his settlement here. He had been of the Democratic school of

politics, and was decidedly opposed to abolition, alleging a fear of a servile war of blacks against whites, but when the war began he was decided for the Union, and became a provost-marshal in the mustering in of troops. He was successful in his profession. He was a very industrious man, and I understand that for years he kept a journal which, if it covered the whole period of the late war, may contain some interesting reminiscences. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church in this place. He died in December, 1865, aged sixty-four. He was about six feet high and of good address.

"Another member of our bar was well known in his day, and is deserving of notice on account of the spirit he displayed in regard to enterprises of a public character without an absorbing interest in them as to personal advantage on his part. I mean William Ayres. His knowledge of law as well as his general reading was quite moderate, but his judgment on common matters of a practical character was excellent. He had great energy of character and a large degree of public spirit. He had also considerable ingenuity and management in originating and forwarding public enterprises. He arranged the construction of the Harrisburg water-works, forwarded that of the Broad Top Railroad, and had the survey made of a railroad from Harrisburg to Hamburg, which is now in process of construction. He was a member of the House of Representatives for two terms. He was a man of large size, rather fleshy, of genial temper, of excellent disposition, obliging, and social. His life was a useful one. He seemed to have enjoyed excellent health till near the period of his death. He died in May, 1856, aged sixty-four.

"In December, 1867, occurred the death of Judge McKinney, aged seventy-one. He studied law in Carlisle under the direction of Judge Duncan, and was exceedingly well grounded in its elementary principles. He had not the faculty of fluent expression, and did not succeed well in practice. He was at one time one of the associate judges in this county. He was the author of several legal works, one on the Constitution of the United States, a work on the office of justice of the peace, and a digest of the laws of Pennsylvania. He was an upright, conscientious man, was a decided abolitionist, being one of the vice-presidents of the Anti-Slavery Society as long ago as 1836, was long a member of the Presbyterian Church of this city, of which he was an elder, and was a zealous Christian. His death occurred through accident on the street railroad in this city.

"William H. Miller was a member of this bar for ten or more years. He was possessed of a fine physique, was nearly six feet high, and well formed. He was gentle and agreeable in manner, of a social turn, and of a kind disposition. But in politics he was inflexible. His father had been one of the Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania, and his son imbibed early the same political faith. He seemed to think that the interests of the country were bound up in the ascendency of Democratic men and the principles and measures which they advocated, and that the course of the Republican party was the direct reverse. He seemed to have a strong predilection for politics, and was usually ready to support his party or encounter the political enemy. He represented this congressional district at the beginning of the late war. He was one of the counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. I should think that he had not devoted much of his time to the study of his profession. His practice, perhaps, was chiefly in the criminal courts. He was a ready, forcible, and agreeable speaker. He died in September, 1870, aged forty-two.

"John H. Briggs was born in Cumberland County, but resided here for the last thirty years. He was a respectable lawyer, though he never had much practice in the trial of causes. He had considerable experience as an accountant and auditor, and was appointed by the court, or on nomination of parties, to adjust important interests in that matter. He was an upright, honorable man, and his death was much regretted in this community. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church in this place, and had long been connected with it. He was above the ordinary height, was well formed, and of very gentlemanly appearance. He died in March, 1872, aged fifty-seven.

"There was lately an ancient member of our bar lingering on the threshold of life. I mean John Roberts. Col. Roberts was connected with the bar for more than half a century. He never had an extensive practice. His tastes were of a mathematical and scientific character. As a civil engineer, surveyor, and draughtsman he was quite accomplished. He was fond of reading, and was possessed of a fund of information in science, history, and general literature. He was a botanist of respectable character, with some knowledge of mineralogy and geology. He had a fine musical taste, and was quite an excellent performer on the violin. He was possessed of more varied attainments than any other member of our bar. He was once a member of the House of Representatives. He was also an exceedingly good penman, and was for years prothonotary of our county, and was a model officer.

"The colonel was not only proficient on the violin, but he was an excellent dancer; and dancing then was not, as at present, the simple walking through a figure, nor the vulgar waltzing of the present day, but a display of agility and grace in the contradance, reel, or cotillion. The colonel could cut pigeon-wing with the ease of a theatrical professor; and this was an accomplishment possessed by few of his young companions. He was the orderly sergeant of Capt. Walker's company, which marched to Baltimore in 1814. He was possessed of an amiable, inoffensive disposition, and his life has been highly *useful* to the community. This last is eulogy. As respects his memory, he might have said, in the words of Bishop Bonar,—

> "'I need not be missed if my life has been bearing,
> As its summer and autumn moved silently on,
> The bloom and the fruit and the seed of its season,
> I shall be remembered *by what I have done.*'

"He was of medium size, rather slight in body, of a dark complexion, bright dark eyes, and of intelligent countenance. In his youth he was probably very active. Although his bodily strength had failed in his latter years, his mind remained clear till near the closing scene of his life. He was the oldest member of this bar living at the time of his death. He was an honest man. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His faith was firm, and he was not unwilling to meet death when the summons should come. He died in February last, at the advanced age of eighty-five.

"Of such of the bar as are still in practice I forbear to speak; and besides, their respective qualifications and characters are as well, and, as to many of them, better known to those who are in practice with them. I end with the suggestion that if members of the bar in other cities or counties in the State would prepare and publish biographical notices of distinguished members of the bar in their respective cities or counties or judicial districts, with notice of matters of a public character with which they have been connected, information of public interest may be preserved which may otherwise be lost. Leading members of the bar are often more or less connected with events interesting to the public occurring in their own neighborhood."

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Lancaster and Dauphin.

1789–91. John W. Kittera.	1797–99. John A. Hanna.
1791–93. John W. Kittera.	1799–1801. John A. Hanna.
1793–95. John W. Kittera.	1801–3. John A. Hanna.
1795–97. John A. Hanna.	

Dauphin, Cumberland, Mifflin, and Huntingdon.

1804–5. John A. Hanna.	1807–9. David Baird.
1805–7. John A. Hanna.	1809–11. Robert Whitehill.
1807–9. Robert Whitehill.	David Baird.

Lancaster and Dauphin.

1811–13. Robert Whitehill.	1815–17. James Wallace.
David Baird.	1817–19. James Wallace.
1813–15. Edward Crouch.	1819–21. James Wallace.

Sixth District,—Dauphin and Lebanon.

1821–23. John Phillips.	1827–29. Innis Green.
1823–25. Robert Harris.	1829–31. Innis Green.
1825–27. Robert Harris.	

Tenth District,—Dauphin and Lebanon.

1831–33. John C. Bucher.	1837–39. Luther Reily.
1833–35. William Clark.	1839–41. William Simonton.
1835–37. William Clark.	1841–43. William Simonton.

Fourteenth District,—Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill.

1843–45. Alexander Ramsey.	1849–51. Charles W. Pitman.
1845–47. Alexander Ramsey.	1851–53. Thomas M. Bibighaus.
1847–49. George N. Eckert.	

Tenth District,—Dauphin, Lebanon, and Union Counties, and township of Lower Mahanoy, in Northumberland County.

1853–55. Ner. Middleswarth.	1859–61. John W. Killinger.
1855–57. John C. Kunkel.	1861–63. John W. Killinger.
1857–59. John C. Kunkel.	

Fourteenth District,—Dauphin, Northumberland, Union, Snyder, and Juniata.

1863–65. William H. Miller.
1865–67. George F. Miller.
1867–69. John B. Packer.
1869–71. John B. Packer.
1871–73. John B. Packer.

Fourteenth District,—Dauphin, Lebanon, and Northumberland Counties.

1873–75. John B. Packer.
1875–77. John B. Packer.
1877–79. John W. Killinger.
1879–81. John W. Killinger.
1881–83. Samuel F. Barr.
1883–85. Samuel F. Barr.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Under the Constitution of 1790.

Fifth District,—Berks and Dauphin.

1790–91. Joseph Hiester.
John Gloninger.
1791–92. Gabriel Hiester, *vice* Joseph Hiester, resigned.
1792. John Andrew Hanna, *vice* Gloninger, resigned.
1794. John Kean.
Gabriel Hiester.
1796. John Kean.
1796. Christian Lauer.
1798. John Kean.
Christian Lauer.
1800. John Kean.
Christian Lauer.
1801. Henry Orth, *vice* Kean, resigned.
1802–4. Christian Lauer.
Henry Orth.

Sixth District,—Dauphin.

1806–12. Melchior Rahm.
1814–16. John Forster.

Dauphin and Lebanon.

1818. John Sawyer.
1820. John Andrew Shulze.
1822. John Harrison, *vice* J. Andrew Shulze, resigned.

Eighth District,—Dauphin and Lebanon.

1824. Adam Ritscher.
1826. George Seltzer.
1828. George Seltzer.
1830. Jacob Stoever.
1832. Jacob Stoever.
1834. John Harper.

Seventh District,—Dauphin and Lebanon.

1836. John Harper.
1838. John Killinger.
1840. John Killinger.
1842. Levi Kline.

Fifteenth District,—Dauphin and Lebanon.

1859. John B. Rutherford.
1861. Amos R. Boughter.
1864. David Fleming.

Sixteenth District,—Dauphin and Lebanon.

1868. G. Dawson Coleman.
1870. David Mumma.

Twelfth District,—Dauphin and Lebanon.

1873. Jacob G. Heilman.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Under the Constitution of 1776.

[Those in italics prior to 1814 were from what is now Lebanon County.]

1785–86. Robert Clark.
Adam Orth.
David Krause.
Daniel Bradley.
1786–87. Robert Clark.
Jacob Meiley.
John Carson.
1787–88. Robert Clark.
1787–88. *Jacob Meiley.*
John Carson.
1788–89. *Adam Orth.*
Jacob Meiley.
John Carson.
1789–90. James McCreight.
Jacob Meiley.
John Carson.
1790–91. James McCreight.
Jacob Meiley.
John Carson.
1791–92. Stacy Potts.
Jacob Meiley.
John A. Hanna.
1792–93. Stacy Potts.
Jacob Meiley.
William Brown.
1793–94. Christian King.
Anthony Kelker.
Andrew Forrest.
1794–95. Christian King.
Jacob Weirick.
Valentine Shouffler.
1795–96. William Maclay.
Jacob Weirick.
Valentine Shouffler.
1796–97. William Maclay.
Jacob Weirick.
Samuel Ainsworth.
1797–98. William Maclay.
David Krause.
Samuel Ainsworth.
1798–99. Thomas Forster.
David Krause.
James Wilson.
1799–1800. Stacy Potts.
Christian Ley.
James Wilson.
1800–1. Stacy Potts.
Christian Ley.
James Wilson.
1801–2. Stacy Potts.
Christian Ley.
James Wilson.
1802–3. Stacy Potts.
Jacob Weirick.
James Wilson.
1803–4. William Maclay.
Jacob Weirick.
Jacob Bucher.
1804–5. Edward Crouch.
Jacob Weirick.
Jacob Bucher.
1805–6. Edward Crouch.
Jacob Weirick.
Jacob Bucher.
1806–7. James Wallace.
John Andrew Shulze.
Jacob Bucher.
1807–8. Jacob Bucher.
James Wallace.
John Andrew Shulze.
1808–9. Jacob Bucher.
James Wallace.
John Andrew Shulze.
1809–10. James Wallace.
Peter Shindel.
Benjamin Kurtz.
1810–11. James Wallace.
Peter Shindel.
Benjamin Kurtz.
1811–12. David Ferguson.
Valentine Shouffler.
Benjamin Kurtz.
1812–13. Amos Ellmaker.
Valentine Shouffler.
David Ferguson.
1813–14. Amos Ellmaker.
Peter Shindel.
David Ferguson.
1814–15. Jacob Bucher.
Jacob Goodhart.
1815–16. Jacob Bucher.
James R. Reily.
1816–17. Jacob Bucher.
James R. Reily.
1817–18. John Downey.
John Rutherford.
1818–19. Isaac Smith.
William N. Irvine
1819–20. Simon Sallade.
William Rutherford.
1820–21. Simon Sallade.
William Rutherford.
1821–22. Thomas Smith.
William Cochran.
1822–23. Valentine Hummel.
William Cochran.
1823–24. Valentine Hummel.
William Cochran.
1824–25. Valentine Hummel.
Isaac Smith.
1825–26. Moses Maclean.
Isaac Smith.
1826–27. William Lauman.
Henry B. Dorrance.
1827–28. William Lauman.
John Roberts.
1828–29. William Lauman.
John Roberts.
1829–30. William Rutherford.
Jacob Hoffman.
1830–31. William Rutherford.
Christian Spayd.
1831–32. John Fox.
Christian Spayd.
1832–33. John Fox.
John Funk.
1833–34. William Ayres.
Jacob Hoffman.
1834–35. William Ayres.
Matthew B. Cowden.
1835–36. David Krause.
Jacob Gilbert.
1836–37. Simon Sallade.
Hamilton Alricks.
1837–38. Martin Kendig.
Christian Ehrman.

Under the Constitution of 1838.

1838–39. Martin Kendig.
Christian Ehrman.
1840. Valentine Hummel.
William McClure.
1841. Benjamin Musser.
Samuel H. Clark.
1842. William Bell.
Henry Balsbaugh.
1843. Solomon Shindle.
Benjamin Jordan.
1844. John C. Kunkel.
John C. Harper.
1845. John C. Kunkel.
Michael Keller.
1846. James Fox.
Theodore Gratz.
1847. James Fox.
Theodore Gratz.
1848. Thomas Duncan.
John B. Rutherford.
1849. Thomas Duncan.
John B. Rutherford.
1850. John C. Kunkel.
John Cooper.
1851. James Freeland.
Jacob Landis.
1852. Isaac Waterbury.
Jacob Landis.
1853. Simon Sallade.
George T. Hummel.
1854. Luther Bergstresser.
John A. Stehley.
1855. David Mumma.
John Wright.
1856. David Mumma.
John Wright.
1857. William C. A. Lawrence.
Edward J. Lauman.
1858. William C. A. Lawrence.
Edward J. Lauman.
1859. William C. A. Lawrence.
Marks D. Whitman.
1860. William Clark.
Lewis Heck.
1861. James Freeland.
Thomas G. Fox.
1862. James Freeland.
Thomas G. Fox.
1863. Henry C. Alleman.
Daniel Kaiser.
1864. Henry C. Alleman.
Daniel Kaiser.

1865. Jeremiah Seiler.
Henry B. Hoffman.
1866. Jeremiah Seiler.
Henry B. Hoffman.
1867. A. Jackson Herr.
Peter S. Bergstresser.
1868. A. Jackson Herr.
Henry B. Hoffman.
1869. A. C. Smith.
John E. Parsons.
1870. A. C. Smith.
John E. Parsons.

In conjunction with Perry County.

1871. Andrew K. Black.
Isaac S. Schminkey.
Joseph Shuler.
1872. Andrew K. Black.
Isaac S. Schminkey.
Joseph Shuler.
1873. J. Edward Allen.
A. Fortenbaugh.
John H. Sheibly.
1874. A. Fortenbaugh.
Joseph H. Nisley.
J. H. Sheibley.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1874.

City of Harrisburg.

1875. Robert R. Chrisman.
1876. Robert R. Chrisman.
1877–78. Andrew K. Black.
1879–80. Charles L. Bailey.
1881–82. A. K. Nebinger.
1883–84. David C. Burnite.

County of Dauphin.

1875. Joseph H. Nisley.
J. E. Allen.
1876. Joseph H. Nisley.
A. Fortenbaugh.
1877–78. Joseph H. Nisley.
Anton F. Englebert.
1879–80. Joseph H. Landis.
Benjamin Bordner.
1881–82. William H. Hoofnagle.
Alexander F. Thompson.
1883–84. William H. Hoofnagle.
Alexander F. Thompson.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY OF DAUPHIN.

SHERIFFS.

[Under Constitution of 1776.]

Anthony Kelker...	Oct.	17, 1785	James Clunie.....	Oct.	20, 1788

[Under Constitution of 1794.]

	Commissioned.			Commissioned.	
Jacob Weirick.....	Oct.	17, 1791	John Fox.....	Oct.	19, 1839
John Elder.....	Nov.	19, 1794	Samuel Faunce.....	Oct.	24, 1842
Henry Orth.....	Oct.	17, 1797	James Martin.	Oct.	25, 1845
Samuel Elder.....	Oct.	23, 1800	Jacob Shell.....	Oct.	17, 1848
Melchior Rahm....	Oct.	21, 1803	Ed. C. Williams....	Nov.	5, 1851
Fred. Wolfersberger	Oct.	21, 1806	Jacob D. Hoffman..	Nov.	22, 1854
Henry Wolf.....	Oct.	19, 1809	Jacob M. Eyster....	Nov.	18, 1857
John Kelker.....	Oct.	19, 1812	Jacob D. Boas.....	Nov.	14, 1860
Henry Wolf.....	Oct.	16, 1815	Wm. W. Jennings.	Nov.	23, 1863
Peter Wenrick.....	Oct.	19, 1818	Jacob D. Hoffman.	Dec.	1, 1866
Christian Gleim....	Oct.	16, 1821	Christian Heikel...	Nov.	25, 1869
Thomas Walker....	Oct.	18, 1824	Henry J. Sheafer...	Nov.	29, 1872
Henry Chritzman..	Oct.	22, 1827	Wm. W. Jennings.	Nov.	30, 1875
Jacob Seiler.....	Oct.	18, 1830	Augustus Reel.....	Dec.	11, 1878
John Fox.....	Oct.	14, 1833	Wm. Sheesley.....	Dec.	15, 1881
Wm. Cochran.....	Oct.	21, 1836			

CORONERS.

	Commissioned.			Commissioned.	
Peter Miller.....	Oct.	17, 1785	John Shell.....	Nov.	20, 1824
Michael Kapp.....	Oct.	15, 1787	Jacob Hise.....	Oct.	22, 1827
Michael Rahm.....	Oct.	20, 1788	D. McConaughy....	April	7, 1834
Anthony Seyfert...	Jan.	9, 1794	Geo. W. Finney.....	Nov.	22, 1836
Jacob Bucher.....	Dec.	7, 1796	Conrad Peck.....	Nov.	28, 1839
Benjamin Kurtz...	Jan.	30, 1800	Chas. Gleim (died).	Feb.	28, 1843
Obed Fahnestock...	Nov.	3, 1802	Henry Fox.....	Nov.	13, 1843
Jacob Wain.....	Nov.	5, 1805	Abner Mash.....	Nov.	21, 1849
George Ziegler.....	Jan.	12, 1809	Jehu Chandler.....	Jan.	10, 1854
Wm. Allison.....	Dec.	18, 1811	Washington Barr..	Oct.	25, 1856
Dan. Stine (elected October, 1814)....	June	21, 1815	J. J. McCormick...	Jan.	10, 1860
Fred. Hyneman....	Nov.	6, 1816	Jesse B. Hunnel (died 1867).....	Dec.	1, 1862
Michael Krehl.....	April	16, 1818	James Porter.....	Aug.	28, 1867
William Cochran...	Oct.	30, 1818	Geo. F. Shindler...	Dec.	31, 1879
Philip Fetterhoff...	Oct.	24, 1821			

PROTHONOTARIES.

[Under Constitution of 1776.]

Alex. Graydon..... March 9, 1785

[Under Constitution of 1790.]

	Commissioned.			Commissioned.	
Alex. Graydon.....	Aug.	17, 1791	John A. Weir.....	Nov.	14, 1839
Joshua Elder.....	Jan.	6, 1800	Wm. D. Boas (election a tie, and appointed).....	Dec.	1, 1845
Jacob Boas (deceased).....	Feb.	6, 1809	Stephen Miller.....	Dec.	1, 1849
John Machesney...	Oct.	14, 1815	Jacob Shope.....	Feb.	26, 1855
Thomas Walker....	March	10, 1821	Wm. Mitchell.....	Nov.	27, 1855
Obed Fahnestock...	Jan.	17, 1824	Josiah C. Young....	Nov.	30, 1861
John Roberts.....	Jan.	29, 1830	Joseph H. Nisley...	Nov.	19, 1867
J. Dock (resigned March 13, 1838)..	Dec.	30, 1835	Thomas G. Fox.....	Nov.	25, 1873
G. Mish (resigned Jan. 7, 1839).....	March	13, 1838	E. B. Mitchell.....	Dec.	22, 1879
Henry Beader (to fill vacancy).....	Jan.	21, 1839			

COUNTY TREASURERS.

John Thome.....	1785	John Hicks.....	1846
Adam Boyd.....	1792	George Kaylar.....	1848
Henry Beader.....	1806	John J. Clyde.....	1850
George Weidman.....	1809	Christian Caslow.....	1852
George Shoek.....	1812	La Rue Metzgar.....	1854
Daniel Stine.....	1815	Benjamin Buck.....	1856
Samuel Pool.....	1818	Alexander W. Watson.....	1858
David Hummel	1821	John Carr.....	1860
Peter Brua.....	1824	John L. Speel.....	1862
Frederick Heisely.....	1827	Isaac Hershey.....	1864
John Kelker.....	1829	Edward G. Savage.....	1866
Richard T. Leech.....	1832	Alfred Hummel.....	1868
Andrew Murray.....	1835	Benjamin G. Peters.....	1870
Aaron Bombaugh.....	1838	John Till.....	1872
Andrew Graydon.....	1844	John Early.....	1874
Christian Caslow.....	1845		

DEPUTY SURVEYORS.

	Commissioned.			Commissioned.	
John Elder.....	May	31, 1785	John Davies	March	15, 1835
Bertram Galbraith	Nov.	8, 1791	Hiram H. Hetzel...	June	22, 1836
John Weidman.....	Dec.	10, 1791	Joseph Miller.....	Nov.	15, 1836
Thomas Clark.....	April	25, 1800	Samuel Hoffer.....	Nov.	15, 1836
William Crabb.....	January,	1801	Joseph Gray	May	31, 1839
Levi G. Hollingsworth.....	Oct.	22, 1804	Daniel Hoffman....	Sept.	27, 1845
Thomas Walker....	October,	1804	Samuel Hoffer.....	Oct.	8, 1850
John McKee.....	April	20, 1809	Daniel Hoffman....	Oct.	14, 1856
Thomas Smith.....	May	11, 1815	Preston Miller.....	Oct.	11, 1859
James Maginnis...	Aug.	29, 1821	Thomas Strohm.....	Oct.	14, 1862
John Davis.....	June	7, 1824	Preston Miller.....	Oct.	10, 1865
John Paul, Jr....	July	19, 1830	Mich'l R. Alleman	June	23, 1868
Joseph Gray.....	May	30, 1833	Thomas Strohm....	Aug.	27, 1870
Israel Carpenter...	May	30, 1833	William H. Ulrich.	Nov.	3, 1874
			Thomas Strohm....	Nov.	2, 1880

COLLECTORS OF EXCISE.

Dr. Andrew Forrest	Sept.	4, 1785	James Clunie.....	Oct.	3, 1785

CLERK OF THE QUARTER SESSIONS, OYER AND TERMINER.

[From 1785 to 1809 the prothonotary performed the duties of this office. Under the Constitution of 1838 the office was merged into that of recorder and clerk of the Orphans' Court.]

	Commissioned.			Commissioned.	
Jacob Boas (d. October, 1815).....	Feb.	6, 1809	James Alricks.....	March	10, 1821
John Machesney...	Oct.	14, 1815	Obed Fahnestock...	Jan.	17, 1824
			John Roberts.....	Jan.	29, 1830

CLERKS OF THE ORPHANS' COURT.

	Commissioned.			Commissioned.	
Daniel Stine.....	April	15, 1818	Christian Seiler....	Jan.	17, 1824
James Alricks.....	March	10, 1821	George Taylor (res. Jan. 12, 1839).....	Dec.	30, 1835

RECORDERS AND CLERKS OF ORPHANS' COURT.

	Commissioned.			Commissioned.	
John Houser.....	Jan.	21, 1839	Daniel A. Kepner..	Nov.	29, 1854
Jacob Shell.....	Nov.	14, 1839	Peter Hummel.....	Nov.	23, 1857
Robert F. Black (d. Jan. 1848).....	Nov.	12, 1842	John Ringland.....	Dec.	7, 1860
Samuel Singer (to fill vacancy).....	Jan.	20, 1848	William Kuhn.....	Nov.	27, 1866
Abraham Freaner..	Nov.	25, 1848	John Fox.....	Nov.	27, 1872
			John S. Lynch.....	Dec.	23, 1878

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.

	Commissioned.			Commissioned.	
Joseph Montgomery (d. Oct. 1794)	March	11, 1785	Christian Seiler.....	March	10, 1821
Andrew Forrest....	Oct.	27, 1794	John Cameron.....	Jan.	17, 1824
Robert Harris.....	Jan.	7, 1800	Samuel Pool.....	Jan.	29, 1830
Henry Beader.....	Feb.	4, 1809	Robert M. Thompson (removed from office).....	Dec.	30, 1835
Daniel Stine	Aug.	7, 1816			

REGISTERS OF WILLS.

	Commissioned.			Commissioned.	
John Hoffman.....	Jan.	21, 1839	Samuel Marquart..	Nov.	26, 1858
Christian B. Henry	Nov.	17, 1845	George M. Mark...	Nov.	30, 1864
George Koppenheffer.....	Nov.	25, 1848	Simon Duey.....	Nov.	28, 1870
Valentine Hummel, Jr.....	April	20, 1852	Samuel R. Abbott (d. in 1879).....	Dec.	14, 1876
George R. Long (d. Feb. 7, 1858).....	Dec.	1, 1855	John J. Shoemaker (to fill vacancy)..	July	10, 1879
Charles Carson (to fill vacancy).....	Feb.	12, 1858	William B. Meetch	Dec.	31, 1879

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

[*Under Constitution of* 1776.]

1785. Christian Uhler.
William Smith.
1786. Christian Uhler.
Valentine Hummel.
1787. Valentine Hummel.
James Wilson.
1788. James Wilson.
Michael Ley.
1789. James Wilson.
Christian Uhler.
1790. Christian Uhler.
Christian King.

[*Under Constitution of* 1790.]

1791. Christian King.
Casper Steiner.
John Kean.
1792. Christian King.
John Kean.
Henry Beader.
1793. John Kean.
Henry Beader.
Valentine Hummel.
1774. Henry Beader.
Valentine Hummel.
Conrad Bombaugh.
1795. Valentine Hummel.
Conrad Bombaugh.
David Krause.
1796. Conrad Bombaugh.
David Krause.
Frederick Hummel.
1797. David Krause.
Frederick Hummel.
Henry Beader.
1798. Frederick Hummel.
Henry Beader.
Martin Shuey.
1799. Henry Beader.
Martin Shuey.
James Wallace.
1800. Martin Shuey.
James Wallace.
Peter Bricker.
1801. James Wallace.
Peter Bricker.
John Krum.
1802. Peter Bricker.
John Krum.
James Dixon.
1803. John Krum.
James Dixon.
Christian Walborn.
1804. James Dixon.
Christian Walborn.
Jacob Tice.
1805. Christian Walborn.
Jacob Tice.
Christian Bowman.
1806. Jacob Tice.
Christian Bowman.
George Weinman.
1807. Christian Bowman.
George Weinman.
Peter Shindel.
1808. George Weinman.
Peter Shindel.
John Harrison.
1809. Peter Shindel.
John Harrison.
John Shoch.
1810. John Harrison.
John Shoch.
Peter Lineaweaver.
1811. John Shoch.
Peter Lineaweaver.
John Sawyer, Jr.
1812. Peter Lineaweaver.
John Sawyer, Jr.
Daniel Stine.
1813. John Sawyer, Jr.
Daniel Stine.
John Baddorf.[1]
1814. Daniel Stine.
William Allen.
Isaac Smith.
1815. William Allen.
Isaac Smith.
John Zinn.
1816. Isaac Smith.
John Zinn.
Nicholas Boyer.
1817. John Zinn.
Nicholas Boyer.
Jacob Hummel.
1818. Nicholas Boyer.
Jacob Hummel.
David Doebler.
1819. Jacob Hummel.
David Doebler.
Elijah Ferree.
1820. David Doebler.
Elijah Ferree.
William King.
1821. Elijah Ferree.
William King.
John Fager.
1822. William King.
John Fager.
John Buffington.
1823. John Fager.
John Buffington.
Benjamin Jordan.
1824. John Buffington.
Benjamin Jordan.
Jacob Hise.
1825. Benjamin Jordan.
Jacob Hise.
Frederick Rathvon.
1826. Jacob Hise.
Frederick Rathvon.
Joseph Moody.
1827. Frederick Rathvon.
Joseph Moody.
Peter Brua.
1828. Joseph Moody.
Peter Brua.
William Cochran.
1829. Peter Brua.
William Cochran.
Martin Hocker.
1830. William Cochran.
Martin Hocker.
Daniel Houser.
1831. Martin Hocker.
Daniel Houser.
Archibald Orme.
1832. Daniel Houser.
Archibald Orme.
John Imshofstall.
1833. Archibald Orme.
John Imshofstall.
Abraham Bombaugh.
1834. John Imshofstall.
Abraham Bombaugh.
Daniel Kendig.
1835. Abraham Bombaugh.
Daniel Kendig.
Joseph Miller.
1836. Daniel Kendig.
Joseph Miller.
John Berryhill.
1837. Joseph Miller.
John Berryhill.
Michael Whitley.
1838. John Berryhill.
Michael Whitley.
John Bischoff.
1839. Michael Whitley.
John Bischoff.
1839. David Hummel.
1840. John Bischoff.
David Hummel.
William Orth.
1841. David Hummel.
William Orth.
Isaac Rutter.
1842. William Orth.
Isaac Rutter.
John Zinn.
1843. Isaac Rutter.
John Zinn.
Peter Hocker.
1844. John Zinn.
Peter Hocker.
George Hain.
1845. Peter Hocker.
George Hain.
Henry Herr.
1846. George Hain.
Henry Herr.
Christian Lenker.[1]
1847. Henry Herr.
William Reed.[1]
John Shell.
1848. Jacob D. Hoffman.
John Shell.
Henry Peffer.
1849. John Shell.
Henry Peffer.
Jacob D. Hoffman.
1850. Henry Peffer.
Jacob D. Hoffman.
Felix Nisley.
1851. Jacob D. Hoffman.
Felix Nisley.
George Zinn.
1852. Felix Nisley.
George Zinn.
Daniel Reigel.
1853. George Zinn.
Daniel Reigel.
Isaac Mumma.
1854. Daniel Reigel.
Isaac Mumma.
George Hain.
1855. Isaac Mumma.
George Hain.
Joseph Lyter.
1856. George Hain.
Joseph Lyter.
Jacob Smith.
1857. Joseph Lyter.
Jacob Smith.
Elias Zollinger.[1]
1858. Jacob Smith.
David Cassel.
Jacob Buffington.
1859. David Cassell.
Jacob Buffington.
John S. Musser.
1860. Jacob Buffington.
John S. Musser.
Jacob Behm.
1861. John S. Musser.
Jacob Behm.
George Garverick.
1862. Jacob Behm.
George Garverick.
Henry Meyer.
1863. George Garverick.
Henry Meyer.
Jacob J. Milleisen.
1864. Henry Meyer.
Jacob J. Milleisen.
Robert McClure.
1865. Jacob J. Milleisen.
Robert McClure.
Henry Harman.
1866. Robert McClure.
Henry Hartman.
Jacob J. Milleisen.
1867. Henry Hartman.
Jacob J. Milleisen.
John Miller.
1868. Jacob J. Milleisen.
John Miller.
Isaac Hoffman.
1869. John Miller.
Isaac Hoffman.
John H. Backinstose.
1870. Isaac Hoffman.
John H. Backinstose.
John J. Shoemaker.
1871. John H. Backinstose.
John J. Shoemaker.
Jonathan Tobias.
1872. John J. Shoemaker.
Jonathan Tobias.
John L. Garver.
1873. Jonathan Tobias.
John L. Garver.
Samuel McIlhenny.
1874. John L. Garver.
Samuel McIlhenny.
Eli Swab.
1875. John L. Garver.
Samuel McIlhenny.
Eli Swab.

[*Under Constitution of* 1874.]

1876-79. Samuel McIlhenny.
Eli Swab.
S. Boyd Martin.
1879-82. S. Boyd Martin.
Philip Moyer.
1879-82. Jacob Moyer.
1882-85. Philip Moyer.
Michael Moyer.
Charles Rodarmel.

[1] Died in office.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

	Commissioned.
William Graydon	Sept. 2, 1791
Anthony Seyfert	March 25, 1793
William Allison	June 15, 1814
Joseph Clendenin (d. November, 1818)	May 10, 1816
Mordecai McKinney	Nov. 23, 1818
Hugh Hamilton (d. 1836)	Dec. 16, 1823
Henry Wolf (d. 1831)	Sept. 13, 1828
James Alricks (d. 1835)	Aug. 9, 1831
Ephraim Heller (Middletown)	Jan. 12, 1833
Mordecai McKinney	April 8, 1835
John Heisely	March 14, 1838
John Brooks (d. 1845)	April 21, 1840
Jonathan Chandler	April 22, 1840
Adam R. Stouch (Middletown)	April 22, 1840
Michael Keller (res. 1847)	April 8, 1841
Jacob R. Eby (Middletown)	May 4, 1842
Valentine Hummel	Dec. 11, 1845
John Jos. Walborn (Middletown)	March 30, 1846

	Commissioned.
William Kline.....	April 22, 1847
Joel Hinckley.....	Dec. 11, 1848
Daniel A. Kepner.	May 29, 1849
Henry Peffer.....	June 18, 1851
George F. Weaver.	Nov. 13, 1854
John Wyeth.....	Nov. 22, 1854
Henry Stehman (Middletown)....	March 31, 1855
H. Murray Graydon.....	Dec. 10, 1857
Charles A. Snyder	Dec. 29, 1857
John J. Walborn (Middletown)....	March 11, 1858
William Kline.....	March 31, 1858
George A. C. Seiler	Dec. 7, 1860
John W. Brown...	Dec. 7, 1860
Robert J. Fleming	May 21, 1863
A. Criolin Smith (res: Aug. 21, 1869).....	Jan. 30, 1862
Charles A. Snyder (d. Nov. 9, 1868)	Jan. 5, 1864
George Lenhart (Middletown)....	June 29, 1864
Robert J. Fleming (d. 1876).....	May 23, 1864
Henry Peffer (d. in office).....	March 28, 1865
E. C. Reichenbach (res. July 12, 1869).....	Feb. 13, 1867
John H. Kahler (Millersburg).....	March 25, 1867
Henry Shellenberger.....	March 25, 1857
Abner Hummel (Hummelstown)	Sept. 14, 1868
George J. Kunkel..	Nov. 9, 1868
Silas H Alleman..	Feb. 11, 1869
Hervey E. Smith...	Aug. 21, 1869
Samuel M. Fenn (Lykens).....	Nov. 15, 1869
Silas S. Bowman (Millersburg)....	Dec. 23, 1869
John W. Landis (Halifax).....	Feb. 24, 1871
John M. Major (res. March 15, 1875).....	April 3, 1872
William H. Smith.	Aug. 31, 1872
Eugene Snyder.....	March 7, 1873
Henry Shammo (Halifax)	March 24, 1874
Henry Stehman (Middletown)..	April 24, 1874
George R. Hendrickson (Middletown).....	April 24, 1874
J. C. Durbin (Lykens).....	Oct. 12, 1874
Samuel W. Fleming.....	Jan. 4, 1875
William B. Irwin	Feb. 12, 1875
William H. Ulrich (Hummelstown)	April 2, 1875
William M. Hartman (Millersburg).....	Sept. 27, 1875
Herman Luerssen	Nov. 1, 1875
J. N. Blundin.....	Jan. 13, 1876
Charles H. Babb (Steelton).....	March 16, 1876
Frederick W. Liesmann.....	April 10, 1876
George J. Kunkel..	Jan. 17, 1877
Joseph B. Markley.....	March 29, 1877
Henry Stehman (Middletown)....	April 18, 1877
Alfred F. Hanna...	July 7, 1877
S. W. Fleming.....	Jan. 10, 1878
William M. Hartman (Millersburg).....	Feb. 14, 1878
William B. Irwin.	March 1, 1878
Simon S. Bowman (Millersburg)....	March 11, 1878
John M. Major.....	March 14, 1878
George J. Kunkel.	March 20, 1878
J. C. Durbin (Lykens)	April 24, 1878
Abner Hummel (Hummelstown)	Sept. 14, 1878
Henry Shammo (Halifax).....	Feb. 8, 1879
William H. Ulrich (Hummelstown)	Feb. 12, 1879
Eugene Snyder.....	March 12, 1879
George W. Kline..	March 13, 1879
Henry Shellenberger.....	March 17, 1879
Fred. W. Liesmann	April 12, 1879
Walter S. Young..	April 22, 1879
William Wolf.....	June 6, 1879
George J. Kunkel.	Jan. 19, 1880
Henry Stehman (Middletown)....	April 28, 1880
Samuel W. Fleming	Jan. 8, 1881
Chas. M. Fleming.	Jan. 20, 1881
Frederick M. Ott..	Feb. 3, 1881
Wm. M. Hartman	Feb. 9, 1881
J. C. Durbin (Lykens)	Feb. 21, 1881
William B. Irwin.	March 23, 1881
John M. Major.....	March 24, 1881
Simon S. Bowman (Millersburg)....	April 9, 1881
Abner Hummel (Hummelstown)	Sept. 22, 1881
William A. Croll (Middletown)....	Jan. 16, 1882
George W. Shultz.	Jan. 19, 1882
George W. Kline..	March 7, 1882
Eugene Snyder.....	March 13, 1882
William H. Ulrich (Hummelstown)	March 20, 1882
William Wolf.....	June 7, 1882
C. H. Hoffer.....	Aug. 14, 1882
Fred. W. Leismann.....	Sept. 18, 1882
Stewart P. Keeling	Sept. 26, 1882
Charles H. Babb (Steelton).....	Jan. 13, 1883
Henry Helt.....	Feb. 6, 1883
Paul Charlton.....	April 30, 1883

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Until the year 1813 the following list of justices of the peace include those for the townships which at that time were erected into the county of Lebanon:

Under the Constitution of 1777.

	Commissioned.
Martin Weaver.....	June 13, 1785
John Kean.....	June 22, 1785
Joseph Montgomery.....	June 22, 1785
Thomas Clark.....	Jan. 22, 1789
Adam Hamaker..	Jan. 26, 1790
John Murray.....	March 25, 1790
John Dentzel.....	March 25, 1790
John Gloninger....	Sept. 8, 1790

Under the Constitution of 1790.

First District, composed of the township of Heidelberg, 459 taxables:

	Commissioned.
Henry Sheaffer.....	Aug. 29, 1791
Samuel Rex.....	Dec. 3, 1799
George Capp.....	May 14, 1800
John Meyer.....	Jan. 8, 1803
Henry Hockley....	April 1, 1806
John Batdorff.....	April 6, 1813
Christian Gorttel..	May 3, 1813

Second District, composed of the township and borough of Lebanon, 506 taxables:

	Commissioned.
John Thome.....	Aug. 29, 1791
David Krause.....	June 2, 1800
Frederick Stover...	June 11, 1800
Frederick Hubley.	Jan. 1, 1806
William Coleman.	Jan. 17, 1808
John Breitenbach.	April 6, 1813

Third District, composed of the townships of Annville and Londonderry, 384 taxables:

	Commissioned.
John Early (Londonderry).....	Aug. 27, 1795
David Marshall....	Jan. 20, 1796
William Hayes (Londonderry)..	Feb. 3, 1797
James Kelly (Londonderry)	March 31, 1797
Levi G. Hollingsworth (Londonderry)	Jan. 8, 1803
Daniel Stroh.....	Feb. 28, 1809
George M. Wagner	Sept. 8, 1809

Fourth District, composed of the townships of Derry and Swatara, 667 taxables:

	Commissioned.
Adam Hamaker (Derry).....	Aug. 29, 1791
James Wilson (Derry).....	April 4, 1796
Andrew Alexander (Derry).....	June 3, 1797
George Louer (Derry).....	June 5, 1801
Thomas Smith (Swatara).....	May 14, 1800
Charles Brandon (Swatara).....	April 2, 1802
James Smith (Derry).....	April 1, 1806
Elisha Green (Swatara).....	Jan. 20, 1809
William Louer.....	Feb. 11, 1811
Christian Spayd...	Nov. 29, 1813

Fifth District, composed of Harrisburg borough and Lower Paxtang township, 638 taxables:

	Commissioned.
John Dentzel.....	Aug. 29, 1791
Alexander Berryhill.....	Aug. 29, 1791
James Caldwell (Lower Paxtang).	April 1, 1786
William Graydon, (Borough).....	Sept. 22, 1798
John Capp (Borough).....	Jan. 2, 1804
John Downey (Borough).....	Jan. 7, 1806
Robert McClure (Lower Paxtang)	Oct. 24, 1807
Archibald McAllister.....	Oct. 20, 1808
Benjamin Kurtz...	Jan. 15, 1813
Benjamin Mayer ..	May 14, 1813
John Kean.....	June 16, 1814

Sixth District, composed of the townships of Middle Paxtang and Upper Paxtang, 563 taxables:

	Commissioned.
Martin Weaver (Upper Paxtang)	Aug. 29, 1791
John Murray (Lower Paxtang)	Aug. 29, 1791
William Murray...	April 21, 1794
James Reed.....	March 19, 1799
John Hoffman.....	May 16, 1798
John McCleery....	May 16, 1799
John Michael Singer (Halifax)	March 9, 1809
James Green (Middle Paxtang).....	May 7, 1812
Jacob Roop (Halifax).....	March 23, 1814
John Hoffman, Jr.	Oct. 31, 1814
Michael Enterline.	Dec. 13, 1814

Seventh District, composed of the townships of East Hanover and West Hanover, 486 taxables:

	Commissioned.
James McCreight (West Hanover).	Aug. 29, 1791
Robert Moody (West Hanover).	March 19, 1799
David Ferguson (West Hanover).	Jan. 2, 1806
James Wood.....	July 4, 1804
John McCreight (West Hanover).	Jan. 7, 1808
James Dixon (West Hanover).....	March 8, 1809
Matthias Henning.....	July 4, 1811
Thomas Wenrick..	Oct. 29, 1811

Eighth District, composed of the township of Bethel, 318 taxables:

	Commissioned.
Thomas Clark.....	Aug. 29, 1791
Jacob Miley.....	Sept. 1, 1794
John Bickel.....	Sept. 28, 1797
Ab. Seybolt.....	Dec. 16, 1800
Paul Wolf.....	Jan. 7, 1808
John Stoudt.....	Feb. 25, 1812
John Hautz (Bethel).....	May 7, 1812

First District, composed of Upper Paxtang and Lykens townships, 502 taxables:

	Commissioned.
Adam Wise.....	Feb. 1, 1799
John Happle.....	March 19, 1799
Michael Enterline	Dec. 13, 1814
John Hoffman.....	Feb. 9, 1816
John Mitchell.....	Oct. 16, 1818
Leonard Riedy.....	Dec. 29, 1818
Henry Schreiner...	March 29, 1821
Jacob Seal.....	Feb. 18, 1822

Second District, composed of Halifax and Middle Paxtang townships, 536 taxables:

	Commissioned.
James Reed.....	March 19, 1799
Innes Green.....	May 7, 1812
Jacob Roop	March 24, 1814
G. M. Waggoner...	Dec. 6, 1815
John Davis.....	Jan. 14, 1818
William Ayres.....	Dec. 19, 1819
Reuben Lockhart.	May 2, 1821

Third District, composed of Harrisburg and Lower Paxtang townships, 1038 taxables:

	Commissioned.			Commissioned.	
William Graydon..	Sept.	22, 1798	John Cochran.....	Dec.	15, 1818
Robert McClure....	Oct.	24, 1807	Jacob Miller.....	Oct.	19, 1819
Benjamin Kurtz...	Jan.	15, 1813	John Downey.....	May	14, 1821
Benjamin Mayer...	May	14, 1813	John Capp.....	Jan.	2, 1804
John Kean.....	June	16, 1814	John Brooks.....	Oct.	24, 1821
Gawin Henry.....	May	6, 1818			

Fourth District, composed of the township of Swatara, 454 taxables:

	Commissioned.			Commissioned.	
Elisha Green	Jan.	20, 1809	Ephraim Heller....	May	16, 1821
Christian Spayd....	Nov.	29, 1813			

Fifth District, composed of Derry and Londonderry townships, 687 taxables:

	Commissioned.
William Clark.....	Dec. 16, 1820

Sixth District, composed of West Hanover township, 455 taxables:

	Commissioned.			Commissioned.	
Robert Moody.....	March	19, 1799	Thomas Wenrick..	Oct.	29, 1811
James Dixon.....	March	8, 1809			

First District, composed of Upper Paxtang, Mifflin, and Lykens townships:

Thomas Wills.....	Dec.	8, 1823	John Paul, Jr	Jan.	10, 1831
John Happle, Jr...	Dec.	8, 1823	Joel B. Ferree.....	April	4, 1833
Adam Leight.....	Aug.	6, 1825	William Wingert..	Jan.	1, 1834
John Reigle.....	July	25, 1827	Jacob Brua.....	Nov.	4, 1835
Alex. W. Seyburn.	Dec.	13, 1830			

Second District, composed of Halifax, Middle Paxtang, and Jackson townships:

Innes Green.....	May	7, 1812	Israel Carpenter...	Dec.	12, 1823
G. M. Waggoner...	Dec.	6, 1815	William Bell.....	Dec.	21, 1824
John Davies.....	Jan.	14, 1808	Benj. Buffington...	March	17, 1829
William Ayres.....	Dec.	13, 1819	Joseph Miller.....	March	17, 1829
Reuben Lockhart..	May	2, 1821	Benj. Ferguson.....	Aug.	17, 1829
Christian Ober.....	Aug.	19, 1822	Daniel A. Muench	July	22, 1833
John Shammo.....	Dec.	12, 1822	Alex. McIntyre....	Jan.	30, 1835
Archibald Orme...	Dec.	1, 1823			

Third District, composed of Harrisburg, Lower Paxtang, and Susquehanna townships:

James Alricks.....	Nov.	13, 1823	Christian Walborn	July	23, 1832
John Walborn.....	Dec.	1, 1823	Joseph B. Henszey	July	22, 1833
J. C. McAllister....	Dec.	12, 1823	William Kline.....	Oct.	14, 1833
Jas. Montgomery..	Dec.	15, 1823	Charles A. Snyder	Dec.	21, 1833
Warum Holbrook..	Dec.	16, 1823	Henry Critzman...	Dec.	21, 1833
William Ayres.....	Dec.	21, 1824	Daniel Stine.....	Jan.	7, 1834
John Davies.....	March	27, 1827	Jacob Smith.....	Jan.	3, 1835
Frederick Heisely..	March	27, 1827	Thomas C. Reed...	May	4, 1835
M. McKinney.....	Nov.	20, 1829	Jacob Vanderslice.	Nov.	18, 1835
Obed Fahnestock..	Dec.	7, 1829	George Eicholtz...	Nov.	28, 1835
Samuel Breneiser..	Dec.	7, 1829	Christian Seiler....	Dec.	4, 1835
John Cameron	Dec.	7, 1829			

Fourth District, composed of Swatara township:

John Blattenberger	Nov.	18, 1829	Christian Spayd.....	Dec.	1, 1835

Fifth District, composed of Derry and Londonderry townships:

Fred'k Hummell...	June	12, 1822	Samuel Hoffer.....	Oct.	18, 1826
Jacob Eruest.....	March	31, 1823	Michael Hill.....	July	2, 1829

Sixth District, composed of West Hanover township:

Robert Moody.....	March	19, 1799	David Ferguson....	Jan.	26, 1824
James Dixon.....	March	8, 1809	John Early.....	Feb.	9, 1827
Thomas Wenrick..	Oct.	29, 1811	Joseph Moody.....	Nov.	30, 1829
Samuel Todd.....	Dec.	13, 1823	James Corbett.....	Dec.	9, 1835

Third District, composed of Harrisburg, Lower Paxtang, and Susquehanna townships, 1038 taxables:

William Graydon..	Sept.	22, 1798	John Cochran.....	Dec.	15, 1818
John Capp.....	Jan.	2, 1804	Jacob Miller.....	Oct.	19, 1819
Robert McClure....	Oct.	24, 1807	John Downey.....	May	14, 1821
Benjamin Kurtz...	Jan.	15, 1813	John Brooks.....	Oct.	24, 1821
Benjamin Mayer...	May	14, 1813	John C. McAllister	Dec.	12, 1823
John Kean.....	June	16, 1814	Jas. Montgomery..	Dec.	15, 1823
Garvin Henry.....	May	6, 1818	Warum Holbrook..	Dec.	16, 1823

Fourth District, composed of Swatara township, 454 taxables:

Elisha Green.....	Jan.	20, 1809	Ephraim Heller ...	May	16, 1821
Christian Spayd....	Nov.	29, 1813			

Fifth District, composed of Derry and Londonderry townships, 687 taxables:

Andrew Alexander	June	3, 1797	Fred'k Hummel...	June	12, 1822
William Clark.....	Dec.	16, 1820			

Sixth District, composed of West Hanover township, 455 taxables:

Robert Moody.....	March	19, 1799	Thomas Wenrick..	Oct.	29, 1811
James Dixon.....	March	8, 1809			

First District, composed of the townships of Upper Paxtang, Mifflin, and Lykens:

Benj. Buffington...	Jan.	18, 1836	George Hoffman....	Oct.	18, 1838
Joseph Miller.....	June	7, 1836	George Witman....	Oct.	19, 1838
John Buffington...	Jan.	26, 1838	Robert Auchmuty..	Jan.	8, 1839
David F. Hoffman.	June	11, 1838	Jonas Imshoffstall.	March	25, 1839

Second District, composed of the townships of Halifax, Middle Paxtang, and Jackson:

Daniel G. Hoffman	March	31, 1836	Thomas Duncan...	March	4, 1837
Jacob Rahm.....	May	28, 1836	Andrew McCoy.....	March	24, 1837
John Abel.....	June	7, 1836	Samuel Ashton	May	22, 1839

Third District, composed of the city of Harrisburg, and townships of Lower Paxtang and Susquehanna:

William Houtz.....	Oct.	24, 1836	Jacob Shope.....	Nov.	18, 1836

Fourth District, composed of the township of Swatara:

John Walborn.....	Aug. 29, 1836

Fifth District, composed of the townships of Derry and Londonderry:

Sampson Laur.....	Jan. 9, 1839

Under the Constitution of 1837-38.

HARRISBURG BOROUGH.

South Ward.

John Houser.....	April	14, 1840	Thomas Elder, Jr..	April	15, 1851
Christian Seiler.....	April	14, 1840	John S. McConnell	April	13, 1852
George Wm. Heilig	April	9, 1844	David Harris.....	April	13, 1852
Christian Seiler.....	April	15, 1845	Thomas C Reed....	April	10, 1855
David Harris.....	April	14, 1846	David Harris	April	13, 1852
Christian Seiler.....	April	15, 1845	Thomas C. Reed....	April	10, 1855
David Harris.....	April	14, 1846	David Harris	April	14, 1857
Thomas Forster....	April	9, 1850	Henry Peffer.....	April	10, 1860

North Ward.

Charles A. Snyder.	April	14, 1840	William Kline.....	April	9, 1850
John Davies.....	April	14, 1840	Henry Beader	April	13, 1853
William Kline.....	April	11, 1843	Charles A. Snyder	April	10, 1855
Charles A. Snyder	April	15, 1845	Henry Beader.....	April	13, 1853
Henry Beader	April	11, 1848	Charles A. Snyder	April	10, 1855
Charles A. Snyder.	April	15, 1845	Henry Beader.....	April	13, 1858
Henry Beader.....	April	11, 1848	Oliver Edwards.....	April	10, 1860

MIDDLETOWN BOROUGH.

Ephraim Heller....	April	14, 1840	John Joseph Walborn.....	April	15, 1845
William Start.....	April	14, 1840	Henry Stehman.....	April	10, 1849
Henry Schreiner...	April	11, 1843	J. J. Walborn.....	April	9, 1850
Henry Stehman.....	April	9, 1844	Henry Stehman.....	April	11, 1854
John Joseph Walborn	April	15, 1845	Henry C. McCalla.	April	10, 1855
Henry Stehman....	April	10, 1849			

North Ward.

Henry Stehman....	April	11, 1854	John J. Walborn...	April	6, 1872
Henry C. McCalla..	April	10, 1855	William A. Croll...	May	16, 1874
John Joseph Walborn	April	14, 1857	Henry Stehman....	Oct.	28, 1874
Henry Stehman.....	April	12, 1859	William A. Croll...	March	13, 1875
J. J. Walborn.....	April	24, 1862	Henry Stehman....	March	13, 1875
Henry Stehman....	April	12, 1864	Henry Stehman....	March	30, 1880
John J. Walborn...	April	15, 1867	William A. Croll...	March	30, 1880
Henry Stehman....	Nov.	6, 1869	C. H. Hoffer.....	Aug.	10, 1882
			C. H. Hoffer.....	April	6, 1883

Middle Ward.

C. W. Churchman..	April	16, 1856	John D. Laverty...	Nov.	6, 1869
D. J. Boynton.....	April	14, 1857	L. F. Steinmetz....	April	6, 1872
Joseph S. Hoyer....	April	12, 1859	Wm. F. McClure....	March	14, 1874
James Schreiner...	April	24, 1862	John Ringland.....	March	14, 1874
John Murphy.....	April	12, 1864	Wm. F. McClure...	March	27, 1879
David Koons.....	April	17, 1866	John Ringland.....	March	27, 1879
John Murphy.....	April	12, 1864	John Ringland.....	April	9, 1881
L. J. Steiumetz....	May	6, 1867			

South Ward.

Asa Johnson.....	April	14, 1857	Wm. H. Embich....	March	14, 1874
David Moore.....	April	14, 1857	David Koons.....	April	28, 1875
Asa Johnson.....	April	13, 1858	Jackson Shaeffer...	March	11, 1876
Thomas Brubaker.	April	13, 1858	David Koons.....	March	11, 1876
Jackson Shaeffer...	April	12, 1859	Jacob H. Bletz.....	March	25, 1878
David Moore.....	April	12, 1859	Wm. G. Kinnard...	March	27, 1879
J. Schaeffer.....	April	12, 1864	Jackson Shaeffer...	April	9, 1881
J. Schaeffer.....	Nov.	6, 1869			

DERRY TOWNSHIP.

Fred. Hummel.....	April	14, 1840	Samuel Henry.....	April	12, 1864
Abraham Freaner..	April	14, 1840	John G. Gruber.....	May	1, 1865
William T. Bishop.	April	15, 1845	J. B. Hummel.....	April	10, 1866
Abraham Freaner..	April	15, 1845	James H. Hutton...	April	10, 1866
John Phillips.....	April	11, 1848	Jesse B. Hummel..	April	10, 1866
Martin Hocker, Jr.	April	10, 1849	James H. Hutton...	April	10, 1866
John Phillips.....	April	11, 1848	Daniel Holsberg....	May	2, 1867
Martin Hocker, Jr.	April	10, 1849	Abner Hummel.....	April	15, 1868
John Phillips, Sr...	April	15, 1851	Samuel Henry.....	Nov.	15, 1869
Samuel Henry.....	April	11, 1854	Abner Hummel.....	April	15, 1873
Samuel Henry.....	April	11, 1854	Samuel Henry.....	March	13, 1875
Jesse B. Hummel..	April	16, 1856	Joseph S. Strickler	March	25, 1878
Samuel Henry.....	April	12, 1859	Samuel Henry.....	March	30, 1880
J. B. Hummel.....	May	10, 1861	John M. Strickler.	April	6, 1883

HALIFAX TOWNSHIP.

Israel Carpenter...	April	14, 1840	Chas. C. Meredith..	April	10, 1860
Nicholas Boyer.....	April	14, 1840	Joseph Brubaker...	May	10, 1861
Nicholas Boyer.....	April	15, 1845	Christian Lyter.....	April	24, 1862
Israel Carpenter...	April	15, 1845	Joseph Brubaker...	April	10, 1866
Nicholas Boyer.....	April	15, 1845	Joseph Brubaker...	April	10, 1866
Israel Carpenter...	April	15, 1845	Christian Lyter.....	April	22, 1867
Israel Carpenter...	April	10, 1850	David Bair.....	April	1, 1871
Nicholas Boyer.....	April	10, 1850	Christian Lyter.....	April	9, 1872
Joseph Metner.....	April	10, 1855	Thomas J. Sawyer.	March	15, 1875
Samuel Landis.....	April	10, 1855	P. J. Riland.....	March	11, 1876
Joseph Weltmer....	April	10, 1855	F. M. Loomis.....	March	15, 1876
Samuel Landis.....	April	10, 1855	D. B. Mehargue....	April	27, 1881
Joseph Brubaker...	April	16, 1856			

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Andrew Kreiner...	April	14, 1840	Daniel Miller.....	April	10, 1860
Joseph Miller.....	April	14, 1840	George W. Anders.	April	25, 1864
Daniel Miller.....	April	9, 1844	Andrew Kreiner...	April	11, 1865
Joseph Miller.....	April	15, 1845	George W. Anders.	April	25, 1864
John Enders.....	April	10, 1849	Andrew Kreiner...	April	11, 1865
Joseph Miller.....	April	15, 1845	George W. Enders.	Nov.	6, 1869
John Enders.....	April	10, 1849	John K. McGann...	Nov.	5, 1870
Daniel A. Muench.	April	9, 1850	George W. Enders.	March	24, 1874
John Bixler.....	April	11, 1854	John H. McGann..	April	9, 1875
John Enders.....	April	10, 1855	George W. Enders..	Dec.	4, 1879
John Bixler.....	April	11, 1854	John K. McGann...	Nov.	15, 1880
John Enders.....	April	10, 1855	Josiah T. Enders...	March	30, 1880
John Bixler.....	April	12, 1859	Charles E. Reigel..	April	9, 1881

LOWER PAXTANG TOWNSHIP.

Robert Gilchrist...	April	14, 1840	Thomas Strohm.....	April	13, 1858
William Houtz.....	April	14, 1840	Robert McClure....	May	10, 1861
Samuel Zacharias..	April	13, 1841	Thomas G. Yeager.	April	23, 1863
Daniel Shell.....	April	13, 1841	Jon. G. Miller.....	Feb.	16, 1864
John W. Cowden...	April	12, 1842	Thomas Strohm.....	April	11, 1865
Robt. W. McClure.	April	14, 1846	Jon. G. Miller.....	Feb.	16, 1864
Robt. W. McClure.	April	14, 1846	Thomas Strohm.....	April	11, 1865
Robt. W. McClure.	April	15, 1851	J. G. Miller.....	April	15, 1868
Joseph Ganerich...	April	15, 1851	Thomas Strohm.....	March	17, 1870
Thomas Strome.....	April	13, 1853	J. H. Stroek.....	March	17, 1874
Robt. W. McClure.	April	15, 1851	Thomas Strohm.....	March	13, 1875
Thomas Strohm....	April	13, 1853	J. H. Stroek.....	March	27, 1879
Alfred W. Millison.	April	16, 1856	William A. Walmer	March	30, 1880

LOWER SWATARA TOWNSHIP.

John Walborn.....	April	14, 1840	C. W. Churchman.	April	16, 1856
Conrad Alleman....	April	14, 1840	Elijah Balsbaugh..	April	14, 1857
John Walborn.....	April	15, 1845	John McCormick..	April	14, 1857
Henry Stoner.....	April	15, 1845	George Rupp.....	April	13, 1858
Jacob Roop.....	April	14, 1846	B. S. Kaufman.....	April	12, 1864
George Garman....	April	10, 1849	B. S. Kaufman.....	April	12, 1864
George Garman....	April	10, 1849	B. S. Kaufman.....	Nov.	10, 1869
John Walborn	April	15, 1845	B. S. Kaufman.....	March	14, 1874
John Walborn.....	April	9, 1850	J. T. Klugh	March	21, 1874
C. W. Churchman.	April	15, 1851	J. T. Klugh	March	20, 1879
L. B. Hatfield.....	April	10, 1855	B. S. Kaufman.....	Oct.	14, 1879
C. W. Churchman.	April	15, 1851	J. F. Klugh	March	27, 1879
M. M. Stoner.....	April	16, 1856	Benj. S. Kaufman.	March	30, 1880

LYKENS TOWNSHIP.

Joseph Miller.....	April	14, 1840	Jonas Williard.....	April	13, 1853
Peter Holsman.....	April	14, 1840	H. B. Hoffman.....	April	16, 1856
Solomon Martz.....	April	15, 1845	John E. Buffington	April	14, 1857
Joseph Miller.....	April	15, 1845	Jacob Alspach.....	April	13, 1858
Daniel Good.....	April	13, 1847	Jacob Alspach.....	April	23, 1863
Solomon Martz.....	April	15, 1845	Jacob Alspach.....	April	23, 1863
Joseph Miller.....	April	15, 1845	J. D. Steel.....	April	15, 1868
Daniel Good.....	April	13, 1847	Cyrus K. Snyder...	Nov.	10, 1869
Solomon Martz.....	April	9, 1850	Jacob Alspach.....	April	15, 1873
Jacob Alspach.....	April	15, 1851	Henry B. Willard..	March	17, 1874
Joseph Miller.....	April	13, 1852	Henry B. Willard..	April	3, 1879
Jonas Willard.....	April	13, 1853	Jacob Alspach.....	March	25, 1878
Jacob Alspach.....	April	15, 1851	Henry B. Willard..	March	27, 1879

MIDDLE PAXTANG TOWNSHIP.

Hiram H. Hetzel...	April	14, 1840	William Clark, Jr..	April	10, 1849
William Bell.....	April	14, 1840	William Frantz.....	April	13, 1853
James W. Griffith..	April	11, 1843	David Shertzer.....	April	14, 1857
William Clark, Jr..	April	9, 1844	Cornelius Donelly.	April	14, 1357
William Freeland..	April	11, 1848	Cornelius Donelly.	May	22, 1862
William Clark, Jr..	April	10, 1849	Cornelius Donelly.	May	18, 1876
William Freeland..	April	11, 1848	Michael Price.....	April	15, 1873

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

David F. Hoffman..	April	14, 1840	Aaron P. Lark.....	April	29, 1856
Benj. Buffington....	April	14, 1840	Conrad G. Geist.....	April	10, 1860
George Whitman...	April	11, 1843	Aaron P. Lark.....	May	10, 1861
John Ditty.....	April	15, 1845	J. D. Snyder.....	April	23, 1863
Conrad G. Rice.....	April	14, 1846	Jonathan Riegle....	April	11, 1865
Simon B. Lark.....	April	11, 1848	J. D. Snyder.....	April	23, 1863
John Ditty.	April	15, 1845	J. D. Snyder.....	April	15, 1868
Conrad G. Gice.....	April	14, 1846	Jonathan Riegle...	April	11, 1865
Simon B. Lark.....	April	11, 1848	Jonathan Riegle...	Nov.	10, 1869
Peter Bowman.....	April	9, 1850	T. H. Buffington....	Dec.	9, 1871
Thomas Snyder.....	April	13, 1852	John J. Mattis.....	March	11, 1876
Israel M. Graff.....	April	10, 1855	Jonathan Reigle...	March	25, 1878
Thomas Snyder.....	April	13, 1852	Jonathan Reigle...	April	6, 1883
Israel M. Graff.....	April	10, 1855	J. A. Hemminger...	April	6, 1883

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

John McAllister....	April	14, 1840	Henry Oakleaf.....	April	11, 1854
Henry M. Bayard..	April	9, 1844	John Stricker.....	April	10, 1855
Webster Wynn.....	April	15, 1845	Henry Eichenlaub	April	10, 1855
John Orme.....	April	14, 1846	Henry Eichenlaub	April	10, 1855
John McCauley.....	April	13, 1847	Jacob Stricker.....	April	15, 1858
Chas. G. Carlborg...	April	11, 1848	Henry Eichenlaub	April	10, 1860
John McAllister...	April	10, 1849	Henry Eichenlaub	June	29, 1865
John McAllister...	April	10, 1849	Henry Eichenlaub	June	29, 1865
John McAllister...	April	11, 1854			

SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP.

George Livingston, Sr.....	April	14, 1840	Henry W. Hoffman	April	13, 1858
Aug. O. Heister....	April	14, 1840	Daniel Shell.....	April	10, 1860
Jacob Fisler.....	April	9, 1844	Amos Fisher.....	April	12, 1864
A. O. Heister.....	April	15, 1845	James C. Corbett...	April	19, 1864
George Livingston, Sr.....	April	15, 1845	Amos Fisher.....	April	12, 1864
A. O. Heister.....	April	15, 1845	James Fisher.....	April	19, 1864
Henry Herr.....	April	9, 1850	Hiram P. Morley...	April	15, 1868
Charles Heister....	April	9, 1850	Amos Fisher.....	Nov.	6, 1869
Wm. Gilmore.....	April	13, 1852	Saml. Flickinger...	Nov.	5, 1870
Henry W. Hoffman	April	13, 1853	Wm. H. Hoofnagle	March	13, 1875
Daniel Shell.....	April	10, 1855	Jas. H. McAllister	March	25, 1878
Henry W. Hoffman	April	13, 1853	J. B. Booser.....	March	30, 1880
Daniel Shell.....	April	10, 1855	Jas. H. McAllister	April	12, 1883

SWATARA TOWNSHIP.

Thomas McAllen..	April	14, 1840	John G. Lanck.....	April	12, 1859
Solomon Landis....	April	14, 1840	M. J. Mumma.....	April	12, 1864
John Conrad.....	April	15, 1845	H. C. Lyon.....	Nov.	6, 1869
Conrad Peck.....	April	15, 1845	Charles H. Babb...	Nov.	7, 1870
Abner Rutherford.	April	15, 1851	C. Hess.....	March	11, 1876
Jno. B. Rutherford	April	11, 1854	I. C. Ernst.....	March	11, 1876
John Conrad.....	April	11, 1854	Charles H. Babb...	March	25, 1878
Jacob Atticks.....	April	12, 1859	S. S. Page.....	March	30, 1880

UPPER PAXTANG TOWNSHIP.

John Wert	April	14, 1840	William L. Paul...	April	11, 1865
John Thompson...	April	14, 1840	Josiah B. Weaver..	April	10, 1866
Robert Auchmutz.	April	15, 1845	William L. Paul...	April	11, 1865
Andrew Woland...	April	15, 1845	Josiah B. Weaver..	April	10, 1866
Andrew Woland...	April	15, 1845	William L. Paul...	March	17, 1870
Andrew Woland...	April	15, 1851	B. W. Holtzman...	April	1, 1871
Benjamin Stever...	April	10, 1855	Samuel Lehman...	March	13, 1875
Andrew Woland...	April	15, 1851	Wm. E. Lenker....	March	15, 1876
Benjamin Miller...	April	16, 1856	Andrew Woland...	March	25, 1878
Daniel Leffler.	April	16, 1856	Robert Savage.....	March	30, 1880
William L. Paul...	April	10, 1860	Daniel Leffler.....	April	6, 1882
Josiah B. Weaver.	May	10, 1861	U. D. Deibler.....	April	6, 1883

West Hanover Township.

Daniel Ferguson.... April 14, 1840
Samuel McCord:.... April 14, 1840
Thomas Miller..... April 12, 1842
Robert Bell..... April 11, 1843
Jacob Hicks..... April 9, 1844
Saml. B. Fleming. April 15, 1845
Barnhart Shope.... April 10, 1849
Allen Sturgeon.... April 10, 1849
Barnhart Shope.... April 10, 1849
Allen Sturgeon.... April 10, 1849
Jacob Hicks..... April 11, 1854
B. Shope..... April 11, 1854
Jacob Hicks..... April 11, 1854
B. Shope..... April 11, 1854
Jacob Hicks..... April 12, 1859
William Allen..... April 12, 1859
Daniel Brightbill... April 10, 1860
Jacob Hicks..... April 20, 1864
David Brightbill... April 11, 1865
David Brightbill... April 11, 1865
Jacob F. Miller..... Nov. 6, 1869
David Brightbill... March 17, 1870
J. F. Miller..... March 24, 1874
David Brightbill... March 13, 1875
Christian Cassel... March 15, 1876
George Fox..... Sept. 26, 1879
George W. Fox..... March 30, 1880
Christian Cassel.... April 9, 1881

Wiconisco Township.

Joel B. Ferree..... April 14, 1840
John Woonaer..... April 14, 1840
Thomas Harper..... April 15, 1845
James Ferree..... April 15, 1845
John Woonaer..... April 14, 1846
James Ferree..... April 15, 1845
John Woonaer..... April 14, 1846
James Ferree..... April 9, 1850
John Womer..... April 15, 1851
Marks D. Whitman April 10, 1855
John Wommer..... April 15, 1851
Marks D.Whitman April 10, 1855
James Ferree..... April 16, 1856
M. R. Young..... April 10, 1860
James Ferree..... May 10, 1861
Daniel Keiser..... April 24, 1862
James Ferree..... April 10, 1866
James Ferree..... April 10, 1866
William Hawk..... April 13, 1867
James Ferree..... April 1, 1871
Daniel Israel..... Nov. 9, 1871
William Hawk..... April 6, 1872
Daniel Israel..... March 17, 1877
Frank Garbutt..... March 17, 1877
G. H. Pinkerton... March 17, 1882
R. C. Wallace..... March 17, 1882

Londonderry Township.

Samuel Hoffer..... April 14, 1840
James Lynch..... April 14, 1840
George Keahler.... April 15, 1845
Samuel Hoffer..... April 15, 1845
Henry Techtmeyer April 11, 1848
Samuel Hoffer..... April 15, 1845
Henry Techtmeyer April 11, 1848
Samuel Hoffer..... April 9, 1850
Lewis F. Steinmetz April 15, 1851
Edward Stover..... April 13, 1853
Samuel Marquart.. April 10, 1855
Lewis F. Steinmetz April 15, 1851
Samuel Marquart.. April 10, 1855
Eli Ruth..... April 16, 1856
D. M. Gingerich.... April 14, 1857
James Lynch..... April 13, 1858
Henry Leghtmeyer April 12, 1859
M. R. Alleman..... April 18, 1859
Jonas C. Brenser... May 10, 1861
John A. Witman... May 10, 1861
John Shakespeare.. April 19, 1864
Jonas C. Brenser... June 16, 1866
John Shakespear... April 19, 1864
Jonas C. Brenser... June 16, 1866
John H. Epler..... Nov. 10, 1869
Peter Shunk..... May 15, 1873
John H. Epler..... Jan. 4, 1875
John H. Epler..... March 13, 1875
Henry Teghtmeyer March 30, 1875
John H. Epler..... March 18, 1880
John H. Eppler..... March 30, 1880
Henry Tightmeyer March 30, 1880

East Hanover Township.

John M. Rank..... April 12, 1842
Samuel McCord..... April 14, 1840
Samuel McCord..... April 15, 1845
Samuel Lingle..... April 13, 1847
John Early..... April 11, 1848
Samuel McCord..... April 15, 1845
Samuel Lingle..... April 13, 1847
John Early..... April 11, 1848
Samuel McCord..... April 9, 1850
Abraham Black..... April 13, 1852
James S. Hampton.. April 13, 1853
Abraham Black..... April 13, 1852
James S. Hampton.. April 13, 1853
John F. Stoner..... April 16, 1856
James Hampton.... April 13, 1858
John F. Stoner..... April 19, 1861
James S. Hampton. April 23, 1863
John F. Stoner..... April 10, 1866
James S. Hampton. April 23, 1863
John F. Stoner..... April 10, 1866
James S. Hampton. April 15, 1868
John F. Stoner..... Nov. 9, 1871
A. D. E. Killinger. April 15, 1873
David A. Boyer..... Sept. 10, 1875
David A. Boyer..... March 11, 1876
James S. Hampton. March 25, 1878
D. A. Boyer..... April 9, 1881
William E. Shell... April 6, 1883

South Hanover Township.

David Ramler..... April 12, 1842
Michael Hoerner... April 12, 1842
Michael Hoerner... April 13, 1847
John Bolinger..... April 13, 1847
Michael Hoerner... April 13, 1847
John Bollinger..... April 13, 1847
Michael Hoerner... April 13, 1852
Isaac Hershey..... April 13, 1852
Michael Hoerner... April 13, 1852
Isaac Hershey..... April 13, 1852
Joseph Farnsler.... April 14, 1857
Abraham Mader.... April 14, 1857
Joseph Farnsler.... April 24, 1862
Abraham Mader.... April 24, 1862
Joseph Farnsley.... April 13, 1867
Daniel Schaffner.... April 22, 1867
Daniel Shope..... April 6, 1872
Joseph Farnsler.... April 24, 1872
Daniel Schaffner... April 15, 1873
A. Mader..... March 15, 1876
Daniel Shaffner..... March 25, 1878
William Currey..... April 9, 1881
Daniel Shaffner..... April 6, 1883

Jefferson Township.

Jacob Davidson .... April 11, 1843
David Hoover..... April 11, 1843
Philip Hoffman..... April 11, 1848
Jacob Davidson..... April 11, 1848
Leonard Ling..... April 10, 1849
Philip Hoffman..... April 11, 1848
Leonard Long..... April 10, 1849
Thomas J. Sawyer. April 13, 1853
Leonard Long..... April 11, 1854
William Richards.. April 10, 1855
Thomas J. Sawyer. April 13, 1853
William Richards.. April 10, 1855
John Paul..... April 13, 1858
James Hoffman..... April 12, 1859
William Richards.. April 10, 1860
George Park..... April 23, 1863
Archibald McLaughlin..... April 12, 1864
George Park..... April 23, 1863
Archibald McLaughlin..... April 12, 1864
Michael Etzweiler. April 14, 1868
Henry E. Welker.. Nov. 6, 1869
Michael Etzweiler. April 15, 1873
H. E. Welker..... March 13, 1875
Michael Etzweiler. March 25, 1878
Philip Hoffman..... April 11, 1879
Alex. McLaughlin. April 6, 1882
Michael Etzweiler. April 6, 1883

Washington Township.

Simon Sallade..... April 14, 1846
John Ditty..... April 9, 1850
Christian B. Miller April 10, 1849
Christian B. Miller April 11, 1854
Benj. Buffington... April 10, 1855
Christian B. Miller April 11, 1854
Benj. Buffington... April 10, 1855
George Gilbert..... April 16, 1856
Fred. W. Evitz..... April 10, 1860
George Gilbert..... May 10, 1861
Edward Bickel..... May 10, 1861
Joel B. Ferree..... April 11, 1865
George Gilbert..... April 10, 1866
Joel B. Ferree..... April 11, 1865
George Gilbert..... April 10, 1866
James Miller..... March 17, 1870
L. S. Ferree..... Nov. 22, 1870
James Miller..... April 9, 1875
L. S. Ferree..... March 16, 1876
L. S. Ferree..... March 17, 1877
James Miller..... March 30, 1880
Leander S. Ferree.. March 17, 1882
Daniel A. Good..... May 20, 1882
Daniel A. Good..... April 6, 1883

Dauphin Borough.

Adam Powell..... April 11, 1848
James W. Griffith.. April 11, 1848
Adam Powell..... April 11, 1848
James W. Griffith.. April 11, 1848
James W. Griffith.. April 13, 1853
James Brown..... April 13, 1853
James W. Griffith.. April 13, 1853
James Brown..... April 13, 1853
James W. Griffith.. April 13, 1858
John B. Krause..... April 13, 1858
Samuel Thompson.. April 12, 1859
James W. Griffith.. April 23, 1863
James W. Griffith.. April 15, 1868
James W. Griffith.. April 15, 1873
J. B. Spiese..... March 24, 1874
J. W. Griffith..... March 25, 1878
Thomas C. Mertz... March 25, 1878
Thomas C. Mertz... April 6, 1883

Reed Township.

E. E. Williams..... June 4, 1849
John Newbaker.... June 4, 1849
E. E. Williams..... June 4, 1849
William Baskins... April 15, 1852
Valentine Varnes.. April 15, 1853
E. E. Williams..... April 11, 1854
John Ross..... April 10, 1855
William Baskins... April 13, 1852
E. E. Williams..... April 11, 1854
John Roth..... April 10, 1855
Valentine Varnes.. April 12, 1859
John C. Westfall... April 12, 1859
William Baskins... May 10, 1861
John C. Westfall... April 16, 1867
William Baskins... May 7, 1868
John C. Westfall... April 6, 1872
William H. Reed... March 13, 1875
George W. Free.... March 17, 1877
John C. Westfall... March 30, 1880
George W. Free.... April 27, 1882

Matamoras Borough.

Geo. W. McConnell June 14, 1850
J. W. Johnston..... June 14, 1850
Chas. C. Meredith.. April 15, 1851

Millersburg Borough.

Jesse Auchmuty... April 9, 1850
Martin Weaver..... April 9, 1850
B. G. Steever..... April 10, 1855
William J. Seal..... April 10, 1855
B. G. Steever..... April 10, 1855
William J. Seal..... April 16, 1856
David Brindle..... April 14, 1857
Jesse Auchmuty... April 13, 1858
David Brindle..... April 10, 1860
Daniel Lefter..... April 23, 1863
B. G. Steever..... April 23, 1863
Uriah D. Ferree..... April 10, 1866
B. J. Stever..... April 23, 1863
Uriah D. Ferree.... April 10, 1866
George Slate..... April 15, 1868
U. D. Ferree..... April 1, 1871
Benj. G. Steever.... April 15, 1873
U. D. Ferree..... March 11, 1876
Jesse Auchmuty... April 17, 1878
C. C. Martz..... April 9, 1881
Jesse Michaels ..... March 17, 1882
Jesse Auchmuty... April 6, 1883

Conewago Township.

Christian Foltz..... April 15, 1851
John S. Foltz..... April 11, 1854
Samuel Shrader.... April 11, 1854
Christian Foltz..... April 10, 1855
Samuel Hoffer, Sr.. April 10, 1855
Christian Foltz..... April 10, 1855
Samuel Hoffer, Sr.. April 10, 1855
Henry Shenk..... April 14, 1857
A. Redsecker..... April 13, 1858
David Moyer..... April 12, 1859
A. Redsecker..... May 10, 1861
David W. Miller... April 11, 1865
David W. Miller... April 11, 1865
C. W. Hoffer..... April 13, 1867
C. H. Hoffer..... April 15, 1873
Jacob G. Eshenour March 14, 1874
Samuel Hertzler... March 22, 1877
Isaac B. Vance..... May 9, 1877
S. S. Bachman..... March 25, 1878
C. F. Booser..... April 9, 1881
L. H. Hoffer..... March 17, 1882

Gratz Borough.

Daniel Good..... May 7, 1852
Daniel Leffler..... May 7, 1852
John Loudenslager April 11, 1854
Daniel Good..... May 7, 1852
J. Loudenslager.... April 11, 1854
George Hoffman.... April 14, 1857
J. Loudenslager.... April 12, 1859
Jose Ker..... April 28, 1862
Daniel Goode..... June 25, 1864
Daniel Goode..... June 25, 1864
Jonas Keiser..... April 22, 1867
Charles Gerhard.... April 15, 1868
Daniel Good..... Nov. 15, 1869
George Hoffman... Nov. 5, 1870
William S. Boyer... April 15, 1873
George Hoffman... March 11, 1876
J. C. Good..... March 25, 1878
George Hoffman.... April 9, 1881

Uniontown Borough.

William Hoffman.. Nov. 21, 1864
C. G. Geist..... Nov. 21, 1864
William Hoffman.. Nov. 21, 1864
C. G. Geist..... Nov. 21, 1861
William Hoffman.. Nov. 24, 1869
I. H. Rowe..... Nov. 24, 1869
G. D. Moyer..... April 28, 1873
William Hoffman.. Oct. 15, 1874
William Hoffman.. Nov. 4, 1879
George D. Moyer... March 25, 1878
J. A. Laudenslager. March 30, 1880
C. F. Buffington.... March 17, 1882
William Hoffman.. April 6, 1883

Steelton Borough.

C. Hess..... March 11, 1876
J. G. Eshenhour.... April 9, 1881
Christ. L. Brinsor.. April 6, 1883

Williams Township.

David Reinoehl..... June 30, 1869
George W. Hain.... June 30, 1869
George W. Hain.... March 17, 1874
David Reinoehl..... April 18, 1874
G. W. Hain..... June 30, 1879
E. T. Matter..... June 30, 1879
G. W. Hain..... March 30, 1880
E. T. Matter..... March 30, 1880

BERRYSBURG BOROUGH.

Peter Bishoff.....	Jan.	27, 1870	J. D. Snyder.....	March	25, 1878
I. Frank Miller.....	April	15, 1873	S. B. Bishoff.....	March	30, 1880
Peter Bishoff.....	March	13, 1875	John D. Snyder....	April	6, 1883

LYKENS BOROUGH.

W. H. Kendall.....	Nov.	9, 1871	Henry Helt.....	April	15, 1878
W. P. Miller.....	Nov.	9, 1871	Wm. H. Ferree.....	March	17, 1882
James Garman.....	April	15, 1873	Charles Wolcott....	April	6, 1883
W. H. Kendall.....	March	17, 1877			

HUMMELSTOWN BOROUGH.

Franklin Smith....	Oct.	16, 1874	Abner Hummel.....	March	25, 1878
I. I. Bolton.....	Sept.	1, 1879	John Wagner.....	March	30, 1880
Wm. H. Ulrich.....	Sept.	16, 1879	Abner Hummel.....	April	6, 1883

HALIFAX BOROUGH.

Christian S. Funk.	Aug.	24, 1875	F. M. Loomis.....	March	27, 1878
Thomas J. Sawyer.	March	15, 1875	Benjamin Parker..	March	17, 1882
F. M. Loomis.....	May	17, 1878	Israel Fox.....	April	27, 1882
Isaac Lyter.....	June	3, 1880	Isaac Lyter.....	April	6, 1883
Benjamin Parker..	May	5, 1881			

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

H. E. Welker.....	March	13, 1875	Aaron Gippel.....	March	30, 1880
John Hoffman.....	March	31, 1879			

ALDERMEN—CITY OF HARRISBURG.

North Ward.

Henry Beader.....	April	13, 1853	Henry Beader.....	April	13, 1858
Charles A. Snyder.	April	10, 1855	Oliver Edwards.....	April	10, 1860

South Ward.

David Harris.....	April	13, 1852	David Harris.....	April	14, 1857
Thomas Reed.....	April	10, 1855	Henry Peffer.....	April	10, 1860

First Ward.

Peter Stucker.....	April	10, 1866	John B. Nicholas...	March	25, 1878
John Russell.....	April	7, 1868	John B. Nicholas...	March	27, 1879
John B. Nicholas...	Nov.	10, 1873			

Second Ward.

David Harris.....	May	8, 1865	Peter Stucker.....	April	1, 1871
E. C. Reichenbach.	April	'13, 1867	Peter Stucker.....	March	11, 1876
Peter Stucker.....	April	10, 1866	Peter Stucker.....	April	9, 1881

Third Ward.

Fred'k W. Haas....	April	13, 1867	Thos. W. Wilson...	Nov.	10, 1873
David Harris.....	May	8, 1865	D. A. Kepner.....	March	14, 1874
E. C. Reichenbach.	April	13, 1867	John D. Kinneard.	March	30, 1880
Daniel A. Kepner..	Nov.	6, 1869			

Fourth Ward.

John Maglaughlin.	May	8, 1865	John W. Young....	Dec.	8, 1874
Fred'k W. Haas....	April	13, 1867	Daniel C. Maurer..	March	13, 1875
M. S. Bower.....	April	12, 1864	Daniel C. Maurer..	Feb.	26, 1880
M. S. Bower.....	May	4, 1870	Daniel C. Maurer..	March	30, 1880
Oliver Edwards.....	April	6, 1872			

Fifth Ward.

M. S. Bower.....	April	12, 1864	Albert J. Fager....	March	25, 1878
Jos. Stonemyer.....	Nov.	7, 1868	Albert J. Fager....	March	27, 1879
Z. Snoddy.....	Nov.	10, 1878			

Sixth Ward.

G. B. Cole.....	April	12, 1864	A. P. Erb.....	March	25, 1878
G. B. Cole.....	April	12, 1869	H. P. Morley.....	March	27, 1879
Wm. C. McFadden	Nov.	10, 1873			

Seventh Ward.

John McIlvain.....	Nov.	7, 1868	Isaac Lloyd.....	March	13, 1875
John McIlvain.....	Nov.	10, 1873	Wm. A. McNair....	March	30, 1880
M. A. Shattuck.....	Sept.	1, 1874			

Eighth Ward.

R. Updegrove.....	Nov.	7, 1868	Abram Price.....	March	25, 1878
William Battis.....	Nov.	10, 1873	Abram Price.....	March	27, 1879

Ninth Ward.

William D. Jack...	Nov.	7, 1868	G. W. Jackson.....	March	25, 1878
G. W. Jackson.....	Nov.	10, 1873	G. W. Jackson.....	March	27, 1879

PAXTANG TOWNSHIP.

AMONG the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County are the following entries:

"Boundaries of the townships in Lancaster County, as they were settled and agreed upon by the magistrates and inhabitants of the said county the 9th day of June, and confirmed by the Court of Quarter Sessions the first Tuesday in August ensuing, Anno Domini, 1729."

Then follow the names and boundaries of a number of townships, covering the territory of the county from the Octorara to the Kittochtinny Mountain, among these being the names of Peshtank (Paxtang) and Derry, which comprised the whole of Dauphin County south of the first range of the Kittochtinny Mountains and a part of now Lebanon County, that of Paxtang being described as follows:

"The township of Peshtank, beginning at the mouth of Suataaro, thence up the river to Kehtohtoning hill above Peter Allens, thence eastward by the south side of said hill to the meridian of Quetopohello mouth, thence on a south course to the mouth of the same at Suataaro, and down Suataaro to the beginning."

In 1736–37 the first division of the township occurred, the erection of Hanover township from the northeastern portion, and thus the division continued until only a small portion of the original township is thus designated, and that is the township of Lower Paxtang, Peshtank, or Paxtang, as we prefer to spell it, and which orthography we have uniformly adhered to, notwithstanding the errors of the past eighty years, which have given us the English *Paxton* for the Indian word *Paxtang*. It was so named for the inconsiderable stream which was then within its borders.

The warrantees given in the chapter on the early settlements give us the names of the pioneers of this section, and much of the history of the township proper is interwoven with that of the county. We shall, therefore, content ourselves with merely giving a few facts not previously recorded, and which come in in our narrative more appropriately here.

The tax-lists of this section prior to 1750 are not in existence, unless it is that for the "North End of Paxtang," which is herewith given:

ASSESSMENT FOR NORTH END OF PAXTANG, 1749.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Armstrong, James	0	6	6	Gillespy, George	0	2	0
Armstrong, Widow	0	1	6	Harriss, John	1	10	0
Armstrong, William	0	2	6	Hains, James	0	3	6
Alcorn, James	0	4	0	Inith, Hugh	0	1	0
Alexander, Thomas	0	2	0	Johnson, Francis	0	3	6
Brice, Samuel	0	4	0	Johnston, Alexander	0	2	6
Bell, William	0	5	0	Jno'son, John	0	5	0
Brown, William	0	4	0	Karr, Widow	0	3	0
Barnett, William	0	2	0	Kah, Francis	0	2	0
Barnett, William, Jr.	0	2	0	Larmer, Thomas	0	2	6
Bell, George	0	2	6	Lee, Thomas	0	3	0
Carson, John (merchant)	7	0	0	Michael, James	0	3	0
Caldwell, Andrew	0	2	0	McNought, James	0	2	0
Chambers, William	0	3	6	McCarter, Thomas	0	2	0
Cochren, William	0	3	0	Martin, Samuel	0	4	0
Currey, Robert	0	2	6	McGumery, Robert	0	3	0
Cavit, John	0	4	0	McHarge, Alexander	0	4	0
Cowden, Martha	0	3	9	McMullen, William	0	4	0
Cavit, Richard	0	4	0	McGumery, John	0	4	0
Caldwell, John	0	4	0	McCormacks, Hugh	0	4	0
Cochren, Andrew	0	3	0	Noll, John	0	4	6
Chambers, Robert	0	4	0	Poak, James	0	2	0
Cochren, George	0	3	0	Potts, Robert	0	3	0
Coningham, Samuel	0	3	0	Paulin, David	0	4	0
Coply, Noah (smith)	0	2	0	Reed, James	0	2	0
Chambers, John	0	3	6	Ross, John	0	1	6
Dickey, Moses	0	4	0	Ross, Joseph	0	2	0
Davis, Joseph	0	3	0	Simpson, Thomas	0	6	0
Dagan, Robert	0	3	6	Simpson, Samuel	0	4	0
Dougherty, John	0	3	0	Stuart, Andrew	0	5	0
Deney, David	0	1	6	Stone, Andrew	0	4	0
Elder, Thomas	0	5	0	Seat, John	0	4	0
Eaken, Samuel	0	3	0	Sturgin, Jeremiah	0	1	6
Foster, Widow	0	3	0	Smith, Robert	0	6	0
Faride, Edward	0	4	0	Smith, John	0	2	0
Forgison, James	0	1	6	Thompson, John	0	3	6
Foster, Thomas, Esq	0	10	0	Toland, James	0	2	6
Foster, Arthur	0	6	0	Thorn, William	0	5	6
Grahms, James	0	4	0	Whiley, Widow	0	4	6
Gamble, Stephen	0	4	0	Wigins, John	0	4	6
Gillones, Imanuel	0	9	0	Willey, John	0	3	6

Freemen.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Armstrong, Thomas	9	0	Halley, Joseph	9	0
Barnett, John	4	0	Johnston, Alexander	2	6
Breden, Joseph	2	6	Means, James	9	0
Birney, Thomas	9	0	Martin, John	9	0
Cochren, John	9	0	Ross, George	0	0
Cowden, William	9	0	Willey, Widow		
Calhoun, William	1	6			

For the year 1750 we have those for the South End, West Side, and the Narrows of Paxtang.

ASSESSMENT FOR THE WEST SIDE OF PAXTANG, 1750.

William Thorn.	John Cavit.
Hugh Montgomery.	Andrew Caldwell.
Robert Dugan.	John Scott.
Thomas Sturgeon.	Samuel Price.
John Johnson.	Patrick Gillespy.
John Harris.	Jeremiah Sturgeon.
James McNight.	Robert Montgomery.
James Reed.	John Caldwell.
James Armstrong.	Robert Smith.
Robert Chambers.	Joseph White.
John Davis.	John Neal.
James Harris.	John Dougherty.
David Carson.	George Gabriel.
William McCalley.	John Carson.
James Toland.	Samuel Hunter.
Andrew Steen.	John Daily.
John Cochran.	Samuel Simpson.
Alexander Jonson.	Samuel Martin.
Thomas Foster, Esq.	Thomas McArthur.
James Aiken.	James Colier.
James Allcorn.	Thomas Larner.
Thomas Simson.	Andrew Stuart.
James Polke.	Samuel Campbell.
James Potts.	Alexander Sanders.
George Gillespy.	Robert Curry.
Alexander McCay.	Moses Wain.
Joseph Ross.	John Wiggins.
John Smith.	John Wiley.
James Thorn.	Andrew Cochran.
William Armstrong.	Robert Potter.
William Calhoun.	William Thorn.
Thomas McCormick.	

ASSESSMENT FOR THE SOUTH END OF PAXTANG, 1750.

William Kirkpatrick.	James Lusk.
Thomas King.	John Means.
Thomas Meays.	Andrew Hanna.
William Steel.	George Shiets.
Robert Tyler.	Timothy McNight.
Hugh Stuart.	William Sharp.
Peter Fleming.	H. McElroy.
John Shields.	John Johnston.
Kennedy Kanix.	Charles Gordon.
John Gray.	John Montgomery.
William Harris.	Timothy Shaw.
Richard McClure.	Matthew Gordon.
John Wilson.	Andrew Huston.
Oliver Wiley.	Samuel Woods.
Samuel Galbreath.	John Welsh.
Martin Shults.	Alexander White.
David Shields.	John Morrow.
Moses Dickey.	James McNight.
H. McKinney.	Francis Jonson.
H. Seller.	James Wilson.
Valentine Starn.	William Dickey.
Thomas Dugan.	Patrick Kinney.
Alexander Brown.	

ASSESSMENT FOR THE NARROWS OF PAXTANG, 1750.

John Kelton.	John Watt.
Mr. Murray.	George Clark.
Robert Armstrong.	James Reed.
John Armstrong.	James English.
Thomas Gasten.	John Geven.
William Foster.	James Baskins.
Thomas Clark.	Thomas McKee.
John McKenne.	Charles Williams.
Robert Clark.	John Mitchell.
Thomas Adams.	John Lee (a trader).
Halbert Adams.	

Those in the "Narrows of Paxtang" subsequently fell into Upper Paxtang township, etc. The first and only full list, which includes Middletown, on the Swatara, is the following:

PAXTANG ASSESSMENT FOR 1770.

Henry Antas.	Frederick Castle.
Jacob Aull.	James Calhoun.
James Burd, Esq.	William Calhoun.
Michael Bumbarger.	John Cavet.
William Brown.	Christ. Crall.
Casper Byerly.	James Collier.
Thomas Bell.	Hugh Cunningham.
William Boyd.	William Cocheran.
John Barnet.	Walter Clark.
John Barnet, Jr.	Robert Clark.
Andrew Berryhill.	James Carson.
James Swift.	John Chambers.
John Buzard.	Andrew Caldwell.
William Bell.	John Caldwell.
John Bell.	John Carpenter.
John Bumberger.	John Cline.
Jacob Bumberger.	John Carver.
Jean Boyd.	James Cowden.
Joseph Brand.	William Curray.
Henry Boal.	James Chambers.
William Boggs.	Samuel Cocheran.
Benjamin Brown.	John Dunkan.
John Cox.	William Dickey.
George Carson.	John Dickey.

John Davison.
Abe. Eagley.
Rev. John Elder.
Robert Elder.
John Elder, Jr.
James Espy
Joseph Erewen.
Thomas Forester.
Joseph Flora.
George Fisher.
Richard Fulton.
John Forester.
John Fleckener.
Adam Fackeler.
Frederick Foster.
Robert Frute.
Philip Fisher.
Thomas Finney.
John Gilchrist.
Robert Gilchrist.
James Gilchrist.
Robert Gray.
John Gallacher.
John Gray.
Mike Graham.
George Gross.
John Gillaspy.
George Gray.
John Harris.
James Harris.
Bartholamew Hannes.
Robert Heazlet.
John Hearsha.
Patrick Hoagan.
John Hiltton.
Patrick Heanney.
Andrew Huston.
Martin Houser.
Joseph Hutchinson.
Alexander Johnson.
John Jameson.
James Johnson.
John Johnson.
David Jones.
Thomas King.
Edward King.
Margaret Kirkpatrick.
William Kerr.
Jacob Kerr.
John Kneel.
John Knoop.
Abe. Kniedick.
George Kneeveling.
John Kiesener.
Jacob Lane.
Stoppil Lafiacur.
Mary Lusic.
Henry Larue.
Jean Lamb.
Elizabeth Martin.
William McClure.
John Means.
Henry McKinney.
Jacob Miller.
James McNight.
William McRoberts.
William McClenahan.
Alexander McHarg.
David Montgomery.
William McNight.
Robert Montgomery.
Michael Mieres.
Alexander McKee.
Thomas McCormick.
Robert McCormick.
James McCord.
Hugh McKillip.

William Mayes.
John Muma.
Richard McClure.
Thomas Mayes.
Alexander McClure.
Thomas McArthur.
Hugh Montgomery.
George McMullen.
William McClay.
Thomas Miller.
William McMullen.
Hugh Martain.
Patrick McGranahan.
William Montgomery.
John Medders.
Jonathan McClure.
Jacob Poorman.
Stephen Poorman.
Criley Poorman.
David Patton.
Peter Patterson.
William Patterson.
John Postlewight.
Sarah Potts.
Peter Pether.
George Baye.
Peter Pancake.
Henry Renick.
Thomas Renick.
James Renick.
Thomas Rutherford.
Jacob Roop.
James Robinson.
John Steel.
Robert Starratt.
John Steel (weaver).
John Shoemaker.
Albright Sighely.
Joseph Shearer.
John Shaleberger.
Benjamin Starrat.
George Sheets.
Leonard Sheets.
Jacob Snyder.
William Swan.
Matthew Smith.
Andrew Stewart.
Rebecca Simpson.
Hugh Stephen.
Ann Stephen.
Jean Sloan.
John Smith.
William Sloan.
Jeremiah Sturgeon.
Mike Shearer.
James Smith.
Joseph Shaw.
Samuel Steel.
Edward Shara.
Stophel Soop.
Henry Stoner.
Elijah Steward.
John Simpson.
Thomas Simpson.
Michael Simpson.
William Smith.
Hugh Steward.
James Thom.
George Tevelbaugh.
Robert Taylor.
Daniel Voshel.
James Wallace.
Robert Wright.
Elizabeth Wiely.
John Wiggens.
Hugh Wray.
Joseph White.

James Walker.
Leonard Wallow.
James Wilson.
Joseph Wilson.
Michael Whittly.
Matthias Winagle.

Adam Wagganer.
John Winderly.
Alexander Wilson.
Thomas Willy.
John Willson.

Freemen.

John McCulloch.
John Freeman.
George Miller.
John Hatfield.
John Patton.
Joseph Patton.
John McGlugadge.
Moses Ramsey.
William Curry (weaver).
Francis Larue.
Barney Raferty.
Jacob Brand.
Francis Owens.
Eirs Frenck.
Robert Ramsey.
William Bell, Jr.
John Carson.
William Cowden.
James McFadden.
John Shaw.
Robert Smith.
William Calhoun.
William Wilson.
George Shanklin.
John Leany.
Thomas Robinson.
George Dickson.
Cornelius Cox.
Benjamin Fulton.

James Mordock.
George Temple.
James Finney.
William Thom.
George Williams.
Samuel Smith.
Henry Shearer.
William Gray.
Thomas Murray.
Vendal Frackner.
Jacob King.
James Kennedy.
Abe Money.
Frederick Dinger.
John Lively.
John Brown.
Philip Miller.
Mike Gross.
Christy Seabough.
James Ketch (Eastertown).
George Bennett.
Thomas Leman.
Philip Davis.
Robert Conn.
Thomas Leman.
John Micheltree.
David Ellis.
Aquilla Richard.

Inmates.

John Hutchinson.
John McKinney.
Daniel McLeese.
William McWhorter, Sr.
John Coulter.
Jonas Foak.
John Robinson.
William Cristie.
John Barr.
Jacob Eaten.
Samuel Harris.
William Plunkett.
Henry Flemen.
John Henderson.
Philty Snyder.
George Avernier.
Peter Brown.
Jacob Streeker.
Michael Troy.

Matthew Lard.
William Clark.
Samuel Beaty.
Robert Smith.
William Bell.
Jacob Buckart.
Stophel Amalong.
Edward Betts.
James Cochran.
Joseph Gray.
John Crage.
John Teadle.
George Reist.
Matthew McKinney.
Ludwig Couts.
William McClintock.
John Lenan.
Daniel Double.
Thomas Norris.

Middletown.

Albright Swingfort.
John Bakesto.
John Mitscar.
George Loughman.
Fred Zebernick.
Jacob Spade.
Jacob Walter.
George Fry.
Christian Roads.
John Myers.
Anthony Wierick.
Ludwick Hemperly.
Christian Spade.
Philip Craft.
Peter Money.
Nick. Castle.
George Dougherty.

Conrad Wolfly.
George Shoeken.
William Mills.
Godfried Catchman.
Robert Humel.
Henry McCann.
Abe Fora.
Jacob Gross.
Sampson Leadle.
David Etlin.
Frederick Bickener.
Thomas Bralman.
William Walls.
Henry Davis.
Philip Bartimore.
Mike Fisher.

The officers for the township of Paxtang from 1759 to 1784 are as follows:

1759. *Constable.*—Thomas McArthur.
Overseers of Roads.—John Neal, Richard McClure.
1760. *Constable.*—Jeremiah Sturgeon.
Overseers of Poor.—Thomas Kissinger, Patrick Gillespie.
Overseers of Roads.—John Gray, David English.
1761. *Constable.*—John Cavet.
Overseers of Poor.—Patrick Montgomery, William Bell.
Overseers of Roads.—James Wilson, Patrick Gillespie.
1762. *Constable.*—William Bell.
Overseers of Poor.—Thomas King, Jr., Thomas Armstrong.
Overseers of Roads.—John Forster, Alexander McClure.
1763. *Constable.*—Moses Swan.
Overseer of Poor.—John Gallougher.
Overseers of Roads.—William Kelsoe, Henry Rennick.
1764. *Constable.*—Andrew Cochran.
Overseers of Poor.—Andrew Stewart, John Steel.
Overseers of Roads.—Jeremiah Sturgeon, Stephen Poorman.
1765. *Constable.*—Frederick Stoner.
Overseers of Poor.—John Money, James Willson.
Overseers of Roads.—Jacob Carr, John Duncan.
1766. *Constable.*—Joseph Willson.
Overseers of Poor.—Alexander Johnston, John Knop.
Overseers of Roads.—George Page, Richard Fulton.
1767. *Constable.*—William McClure.
Overseers of Poor.—James Wallace, Thomas King.
Overseers of Roads.—John Simpson, Hugh McKillip.
1768. *Constable.*—Alexander Johnston.
Overseers of Poor.—David Patton, Thomas McCord.
Overseers of Roads.—John Harris, John Wiggins.
1769. *Constables.*—Hugh McKelip, Philip Graff.
Overseers of Poor.—Joseph Sherer, William Cohoun.
Overseers of Roads.—Richard McClure, James Wallace.
1770. *Constables.*—Hugh Montgomery, Philip Graeff.
Overseers of Poor.—Jacob Awl, Alexander McClure.
Overseers of Roads.—Robert Gilchrist, George Frey.
1771. *Constable.*—Philip Graft.
Overseers of Poor.—Henry McKinney, James Chambers.
Overseers of Roads.—Michael Sherer, David Patton.
1772. *Constable.*—William Dickey.
Overseers of Poor.—Matthew Smith, John Steel (weaver).
Overseers of Roads.—Robert Elder, John Fleckinger.
1773. *Constable.*—George Dougherty.
Overseers of Poor.—John Harris, Conrad Wolfley.
Overseers of Roads.—Robert Montgomery, John Knop.
1774. *Constable.*—George Dougherty.
Overseers of Poor.—John Harris, Conrad Wofley.
Overseers of Roads.—John Gilcrist, John Willson.
1775. *Constable.*—Jacob Kreamer.
Overseers of Poor.—Cornelius Cox, James Crouch.
Overseers of Roads.—Jacob Awl, Peter Pancake.
1776. *Constable.*—Jacob Kreamer.
Overseers of Poor.—James Cowden, Abraham Dan.
Overseers of Roads.—Andrew Berryhill, Thomas King.
1777. *Constable.*—Jacob Kreamer.
1778. *Constable.*—Peter Pancake.
Overseers of Poor.—Josiah White, Hugh Stewart.
Overseers of Roads.—William Kerr, John Barnett.
1779. *Constable.*—John Knoop.
Overseers of Poor.—Joseph Wilson, Sr., John Flackinger.
Overseers of Roads.—Alexander McClure, Joseph Shaw.
1780. *Constable.*—James Duncan.
Overseers of Poor.—George Page, Francis Lerue.
Overseers of Roads.—Robert Whitehill, Henry Stoner.
1781. *Constable.*—Joseph Shaw.
Overseers of Poor.—Casper Byers, Abraham Neidig.
Overseers of Roads.—Peter Bobbs, Philip Fisher.
1782. *Constable.*—Robert Elder, Sr.
Overseers of Poor.—Jacob Roop, Jacob Miller.
Overseers of Roads.—Michael Cassell, John Pattemore.
1783. *Constable.*—David Elder.
Overseers of Poor.—Henry Stoner, Martin Houser.
Overseers of Roads.—David Ritchey, Abraham Neidig.
1784. *Constable.*—Gustavus Graham.
Overseers of Poor.—James Duncan, Joseph Gray.
Overseers of Roads.—Robert Montgomery, Christian Alleman.

As the assessment-lists for the entire county of Lancaster are the fullest for 1780, we give that return for Paxtang. As yet Harrisburg is not distinct or separate as that of Middletown. It was not then as important a place. By it we find the following items of general information:

Mills were owned by George Deirbach, John Fritz, John Garber, Philip Griner, John Gilchrist, John Jamison (2), Jacob G. Miller, Widow Nobb.

Stills were in the possession of Andrew Berryhill, Henry Boal, Joseph Flora, Joseph Flora, Jr., John Garber (2), Matthias Hoover (3), John Jamison, James Mahan, Robert Neal, John Noop (2), Jeremiah Sturgeon, John Wonderly (2).

Ferries were owned by Maxwell, Robert, and Rowland Chambers, and by William Gibbons. John Harris, it would seem, was not taxed for his; having purchased outright the privilege, was not subject to taxation. It was called a "Public Ferry."

A *Tan-yard* was owned by David Patton, the only one taxed in the township, while at Middletown Daniel Dowdle, Frederick Hubley, John Snider, and Abram Tarr carried on these establishments.

PAXTANG TOWNSHIP RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1780.

Name.	Acres.
Aleman, John	...
Allon, Conrad	...
Alliman, Stophel	100
Alliman, Christian	100
Achie, Jn°	200
Awl, Jacob	217
Askin, Thomas	...
Ansminger, Frederick	...
Aliman, Conrad	200
Armstrong, Jn°	300
Bell, William	200
Bumbarger, Jacob	45
Boyd, William	90
Brown, Philip	160
Burk, Elijah	600
Boman, Jn°	...
Brand, Jn°, Sen^r	230
Brown, William, Esq^r	227½
Barnet, Jn°, Jun^r	130
Brisben, Arthur	...
Barnet, Jn°, Sen^r	230
Bereyhill, Alexander	100
Beryhill, And^w	201½
Burd, James, Col^a	350
Bell, Thomas	300
Bumbarger, Mich^l	...
Bell, Geo	...
Brynon, Thomas	...
Bennet, Geo	...
Bole, Henry	206½
Bole, Michael	...
Bynor, Peter	116
Bobb, Peter	150
Boman, Jn°	...
Borrow, Adam	...
Brunson, Barefoot	230
Barckley, Jacob	...
Byerly, Caspar	80
Baker, Felty	100
Bobb, Conrad	150
Burris, Jn°	70
Boggs, Widow	60
Burk, Jn°	150
Bennett, William	...
Boughman, Jn°	100
Byers, James	200
Brightgroon, Gabriel	...
Bleakly, Mathew	...
Brown, Elionor	70
Brand, Jacob	...
Chambers, {Maxwell, Rob^t &, Rowland}	600
Crocket, Hugh	...
Consort, Geo	200
Cavet, Jn°	170
Crowower, Robert	300
Caldhoon, William	150
Chambers, Jn°	70
Cochran, William	124½
Cochran, James	124½
Caldwell, Widow	267
Cuningham, Hugh	150½
Carson, William	355
Cox, Cornelius	408
Clemans, Samuel	...
Cline, Jn°	...
Cogly, Jn°	...
Cogly, James	...
Crouch, James	300
Coiler, James	200
Clark, Jn°	320
Castle, Frederick	70
Carson, Geo	80
Carson, Richard	80
Cooper, Dan^l	100
Castle, Jn°	...
Caldhoon, Matthew	150
Cowdon, James, Esq^r	223
Castle, Michael	100
Cavet, James	...
Campteel, Jn°	...
Clendenen, Jn°	110
Cochran, Sam^l	170
Duncan, James	282
Duglass, Robert	...
Dickey, William	...
Davis, Jn°	...
Duffy, Peter	...
Demy, Christ^n	...
Donally, Jn°	...
Dimsey, Jn°	...
Devilbach, Geo	200
Doherty, Thomas	...
Duncan, William	...
Elder, Jn°, Rev^d	397
Elder, Robert, Col	500
Elder, Joniah, Esq^r	219
Elder, Jn° (Mountain)	150
Elder, Jn°, Jun^r	...
Eckert, Adam	246
Erwin, Jos	...
Ernest, Stophel	132
Eagly, Abram	70
Firebach, Adam	...
Fridley, Geo	...
Forster, Jn°	700
Flore, Jos	10

Name.	Acres.
Fockler, Geo	160
Fritz, Jn°	100
Fisher, Philip	90
Flickener, Jn°	120
Fulton, Jos	170
Fridley, Barnet	150
Felty, Peter	116
Francus, Jn°	...
Fockler, Vendel	80
Foster, Frederick	200
Finney, James	...
Flore, Jos., Junr	290
Garber, Jn°	329
Griner, Philip	250
Gilchrist, Jn°, Esqr	247
Gaskin, Alexander	...
Galaher, Thomas	240
Gray, Robert	200
Gray, Geo. & Jos	200
Goudy, Jn°	...
Gibbons, William	144¾
Grimes, Jn°	23
Gilchrist, Jn°	228
Grimes, Gustavus	...
Gilchrist, Robert	222
Hutchison, Jos	221
Hutchison, Saml	210
Huston, Andrew	100
Huffman, Jos	163
Henry, Patrick	100
Humbarger, Henry	...
Hilton, Jn°	93
Haldiman, Jacob	...
Harrha, Jn°, preacher	200
Harris, Jn°	650
Haddon, William	...
Harris, James	...
Houser, Martin	214
Hoover, Mathias	100
Hogan, Patrick	80
Hersha, Jn°	100
Hoover, Philip	150
Johnston, Richard	...
Johnstou, Alexandr	...
Jamison, Jn°	200
Isenhower, Philip	170
Johnston, James	100
Jubb, Jacob	...
Kerr, Wm	221¼
King, Thomas	116
Keas, William	...
Kinsley, Jn°	100
Kelso, William	200
Kerr, Jacob	...
Kisner, Jn°	...
Kitzmiller, Adam	...
Loydon, Jn°	...
Laughlin, Henry	...
Little, Jn°	...
Larkey, Jn°	...
Loydon, Widow	100
Lush, Patrick	100
Lampart, Adam	...
Lime, Michael	30
Lime, Jacob	...
Lerue, Francis & Geo	100
Landis, Jacob	...
Mire, Jacob	...
McKee, James	280
Martin, Jn°	...
Means, Jn°	230
Means, Adam	10
McClure, Alexander	200
McHargue, Alexand	100
McMillin, Wm & James	170
McRoberts, William	50
McElheney, Jn°	130
Montgomry, Robt	90
Morison, Roger	...
Miller, Jacob	140
Montgomry, Hugh	357
Moore, Thomas	...
Mathows, Jn°	...
Meder, Jn°	100
McCahan, Jno	...
Montgomry, David	200
McClure, Andrew	90
Morrow, Abram	...
Miller, Jn°	...
Morison, Wm	...
Moore, Jn°	59½
Miller, Thomas	...
McCord, James	90
McCanliss, Gec	...
McClure, Jonathon	90
McClure, Rowan	90
McClure, Richard	...
Mums, Jn°	200
Morrow, Thomas	...
Miller, Jn°	...
Mahan, James	...

Name.	Acres.
McClure, William	250
Miller, Jacob G. (miller)	90
Montgomery, Jos	140
Montgomery, William	150
McClenaghan, Wm	100
Mark, Jos	...
McKinney, Jn°. & James	170
McMullen, Geo	...
McWhorter, Robert	...
McArthur, Thomas	200
Maxwell, Jn°	...
Murry, Jn°	...
Miller, Jacob	...
Neel, Robert	206
Nigle, Eliab	40
Nobb, Widow	...
Neveling, Geo	150
Noop, Jn°	320
Nidrick, Abram	230
Nass, Jacob	...
Page, Geo	100
Pooman, Michael	...
Pesinger, Michael	...
Patton, David	2
Pitner, Michael	150
Poorman, Stophel	...
Pancake, Geo	...
Postleright, Jn°	...
Poorman, Jacob	80
Peck, Jacob	100
Pancake, Peter	140
Pile, Geo	100
Patterson, William	...
Poorman, Stephen	100
Patimore, Jn°	100
For Shelly Place	...
Pooreman, Malachia	...
Pancake, Felty	...
Page, Christian	...
Plunket, Wm	...
Potsgrove, Thomas	...
Robertson, Hugh	124
Raredon, Simon	...
Randolf, Paul	...
Rutherford, James	140
Rauiker, Geo	200
Roop, Jn°	13
Roop, Jacob	100
Roop, Jacob, & Smith	...
Rancik, Jn°	142
Rutherford, Jn°	200
Richey, David	298
Reel, Anthony	...
Rhoe, Cornelius	...
Rowland, Wm	...
Shearer, Saml	...
Smith, Michael	...
Strickler, Jacob	231
Stoner, Henry	386
Steel, Jn°	200
Shanklin, Geo	...
Swan, Christian	...
Swan, Richard	144
Skear, Albright	180
Sweitzer, Frederick	100
Shoop, Geo	104
Shoop, Stophel	124
Sturgeon, Jeremiah	211
Streets, Geo	170
Stewart, Andw & Chars	232
Simpson, Saml	230
Smith, Stophel	200
Sneider, Felty	...
Shaffner, Jacob	18
Stephan, Andw & Zacheus	304
Stephan, Hugh	150
Spangler, Felty	...
Smith, Jacob	150
Sider, Jacob	80
Shaver, Michael	100
Smith, Andw	106
Shaw, Jos	217
Smith, Saml	13
Shoop, Barnet	120
Stewart, Elijah	100
Smith, William	160
Sheets, Geo	180
Stewart, Hugh	405
Sheets, Leonard	150
Shoemaker, Jn°	100
Shara, Peter	150
Smith, Michael	...
Smith, Peter	...
Smith, Mary & Jos	100
Thompson, Jn°	...
Taylor, James	150
Thompson, Saml	...
Tanner, Christ	...
Toot, David	200
Toot, Geo	...
Umberger, Henry	125

Name.	Acres.
Vance, Moses	430
Williams, Geo	...
Wray, Hugh	50
Wyley, Robert	42
Wiggens, James	206
White, Josiah	100
Wallower, Leonard	150
Whitehill, Robert	200
Wilson, Jos	150
Wyly, Thomas	99¾
Whitmore, Mathw	...
Winogle, Mathias	100
Wonderly, Jn°	100

Name.	Acres.
Wallace, James	150
Wyly, Samuel	160
Wilson, Jn°, Junr	250
Wilson, Jn°	90
Wilson, Jn°, Senr	280
Wilson, Alexander	100
Wilson, Joseph, Senr	90
Wilson, Jos. Junr	...
White, Hugh	...
Whitely, Widow	100
Wiggin, Thomas	...
Wilson, Alexander	...
Youtz, Conrad	34½

Middletown.

Moores, Thos Henry	...
Wickersham, Abner	10
Wolfly, Conrad	20
Frey, Geo	40
Castle, Nicholas	...
Patimore, Philip	...
Crabb, William	...
Shaffner, Henry	...
Bumbach, Conrad	5
Davis, Henry	...
Pat, Scott	...
Defrance, Jn°	...
Dondle, Danl	...
Flanigan, Patrick	...
Gross, Abram	...
Gross, Michael	...
Greg, Jos	...
Holenbach, Jn°	...
Minker, Thomas	...
McCann, Henry	...
Shirtz, Chris	10
Conrad, Michael	...
Hoobly, Fredrick	1½
Bolinger, Emanuel	...
Backenstose, Jn°	5
Minsker, Jn°	2½
Tebernick, Fredk	71
Miller, Jacob	...
Sneider, Jacob	...
Miller, Henry	...
Hemberly, Ludwig	...
Spade, Chris	...
Graft, Philip	...
Bydle, Michael	...
Lytle, Jn°	...
Hepick, Christoph	...
Patimore, Philip	...
Cremer, Elizabeth	...

Miller, Peters	...
Sneider, Jn°	...
Millers, Adam	...
Myer, Henry	...
Shuster, Peters	...
King, Christn	73
Lowman, Geo	...
Walker, Valen°	...
Tarr, Abram	...
Sheretzee, Saml	...
Shoky, Geo	70¼
Jamison, Alexr	...
Seebaugh, Christn	...
Hemberligh, Martin	...
Harris, Henry	...
Shaffner, Henry	...
Mr. Harris	...
Cryder, Chris°	...
Wells, William	5
Barnet, Jn°	...
Rickert, Peters	...
Crabb, Thomas	...
McClure, David	...
Parks, Saml	...
Scott, Patrick	...
Lipsee, Anthoney	...
Lenning, Jn° Doctr	...
Conn, Danl	...
Kennady, Robert	...
Kissinger, Jn	...
Mark, Sneider	...
Gross, Geo. Junr	...
Attlee, David	...
Silversmith	...
Atlee, Philip	...
Sneagonee, Geo	...
Groce, Geo. Senr	...

Freemen.

Cowden, William.	McGuire, Jn°.
Spence, James.	McWilliams, Hugh.
Dugles, Robert.	Barnet, Jos., Senr.
Witherol, Anthony.	Allen, Jos.
Miller, Jn°.	Kelso, William.
Dagon, Ludwig.	Shearer, Jno.
Cochran, Andrew.	Leek, Conrad.
Whitehill, Jn°.	Berryhill, Andw.
Pitners, Henry.	McComprey, Alexr.
Jn° Derby Senr.	Youtz, Francis.
Jn° Boyd.	Long, Paul.
Elder, Robert.	Porter, Jn°.
Strahen, Thomas.	Bates, Jn°.
Curry, James.	Vance, Wm.
Miller, Jn°.	Cogly, Robt.
Smith, Geo.	McConnald, Richard.
Lowry, Wm.	Rown, Jn°.
Oberlander, Fredk.	Mury, Thomas.
Witner, William.	Miller, Jn°.
Simpson, Nathanl.	Martin, Fritz.
Gross, Michael.	Randolph, Nathanl.
Shaw, David.	Felty, Michael.
Gilchrist, Matthew.	Camble, Archibald.
Keas, Robert.	Martin, Saml.
Page, Jn°.	Cochran, Jn°.
Winogle, Fredrick.	Burleigh, Francis.
Clark, Robert.	Little, Jacob.
Morrow, William.	Ryle, Thomas.
McGuire, Richard.	Brown, Saml.
Siders, Jacob.	Stewart, Wm.
Foot, David.	Fridley, Barnet.
Parks, Jn°.	Attlee, Conrad.

Huffman, Dan^{l}.	M^{c}Knight, Jn^{o}.
Gross, Chris^{n}.	Harris, Jn^{o}, Jun^{r}.
Consort, Jn^{o}.	Richman, Robert.

As previously stated, the first division of Paxtang was when Hanover township was erected; then, in 1791, when the borough of Harrisburg was incorporated; followed by Swatara in 1799; and Susquehanna in 1815, leaving only that portion of the township now known as Lower Paxtang, although never erected as such. To distinguish it from the northern portion of the county, which was set off as Upper Paxtang in 1767, it was thus termed by general usage merely.

CITY OF HARRISBURG.

CHAPTER I.

The Proprietary Grants—Manor of Paxtang—The Ferry Grant—The Harris Mansion—Proposals to lay out a Town—Conveyances to the Public by John Harris—Early Reminiscences of the Town—Louisburgh—"Pumpkin Flood"—Taxables for 1787.

Of Harris' Ferry, the site of the flourishing and prosperous city of Harrisburg, and of the individual who gave it name, we have alluded in the general history of the county.

On the 17th of December, 1733, the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania granted to John Harris, by patent, three hundred acres and allowance of land, extending from what is now Herr Street, formerly the upper boundary of the old borough of Harrisburg, down the river to a black-oak somewhere near the termination of Walnut Street with Front Street, and thence back by a line continuous with Mulberry and Tenth Street east of the canal to the rear line, now the line of Sixteenth. On the same day, Dec. 19, 1733, a patent was granted to Joseph Turner for five hundred acres and allowance, adjoining the above and extending down the river from the aforesaid black-oak to what is now the division line between the lands of the late John Mahan and Mrs. Hanna, deceased, extending back from the river, and embracing the James Harris tract, now the property of A. B. Hamilton. This was taken up by John Harris in the name of Joseph Turner, no doubt, to comply with certain usages of the land-office, for on the next day (December 18th) Joseph Turner conveyed to Edward Shippen, who on the next day (December 19th) conveyed to John Harris.

North of now Herr Street was the manor of Paxtang. It was one of the Proprietary reservations of land, and one of the smallest manors in the Province, but its soil was unequaled. It is described as bounded on the northwest corner by land of John Harris, the elder; that in 1732 was at a beech-tree, on the top of the bank of the Susquehanna River, near where the present Front and Herr Streets intersect. It included about twelve hundred acres; the river line six hundred eighty-nine perches and three hundred yards, being over two miles. The land is thus described in a survey made by Isaac Taylor, June 4, 1733, "for Thomas Penn, Esquire;" "Commencing at a water-beech; thence east-northeast two hundred and fifty-two perches to Paxtang Creek; thence north one hundred and twenty perches; thence north by east two hundred and eighty perches to a black-oak; thence northwest one hundred perches; thence west by north three hundred and eighty perches to a black-oak on the bank of the Susquehanna River; thence down said river six hundred and eighty perches."

Taylor notes that when he passed the Harris line (east of the canal), west of Paxtang Creek was all vacant land on the remaining sides of the manor. These bounds would seem to include from the river to the present "Miller's school-house," on the high ridge above the hospital, the grounds of which are within the survey. Its north line was the south one of the "John Reel farm." This comprises some of the most fertile land of the river valley. The Penns, however, were too poor to preserve it intact, and began to sell portions of it about the time of Braddock's defeat, disposing of the last of it about ten years before the Revolutionary war. In conveying this land we find no mention of quit-rent, the instrument being for the fee; an important distinction between this and the manors of Conestoga, Springett, Maske, and Lowther.

Taylor's survey was sent to the land-office at Philadelphia, and very carefully criticised there, being deemed of such importance as to induce Thomas Penn to visit Harris' Ferry in 1736. While here he obtained personal knowledge of its value. We hear of it next in an application of James Galbraith, of Lancaster County, for two hundred acres, including a piece of this manor. The warrant was granted Jan. 9, 1749. When the survey was returned the following was indorsed upon it—Mr. Scull being surveyor-general:

"Mr. Scull,—One James Mitcheltree improved this land before the prop'r, Thomas Penn, came into the country, by express permission of Mr. Logan, and a part of his improvement was run into the manor of Paxtang, but with no intent to deprive him of a grant of land on the

common terms, &c., &c., whenever a patent is applied for; the purchase money is to be at £15.10 per 100, and ½d quit rent per acre, ent. & award from 1st March, 1732.

"R. PETERS."

This shows that the next tract above Harris, on the Susquehanna, was "improved" before 1732. The family of Mitcheltree had land in what is now Susquehanna township. Galbraith's tract proved to contain two hundred and forty-five acres with allowance, and was that part of the manor east of "Paxting Creek," "the south line commencing just south of Dead Horse Brook; thence northeast one hundred perches to lands of James Alcorn; thence north and west by sundry corners to lands of Thomas Armstrong; thence west and northwest one hundred and fifty-eight perches along lands of Arthur Forster; thence west one hundred perches to the creek; thence down Paxting Creek two hundred and sixty-six perches." The date of the survey Sept. 5, 1750. The part owned by Galbraith within the manor was found by subsequent survey to be one hundred and twenty-five acres.

The next survey was that of Bertram Galbraith, May 12, 1759, when "Mister Penn's eleven hundred and forty acres without allowance" is thus described. It excludes James Galbraith's one hundred and twenty-five acres: Commencing on the north line of "John Harris' land, at a birch-tree on the bank of the Susquehanna;" thence north sixty-five east two hundred and fifty-two perches to Paxtang Creek at an "elm;" thence north and north by east two hundred and twenty perches; ninety-four perches northwest; thence north eighty west three hundred and thirty-eight perches to a Spanish-oak on the bank of the Susquehanna; "thence down said river six hundred and eighty-nine perches," making the western front nine perches in excess of the survey of 1733. The adjoining lands are James Alcorn, northeast of Harris; James Galbraith, Archibald Forster, James Potts, Widow (Thomas) Armstrong; on the river, James Chambers.

In 1760, Thomas Simpson was owner of four hundred acres of the south part of this manor. His will is dated Dec. 24, 1760, and devises to his two sons, Thomas and Michael, three hundred and eighty-six acres, share and share alike. In 1778, Adam Eckart, who at one time was owner of a large body of land in and about Harrisburg, purchased two hundred and two acres of the Simpsons, and subsequently nearly all of that land.

The next above Simpson was Thomas Forster, "Esquire," who held four hundred acres. North of him was Thomas McKee, who held "about four hundred acres." The transactions in this land took place after the survey of 1759.

In 1786, Adam Eckart, joiner, and Catharine his wife, conveyed to Joshua Cooper, tanner, and they to Abraham Huy, six lots of ground comprising the town of "New Philadelphia." This town-plot was three acres; a narrow strip along the river from Herr Street to south side of Reily. It was known for many years as Pottstown, "Hard Scrabble," and other fancy names—now that row of buildings on the west side of Front Street which so much disfigures the locality of that fine thoroughfare.

The adjoining owners on the survey of 1759 appear in the boundaries of this portion of the manor, with the additional names of "Reverand John Hersha, Thomas and William Gaullaugher," whose lands were along Paxtang.

1789, Capt. John Hamilton purchased all of the Galbraith tract within the manor,—one hundred and twenty-five acres,—together with one hundred and fifty-five acres of the manor running out to the river. About the same time other parties made purchases, the whole amounting to nearly eight hundred acres; so that it had all passed out of the ownership of Penn before Harrisburg was five years old.

The next considerable transaction was in 1810, when Abraham Huy (corrupted into Huey, always, however, written by its owner Huy) conveyed one hundred and fifty acres to Christian Kunkel. This was sold by George Kunkel and David Hummel to Luther Reily, John Whitehill, and Adam Henry Orth. Then a number of owners of parts of the manor began to appear, and as we write more than five hundred persons own parts of "Mister Penn's manor of Paxtang."

The conveyance of any part of this land to "the low-water mark of the Susquehanna" is without right. Penn claimed only to the bank of the Susquehanna. The low-water mark bound of modern deeds is an assertion of a right which did not originally pertain to the land within this manor.

The land in the lower portion of the city, including the First and Second Wards, and portions of the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards, were of different surveys and not in John Harris' warrants.

John Harris' first habitation was on the lower bank of the river, about one hundred and fifty or two hundred feet below the spot where now repose his remains. The foundation walls of this house have been seen by some of our oldest citizens. A well, dug by Mr. Harris, still exists about one hundred feet east of his grave. It was covered over about thirty years ago, but its site is easily distinguished by a small circular mound of earth. In connection with his mansion-house he erected a large range of sheds, which were sometimes literally filled with skins and furs, obtained by him in traffic with the Indians, or stored there by Indian traders, who brought them from the western country. These skins were carried, at an early day, on pack-horses to Philadelphia for sale. A representation of this log house, the original of which is in possession of Gen. Simon Cameron, is herewith given.

The second John Harris inherited that portion of his father's estate upon which the borough of Harrisburg was subsequently laid out. For three-fourths of

a century the site was known as Harris' Ferry. The ferry right was not granted until the year 1753, as by the following copy of the original document:

"Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esqrs., true and absolute proprietaries and Governors-in-chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware. To all unto whom these presents shall come, greeting: WHEREAS, It hath been represented to us that the frequent passing and repassing of people over our river Susquehanna hath made it necessary that ferries should be erected and established at proper places for the ready carrying over our said river all travelers and other persons whose business and affairs may call them into these parts of our said province. And it being made known to us that the plantation and tract of land belonging to John Harris, of the county of Lancaster, yeoman, lying on the east side of the said river Susquehanna, in the township of Paxtang and county aforesaid, by means of the convenient situation thereof, is a proper place for erecting and keeping a ferry for that part of our said province; and the said John Harris having requested our license for erecting and maintaining a ferry over the said river at the place aforesaid, and that we would be pleased to grant him the same for a certain term of years therein expressed. NOW KNOW YE, that in consideration of the charge and expense that must arise on providing of necessary flats and boats, and constant attendance requisite thereunto, we have given, granted, and confirmed, and by these presents, for us and our heirs, do give, grant, and confirm unto the said John Harris, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the sole privilege of keeping and occupying the said ferry over the said river at the place aforesaid, where a ferry has always been kept for the carrying over of all persons, wagons, carts, horses, and cattle traveling or passing that way, hereby strictly forbidding and prohibiting all other persons, on either side of the river, from carrying over the same, within the distance of one mile and a quarter above and below the ferry hereby settled and established, for hire, pay, or reward, in any flat, boat, or canoe, any persons or travelers, wagons, carts, horses, or cattle as aforesaid. And we do further give and grant unto the said John Harris, his executors, administrators, and assigns, during the term of this grant, to take and receive from all persons passing over the said river, for themselves, wagons, carts, horses, and cattle, all such reasonable toll-fees or reward as hath heretofore been accustomed, or shall be hereafter settled for the same (us, our heirs and successors, and our Lieutenant-Governor, attendants, and servants only excepted), to have and hold the said ferry privileges and profits hereby granted unto the said John Harris, his executors, administrators, and assigns, from the 1st day of March next unto the full end and term of seven years from thence next ensuing, and fully to be complete and ended, yielding and paying for the same yearly unto us, our heirs and successors, at the town of Lancaster, in the said county, at or upon the 1st day of March, in every year during the said term, ten English silver shillings, or the value thereof in coin current, according as the exchange shall then be between our said province and the city of London, to such person or persons as shall from time to time be appointed to receive the same. *Provided* always, and these presents are upon this condition and limitation, that the said John Harris, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall from time to time, and at all times hereafter, during the said term, continue to keep, or cause to be kept, a boat or boats, scow or scows, in good sufficient repair, with good and sufficient persons or hands to give attendance for the transporting, ferrying, or carrying over of all passengers, wagons, carts, horses, and cattle aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning hereof, otherwise this present grant, and every other matter and thing contained therein, shall cease, determine, and be void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

"Witness James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of the said province, who by virtue of certain powers and authorities to him for this purpose *inter alia* granted by the said proprietaries, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the great seal of the said province to be hereunto affixed at Philadelphia, this fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, the twenty-sixth year of the reign of King George ye second over Great Britain &c., and ye thirty-fifth year of ye sd. Proprietaries government.

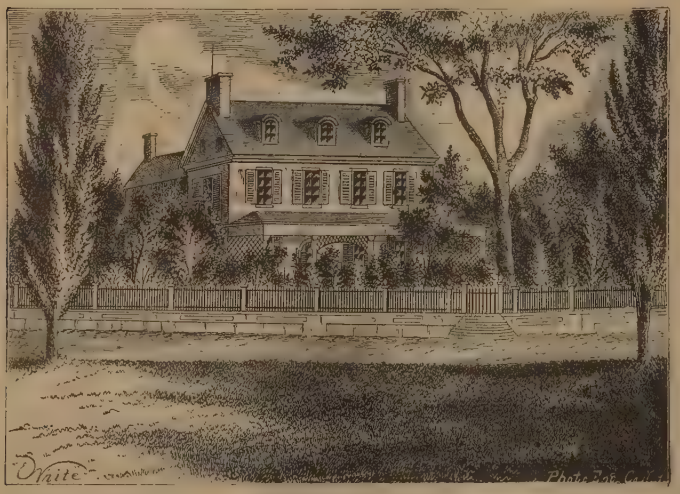
"JAMES HAMILTON. [L. S.]"

HARRIS'S LOG HOUSE, 1720.

In 1766, John Harris erected the large stone house on Front Street below Mulberry. Three years were consumed in its construction, and, as may be supposed, it was a remarkable house at that time. The

following representation is as it appeared in 1850. The building remained in the possession of one or another of the Harris family until about 1838, when it was purchased by Col. Thomas Elder, and at his death by the Rev. Beverly R. Waugh, in 1855, for the use of the Pennsylvania Female College, of which he was principal. The executors of Rev. Waugh's estate sold it to Gen. Simon Cameron, who remodeled it in many particulars, although the building presents almost the same appearance it did originally.

In the General History many facts have been given relating to occurrences during the French and Indian and the Revolutionary wars which form a portion



HARRIS MANSION, 1850.

of the history of Harrisburg proper, to which our readers are referred. It is not easily surmised how many persons resided at Harris' Ferry, but there can be no doubt that as early as 1755 there was a cluster of houses in the neighborhood, and when the founder, John Harris, Jr., was induced to lay out a town at Harris' Ferry there was quite a thriving settlement. In the Philadelphia newspapers of 1784, however, we find the following advertisement:

"HARRISBURG.

"A NEW TOWN.

"The subscriber having laid out a *Town* on the banks of the Susquehanna, adjoining the Ferry (commonly called Harris' Ferry), he now offers for sale or on ground rent, for such term of years as may be agreed upon, a number of LOTS in said town. This spot of ground seems designed by nature for the seat of a town; its healthy, pleasant, high situation; its easy communication by water with a great part of the country; its lying on the *main road through the Continent*, and from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt, and all the back country, points it out as one of the most convenient and best spots for a town in the interior parts of the State of Pennsylvania. The town may be accommodated with a very fine dock at a small expense, there being a natural canal, defended on both sides by limestone banks at its entrance into the Susquehanna, where boats and crafts will lay safe at all times. There being a great deal of fine clay for making bricks and earthen ware, also a great plenty of wood, which will be furnished on very low terms, encouragement will be given to brick-makers, potters, and other tradesmen. For terms apply to

"JOHN HARRIS."

The same year John Harris made the following proposals to the General Assembly, which was quite opportune, for the question of the formation of a new county from the upper part of Lancaster County was agitating that body, and these proposals no doubt tended greatly to influence the Assembly in selecting Harris' Ferry as the seat of justice:

"PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1784.

"*Proposals of John Harris for the laying out of a Town on his Land, on the River Susquehannah.*

"That the said John Harris will immediately (if encouraged by Government) lay out a Town of Two hundred lots, on the high grounds above his present dwelling house, the lots of about the Quantity of a Quarter of an acre each, in such form, with respect to streets, lanes and alleys, as the Commissioners may approve, a large street to be left for Publick landings along the River side. That the said John Harris agrees that the Honorable Assembly of this Commonwealth shall appoint Commissioners to value his said lots, after reserving Twenty Lots for his own use: That the s'd John Harris will convey all the streets, lanes and alleys to the Inhabitants of s'd Town, and will convey to proper Commissioners a lot for a Court House & Jail, and a square of Four Acres to the State of Pensilvania, for such purposes as the Government may apply the same: the applyers to have it at their choice to take the lots on a reasonable Groundrent, or to purchase the fee simple of the same: The Commissioners in both cases to be Judges: That as soon as the s'd Two Hundred lots are built on or disposed of, should there be a further demand for lots, the s'd John Harris engages, that the Publick shall be accommodated at a reasonable rate.

"JOHN HARRIS."

During that month (March, 1784) occurred the great ice-flood, and which came very near operating seriously as to the distinction which awaited it the following year. This terrible inundation was caused by the ice moving early in the winter, when, by a sudden change of weather, the river fell rapidly, and left the ice in large masses on Cox's and other islands above the present city, and in shoal water. The weather became intensely cold, so cold that the water did not drop off the houses for six weeks. The masses of ice froze to the bottom of the river. In March the river rose suddenly. At first the ice was immovable, and before it gave way the water reached the height of four feet in the first story of the brick house occupied at present by L. N. Ott, five miles above Harrisburg, and at the stone house (then Foulk's) near Dr. Heck's saw-mill the water was about two feet deep in the parlor. A log mill on the McAllister farm was carried off and landed behind Rockville. Two houses in Coxestown were taken off. Large quantities of water and ice passed down Paxtang Creek, and immense deposits of ice were made between Harris' Ferry (now Paxtang Street) and Pifer's Hill, on the east side of the creek, which (the late Thomas Elder said) laid until the month of May. This flood deterred John Harris from laying out the town on the low grounds below his stone house.

In 1785 the new county of Dauphin was formed. In fulfillment of his proposition to the General Assembly the following conveyance from John Harris to the commissioners was drawn up by William Maclay, his son-in-law. This conveyance, of the date of the 6th of July, 1785, recites:

. . . "By virtue of which said several grants, devices, and conveyances the title to the land on which the town of Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin, is situated is legally vested in the said John Harris, his heirs, and assigns; And whereas in and by a certain bond or obligation duly executed by the said John Harris to the State of Pennsylvania for the sum of five thousand pounds lawful monies of the same State bearing date the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, conditioned for the faithful performance of all and singular the agreements, promises, engagements, articles, matters, and things which he had therein undertaken to do and perform, among other things did covenant to, and with Jacob Awl, Joshua Elder, Andrew Stewart, James Cowden, and William Brown, as follows: Whereas the Representatives of the freemen of the said Commonwealth in General Assembly met, in and by a certain bill before them now depending, have resolved to erect part of the county of Lancaster into a separate county to be known and called by the name of the county of Dauphin, and that the seat of Justice in the said county of Dauphin shall be fixed at or near the place of the said John Harris' residence, and that Joshua Elder, Jacob Awl, Andrew Stewart, William Brown, and James Cowden, or any three of them shall be commissioners for certain purposes, in the said bill mentioned; And Whereas the said John Harris in order to promote the good intentions of the said General Assembly in fixing the seat of Justice at the said place, to enable the said commissioners to regulate the laying out a county town there to public advantage, and to promote the more speedy settlement thereof by a liberal encouragement to purchasers hath promised, covenanted, and agreed to, and with the said commissioners, that as soon as the said bill shall be passed into a law he, the said John Harris, will without delay lay out two hundred lots containing about one-quarter acre each on the high grounds near his present dwelling-house on the bank of the river Susquehanna as a site for the said county town, and that with the same lots shall be laid out such streets, lanes, and alleys as the said commissioners or a majority of them shall direct, which streets shall be confirmed for public use forever; and that he will also lay out a large street along the river for public landing places; And Whereas the said John Harris in consideration of the promises and other good causes hath also promised, covenanted, and agreed to and with the said intended commissioners that in case the said bill shall be passed into a law he will upon request convey to the said commissioners, or any three of them and their heirs a good and sufficient lot of ground for erecting a Court-House and gaol thereon in trust for the use of the inhabitants of the said county of Dauphin." [Here follows a quotation from the act erecting the new county.] "Now this indenture witnesseth that in consideration of the premises and for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings lawful money of Pennsylvania to them the said John Harris and Mary his wife in hand paid by the said Jacob Awl, Joshua Elder, Andrew Stewart, James Cowden, and William Brown at and before the ensealing and delivery of these presents the receipt of which sum of five shillings they the said John Harris and Mary his wife do hereby acknowledge, and thereof, and every thereof do acquit release the said Jacob Awl, Joshua Elder, Andrew Stewart, James Cowden, and William Brown their and each of their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, and every of them have granted, bargained, sold, released, enfeoffed, and confirmed, and by these presents do graut, bargain, sell, allien, release, enfeof, and confirm unto the said Jacob Awl, Joshua Elder, Andrew Stewart, James Cowden, and William Brown, their heirs and assigns, all the streets, lanes, alleys, or highways as laid out by the commissioners of, in, and for the town of Harrisburg aforesaid, in the county of Dauphin, the butts, boundaries, courses, distances, length, and breadth thereof are as follows:" [Front, Paxtang, Second, Market, Third, Pine, Locust, Walnut, Chestnut, and Mulberry Streets, River, Raspberry, Barbara, Cranberry, Strawberry, Blackberry, and Cherry Alleys are here described] "And in consideration of the further sum of five shillings lawful money aforesaid to them the said John Harris and Mary his wife in hand well and truly paid by the said Jacob Awl, Andrew Stewart, Joshua Elder, James Cowden, and William Brown, the receipt thereof is hereby acknowledged and thereof and every part thereof the said Jacob Awl, Joshua Elder, Andrew Stewart, James Cowden, and William Brown, their and each of their heirs are fully acquitted and forever discharged, have granted, bargained, sold, released, alliened, enfeoffed, and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, allien, release, enfeoff, and confirm unto them the said Jacob Awl, Joshua Elder, Andrew Stewart, James Cowden, and William Brown, their heirs and assigns *four* certain lots of ground in the aforesaid town of Harrisburg, marked on the general plan of said town Nos. 120, 121, 142, 143, situated and bounded as follows: Beginning at a corner where Raspberry Alley intersects Market Street, thence along the line of Market Street to the line that divides lots Nos. 141 and 142; thence on the same division line crossing Strawberry Alley to Walnut Street; thence on the line of Walnut Street to Raspberry Alley; thence down the line of said alley to the place of beginning."

Other conveyances were made at the same date, one of which refers to the "Ferry Lot," that "in consideration of the sum of five shillings," John and Mary Harris also conveyed to Jacob Awl, Joshua Elder, Andrew Stewart, James Cowden, and William Brown, in trust for the use of the public, "a certain lot of ground in the town of Harrisburg called and known as the 'Ferry Lot,' beginning at a post marked for a corner on the line of Front Street, thence north 37 degrees east 10 perches to a corner; thence 53 degrees west 4 perches to a corner; thence south 37 degrees west 10 perches to the place of beginning, containing one quarter of an acre, together with all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging."

With these conveyances was a map or draft of the town, a copy of which, made a few years subsequent, is reproduced for this volume. The original plan included all the ground inclosed within the following lines: From the Susquehanna River out Mulberry Street to Dewberry Alley, up to Cherry Alley, out to Fourth Street, up to Walnut Street, into High Street (which was laid out back of the old arsenal), up to the Maclay line on the lower side of South Street, then in to the river, and down to the beginning, and is certified to in the following words:

"We, the subscribed commissioners appointed to carry into effect the proposals of John Harris respecting the laying out of the county town for the county of Dauphin, do hereby make known that the said town, with respect to the size of the lots, disposition of the streets, lanes and alleys, and the choice of the public grounds, was laid out under our direction and inspection agreeably to the adjoining plan of the said town, the said lots in general containing about one quarter of an acre each, and extending in front 52½ feet with a depth of 210 feet, with some unavoidable variations in particular courses, as may easily be seen by inspection, the whole being laid down from a scale of 200 feet to an inch. Witness our hands the 14th day of April, 1785.

"JACOB AWL, "JOSHUA ELDER,
"ANDREW STEWART, "JAMES COWDEN,
"WILLIAM BROWN."

Another conveyance was made at the same time (July 6, 1785) by Harris to the commissioners, in trust for the use of the commonwealth in case the seat of government should be fixed at Harrisburg, four acres and twenty-one perches of land, being that portion of the Capitol Park south of the South Street line. The deed conveying this trust recites:

"In consideration of the sum of five shillings, grant, bargain, sell, release, and enfeoff, and confirm unto Jacob Awl, Joshua Elder, Andrew Stewart, James Cowden, and William Brown, their heirs and assigns, in trust *for public use, and such purposes as the Legislature shall hereafter direct*, a certain lot or piece of ground, situated in the said town of Har-

risburg, in the said county of Dauphin, marked on the general plan of the said town 'Public Ground,' situated and bounded as follows: Beginning at a post marked for a corner on the lines of Third and Walnut Streets; thence along the said Walnut Street north thirty-seven degrees east seventeen perches and a quarter to a post marked for a corner; thence north thirty-five degrees west thirty-one perches to a black oak; thence south fifty-seven degrees west twenty-three perches to a post marked for a corner on the line of Third Street: thence down the said street south forty-five degrees east thirty-seven perches to the place of beginning."

Deed Book A contains many conveyances of John Harris, and we must give him credit for his care and watchfulness over the interests of the future people of the goodly town which would bear his name. The first John Harris died in December, 1748, and was buried in the inclosure on the bank of the Susquehanna. The deed of conveyance of this burial-lot by the commissioners is as follows:

"This indenture, made the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, between Jacob Awl, Joshua Elder, Andrew Stewart, James Cowden, and William Brown, all of the county of Dauphin and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, gentlemen, of the one part, and John Harris, of Harrisburg, county and State aforesaid, of the other part, witnesseth: That the said Jacob Awl, Joshua Elder, Andrew Stewart, James Cowden, and William Brown, in consideration of the sum of five shillings, lawful money of Pennsylvania, to them in hand well and truly paid by the said John Harris, at and before the execution of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and from the payment thereof the said John Harris, his heirs, executors, administrators, assigns are fully acquitted and forever discharged, have granted, bargained, sold, released, enfeoffed, and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, and release, enfeoff, and confirm unto him, the said John Harris, his heirs and assigns, a certain lot of ground, situate on the common or front street of the town of Harrisburg, where John Harris was buried, beginning at a mulberry-tree on the southwest side of the stone dwelling-house of the said John Harris, thence from the said mulberry-tree on the north side so as to contain *fifteen feet square*, together with all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, use, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, of them, the said Jacob Awl, Joshua Elder, Andrew Stewart, James Cowden, and William Brown, of, in, and to the same, to have and to hold the said lot and premises hereby granted or mentioned, or intended so to be, with the appurtenances unto him, the said John Harris, his heirs and assigns, to the only proper use, benefit, and behoof of him, the said John Harris, his heirs and assigns, forever; and the said Jacob Awl, Joshua Elder, Andrew Stewart, James Cowden, and William Brown, for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, do covenant, grant, and agree, to and with the said John Harris, his heirs and assigns, the said described lot of ground, hereditaments, and appurtenances against them, the said grantors, their heirs and assigns, and against all and every other person and persons lawfully claiming, or to claim by, from, or under them, or either of them, jointly and severally warrant and forever defend by these presents. In witness whereof, the parties to these presents have interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

"JACOB AWL, [SEAL.]
[SEAL.]
"ANDR. STEWART, [SEAL.]
"JAS. COWDEN, [SEAL.]
"WM. BROWN. [SEAL.]

"Sealed and delivered in presence of us—
"J. MONTGOMERY,
"JOHN A. HANNA.

"Received, on the day of the date of the above written indenture, of the therein named, the sum of five shillings, being in full for the consideration money therein mentioned by us.

"JACOB AWL, "JAS. COWDEN, "WM. BROWN.

"Witness:
"J. MONTGOMERY,
"JOHN A. HANNA."

In more recent years the descendants of John Harris secured from the borough authorities an additional five feet of ground, thus making the graveyard twenty feet square, which they surrounded by a handsome iron railing. With all these conveyances by the proprietor for the benefit of the present city, the county, and the State, it would be only a mark of gratitude to place some befitting memorial of the good founder of the town where the ashes of the old pioneer, whom the former so highly reverenced, repose.

The late George Washington Harris, in one of the early directories (Napey's) of the town, gave the following data concerning the town when first laid out:

"When the town was first laid out the old orchard belonging to the mansion house extended up to about the line of Mulberry Street. About the intersection of Mulberry Street with Second Street was a ridge, from which the ground descended from six to ten feet to the present Market Square, and the water ran from the square upwards and into the river along the channel which is under the bridge now erected across Front Street above Walnut. At this time the ground above Market Street was chiefly in woods.

"Mr. Robert Harris, who died in the year 1851, frequently saw several bears killed in the river in one day. In the fall of the year they would come down from the mountains to the cornfields, and were quite abundant in the neighborhood. It was quite common to see them while riding along the roads. The farmers when going out to plow would frequently take their guns to guard against their depredations. On one occasion Mr. Robert Harris with his sister, Mrs. Hanna, were playing at the river near the mouth of the run at the end of Walnut Street. A thicket of bushes extended up along the run. Some boys came running from a barn on the bank and told them that two bears were coming down the run. They scampered up the bank, when presently the bears came along and took into the river.

"On another occasion a man named Rennick, with some others, went in pursuit of a bear. When the canoe approached near to it, Rennick made a stroke at the bear with his socket-pole, but missed it. He either lost his balance or was drawn overboard by the weight of the pole, and the bear struck him with his paw and tore his cheek open.

"Wild turkeys were also abundant here at this period. John Harris shot wild turkeys from the door of his store-house. Beaver and otter were then and afterwards killed along Paxton Creek and on the islands in the neighborhood.

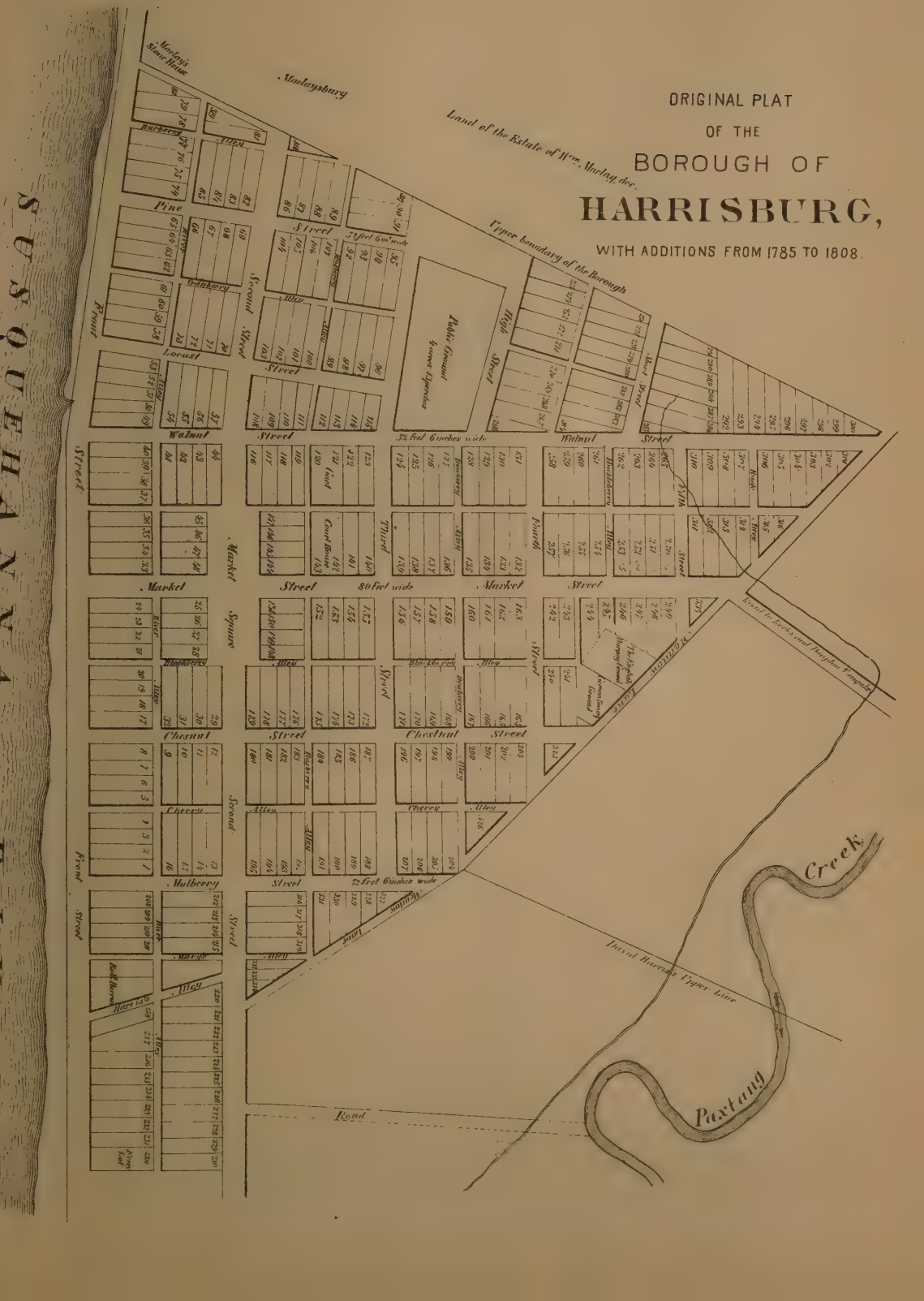
"The town as laid out by John Harris extended as far down the bank as Mulberry Street, and the lot on the corner of Front and Mulberry Streets, owned by the heirs of Valentine Egle, was No. 1 on the plan of the town. In the course of a few years afterwards extended the plan down to Mary's Alley, which bounds the store-house lot on the upper side. His executors, in 1792, extended the plan of lots farther down.

"There is no house, except the Harris mansion on Front Street, yet standing within the limits of Harrisburg which is certainly known to have been erected before the town was laid out.

"John Hamilton erected the first permanent embellishment to the town, after Harris' stone house, by building a brick house at the upper corner of Front Street and Blackberry Alley and the large establishment for his store on the corner of Market Square and Market Street, which was known a few years ago as the 'Washington House,' but since replaced by a new structure, termed the 'Jones House.' Mr. Hamilton carried on an extensive trade with the Western settlers. In place of the present rapid mode of conveying merchandise and passengers to Pittsburgh, he kept large numbers of horses and mules, and every few weeks his caravans set out 'for the West,' ladened with salt, powder, lead, etc.

"The first clergyman established in the town was Rev. Joseph Montgomery, a Presbyterian. His first discourse, it is said, was delivered in the lot where recently stood the ruins of the Presbyterian Church on a pleasant afternoon in the month of June. The congregation—the entire village—were sheltered by two or three large apple-trees and some noble oaks, the primitive growth of the forest.

"Chief Justice McKean resided here for some time, at least when Congress sat at York. He lived in a substantial one-story log house, a short distance above what is now Locust Street. He wore an immense cocked hat, and had great deference shown him by the country people and the straggling Indians, who had their village a short distance from


ORIGINAL PLAT
OF THE
BOROUGH OF
HARRISBURG,
WITH ADDITIONS FROM 1785 TO 1808.
Susquehanna River
Mackeys Ferry House
Mackeysburg
Land of the Estate of Wm. Mackey dec.
Upper boundary of the Borough
Public Ground known by Spring
Second Street
Front Street
Pine Street
Walnut Street
Market Street
Market Square
Chesnut Street
Cherry Street
Mulberry Street
High Street
Fourth Street
Penn Street
Alley
Road to Berks and Dauphin Turnpike
Creek
Daniel Herrings Upper Line
Paxtang
Road

the town. When he and the other judges of the Supreme Court came to the town to hold court numbers of the citizens would go out on horseback to meet them and escort them to town. Sometimes one or two hundred people would attend on this occasion. And each morning while the chief justice was in town holding court the sheriff and constables escorted him from his lodgings to the court-room. When on the bench he sat with his cocked hat on, and was dressed in a scarlet gown."

The town was called by the founder HARRISBURG, and the minutes of the second court held in the town are dated Harrisburg. On the 3d of August, 1786, the following appears: "The name of the County Town or Seat of the Courts is altered from Harrisburg to Louisbourgh in consequence of the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth so styling it in the commissions of the Justices of the said Town." This was surely a piece of impertinence. When the act of Assembly was passed in 1785 establishing Dauphin County, it fixed the seat of government near Harris' Ferry. As John Harris had laid out the town, and offered lots therein for county purposes, the privilege was accorded him of naming the town. But Chief Justice Thomas McKean and some other of the judges of the Supreme Court conceived the notion that as the county was called after the Dauphin of France, the town should be called Louisburgh, after Louis XVI. At this time the prejudices of the people ran high in favor of France for the aid that kingdom had given America during the Revolution. Besides, Judge McKean and John Harris had had a personal difficulty, which occurred about the time the former was leaving Harrisburg, after his residence here; and, perhaps, being influenced by motives of hostility towards Mr. Harris, Mr. McKean strongly urged that the town should be called Louisburgh. Accordingly, in the first precept for holding the courts here the court was directed to be held at Louisburgh. John Harris, however, told the judges that they might "Louisbourgh" as much as they pleased, but that he would never execute a title for any lot in any other name than that of Harrisburg, and his determination prevailed.

In September, 1786, occurred the "Pumpkin flood." The bottom lands on the head-waters of the river, and especially of the North Branch and in New York State, had been planted principally with pumpkins. These came down in enormous quantities. Esquire Montgomery, who was a clerk in the recorder's office as early as 1790, frequently stated that "for two whole days the river looked as if a person could walk over it on pumpkins." Small houses, hay-stacks, grain-stacks, with chickens on them, etc., came down in great numbers.

There is a question in regard to the height of the water at that flood compared with the flood of 1865. It is supposed the water attained about the same level in each. In the Pumpkin flood flats passed from Harris' Ferry across Second Street to the hills. At that time there was a brick-yard north of Paxtang Street east of the canal above the old creek bridge. The sheds were probably on the highest spot. In that flood the only part of the sheds visible was the comb. At the bank of the river in front of Chestnut Street, before the filling up done of late years, there was a first and second bank; the first bank has been almost obliterated. The "Pumpkin flood" was about half-way between the first and second bank. In 1826, when the engineers were locating the Pennsylvania Canal on the ground between Paxtang Street and the mouth of the creek, Abraham Bombaugh, who had seen both the floods of 1784 and 1786, told them they were locating the canal too low; they seemed surprised, but he told them that he had seen the water over the whole of that ground deep enough to drown them where they stood.

The population of the town must have increased wonderfully. In the assessment for 1785 the return for Lower Paxtang included Harrisburg, and it is only in 1787 that the assessments of Louisburgh and Middletown appear distinctively from the rural portion of that township. One hundred and forty-three names are recorded in Louisburgh, showing a population of about six hundred persons. The words in brackets are necessary additions to the original for a proper understanding of the list.

LIST OF TAXABLE INHABITANTS OF LOUISBURGH FOR 1787.

Jacob Allen, b. [blacksmith].
And'w Armstrong, jail keeper.
Jas. Anderson, saddler.
Jas. Beatty, weaver.
Alex. Barr, mason.
Samuel Boyd, storekeeper.
Conrad Bombaugh, tavern.
Edward Burke, s[hoe]maker.
John Boyd, carpenter.
John Brooks, joiner.
Henry Bruner.
Samuel Berryhill, cabinet maker.
Robert Barr, marble mason.
Jas. Burns.
Adam Boyd, Jent [Gentleman].
Henry Beader, b[rewer].
M. Balsley, Pl. [Plasterer].
John Cooper, joiner.
Martin Creer [Greir].
William Crabb, tavern.
John A. Cumfort, hatter.
Christian Cunkle [Kunkel].
Peter Craybil [Greybill], distiller.
John Creamer [Kremer], millwright.
Andrew Coulter, mason.
Michael Kapp, commissioner.
John Cain [Kean], Esq.
Jos. Chambers, stonemason.
John Chambers.
John Clark.
John Connolly, tailor.
Peter Denig, wheelwright.
Richard Dixon, blacksmith.
James Duncan Taylor.
John Dentzell, doctor.
Wm. Dickey, silversmith.
Dr. Dill.
Jas. Floyd.
Jacob Henning, hatter.
Peter Harper.
George Erwin [Irwin], storekeeper.
John Ebbit, saddler.
James Elliott, locks[mith].
John Ewigh.
John Ebert, saddler.
Persifor Frazer, carpenter.
Henry Fulton, storekeeper.
George Fridley, smith.
George Firestone, taylor.
Francis Forgisson [Ferguson].
Andrew Forrest, doctor.
Rowley Frazer.
Jesse Gilbert, tavern.
Samuel Grimes, tavern.
Moses Gilmore, storekeeper.
John Galbraith.
William Glass, joiner.
Alexander Graydon, prothotr.
William Graydon, Esq., attorney.
Peter Hersha, doctor.
William Hinson.
John Hogg [Hoge].
George Hoover, carpenter.
Valentine Hurtur [Horter], butcher.
John Hatner, shoemaker.
Adam Hocker, tavern.
John Harris.
[J] Joseph Henry, Esq., attorney.
George Haier [Hoyer], tavern.
John Hamilton.
John Hefley, shoemaker.
John A. Hanna, Esq., attorney.
George Hutman, h[atter].
William Ingram, wheelwright.
James McNamara, shoemaker.
Anthony Lopsy.
Widow Kiger (Geiger), b[lacksmith].
John Kela [Keeler].
Richard King, mason.
George McKinley.
Samuel Millward.

Fred. Meredith Morgan, shoemaker.
Joseph Montgomery, Esq., recorder.
Criger Martin.
William Moore, carp.
Moses Moss, doctor.
John McClelland, storekeeper.
John Mechesney [McChesney]
Jas. Mitchell.
William McClintock.
William Murray, carpenter.
Patrick Murray, taylor.
John Norton, joiner.
Andrew Newman, joiner.
Adam Natcher, tavern.
Balzer Natcher, tavern.
George Nox [Knox].
Alexander Powers.
John Pool, carpenter.
Jacob Mish, tanner.
Wm. Roane, prisoner [at Armstrong's].
Geo. Robson, storekeeper.
Geo. Redish.
Jeremy Rees.
William Stewart, painter.
Adam Snider, carpenter.
James Stephenson, tavern.
Peter Solinger [Zollinger].
Jacob Solinger [Zollinger], tavern.
Jacob Seltzer.
James Sawyers.
Joseph Smith, coppersmith.
Robert Stephenson, blacksmith.
John Shield.
Conrad Sheep [Shoop?]
Jonathan Titsworth.
Charles Troy, barber.
David Scarlet.
George Sashbaugh.
George Switzer.
George Shriter.
George Hess.
Fredk. Keart.
Henry Rodroff [Rothruff].
William White.
Henry Wooster.
Samuel Weir, tavern.
Margaret Wiley.
John Watt, brickmaker.
Jacob Wilschance [Welshanze]
Jacob Weaver, tavern.
Hannah Wickersham, widow.
Adam Zantzinger.

Batchelors.

Frederick Hass.
Nicholas Bowers.
John Harris.
Richard Still.
Samuel Good.
Frederick Feals.
William Duncan.
James Boggs.
Jacob Beasted.
William Wanlass.

Other names of bachelors are added in different penmanship, but they have been rejected, as they do not appear on any subsequent roll.

CHAPTER II.

Harrisburg in 1787—In 1788—The Federal Seat of Government—Harrisburg erected into a Borough—First Assessment of the Borough—Whiskey Insurrection—Address of the Burgesses to President Washington, and his Reply.

In July, 1787, the Rev. Manasseh Cutler, on his way to the Ohio, passed through Harrisburg, and left this description of the place in his journal: "This is a beautiful town. It contains about one hundred houses, all built in less than three years, many of them brick, some of them three story, built in the Philadelphia style; all appear very neat. A great number of taverns, with handsome signs; houses all two-story; large windows. About one-half of the people are English. People were going to meeting; they meet in private houses; have no churches yet. People appear very well dressed, some gay." This was the second year from the founding of the town, and is a pretty good description of the place at that time. Middletown and Lebanon were larger towns, but the location of the county-seat at Harrisburg gave an impetus to its growth and prosperity, and it was in a few years ahead of its rivals, and has rapidly maintained its supremacy.

The next account of Harrisburg is in April, 1788, when John Penn, son of Thomas Penn, and grandson of William Penn, made a journey from Philadelphia to Carlisle to look after some of the Proprietary estates there. He set out from Philadelphia on the 6th of April, 1788, on horseback, reached Reading the next day, where he tarried until the 9th, when he pursued his way towards the Susquehanna. We now quote from his journal:

"*April* 10. Rose by six o'clock, and after breakfast set out in order to sleep at Harrisburg, the chief town of Dauphin County, and which was proposed to be the seat of government. Passed some mills a few miles from thence, at Tulpehocken Creek, which afterwards meets the road somewhat farther in a very picturesque spot. On the eastern side of this is a most elegant new Lutheran Church. On the western is a Calvanist's, called here, by way of distinction, a Presbyterian, Church. After riding through a village I came to Lebanon, a handsome town, containing some hundred inhabitants. This place is decorated by a spire, and the houses are well built, many of them stone or brick. It not being distant enough, the horses were baited at Millerstown, a small village half-way, and twenty miles from Harrisburg, or Harris's Ferry. About sunset I had a fine view of this town from an high part of the road, the river Susquehanna flowing between its woody and cultivated banks close to the town. Mr. Harris, the owner and founder of this town, informed me that three years ago there was but one house built, and seemed to possess that pride and pleasure in his success which Æneas envied.

"'Felices illi, quorum jam mœnia surgunt!'

"Though the courts are held here generally, Lebanon is infinitely larger. The situation of this place is one of the finest I ever saw. One good point of view is the tavern, almost close to the river. This was the house which stood alone so many years. It is called the Compass, and is one of the first public-houses in Pennsylvania. The room I had is twenty-two feet square, and high in proportion.

"*April* 11. After breakfasting, about eight, with Mr. Harris, we walked together to the ferry, when he gave me two pieces of information, one of an island he purchased of us, which the war prevented us from confirming to him, and the other of the delinquency of one Litso, who wishes to detain the money due in part for a farm over the Susquehanna, though there is an incumbrance in our favor on it to the amount of six or seven hundred pounds, going on upon interest. The waters being high, we ferried across with difficulty, and almost dropped down to a very rapid part below the landing place, but at length escaped a disagreeable situation. About two miles from the river passed the house of Whitehill, the Assemblyman, and arrived about three at Carlisle, seventeen miles off."

Mr. Penn remained at Carlisle until the 13th, when he commenced his return to Philadelphia. He thus proceeds:

"*April* 13. Rose early in order to see a cave near Conedoguinet Creek, in which water petrifies as it drops from the roof. Returned and pursued my route to a place called Lisburn, tho' it proved somewhat out of my way. Just at this spot the country is romantic. The name of the creek running thro' it, *Yellow-breeches Creek*, may, indeed, be unworthy of it. From hence the road lay thro' woods till the Susquehanna, and Harrisburg at a distance, denoted that the ferry was at hand. I crossed the river about three and a half o'clock, surrounded by enchanting prospects. The ride to Middletown is along the eastern bank, and exhibits a striking example of the *great*, in the opposite one, rising to a vast height, and wooded close to the water's edge for many miles. From this vast forest, and the expansive bed of the river navigable to its source for craft carrying two tons burdens, the ideas of grandeur and immensity rush forcibly upon the mind, mixed with the desert-wilderness of an uninhabited scene. The first particular object on this road is Simpson's house, the owner of the ferry where I crossed. It is on a rock across the river. At Middletown I put up at one More's, who was a teacher formerly at Philadelphia of Latin and Greek. He talked very sensibly, chiefly on subjects which discovered him to be a warm Tory, and friend of passive obedience. Unlike many Tories, he is an enemy of the new Constitution. Here the Great Swatara joins the Susquehanna, and a very fine mill is kept at their confluence by Mr. Frey, a Dutchman, to whom I carried a letter from Mr. D. Clymer.

"Several trees, before I arrived at the Susquehanna ferry, had been girdled, as it is termed, that is, cut all around thro' the bark, so as to

prevent their continuing alive. This operation in a country so abounding in timber, saves the too great trouble of cutting down every tree whose leaves might obstruct the men's operation upon the corn.

"*April* 14. Before my departure Mr. Frey showed me his excellent mill and still more extraordinary mill-stream, running from one part of the Swatara for above a mile till it rejoins it at the mouth. It was cut by himself, with great expense and trouble, and is the only work of the kind in Pennsylvania. Middletown is in a situation as beautiful as it is adapted to trade, and already of a respectable size. I left it threatened by rain, which came on rather violently soon after, and the roads proved the worst of the whole journey, till that time. I passed thro' Elizabethtown, eight miles off, and over the creeks (or small rivers) of Conewago and Chickesalunga. As you leave Dauphin for Lancaster County, the lands improve, and at a place half-way from Middletown, where I stopped for my horses, and to avoid the rain, it was said to be worth £15 per acre. There are some handsome farm-houses nearer Lancaster. The town itself has a far superior appearance to any I had passed thro'. The streets are regular, and the sides are paved with brick, like Philadelphia, or else stone; and separated by posts from the street."

The question of fixing, permanently, the seat of the Federal government, began to occupy public attention shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war; and was strongly agitated in the Congress of 1789, then in session at New York. The question was first submitted to the House of Representatives of that body in the shape of the following resolution, which, with the subsequent information, the author gleans from the *Pennsylvania Packet*, published at Philadelphia, in the year above stated:

"*Resolved*, That a permanent seat for the government of the United States ought to be fixed as near the centre of wealth, population and extent of territory as shall be consistent with the convenience of the Atlantic navigation, having also a due regard to the circumstances of the western country." Adopted.

Mr. Goodhue observed that the members from the Eastern and Northern States had contemplated the subject of a permanent seat of the Federal Government with deliberation. They had turned their eyes to different parts of the country, and had at last, after a mutual and full consultation, come to an agreement that the banks of the Susquehanna was as far south and as near the centre of the population and extent of territory as was consistent with other circumstances important to the country. They felt disposed to be governed by principles of accommodation, and were of opinion that the banks of the Susquehanna ought to be chosen for the permanent residence of Congress. He concluded by reading a resolution to this effect.

Mr. Hartley supported the resolution, and pointed out Wright's Ferry as an eligible place.

Mr. Lee moved to amend, by fixing the seat of government on the Potomac instead of the Susquehanna. Not agreed to,—yeas 20, nays 31.

Mr. Madison proposed to amend, by leaving it discretional to be either on the Potomac or the Susquehanna. Not agreed to,—year 20, nays 31.

On a subsequent day the House of Representatives, in committee of the whole, proceeded to consider the resolution of Mr. Goodhue, which read as follows:

"*Resolved*, In the opinion of this committee, that the permanent seat of government of the United States ought to be at some convenient place on the east bank of the Susquehanna River, in the State of Pennsylvania, etc."

Mr. Hiester moved to insert after the words "Susquehanna River" the words "*between Harrisburg and Middletown, inclusive.*"

A lengthy and spirited debate occurred, participated in by nearly all the principal members of the House, those from the Northern and Eastern States generally favoring the amendment, and those from the South opposing it. The amendment was finally lost.

Several other amendments were proposed and lost, and the original resolution was carried.

In committee of the whole House next day it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to borrow the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be repaid in twenty years, with five per cent. interest, for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings on the bank of the Susquehanna.

Mr. Fitzsimmons moved for the "appointment of commissioners to examine and report upon the most eligible situation for the public buildings on the Susquehanna, and that they be authorized, by and with the advice of the President, to purchase such quantity of lands as may be thought necessary," etc.

Mr. Hartley said the State of Pennsylvania, both by its convention and Legislature, had made the cession of the jurisdiction by Congress over any district of ten miles square in the State that might be selected for the seat of government.

The resolution of Mr. Fitzsimmons, after being so amended as to make the acts of the commissioners subject to the approval or rejection by the President, was adopted,—yeas 28, nays 21

The resolution went to the Senate, which body struck out all relating to the Susquehanna, and inserted a clause fixing the permanent seat of government at Germantown, Pa.

The House at first agreed to the clause, but refused to concur with some subsequent action of the Senate thereon, and pending the further consideration of the subject, Congress adjourned *sine die* for that year.

At the session of 1790 the question was again brought before Congress, and created an intense excitement throughout the country. The Northern and Eastern members were strenuous in their efforts to prevent the seat of government being located south of the Susquehanna River, while, on the other hand, the Southern and Western members were just as active in their labors to prevent it being located on the Susquehanna, or at any point north or east of that river. The vote on the question was divided equally. Finally this sectional feeling became so strong as to endanger the safety of the Union itself, and Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, and other patriots earnestly sought to effect a compromise, but were unsuccessful. At last, by changing the votes of one or two of the Northern members, brought about through the instrumentality of Mr. Jefferson, a bill, pretty much in the shape of that proposed at the previous session, passed Congress fixing the site of the seat of government on the banks of the Potomac, at such place as should be selected by commissioners under the direction of the President.

The act to erect the town of Harrisburg into a borough was passed on the 13th day of April, 1791, and an act to alter the same without interfering with the boundaries originally laid down was approved Feb. 1, 1808, on the ground "that experience has fully proved that, owing to a difference in the local situation of the places, and various other causes, the act of Assembly for erecting the town of Reading into a borough, however applicable to the purposes for which it was originally intended by the Legislature, is not well calculated for the good government of the borough of Harrisburg; therefore be it enacted that the said town of Harrisburg shall continue and forever remain a borough, under the name and title of the 'Borough of Harrisburg;' the extent and limits of which shall be the same as in the original law, to wit: Beginning at low water mark on the eastern shore of the Susquehanna River; thence by the *pine-apple-tree* north sixty degrees and one quarter east seventy-nine perches to an ash-tree on the west bank of Paxtang Creek; thence by the several corners thereof three hundred and twenty-three perches to a white hickory on William Maclay's line; thence by the same south sixty-seven and three-quarter degrees

west two hundred and twelve perches to a marked chestnut-oak on the eastern bank of the Susquehanna; thence by the same course to low water mark to the place of beginning."

On the 16th day of May, 1791, the court records contain the following: "The name of the county town is altered to Harrisburg in pursuance to an act of Assembly creating it into a borough under that name, passed 13th of April, 1791." Thus at last justice was done the founder of the town. To George Hoyer belongs the credit of being the first burgess of the borough of Harrisburg. The minutes, however, of the early borough councils are not to be found, and, save in the files of early newspapers yet preserved, little is known of the workings of that legislative body.

John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, died July 29, 1791, and is buried in the graveyard of Paxtang Church. He was sixty-five years of age.

On the 4th of February, 1792, the following preamble and resolution "was made and seconded by Mr. Potts and Mr. Hanna" in the General Assembly, looking towards the incorporation of a company for the establishing a manufactory in Harrisburg. More properly it was for affording facilities therefor by the construction of a canal from Hunter's Falls. The bed of this canal was to be Paxtang Creek. The resolution passed, a bill was matured and presented, but the fear of impeding the navigation of the Susquehanna by a shot-wing dam, which was deemed necessary by the projectors of this scheme, occasioned its defeat. This plan was, nevertheless, considered for a long time a feasible one. Harrisburg was undoubtedly then, as it is now, a desirable point for the establishment of manufactories, and had any one of the numerous plans for supplying water-power to the town been carried out, there can be no doubt that it would have added greatly to its wealth and prosperity:

"As the attention of the Citizens of the United States are now very properly engaged in promoting many useful improvements for increasing the wealth and happiness of the people of each particular State; and the recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and others who have lately published their Sentiments on the subject have clearly demonstrated the great advantages which must result from establishing Manufactories in this Country; to engross the time of this House with Arguments in their favour, would be entirely superfluous. It is only necessary to suggest *some* of the many concurring circumstances which point out the Borrough of Harrisburg, as a very eligible place for that purpose, not only, as being on the waters of an extensive inland navigation, where the raw materials for different kinds of Manufacturies may be obtained with great ease and plenty, and the reduced price of provisions, occasioned by the distance from foreign navigation, will always contribute to an equal reduction in the price of labor; but also, the great ease with which the waters of Susquehanna may be brought out of that River at or near Hunter's falls, along Paxtang Creek, for the Accommodation of the Borough, and to provide a sufficient force in aid of manual Labour, in every branch of Manufactory which will admit of machinery assistance, in the most extensive manner.

"*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety, to bring in a Bill to be passed into a Law, to authorize the Governor to incorporate a Company for establishing a manufactory in the Borough of Harrisburg, and for opening a Canal between the River Susquehanna, at or near Hunter's falls, and Paxtang Creek; and for extending the said Manufactory, to Linen, Cotton, and such other branches, as they may hereafter find useful and advantageous."

In 1791, when the town was incorporated, the names had grown to two hundred and twenty, and the words "Ferry" and "Louisburgh" disappear from the record.

In 1792 we have the first borough assessment (taken in 1791):

RETURN FOR THE BOROUGH OF HARRISBURG, 1791.

Awl, Jacob.
Allen, Jacob.
Allen, George.
Abbott, Jonathan.
Anderson, James.
Bombaugh, Conrad.
Bennett, Thomas.
Beatty, James.
Brunner, Henry.
Barr, Alexander.
Brooks, John.
Barr, Robin.
Berryhill, Samuel.
Burk, Edward.
Boyd, John.
Buckley, Jeremiah.
Beader, Henry.
Brunson, Widow.
Banton, Mansfield.
Bucher, Jacob.
Berryhill, Alexander.
Boyd, Adam, Esq.
Brooks, James.
Cluney, James.
Conrade, Henry.
Casselbury, Paul.
Cummings, Alexander.
Cramer, John.
Chambers, John.
Crawford, John.
Crabb, William.
Conner, David.
Clark, Widow.
Clark, Dennis.
Coulter, Andrew.
Darstay, Michael.
Dennich, Peter.
Downey, Charles.
Dralley, John.
Dentzel, John, Esq.
Dixon, Richard.
Dunham, James.
Elliot, James.
Ebright, Philip.
Earns, Jacob.
Ebright, Jacob.
Ebbert, John.
Elder, John.
Elder, Joshua.
Fridley, George.
Fridley, Barnet.
File, John.
Firestone, George.
Folizon, David.
Ford, Henry.
Finkoner, Michael.
Fulton, Henry.
Forrest, Andrew.
Folsom, William.
Fenton, Benjamin.
Fisher, George.
Gillum, John.
Grimes, Samuel.
Gilmor, Moses.
Gruger, Martin.
Gurt, Frederick.
Graydon, William.
Graybill, Peter.
Graydon, Alexander.
Godfrey & Kelso.
Glass, William.
Hanna, John André.
Hoover, Joseph.
Hill, Samuel.
Hocker, Adam.
Hocker, Soffell.
Hocker, John.
Hogg, John.
Hufford, Abraham.
Hifley, John.
Hortz, George.
Hortman, George.
Hortz, Jacob.
Hollingsworth, Levi.
Hume, John.
Horter, Valentine.
Hoyer, George.
Hise, John.
Hess, George.
Henning, Jacob.
Harris, Robert.
Harris, David.
Hutman, Matthias.
Henry, John Joseph.
Horning, Stephen.
Irwin, Robert.
Ingram, William.
Knatcher, Barbary.
Knatcher, Michael.
King, Charlotte.
Kleckner, Frederick.
Kilbrith, John.
Keyger, Widow.
Kapp, Michel.
Kapp, Martain.
Keen, John, Esq.
Kunkel, Christian.
Krause, Andrew and John.
Kissinger, Conrad.
Lewis, Eli.
Lineboch, George.
Lawyer, Adam.
Lineboch, John.
Luther, John.
Lever, George.
Lever, Nicholas.
Mears, William.
Mecarty, Benjamin.
Murray, Patrick.
Miller, John.
Martin, Peter.
Murphy, Barney.
Morse, Moses.
Morrow, Thomas.
McNammara, James.
Mathias, Robert.
Moyers, John.
Martain, John.
Montgomery, Joseph, Esq.
Miller, Charles.

Mish, Jacob.	Swan, Widow.
Michel, James.	Smith, James.
McChesney, John.	Snyder, Adam.
McClenning, James.	Siboth, Tobias.
Morrow, William.	Saylor, Henry.
McKinley, George.	Spangler, Andrew.
Mackey, James.	Steen, Robert.
Norton, John.	Sees, Soffel.
Newman, Andrew.	Sees, Balsor.
Nigle, Jacob.	Stayley, Jacob.
Plymire, John.	Smith, Caspar.
Pool, John, Sen.	Smith, Polley.
Pancake, Felty.	Snyder, John.
Porter, Alexander.	Tritt, Joseph.
Pleger, Frederick.	Tressinrider, Conrad.
Peter, Michael.	Unger, Peter.
Potts, Stacy.	Weatherholt, George.
Patterson, Gilbreth.	Winger, Valentine.
Potts, William.	Welshans, Jacob.
Pool, John, Jr.	Wickersham, Hanna.
Romje, John.	Weere, Samuel.
Robeson, John.	Walburn, Peter.
Raum, Andrew.	Wall, John.
Reel, Anthony.	Weatherup, John.
Reddig, George.	Waggoner, Sebaston.
Reel, John.	Wilson, William.
Rimuth, Philip.	Wilson, Hugh.
Rees, David F.	Walter, Peter.
Remer, Adam.	Welshoover, Jacob.
Sower, Casper.	Youse, Frederick.
Scarlet, David.	Youse, George.
Stoner, Michael.	Zollingér, Jacob.
Shields, John.	Zinn, John.
Sawyers, James.	

Inmates.

Jacob Youse.	Jacob Keller.
Jacob Cockran.	William Frazer.
David Allen.	Adam Breadon.
James Keyl.	John Irwin.
John McClearey.	Enoch Reanick.
David Fleming.	Thomas Elder.
Samuel Laird.	Peter Lontz.
Hugh Catherwood.	William Martin.

In the general history reference is made to the participation of the county in the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794. Harrisburg at this time was an important point. From the *Oracle of Dauphin* we learn that on Friday, the 19th of September, three companies of horse, containing in all one hundred and thirty, arrived from Philadelphia, the whole under the command of Capt. John Dunlap. The company of light dragoons, commanded by Capt. John Irwin, of Harrisburg, the corps of light infantry, commanded by Capt. George Fisher, with the most distinguished officers of the county, were paraded, all in complete uniform, in order to receive them. After the usual ceremonies, the dragoons dismounted to refresh themselves, and on Monday morning they proceeded to Carlisle.

On Tuesday following, the 23d, some eighty regular troops, recruited in Massachusetts, commanded by Capt. Lyman, passed through Harrisburg to join Gen. Wayne's army in the Ohio country.

On Thursday, the 25th, a battalion of New Jersey volunteer dragoons, under the command of Gen. Richard Howell, Governor of that State, reached Harrisburg. They were well equipped and completely mounted. "It raining very rapidly on their arrival," says the *Oracle*, "the citizens of the town, with their usual degree of affection to the sons of liberty and patriotism, voluntarily opened their doors for their reception." The next morning they crossed the Susquehanna, on their way to Carlisle, after expressing their satisfaction in the following manner:

"The commander of the Jersey militia detachment feels himself bound to acknowledge the politeness of the citizens of Harrisburg to his company, and requests that their gratitude and his own, joined with the highest respect, may be signified in a proper manner.

"RICHARD HOWELL,
"*Commandant Jersey detachment.*

"HARRISBURG, Sept. 25, 1794."

Alexander Graydon, in his "Memoirs," then a resident of Harrisburg, and an officer of the county, gives the following mention of occurrences at this time:

"The Western Expedition, as it was called, gave me an opportunity of seeing a number of my old friends from Philadelphia; and it afforded also a momentary triumph to the poor handful of Harrisburg Federalists, who were stated by their opponents to amount to only five.

"A *French flag* which had been flying at the court-house, then building, had been the cause of some squabbling in the newspaper; and this flag was peremptorily ordered to be taken down by the troops from the city. Had I been disposed for revenge, I might upon this occasion have been fully gratified, as I was repeatedly asked who had caused it to be put up, and impliedly censured for giving evasive answers to the questions, which, from their manner, evinced a disposition to treat the authors of it much more roughly than would have been agreeable to me.

"Conspicuous among the crowd that rolled on to the eastward was Governor Mifflin. On the day of his arrival he convened the people at the market-house and gave them an animated harangue, in which there was nothing exceptionable save a monstrous suggestion that the British had stirred up the discontents to the westward and been the cause of the present opposition to the government."

On Friday, October 3d, the President of the United States, Gen. George Washington, arrived at Harrisburg. Apprised of his arrival, all the troops then in the town, on their way westward, marched some distance to meet him and escort him to his quarters in the borough. The joy of the citizens was unbounded, and the burgesses presented the following address:

"*To His Excellency, George Washington, President of the United States of America:*

"SIR,—We, the Burgesses and citizens of Harrisburg, while we rejoice in the opportunity of presenting our respects to a character so justly revered and dear to Americans, cannot but lament that we should owe it to an interruption of the peace and prosperity of our country, those constant objects of our public care. We trust, however, that the just indignation which fires the breasts of all virtuous citizens at the unprovoked outrages committed by these lawless men, who are in opposition to one of the mildest and most equal of governments of which the condition of man is susceptible, will excite such exertions as to crush the spirit of disaffection wherever it has appeared, and that our political horizon will shine brighter than ever on a dispersion of the clouds which now menace and obscure it.

"Though our sphere of action is too limited to produce any important effects, yet we beg leave to assure your Excellency that, so far as it extends, our best endeavors shall not be wanting to support the happy constitution and wise administration of our government.

"Signed, in behalf of the borough,

"CONRAD BOMBAUGH,
"ALEX. BERRYHILL,

"HARRISBURG, Oct. 3, 1794. "*Burgesses.*"

The President, through Gen. Hamilton, returned the following reply:

"*To the Burgesses and other citizens of Harrisburg:*

"GENTLEMEN,—In declaring to you the genuine satisfaction I derive from your very cordial support, I will not mingle any expression of the painful sensations which I experience from the occasion which has drawn me hither. You will be at no loss to do justice to my feelings. But relying on that kindness of Providence towards our country which every adverse appearance hitherto has served to manifest, and counting upon the tried good sense and patriotism of the great body of our fellow-citizens, I do not hesitate to indulge with you the expectation of such an issue as will serve to confirm the blessings we enjoy under a constitution that well deserves the confidence and support of virtuous and enlightened men. To class the inhabitants of Harrisburg among this number is only to bear testimony to the zealous and efficient exertions which they have made towards the defence of the laws.

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Among the soldiers who accompanied the troops to the westward was Maj. William Gould, of the New Jersey infantry. He kept a journal of the expedition, from which we quote what is of especial local value. It contains several important items of information,—the abounding of the Susquehanna with rock-fish, salmon, shad, and fowl,—that previous to the founding of the town in 1785 there were quite a number of houses and people here, and the existence of a public ferry distinct from either the lower or upper ferries, taking in the island in the transit:

"*Thursday, October* 2d.—Marched to Hummelstown, a handsome village with kind inhabitants; we were invited into their houses, and had good entertainment in taverns. Sixteen miles.

"*Friday, October* 3d.—Marched one mile to a river called Sweet Arry; crossed on boats and marched to Harrisburg, and encamped on the banks of the Susquehanna River, a beautiful stream, abounding with rock-fish, salmon, and other small fish and fowl in abundance, also shad of the best kind in the season. The founder of this town, named Harris, buried in a stockade fort by reason that the Indians prevented burying in the graveyard. Twenty-five years ago there were but three or four houses, and now it contains more than three hundred, beautifully situated on the banks of the river, some elegant houses, good market and full stores, a county town in Dauphin County.

"At 3 o'clock P.M. paraded and marched to town, from where we encamped; saluted the President of the United States who passed by, after which returned to camp. Col. Forman, Maj. Kipp, and myself accepted an invitation from the President to take a glass of wine with him, after which dined very agreeably, and returned to camp; the inhabitants received us with every mark of friendship; the artillery discharged fifteen guns at his entrance into town. Nine miles.

"*Saturday, Oct.* 4, 1794.—Marched to the Susquehanna ferry at reveille in the morning with the First Battalion; crossed in boats to an island in the river, and from thence in other boats to the other side. Suffered much with cold in crossing, it being a very cold morning. The President, Gen. Washington, forded the river in a coach, drove it himself, etc."

CHAPTER III.

Sickness at Harrisburg—Landis' Mill-Dam the Source of Trouble—Meeting of the Citizens—Efforts to Purchase—Removal of the Nuisance—Mill-Dam Taxes.

IN the autumn of 1792 there was considerable sickness at Harrisburg. In the succeeding year this was much greater and of a violent character. At this period the yellow fever was prevailing to an alarming extent at Philadelphia. Graydon, in his "Memoirs," thus alludes to the pestilence: "Measures were taken, says he, in almost every town and village to prohibit the entry of persons suspected of infection, and even fugitives from the seat of it, though in health, were regarded with a jealous eye. Some of the people of Harrisburg were for following the example of their neighbors, though a malady not less fatal than that in Philadelphia was raging among themselves. But the difference was that one was called a plague, the other but a simple fever. It is somewhat remarkable that if the yellow fever is of foreign origin, as insisted upon by many, that a disease of a similar type should make its appearance at the same time on the banks of the Susquehanna at the distance of an hundred miles. Shall we say that the state of the atmosphere which generated the one was favorable to the diffusion of the other? This, I believe, is the doctrine of those who contend that the yellow fever is of exotic growth, and always imparted when it appears among us. I would venture, however, no opinion on the subject. With respect to the mortality produced by the two diseases, that at Harrisburg was, I believe, in proportion to the population of the place as great as that at Philadelphia. I cannot take upon me minutely to describe the symptoms of the Harrisburg disease, nor were they the same in all that were sick, but a general one was an *affection of the stomach*, or nausea with violent reachings, and a yellowness of the skin. Some were ill a week, some longer, some died in two or three days from the time of their being seized, and others who were walking about with symptoms only of the ague suddenly took ill and expired. The black vomit, which has sometimes been supposed peculiar to the yellow fever, appeared in some cases. I was attacked with a quartan ague about the middle of September, but had none of the grievous symptoms of the malignant fever which prevailed.

"The matter which produces ague,—*i.e.*, *miasmata*, caused by vapors from low and marshy situations and waters, rendered baneful from certain adventitious circumstances, may be pronounced to be the support or aliment of all diseases, more particularly of the latter perhaps, when the exhalations are rendered more than commonly noxious from the general state of the atmosphere;—this cause existed at Harrisburg. A mill-dam had been erected the season before on the Paxtang, rather a turbid and sluggish stream, within five or six hundred yards of the middle of the town on its eastern side. The obstruction must have spread the water over a surface of from eight to ten acres, and this co-operating with a state of the atmosphere unusually morbid this season in such situations may fully account for the fear which prevailed.

"In the fall of the year 1793 there were some cases of it, and still more in that of 1794, equally malignant, after which the mill-dam was removed. I have been the more particular on this subject, though without being able to offer anything satisfactory, from knowing it to have been a matter of some interest with the physicians of Philadelphia to ascertain the nature of the Harrisburg disease, thence to deduce data towards the solution of the question, whether the

yellow fever, as appearing in our cities, be, or not, a malady of exclusively foreign origin?"

It appears that on the 16th of April, 1790, John Harris sold to Peter, John, and Abraham Landis a mill-seat, with the privileges of a dam and mill-race, containing three acres of land, situated in what is now the First Ward of the city, on Paxtang Creek. Subsequently the Messrs. Landis purchased an additional tract of land from Gen. John A. Hanna, and erected upon it a mill, etc. The citizens having decided that the fever was caused by the Landis mill-dam, took immediate and decisive measures to abate the nuisance. After some preliminary proceedings, a meeting of the citizens was held May 5, 1794, at the house of George Reitzel, and a committee appointed to wait on the Messrs. Landis to treat with them for the purchase of their mill, land, and appurtenances. On the following day the committe met and agreed to pay for the property two thousand five hundred pounds, as follows: fifteen hundred pounds in thirty days, and five hundred pounds on the 1st of May, 1795 and 1796, with interest. This proposition was immediately submitted to the Messrs. Landis, with the request that they inform the committee of their acceptance or rejection of the offer within a few days. To enable the committee to comply with the proposition for the purchase of the mill property, the following agreement was signed on the 7th of May, 1794:

"It is proposed by the Borough of Harrisburg to purchase the mill or mills now in the occupation of Abraham Landis on the waters of Paxtang Creek, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging, and to have the same conveyed to the said Borough as a fund to defray the taxes of the inhabitants forever.

"We, the subscribers, to enable the Burgesses to complete the said purchase and for the said considerations, do severally but not jointly bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators unto the said Burgesses for the time being and their successors in such sum or sums of money as may be annexed by us to our names, to be paid to the said Burgesses and their successors in the manner and at the time hereinafter specified, to wit: one moiety or half part on the first day of June next ensuing the date hereof, and the remaining moiety or half part in two equal annual payments from the said first day of June with lawful interest for the same. Provided, nevertheless, that if the said purchase should not be completed by or on behalf of the said Borough within one month from the date of these presents, that then the above obligation to be void and of no effect, otherwise to be and remain in full force and effect. In witness whereof we have severally hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals this seventh day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four:

	£.	s.	d.
George Fisher	20	0	0
James Duncan	20	14	0
Adam Boyd	23	0	0
George Peffer	9	0	0
Jacob Wain	3	0	0
Michael Fuskiner	3	0	0
Abraham Mooney	1	16	0
Jacob Frush	2	0	0
David Owen	0	15	0
Irwin Glass	4	16	0
Benjamin Fenton	6	12	0
George Allen	4	16	0
John Ritz	1	10	0
William Martin	3	12	1
Thomas Bennett	3	4	0
John McChesney	3	0	0
John Wyeth	2	8	0
Thomas More	3	0	0
John Boyd	2	14	0
Lawrence Bennett	4	10	0
John Bucher	6	14	0
Jacob Ebright	6	14	0
Alexander Graydon	18	0	0
Galbraith Patterson	20	0	0
Thomas Elder	4	10	0
Henry Fulton	16	16	0
H. Isett	6	18	0
Thomas Gregg	6	0	0
Maj. Swiney	6	0	0
Joshua Elder	22	10	0
J. Kean	26	5	0
Andrew Forrest	6	18	0
W. Graydon	4	16	0
Samuel Grimes	11	5	0
Dentzel	9	0	0
Tobias Seyboth	9	0	0
Wm. Crabb	4	16	0

The following was "an estimate made of the proportion of each citizen of Harrisburg to purchase the mill belonging to the Landis family, in order, with divine favor, to restore the borough to its former state of health and prosperity:"

	£	s.
Awl, Jacob, Exec	15	0
Allen, Jacob	4	0
Allen, George	4	16
Allen, Joseph	4	4
Allcorn, James	1	4
Armstrong, Andrew	14	12
Abbot's House	2	14
Benner, John	4	2
Bennett, Thomas	2	4
Boyd, John	2	14
Boyd, Adam	23	2
Bucher, Jacob	6	14
Bruner, Henry	6	6
Brindle, Philip	7	12
Boyd, Widow	5	8
Beader, Henry	7	4
Bombaugh, Conrad	20	4
Berryhill, Alexander	12	12
Bollinger, Widow	1	16
Bombaugh, John	1	4
Bleymire, John	0	0
Beatty, Gawin	1	0
Barr, Alexander	7	4
Brooks, James	3	0
Berryhill, Alex., Sr	0	16
Berryhill, Samuel	3	14
Baker, Peter	3	0
Burmeister, Charles	0	0
Brooks, John	7	10
Beatty, James	12	0
Baisley, John	9	12
Bennage, Lawrence	4	10
Barr, Robert	4	4
Brua, Peter	6	6
Clark, Widow	1	4
Crabb, William	4	8
Conrod, Henry	10	16
Cummins, John	1	4
Chambers, John, Exec	1	10
Carson, William	1	4
Clunie, James	17	0
Cassel, George	3	0
Cairns, James	0	12
Comfort, John	6	18
Culp, Mark	2	8
Degar, Jacob	2	0
Duncan, James	20	14
Downey, Charles	2	8
Denning, Peter, Exec	6	0
Davis, Samuel B	2	16
Drawley, John	2	16
Dentzel, John	5	0
Dickey, William	1	4
Dickey, Thomas	2	0
Ebright, Jacob	16	10
Elder, John	4	16
Earnest, John	3	0
Ebbert, John	11	16
Eiteneyer, Widow	1	4
Elliot, James	2	8
Ensminger, Michael	1	16
Elder, Joshua	45	0
Fisher, George	40	0
Fulton, Henry	16	16
Fenton, Benjamin	6	12
Fager, John	1	16
Fedder, John	4	10
File, John	2	8
Fridley, G. & Barney	12	0
Ford, Henry	7	4
Firestone, George	7	4
Forrest, Andrew	6	18
Fogelsanger, John	6	0
Forster, Thomas	14	8
Graydon, Alex	18	0
Gregg, Thomas	6	12
Geiger, Barnhart	4	4
Greenawalt, Christian	4	10
Gillmor, Moses	12	12
Gillum, John	6	14
Giberson, Reuben	2	4
Glass, William	4	16
Graybill, Peter	6	14
Graydon, William	4	16
Girt, Frederick	3	0
Galbraith, John	1	0
Greegor, Martin	2	4
Hess, George	7	0
Horning, Stephen	5	12
Hamilton, Widow	16	16
Hamilton, John, Exec	36	18
Hoge, John	9	0
Hocker, John	16	4
Horter, Valentine	7	4
Hoyer, George	23	14
Hume, John	4	10
Hocker, Adam	13	10
Hocker, Christopher	13	10
Hillegas, Conrad	3	0
Hill, Samuel	10	0
Heafley, John	3	6
Hise, John	10	0
Hutman, Matthias	2	8
Hartman, George	2	14
Hatz, George	3	8
House, Joseph	2	0
Henning, Jacob	9	0
Holstein, George	9	0
Horning, Conrad	2	8
Irwin, Robert	20	8
Issett, Henry	6	18
Ingram, William	3	8
Irwin & Howard	12	0
Kamp, William	1	0
Kunkel, Christian	22	18
Krause, John & Andrew	10	4
Kunkle, Peter	1	6
Kreamer, John	4	0
Kapp, Michael	18	0
Kean, John	11	4
Kurtz, Benjamin	3	0
Knatcher, Michael	2	14
Kapp, Michael, Jr	6	0
King, Charlotte	1	4
Koffman, Andrew	9	0
Kleckner, Frederick	1	0
Luther, John	19	16
Laffery, Justinia	1	16
Lever, Nicholas	7	16
Lawyer, Adam	1	4
Liphart, Henry	3	0
Lever, George	2	8
Little's house	3	0
McCart, Robert	1	4
Machesny, John	5	8
Murray, William	3	12
McCarty, Benjamin	2	16
Mish, Jacob	15	18
Maclay, John	3	12
Mooney, Abraham	1	16
McMannus, Patrick	2	8
McLaughlin, Alexander	1	0
Murray, Patrick	1	16
Mytinger, Lewis	1	4
Mitchell, James	7	4
Murphy, Barney	0	18
Miller, John	12	0
Morse, Moses	2	8
Montgomery, Alexander	2	4
Miller, Jacob	2	0
Moore, Thomas	3	0
Montgomery, Joseph	15	0
Martin, J. & Thomas	5	14
Mackey, James	1	16
Miller, Charles	2	12
McAllister, Archibald	1	4
McCaslin, John	2	2
Newman, John	2	2
Norton, John	15	0
Newman, Nicholas	2	18
Newman, Andrew	2	18
Ott, Nicholas	10	0
Peter, Henry	1	4
Peffer, George	9	0
Pfeifer, John	2	0
Potts, Stacy	6	0
Poat, Joseph	0	0
Patterson, Galbraith[1]	10	16
Pool, John	1	0
Pancake, Valentine	3	0
Pancake, George	2	0
Patterson, Robert	2	0
Pool, John, Jr	6	0
Pfleager, Frederick	5	0
Porter, William	3	0
Peters, Michael	2	16
Rymuth, Philip	12	0
Reitzell, Jacob	10	16
Reel, Anthony	1	18
Reel, Philip	2	6
Ritz, John	1	10
Romjean, John	4	4
Riehm, Andrew	6	18
Redding, George	6	18
Ramer's Executors	3	0
Rothroff, Henry	2	12

[1] Subscribed £20.

	£	s.
Saur, Charles	3	6
Snyder, Simon	2	8
Stoehr's house	4	0
Sweeney, Major	6	0
Stehley, Widow	9	12
Sees, Balthazar	4	4
Sees, Christopher	7	16
Stephen, Hugh	2	4
Smith, Nicholas	0	18
Smith, Casper	9	0
Sweigart, Daniel	2	14
Shoch, John	1	10
Smith's, Miss	5	2
Shields, John	1	4
Scarlett, David	1	10
Sawyer, James	6	18
Shrom, Jacob	2	14
Saur's, Casper, house	2	16
Seyfert, Anthony	3	12
Sheets, John	1	0
Smith, Widow	1	4
Snyder, Adam	1	10
Sayler, Henry	4	16
Syboth, Tobias	9	8
Snyder, John	2	8
Sealey, John	0	15
Staugh & Bolesanger	1	4
Tresenrider, Conrad	8	0
Unger, Peter	2	4
Updegraff, Abraham	0	18
Whitehill, George	4	10
Wilson, William	7	4
Wain, Jacob	1	0
Walter, Peter	8	2
Whitehill, Robert	2	14
Wickersham, Hannah	6	4
Weir, Samuel	4	0
Weatherhold, Widow of George	6	0
Wingert, Widow	8	8
Welchants, Jacob	7	4
Weathrup, John	3	0
Waltz, George	2	4
Walters, Christopher	2	4
Wingert, Simon	2	0
Wilson, John	1	4
Wallace, Benjamin	10	0
Wilhelm, Jacob	2	8
Wyeth, John	2	8
Williams, Vincent	1	4
Williams, Christopher	2	0
Youse, Jacob	2	8
Youse, Frederick	2	14
Youse, George	6	0
Young, Robert	1	4
Zollinger, Jacob	14	14
Zinn, John	10	0
Ziegler. George, carpenter	15	0
Ziegler, George	2	0
Zerver, Frederick	2	0

Single Men.

	£	s.
Thomas Elder	6	0
Samuel Laird	6	0
Andrew Mitchell	6	0
John Patterson	6	0
Dr. Spangler	6	0
Joseph Wageline	6	0
William Wallace	6	0
Jacob Bener	3	12
Adam Brady	3	12
Jacob Burkhart	3	12
John Burkinbine	3	12
Jacob Bretz	3	12
Jacob Feger	3	12
Jacob Glass	3	12
Robert Hunter	3	12
Philip Horing	3	12
George Hocker	3	12
Bryan Hooper	3	12
John Irwin	6	0
Michael Krehl	3	12
Anthony Leyer	3	12
Peter Reitzel	3	12
James Shaw	3	12
William Wanless	3	12
William Martin	3	12
William Brown	3	12
Michael Kuntz	2	8
John Lear	2	8
Duncan McGachin	2	8
James Elliot	2	8
John Ober	2	8
James Simpson	2	8
John Umholts	2	8
John Weaver	2	8
William Porter	2	8
William Irwin	2	8
Matthias Henderson	6	0

For Lots of Ground.

	£	s.
Thomas Forster	1	16
Thomas Murray	1	16
Samuel Weir	1	16
George Hoyer	2	8
Chris. Kunkel	1	10
Michael Kapp	1	10
George Reddich	1	12
William Maclay's land in borough	2	14
Peter Lyeth	2	20
Ed. Burk's house	3	0
Weir's out-house	6	0
John Weir's house	4	16
Alexander Miller	2	8
Peter Pancake	6	0
James Ross	3	0
Reitzell's house	3	0
Harris' Executors, Snyder's house	6	12
Moses Gillmor	1	16
John Ebbert	1	16
Henry Bruner	1	4
Mengel's Executors	7	4
Shouffler, for Shock's house	5	8
Henry Issett, for Smith's house	3	12
Conrad Bombaugh, for Seyfort's house	9	6
Brindle and Montgomery	4	10
Haller's house	6	0
Robert Hill	1	16
Casper Smith	1	16
John Boyd	10	4
Thomas Gray	8	2
Leys	10	16
Rody Frazier	6	0
William Giass	1	18

Landlords who do not Live in Town, or Other Houses.

	£	s.
Martin Gregor	2	0
Margaret Bolinger	2	0
Mar. Stiller	3	4
Chambers' Executors	4	16
William Wallace	7	4
Andrew Stewart	6	8
Henry Sailor	1	0
James Humes	5	12
John Steinmetz	12	0
Joshua Elder	22	10
Col. Shouffler	16	4
Michael Kapp	15	0
Samuel Berryhill	3	0
Edward Lynch	8	4
Samuel Grimes	18	0
Widow Witherold	18	0
Joseph Dritt	7	16
Tobias Seyboth	3	0
Wellsheffer	5	8
County of Dauphin	72	0
Bricker's house	8	8
Dr. Fahnestock	8	14
Frederick Youse	9	6
Rev. Nathaniel Snowden	6	0
Rev. Shaffer's house	8	0
Rev. Hautz	8	0

In addition to the amount of money so raised, the heirs of John Harris, Messrs. David Harris, Robert Harris, William Maclay, and John A. Hanna paid sixteen hundred dollars, the purchase money, or perhaps something more than the amount which the Landises had paid for the property.

These proceedings did not, however, accomplish anything, as the Messrs. Landis refused to sell their property for the sum proposed by the citizens' committee. At a meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Harrisburg on the 16th day of January, 1795, it was unanimously agreed "that two thousand and six hundred pounds be immediately assessed on the property of the citizens of the said borough; that one thousand and six hundred pounds of the said sum be collected on or before the 6th day of March next; that the remaining one thousand pounds be secured to be paid, with interest, in two equal annual installments, and that the whole (to wit, the sixteen hundred pounds in cash and the residue in bonds) be tendered to Peter and Abraham Landis, or either of them, proprietors of the mill and other water-works, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, near the borough aforesaid, as a full compensation for their property in the same; and that in case they refused to accept the said sum as a full compensation for the said mill, with the appurtenances, that then we unanimously agree to prostrate the dam erected on the waters of Paxtang Creek, for the purpose of conveying water to said mill, and pay our proportionable parts of all legal expenses and damages that may accrue on any suit or suits, indictment or indictments that may be brought or prosecuted in consequence of such act or acts."

A committee, consisting of Stacy Potts, Moses Gillmor, Wm. Graydon, Jacob Bucher, John Kean, John Dentzell, and Alexander Berryhill was appointed to wait upon Peter, John, and Abraham Landis and negotiate for the purchase of the mill property.

The following subscriptions were made by the citizens named to the mill-dam fund, independent of the amount assessed upon their respective properties at the town meeting:

"We, the subcribers, do promise to pay the sums annexed to our names, to Conrod Bombaugh, Esq., as a *gratuity* towards paying the expense of the purchase or the reduction of the mill-dam on Paxtang Creek, next the borough of Harrisburg, and that when called upon. Witness our hands, Jan. 21, 1795:

William Crabb	$20.00
Maj. Swiney	15.00
George Whitehill	10.00
Jacob Burckart	8.00
George Reitzell	6.00
Soloman Markel	4.00
John Peiffer	16.00
Anthony Seyfort	10.00
John Maclay	20.00
Benjamin Hunt	10.00
Jacob Fridley	2.00
John Patterson	4.00
John Gilchrist	6.00
Joseph Weigley	8.00
John Spangler	8.00
Thomas Gregg	10.00
Thomas Dickey	2.00
Mordecai McKinney	4.00
Samuel Awl	4.00
Irwin & Howard	12.00
William Patterson	4.00
John McFarlind	4.00
Anthony Kelker	2.00
Robert Boal	2.00
Edward Crouch	$2.00
William Stewart	2.00
Samuel Finney	2.00
John Weidman	2.00
James Byers	2.00
John Martin	1.00
Peter Lien	1.00
Simon Bassler	1.00
George Lutz	.50
William Krebbs	1.00
Jacob Zeigler	1.00
Jacob Fetter	1.00
William Porter	2.00
C. B.	1.00
Peter Bobe	1.00
Christian Walborn	1.00
Thomas Trousdale	1.00
William Allen	2.00
Robert Freckelton	2.00
Jacob Houck	6.00
Charles Rowan	2.33
Rudolph Kelker	4.00
James Reed	1.00

The committee called upon the Messrs. Landis and tendered them for their property the price demanded the previous year, which they indignantly refused. The owners now asked two thousand dollars for their water-right alone, and a much greater sum for their entire property than the committee felt inclined to give. Apprehending that the owners of the mill property intended to take advantage of the situation to extort an unreasonable price (£4112 10*s.*) from the people, Galbraith Patterson, a noted lawyer of his day, in the *Oracle of Dauphin* of March 23d, gives the following as his views of the situation:

"The bad effects that have flowed from the mill-dam, near Harrisburgh, have been manifestly evident; but the melancholy consequences of a continuation of this evil are enormous in proportion to the former growing prosperity of the place. It is well known that few places in the United States were built so rapidly, or became more flourishing in so short a time, nor could any inland situation boast of more advantages. A county-town, in the heart of a good country, beautifully situated on the Susquehanna, and deriving many extraordinary benefits from *that circumstance*. That the increase of Harrisburgh was not upon false premises, we may say with propriety; for every industrious man had materially bettered his situation during the health of the place, which continued for six years after the town was laid out. In this situation the mill-dam found us, when its bad effects began to be felt. Paxtang Creek, of itself, and the low ground on each side of it, was to be dreaded, when exposed to the sun, by the loss of the timber near the town; but cultivation would again restore health. Now the mill-dam cuts up every expectation—it is a bed of stagnant water and putrid vegetables, and prevents the possibility of any improvement. It is impossible to drain the swamps upon the creek, there is no fall to carry off the water, nay, occasionally covered with this mill-dam; and when the waters ebb away they retain to the extent of their surface until exhaled by the sun; for the land is lower a distance from the creek than immediately at the banks.

"Here our prosperity seems to be arrested—we have not even hope left, because the mill-dam, in truth, does away the possibility of improvement, which, if not immediately, would in time, and according to the extent of it, give this place health. Another truth is, that Mr. Landis dams the water not only upon Mr. Harris's land, of whom he bought, but upon that which was Mr. Maclay's, before the bargain, which is an unjustifiable extension of the mischief. Conscious of the destructive influence of this mill-dam, the inhabitants of Harrisburgh entered into a negotiation with Mr. Landis, last year, for the purpose of buying his property, that they might prostrate the dam. At which time, the extent of his demand was twenty six hundred pounds, £1600 in hand, and the residue in two annual payments; which price, although it was thought too high, there was some efforts made to raise; however, before it could be accomplished, the season became too far advanced to take down the dam, which, together with the greatness of the sum, relaxed our endeavors upon the subject. Another season was experienced, which brought with it its calamities, and the people more unanimously took up the matter again, about the 7th of January '95; when they agreed to give Mr. Landis the £2600 according to his demand. A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Landis, to accede to his offer, and he gave them for answer, that £4112 10*s.* was the lowest price he would take at that time. I ask Mr. Landis, if he did not offer the mill, &c., to the inhabitants of the borough for £2600, as I have mentioned, last March, in a paper subscribed with his own hand? I ask him, if he would not have taken that money for it in May last? I ask him, if he did not take his work from tradesmen in the borough because they would not subscribe to pay a proportionable part of it? We complied with his terms in January, and I ask him, if his mill rose in value £1512 in seven months? It is very well known that Messrs. Elder and Ober's mills take the country custom, and a great share of the town, so that Mr. Landis's mill depends greatly upon the town (to which idea Mr. Landis accedes). It is as well known that the population of Harrisburgh has not increased, and that property has depreciated for some time past—and how his mill, in this situation, could have appreciated £1512 in seven months is beyond all conception. To be sure, lands have encreased in price somewhat in 7 months, but not in this proportion. But how a mill, and 3 acres of land, depending, in a great degree, upon its enemies for support, could have thus raised in value, appears truly astonishing: that Mr. Landis would have taken £2600 in May, 1794, for his mill, and won't take less than £4112 10*s.* in Jan. following, might indeed appear a riddle. However, a thing is always worth as much as it will fetch, and who would stand to make terms with a surgeon, when he has his forceps fixed to extract the stone from the bladder? Who would not readily say, give me relief, and take all I have?

"Upon the present occasion, Mr. Landis sees the people pressed by their calamities, exceedingly anxious and unanimous, and although he took his work from a man last year, for not subscribing his proportionable part of £2600 he may see his way clear this season, in levying a contribution of £4112 10*s.* upon the inhabitants of the borough.

"Fellow-citizens, you have acted justly, and you have acted with patience, in offering to pay the man's price, before you came to the resolution of destroying this reservoir of contagion. You have done more than the inhabitants of Carlisle, and other places, who have removed nuisances of this kind without asking who owned them, and without dreaming of compensation. Go on, gentlemen, in an undertaking which is founded in such justice—make up the £2600 and tender it according to the man's terms; and if he does not receive it, have respect for yourselves, for your families, and for your solemn resolution—TEAR DOWN THE MILL-DAM!!—Will you be played upon this way? Will men, who have vested their all here, and are in business, live in a continual state of anxiety about their families, after making up their minds to sacrifice to the amount of this man's demands will they let him assess their happiness, by caprice and sordid principles, at £1512 for seven months?

"Some might say, I'll go and leave the place. I say no—it is not an easy matter for a householder to rise up and leave a place in which he is settled in business, and a place which once offered the fairest prospects. If this idea prevailed, property would sell for little, and little would make us turn our backs upon a place, which, from its situation, promises as much as any inland place in Pennsylvania. No, gentlemen, we can't desert our property and interest. Let us remove the mill-dam, in the honorable way we devised—clear out the creek, and put the lands under cultivation; and be the means, under God's blessing, to give health to the place, which I have no doubt, will be followed with prosperity to the rich and poor, who are industrious."

The following proceedings of the "Committee of Seven" are of interest in this connection:

"At a meeting of the Committee of Seven, appointed to superintend and direct the appropriation of the moneys raised for the demolition of the mill-dam and for the further removing the nuisance in Paxtang Creek, April 8, 1795:

"At Brindle's: present, Potts, Gillmor, Berryhill, W. Graydon, Dentzell, Bucher, Kean.

"John Kean was appointed secretary and treasurer.

"Ordered, that the treasurer take up the bonds due to Adam Boyd and to George Allen.

"Adjourned to Saturday evening next, at six o'clock, at Mr. Berryhill's.

"Saturday, 11th.—The committee met and viewed the dam, and adjourned till Monday evening, at six o'clock, at Berryhill's.

"Monday, 13th.—Met, and the members mentioned the names of persons wishing to borrow money. Agreed, that the money be retained in the treasury a few days longer.

"Agreed, that on Saturday next at one o'clock the bell be rung, and the inhabitants assemble and demolish the remainder of the dam.

"Saturday, 18th.—The committee met and proceeded with a number of the inhabitants to the dam. Committee hired four persons to open the bed of the creek twelve feet wide, which was done, and the persons employed were paid six dollars, which was raised by voluntary contribution on the spot."

The *Oracle* of Monday following gives this account of the affair:

"On Thursday last a committee appointed by the citizens of Harrisburg waited on Abraham Landis and Peter Landis, and tendered the whole demand they made last year for the mill, with its appurtenances, agreeable to the terms they had proposed; but they now thought proper to require a much greater sum; wherefore, apprehending that the owners of the said mill intended, through the distressing calamities thought to be occasioned by the mill-dam, to extort an enormous price from the people for the enjoyment of health, by the unreasonable sum now demanded for the mill, they did almost unanimously proceed, on Saturday afternoon last, to take down and destroy that intolerable nuisance which has for three years past rendered this borough a mere hospital and graveyard; and therefore it is now hoped that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, this once flourishing place may be restored to its former state of healthiness and prosperity."

The Messrs. Landis subsequently met the "committee of seven," and again demanded two thousand pounds for the water-right, and threatened to bring suit, which was refused. However, the former at last agreed to the citizens' proposition, and on the 25th of April, 1795, Peter, John, and Abraham Landis sold to Stacy Potts, Moses Gillmor, William Graydon, Jacob Bucher, John Kean, John Dentzel, and Alexander Berryhill, of the borough of Harrisburg, and conveyed to them their mill, etc., for £2633 4*s.* 6*d.*, "to hold and to have the said two pieces of lands, houses, mills, mill machinery, etc." This sum, as before stated, was raised by taxing the citizens. The payments were made in three annual installments; one-half of the amount assessed was paid in 1794, one-half the balance in 1795, and the balance in 1796. For example, a citizen taxed four pounds had to pay two pounds in 1794, one pound in 1795, and one pound in 1796. It may be remarked that some citizens who refused to contribute to the subscription were obliged to leave the town. No violence was offered to them, but no one would employ them in their several pursuits, and they at length went elsewhere. The following list for the years 1795 and 1796 shows the amount assessed:

MILL-DAM TAXES, 1795, 1796.

	1795.			1796.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Allen, George	1	10	0	1	13	10
Armstrong, Andrew	7	6	0	4	3	5
Allen, Joseph	0	0	0	0	19	3
Awl, Jacob (estate)	7	10	0	0	11	8
Bennett, Thomas	3	0	0	1	11	6
Boyd, John	6	9	0	0	15	0
Boyd, Adam	12	15	0	3	10	7
Bucher, Jacob	6	15	0	3	10	7
Bruner, Henry	3	15	0	2	9	0
Brindle, Philip	7	12	0	5	9	8
Bowman, Chr	3	0	0	0	0	0
Boyd, Widow	1	4	0	0	0	0
Beader, Henry	4	10	0	2	15	0
Bombaugh, Conrad	15	0	0	2	12	6
Berryhill, Alexander	7	10	0	3	0	0
Barr, Alexander	2	17	0	1	6	3
Brooks, James	1	15	0	0	0	0
Berryhill, Samuel	5	0	0	1	15	0
Burmeister, Charles	0	10	0	0	10	0
Balsley, John	6	1	3	3	9	5
Bennage, Lawrence	7	10	0	0	0	0
Barr, Robert	2	2	0	0	0	0
Burk, Edward	1	4	0	0	0	0
Boyer, George	2	10	0	4	10	0
Bricker, Peter	4	10	0	3	6	6
Burkart, Jacob	3	0	0	2	3	6
Benner, John	1	0	0	0	7	6
Breaden, Adam	0	0	0	0	19	0
Brua, Peter	0	0	0	0	12	10
Cummins, Alexander	1	4	0	0	7	6
Cummins, John	0	12	0	0	6	0
Clunie, James (estate)	8	10	0	1	2	6
Cassel, George	0	12	0	0	0	0
Cairns, James	0	6	0	0	0	0
Crabb, William	7	10	0	0	0	0
Connelly, William	0	0	0	1	7	6
Conrad, Henry	3	0	0	0	0	0
Catherwood, Widow	1	4	0	0	0	0
Duncan, James	12	0	0	3	18	9
Denigs, Peter (estate)	3	0	0	1	11	6
Drolly, John	1	8	0	1	4	6
Dentzel, John	4	10	0	2	5	0
Dickey, Thomas	0	15	0	0	0	0
Dritt, Joseph	3	0	0	0	0	0
Dougherty, William	1	0	0	1	17	6
Davis, Samuel B. (estate)	0	15	0	0	0	0
Ebright, Jacob	9	0	0	1	4	6
Ebbert, John	6	0	0	2	16	0
Ettenoyer, Widow	0	0	0	0	15	0
Elliot, James	1	4	0	0	14	0
Elder, Joshua	22	10	0	0	0	0
Ermolt, John	6	8	8	0	0	0
Elder, Samuel	2	5	0	3	0	0
Elder, John	0	0	0	3	10	0
Egle, Casper	0	0	0	1	2	6
Egle, Valentine	0	0	0	1	11	6
Fisher, George	22	10	0	0	0	0
Fulton, Henry	9	10	0	4	19	2
Fager, John	0	18	0	0	7	6
Fedder, Jacob	1	3	3	4	12	6
Fridley, George	6	0	0	3	0	0
Ford, Henry	0	15	0	0	0	0
Forrest, Dr. Andrew	5	0	0	2	5	0
Forster, Thomas	7	10	0	3	16	5
Fahnestock, Detrich	4	10	0	2	3	9
Fahnestock, Peter	4	10	0	0	0	0
Fackler, George	1	10	0	0	0	0
Ferry, Public	36	0	0	0	0	0
Fahnestock, Obed	0	0	0	1	17	6
Fisher, Michael	0	0	0	0	12	6
Fogelsanger, John	2	13	3	0	0	0
Graydon, Alexander	9	0	0	4	0	0
Gregg, Thomas	2	15	0	0	0	0
Greenawalt, Christian	2	5	0	4	7	6
Gilmor, Moses	11	5	0	4	10	0
Gillum, John	3	7	0	0	0	0
Glass, William	4	10	0	1	8	0
Graybill, Peter	3	7	0	0	0	0
Graydon, William	3	0	0	1	2	6
Grieger, Martin	0	0	0	1	2	6
Gustine, Joel	3	0	0	3	3	0
Gilchrist, John	2	5	9	4	12	6
Gilbert, Jesse	1	10	0	0	0	0
Geiberson, Reuben	0	9	0	1	19	0
Geiger, Widow	0	19	0	0	11	3
Harris, Robert	$150.00					
Harris, David	$150.00					
Hanna, John A	$100.00					
Hess, George	4	10	0	1	14	0
Horning, Stephen	5	16	0	0	11	3
Hamilton, John (estate)	24	12	0	9	2	7
Hocker, John	9	0	0	0	0	0
Hocker, Adam	7	0	0	0	0	0
Horter, Valentine	3	12	0	1	16	0
Hoyer, George	12	0	0	2	15	0
Hill, Samuel	5	0	0	2	2	0
Hise, John	6	0	0	1	2	6
Hutman, Matthias	1	4	0	2	3	8
Hancock, Richard	0	0	0	1	8	6
House, Joseph	0	15	0	0	15	0
Hartman, George	1	7	0	0	0	0
Harris, George	0	10	0	0	5	0
Henning, Jacob	5	0	0	2	12	6
Horning, Conrad	1	4	0	0	15	0
Hautz, Rev. A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunt, Dr	3	15	0	0	0	0
Harris, James	3	0	0	0	0	0
Howard & Irwin	0	0	0	3	13	4
Hill, Robin	0	15	0	0	0	0
Irwin, Robert	9	0	0	0	0	0
Issett, Henry	5	5	0	2	6	0
Ingram, William	2	14	0	1	2	9
Irwin & Howard	4	10	0	3	13	6
Jungblute, Casper	1	4	0	0	0	0
Kunkel, Christian	12	12	0	5	3	10
Krause, J. and Andrew	5	6	0	1	10	0
Kunkle, Peter	1	10	0	0	0	0
Kapp, Michael	18	0	0	4	14	6
Kean, John	22	10	0	0	0	0
Kurtz, Benjamin	2	5	0	1	18	9
Knatcher, Michael	2	5	0	0	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Kapp, M., Jr.	6	0	0
Keen, Laurence (estate)	3	0	0
Krause, Andrew & (Fidler)	0	0	0
Kapp, John	0	0	0
Kimmel, Samuel	0	0	0
Kissner, Daniel	0	0	0
Kreamer, John	2	0	0
Lebor, Nicholas	3	18	0
Lawyer, Adam	0	0	0
Leyer, Herman A	1	4	0
Lynch, Edward	5	0	0
Lies, Peter	7	10	0
Light, John	0	12	0
Lies, Jesse	0	0	0
Lantz, Adm	0	0	0
Laird, Samuel	0	0	0
McChesney, John	2	5	0
Murray, William	1	16	0
Murray, Patrick	1	8	0
Mytinger, Ludwick	0	0	0
Mitchell, James	3	12	0
Murray, Thomas	8	12	0
Mears, William	5	0	0
Montgomery, Rev. Jos. (estate).	3	15	0
Martin, John	1	10	0
McAllister, Archibald	3	0	0
Maclay, William	$150		
Montgomery, Hugh	9	10	0
Mirkle, Solomon	1	10	0
Murphy, Barney	0	10	0
Mitchell, Andrew	2	5	0
Norton, John	8	8	0
Neagly, Daniel	6	0	0
Ott, Nicholas	4	10	0
Petry, Henry	0	12	0
Peffer, George	5	0	0
Peiffer, John	6	0	0
Potts, Stacy	0	0	0
Patterson, Galbraith	22	10	0
Potts, William	3	0	0
Porter, William	0	15	0
Pellitier & Benost	0	0	0
Powers, Alexander	3	0	0
Patterson, Robert	1	1	2
Rothroff, Henry	1	16	0
Ritzell, Jacob	9	0	0
Reel, Anthony	0	12	0
Ritz, John	1	10	0
Ritzell, George	2	5	0
Reimuth, Philip	0	0	0
Reel, Philip	0	0	0
Redick, George	5	0	0
Shaffer, Rev	5	0	0
Snider, Simon	2	5	0
Sweeny, Major	5	12	6
Sees, Baltzer	4	10	0
Sees, Christian	5	10	0
Smith, Casper	4	10	0
Shoch, John	1	10	0
Shauffler, Valentine	7	10	0
Shields, John	2	5	0
Scarlet, David	1	10	0
Sawyer, James	3	9	0
Shrom, Jacob	1	4	0
Seyfert, Anthony	3	15	0
Saylor, Henry	2	8	0
Seyboth, Tobias	5	0	0
Snyder, John	0	12	0
Stewart, Andrew	4	0	0
Steinmetz	6	15	0
Snowden, Rev. N. R.	5	12	6
Smith, James	0	15	0
Smith, Nicholas	0	0	0
Shaffer, John A	0	0	0
Stohr, John	2	10	0
Stouch, Nicholas	0	12	0
Tressenrider, Conrad	4	10	0
Veldo, Frederick	0	12	0
Whitehill, George	3	15	0
Wayne, Jacob	2	5	0
Walter, Peter	3	0	0
Whitehill, Robert, Jr.	3	0	0
Wickersham, Widow	1	10	0
Weir, Samuel	5	0	0
Wetherhold, Widow	5	0	0
Wingart, Widow	0	0	0
Welshonts, Jacob	3	12	0
Waltz, George	1	2	0
Walter, Christian	1	4	0
Wingart, Simon	1	4	0
Wallace, Benjamin	5	0	0
Wyeth, John	3	0	0
Weir, John	1	10	0
Wagoner, Casper	1	2	6
Wilhelm, Jacob	1	4	0
Youse, Jacob	2	5	0
Youse, Frederick	0	15	0
Youse, George	5	0	0
Zollinger, Jacob	7	0	0
Zinn, John	5	0	0
Zeigler, Casper	7	10	0
Zeigler, George	1	0	0

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS PAID IN THE YEAR 1795 BY PERSONS NOT OWNING PROPERTY OR RESIDING IN HARRISBURG.

	£	s.	d.
Adam Kritzer	0	3	9
Joseph McBery	1	2	6
William Coleman	15	0	0
Abraham Huey	1	10	0
Capt. Kearsley	1	2	6
Simpson Haines	0	7	6
Jacob Houck	2	5	0
A stranger	9	0	0
James Willson	1	15	0
John Lytle	1	10	0
James Willson	0	15	0
Joseph Kellar	0	15	0
Capt. Clark	0	15	0
John Elder	0	15	0
John Ayres	0	8	3
Robert Fleming	0	15	0
Thomas McElhenny	0	7	6
Robert Poterfield	0	8	3
Joseph Parks	0	7	6
R. Robinson	0	15	0
Rudolph Kelker, Jr.	1	10	0
Mordecai McKinney	1	10	0
Anthony Kelker	0	15	0
Robert Boal	0	15	0
Edward Crouch	0	15	0
William Stewart	0	15	0
Samuel Finny	0	15	0
John Weidman	0	15	0
James Buyers	0	15	0
John Martin	0	7	6
James Reed	0	7	6
Peter Line	0	7	6
Simon Basler	0	7	6
George Lutz	0	3	9
William Krebbs	0	7	6
Jacob Zeiger	0	7	6
Jacob Fetter	0	7	6
C. B.	0	7	6
Peter Bobb	0	7	6
Christian Walborn	0	7	6
Thomas Trousdale	0	7	6
William Allen	0	15	0
R. Freckleton	0	15	0
Jacob Sheesly	1	2	6
George Stran	0	7	6
John Joseph Henry	1	10	0
Messrs. Duncan	3	0	0
" Hopkins	1	10	0
" Montgomery	1	10	0
" Hall	1	10	0
" Read	1	10	0
" C. Smith	1	10	0
" Kittera	1	10	0

UNMARRIED MEN PAID IN 1795.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Elder	3	15	0
S. Laird	3	0	0
J. Fridley	0	15	0
John Patterson	1	10	0
D. Spangler	3	0	0
J. Weigly	3	0	0
W. A. Patterson	1	10	0
G. Wiltberger	1	10	0
Samuel Awl	1	10	0
James Montgomery	0	15	9
J. McFarlane	1	10	0
Allen Hays	1	0	0
C. Rowan	0	17	6
G. Bratton	0	16	6
Alexander Kerr	0	15	0
P. Groscloss	1	10	0
J. Ingram	0	15	0
John Banor	3	0	0
Gawin Beatty	1	10	0
William Willis	1	2	6
M. Krehl	0	15	0
M. Henry	1	17	6
Samuel Pool	0	10	0

A writer, speaking of the old mill-site, says it was "erected about one-quarter of a mile below Harrisburg, about as low down as the old 'White House,' between the 'old mill road' and the canal; and the race extended up along, or nearly along, the present route of the Pennsylvania Canal to a lane which ran across the ridge, about the upper line of the brick-yard field opposite Pratt's rolling-mill, where the dam was erected." This would place the mill-dam north of Paxtang Street, not far below Wister's furnace.

CHAPTER IV.

The Duke de Rochefoucauld at Harrisburg—Aggressions of the French Directory—Address of the Citizens of Harrisburg to President Adams, and his Reply—Cuming's Account of Harrisburg in 1807—Erection of the Harrisburg Bridge.

IN the years 1795, 1796, and 1797 the Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, of France, made a tour of America. In the course of his travels he passed through Dauphin County, making special mention of Middletown, Harrisburg, and Fort Hunter (McAllister's). We give in this place his impressions of Harrisburg:

"Mr. Harris, lord of the manor on which Harrisburg stands, availed himself of Mr. Frey's error to procure his town advantages that the former neglected. No sooner was it in contemplation to form the tract of country, separated from Lancaster, into a distinct county than he offered to the government of Pennsylvania to sacrifice not only a toll on the Susquehanna, of which he was possessed, and the profits of which he lawfully enjoyed, but also several thousand acres of land in and about the town, reserving to himself only twenty ground shares

This offer induced the government of Pennsylvania to make this the chief town of the country, though it has neither an anchoring-place for the ships that sail up and down the river, nor can afford them the smallest shelter.

"The new county obtained the name of Dauphin. The first houses were built here in 1785, and their number at present amounts to three hundred.

"The formation of this town being of a more recent date than any other, the buildings were from the very first of a better construction than anywhere else; and such as were not originally good houses have since been rebuilt. Very few log houses are therefore to be found in Harrisburg, but, on the contrary, many substantial and handsome edifices; and though this town is smaller and of later establishment than Reading and many other places, yet it is more compact and has a much better appearance. A malignant epidemic fever has made the same havoc in Harrisburg as the yellow fever did in Philadelphia, and for a whole twelvemonth checked the progress of building. As the fever did not return last year, however, building is still going on; but the prejudice of the town being insalubrious still remains, whether it be really so or, as the inhabitants affirm, merely a scandalous report propagated by the jealousy of the neighboring towns. The unhealthiness of the place being imputed to the stagnation of some water which was made to turn a mill, it was proposed to the miller to throw down the dam, and an indemnification was offered him. He demanded last year four thousand dollars, but this sum not having been raised soon enough in his opinion, he this year raised his demand in proportion to the increased desire of destroying his dam, and insisted on the payment of eleven thousand dollars. The inhabitants, enraged at this exorbitant demand, and at the same time earnestly wishing for the demolition of the dam, unanimously resolved to destroy it, and appointed a commission to award a just indemnification to the miller, which has been determined at the sum he first demanded. All the inhabitants seem to have concurred in this proceeding, which, though not to be applauded, is less censurable on account of the miller's enormous rapacity. The unanimity with which this transaction was accomplished insures its impunity, and the miller will be cautious of entering upon a prosecution, as the grand jury would certainly throw out his bill. He has no one to blame but himself for the destruction of his dam, and the public opinion which by a more prudent conduct he might last year have engaged in his favor, is now decidedly against him; yet with many of the demolishers themselves it remains a matter of doubt whether the demolition of the dam have any way increased the salubrity of the place.

"A prison and a sessions-house have been built at Harrisburg, and a plan is in agitation to form an anchorage for ships. The inhabitants exert their utmost efforts to procure to this place all the advantages of which it is susceptible, and even indulge a hope that the seat of the government of the State will be removed to their town. They form a central point, at least for the population of Pennsylvania, and are less distant from the remote western parts than any other county on this side of the Susquehanna, and on these local advantages they ground their hopes. It is, however, to be wished that their notion of determining the seat of the Legislature by a pair of compasses may be confined to men who cannot influence the decision, and that it may be rightly understood how much better it is for the deputies to travel one hundred miles farther than remove the seat of government from Philadelphia, which is the most populous city, and the only trading town in Pennsylvania, and which consequently forms that point where the best information is in unison with the most important interests. The public expenditure necessary in this newly-formed county causes the taxes to be somewhat higher than in the counties of Lancaster and Berks; the difference may be a shilling in the pound. Unless you chance to meet with a commissioner of taxes, the exact proportion is not to be ascertained, as a general ignorance on the subject everywhere prevails. The taxes, however, are generally deemed very light, even by those who pay them, which is undoubtedly the strongest proof that they are so. The majority of the inhabitants of Harrisburg consists of Germans and Irishmen, firmly attached to government, sensible and industrious. The number of inns in America is out of all proportion to that in Europe. This place contains no less than thirty-eight. It has twenty-five or thirty shops, where may be found all sorts of merchandise, procured from Philadelphia on twelve and eighteen months' credit, and of which the shopkeepers rapidly dispose at double or treble their prime cost. The price of ground shares in the town of Harrisburg is from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars. The land in the surrounding country is good; its price is from thirty-two to forty-eight dollars an acre. Day laborers are paid here three shillings and sixpence a day, with their board, or five shillings without it.

"The Susquehanna near Harrisburg is about three-quarters of a mile in breadth; in summer it is frequently fordable. The navigation is extremely dangerous for several months in consequence of some rapid currents, and never safe except in spring and autumn, when the water is sufficiently high to cover the rocks, which become more numerous at the point where the Juniata falls into the Susquehanna, nine miles above Harrisburg, and greatly increases the dangers of the navigation. The government of Pennsylvania has offered eight hundred thousand dollars for clearing the river of these rocks from the above point down to Middletown, but hitherto no one has ventured upon this enterprise. I entertain no doubt, however, but that this vast undertaking will shortly be accomplished, though the sum hitherto offered may not be sufficient, but must probably be increased. The industry and prosperity of Pennsylvania will in time overcome this, as well as many other disadvantages which have heretofore been deemed insuperable. A Frenchman resides at present at Harrisburg who was born in France, but came hither from Martinico. He is a physician, and though he speaks but little English, and has resided here only a few months, enjoys already considerable practice.

"We had a letter to Gen. Hanna, and as we intended to stop here but a few hours, we delivered it as soon as we alighted from our horses. Gen. Hanna is a man of about thirty-six or thirty-eight years of age, and brigadier-general of militia. He was a member of the Senate for Pennsylvania, but went out by rotation last autumn. Before he was engaged in the service of the State he was a lawyer, but he has since relinquished that profession, and has commenced farming. He married a daughter of old Mr. Harris, the founder of the town, and appears to be an upright, worthy character. Not being prepared to give us a dinner, as we came unexpectedly, he offered to attend us to our evening quarters, seven miles from this town, as some token of respect for the letter of introduction which we brought him. As our horses wanted shoeing, we were obliged to make him wait some time, which we passed in the true American style, quaffing a bottle of Madeira and smoking segars. The general is not fond of them, but prefers chewing tobacco; yet from motives of politeness he smoked with us. Being at our lodgings we proposed as a toast 'The President,' upon which he immediately gave 'Lafayette.' I noticed this trifling circumstance to introduce once more the remark that Lafayette is constantly toasted next to the President, which in my judgment reflects honor on America."

The aggression upon American commerce, commenced by the French Directory in 1797, and subsequent insults offered our ambassadors, aroused such great indignation in our country that Congress, on the 28th of May, 1798, passed an act authorizing the President to raise a provisional army. Gen. William Irvine was appointed by Governor Mifflin as commander-in-chief of the quota of eighty thousand militia requested from Pennsylvania, and took active measures to organize his troops. When the Directory became aware that their conduct would not be tamely submitted to, they began suddenly to retract their measures, and there was no necessity for bringing the provisional army into the field. At this period the people in all sections became aroused. A meeting of the citizens of Harrisburg was held at Andrew Berryhill's on the evening of May 1st, and an address was unanimously agreed upon and signed by all present, to which the signatures of others of the inhabitants as were not present were secured, and the whole transmitted to President Adams. This address is as follows:

"HARRISBURG, May 2.

"At a respectable meeting of the inhabitants of this Borough, last evening, at Mr. Andrew Berryhill's; the following address was unanimously agreed upon, and signed by all present to the number of 51. Six gentlemen were appointed to procure as early as possible the signatures of such of the inhabitants as did not attend, and to transmit the address when completed to the President.

"*To the President of the United States:*

"SIR,—AT a time, when the minds of men are so intoxicated with ideas of reform, and visionary schemes for meliorating the condition of humanity, as to be fatally inattentive to their own security, and regardless of considerations which have hitherto been deemed the most sacred and obligatory—there may be a propriety in the declaration of sentiments, which in more settled times, might at least be thought superfluous: From the generality also, of the practice of expressing approbation of the measures of government at the present crisis, motives might be attached to the omission of it, less honorable than a disinclination, to intrude upon the managers of the public concerns, or a reluctance to suppose that in the resistance of outrage and maintenance of national independence, they would not receive the support of the virtuous and unprejudiced part of the community. Under these impressions, we the subscribers, inhabitants of the Borough of Harrisburg, beg leave to declare, that we are too highly sensible of the prosperity we enjoy, to be willing to relinquish it without an effort for its preservation; and that in our wishes for the happiness of others, we have not lost sight of our country & ourselves. That in our opinion, the conduct and designs of the French Republic (scarcely aggravated or made more apparent by the profligacy of their avowal) are such as to produce alarm and indignation in every breast which feels for the honor and happiness of America, and to excite the apprehensions of every man, of whatever nation or country, who may place a sense of justice, of morality, and piety among the ornaments of his nature and the blessings of society. That under this persuasion, we hold it wise to be prepared for every event, and shall therefore most cheerfully acquiesce in such measures of defence, as may be adopted by you, Sir, and the other branches of the administration, at the present momentous period. And that as your past conduct has invariably commanded the respect and approbation of every ingenuous mind, so we have the most perfect reliance, that in future it will continue to be influenced by the purest motives and clearest perceptions of the public good.

"We beg you to accept our cordial wishes for your personal welfare and happiness."

To this address President Adams sent the following characteristic reply:

"*To the inhabitants of the Borough of Harrisburg, in the State of Pennsylvania:*

"GENTLEMEN,—Your address has been presented to me by Mr. Hartley, Mr. Sitgreaves, and Mr. Hanna, three of your Representatives in Congress.

"I know not which to admire most, the conciseness, the energy, the elegance, or profound wisdom of this excellent address.

"Ideas of reformation, and schemes for ameliorating the condition of humanity, should not be discouraged when proposed with reason and pursued with moderation; but the rage for innovation, which destroys everything because it is established, and introduces absurdities the most monstrous merely because they are new, was never carried to such a pitch of madness in any age of the world, as in the latter end of the boasted eighteenth century, and never produced effects so horrible upon suffering humanity.

"Among all the appearances, portentous of evil, there is none more incomprehensible than the professions of Republicanism among those who place not a sense of justice, morality, or piety, among the ornaments of their nature, and the blessings of society. As nothing is more certain or demonstrable than that free Republicanism cannot exist without these ornaments and blessings, the tendency of the times is rapid towards a restoration of the petty military despotisms of the feudal anarchy, and by their means a return to the savage state of barbarous life.

"How can the press prevent this, when all the presses of a nation, and, indeed, of many nations at once, are subject to an *imprimatur* by a veto upon pain of conflagration, banishment, or confiscation?

"That America may have the glory of arresting this torrent of error, vice, and imposture, is my fervent wish; and if sentiments as great as those from Harrisburg should be found universally to prevail, as I doubt not they will, my hopes will be as sanguine as my wishes.

"JOHN ADAMS.

"PHILADELPHIA, 12th May, 1798."

Until the year 1804 the business of the town and county was conducted in "pounds, shillings, and pence." On the 4th of February that year, on settling the accounts of the county treasurer, Adam Boyd, the statement made by the county auditors was as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Cash on hand	1133	8	5
Outstanding debt	632	14	5½
	1766	2	10½
Equal to			$4709.71.

From that time onward the accounts were rendered in dollars and cents. The change to American currency was at the same time made in the financial accounts of the borough.

In 1807, Francis Cuming made a tour to the West. In his journey he passed through this section, and gives in his interesting narrative his impressions of the places and people.

Mr. Cuming forwarded his baggage by a Conestoga wagon for Carlisle. The wagon made fifteen miles a day. He traveled about twenty-five, and on the 13th of January, 1807, he arrived at Lancaster. Remaining at Lancaster several days, he continues his account:

"On Thursday, 29th January, I left Lancaster on foot, proceeding along the Harrisburg road at a steady pace of about three miles and a half an hour. The weather was remarkably fine, and the road in excellent order, and, what was remarkable for the season, a little dusty. About a mile and a half from Lancaster I passed a turnpike toll-gate, from a little beyond which I got the last view of the steeples of that town, and soon after I crossed a stone bridge over a branch of Conestoga Creek. The road continued fine and the country rich, laid out in large farms, with good dwelling-houses of brick and stone and immense barns. Though hill and dale, woods and cultivated farms presented themselves alternately, yet there was nothing very striking in the scenery.

"The road continued fine nine miles, to a rivulet called Big Chickey, which I crossed over on an Indian bridge, which is a high tree cut down so as to fall across the stream from bank to bank, and then its branches lopped off. The banks being high, and the bridge long and narrow, my nerves were so discomposed when I reached the middle that I had like to have fallen off, but balancing and tottering, I at length reached the end. Two miles farther I had to cross another Indian bridge over Little Chickey Creek, which I did boldly, without any difficulty, which is one proof of the use of practice and experience.

"The road now became very bad, the turnpike intended from Lancaster to Harrisburg not being as yet finished farther. The country also is not so highly improved as in the neighborhood of Lancaster, the inhabitants still residing in their original small log houses, though they have generally good and spacious stone barns.

"After four hours' walking I arrived at Elizabethtown, eighteen miles from Lancaster, and stopped at the sign of Gen. Wayne, where for a five-penny bit (six cents and a quarter) I got a bowl of excellent egg punch and a crust of bread.

"It is surprising that at so short a distance from Lancaster the necessaries of life should be at least a third cheaper, which on inquiry I found them here. This village contains about thirty tolerable houses, has a meeting-house and a school, when the master can be got, which is not always the case, the place having now been some months vacant, to whom the trustees insure twenty-five scholars, at two dollars each per quarter, which, being only two hundred dollars per annum, I would have supposed insufficient for his support, if at the same time I had not been informed that his board and lodging in the most respectable manner will not cost him above eighty dollars a year in this cheap and plentiful county.

"After resting about an hour, and not feeling at all fatigued, at half-past four I proceeded for Middletown, eight miles farther, first loading one of the barrels of my gun with a running ball, as I had to pass near where one Eshelman was robbed and murdered last fall.

"The road over Conewago Hills was bad, and by the time I arrived at the bridge over Conewago Creek, three miles from Elizabethtown, my left foot began to pain me, so that I was forced to slacken my pace, which made it dark before I arrived at Swatara Creek, when the pain had much

increased, which was occasioned by my stepping through the ice up to my knees in a run which crossed the road, which the darkness prevented my seeing

"The boat was at the other side of the creek, and the German family at the ferry-house let me kick my heels at the door until I was quite chilled before they invited me in, which old Mrs. Smith did at last with very bad grace, and she almost scolded me for risking the dropping on her very dirty floor the spirits of turpentine with which I was wetting the feet of my stockings to prevent my catching cold, a phial of which I carried in my pocket for that purpose.

"In about half an hour, which appeared to me an age, the boat returned, and I gladly left the dirty, boorish, inhospitable mansion, crossed the creek in a canoe hauled over by a rope extended from bank to bank, seventy yards, and in a few minutes after I found myself in Mrs. Wentz's excellent inn, the sign of Gen. Washington, in Middletown. My foot being much blistered I bathed it in cold water, and then injudiciously opened the blisters with a lancet and spunged them with spirits of turpentine. I then got a good supper and an excellent bed, but my foot pained me so much as to prevent my sleeping, so I rose early, unrefreshed, and breakfasted with my landlady, an agreeable, well-bred woman.

"The view down the Susquehanna from Mrs. Wentz's back piazza is very fine. The town contains about a hundred houses, and is well and handsomely situated about half a mile above the conflux of Swatara Creek with Susquehanna River, the former of which forms a good harbor for boats, which it is in contemplation to join to the Schuylkill by a canal, in order to give Philadelphia the benefit of the navigation of the Susquehanna through its long course above Middletown. If this is carried into effect, it will draw to Philadelphia a vast quantity of produce which now goes to Baltimore.

"The Susquehanna is a noble river, here about a mile wide, with fine sloping wooded banks, and abounds with rock-fish, perch, mullet, eels, suckers, catfish, and white salmon, which last is described as a fine fish from seven to fifteen pounds weight, but a distinct species from the real salmon of Northern rivers. Notwithstanding their plenty, Mrs. Wentz assured me that she was seldom gratified with a dish of fish; for though there are many poor people in the town and neighborhood who might make a good living by fishing, she says they are too lazy to do anything more than will procure them some whiskey, in addition to a miserable subsistence, which a very little labor will suffice for in a country where work is so well paid for, and where the necessaries of life are so abundant and cheap.

"Was it not that the Susquehanna abounds with falls, shallows, and rapids, which impede the navigation, it would be one of the most useful rivers in the world, as its different branches from its different sources embrace a wonderful extent of country, settled or rapidly settling, and abounding in wheat and maize (Indian corn), which most probably will always be staples of the large and flourishing State of Pennsylvania.

"The road to Harrisburg leads parallel to the Susquehanna, in some places close to the river, and never more distant from it than a quarter of a mile, along a very pleasant level, bounded on the right by a ridge of low but steep wooded hills, approaching and receding at intervals, and affording a fine shelter from the northerly winds, to the farms between them and the river, which perhaps is one reason that the orchards are so numerous and so fine in this tract.

"I have rarely seen in any country a road more pleasant than this, either from its own goodness or the richness and variety of the prospect. The Susquehanna on the left, about three-quarters of a mile wide, sometimes appearing and sometimes concealed by orchards, groves, or clumps of wood; the fine wooded islands in the river; the mountains which terminate the ridge called the South Mountain (which crosses part of Virginia and the southern part of this State) rising abruptly from the margin of the river, in which they are charmingly reflected, altogether form scenery truly delightful.

"About three miles below Harrisburg the mountains terminate, and the south bank of the river becomes more varied, though still hilly, and here on an elevated promontory, with a commanding view of the river from above Harrisburg to below Middletown, is a large and apparently fine stone house, owned by Gen. Simpson, who resides in it on his farm, and is proprietor of a ferry much frequented by the western Wagoners, as the road that way is shorter by two miles than that by Harrisburg. He farms out the ferry on his side for about three hundred dollars per annum, while on this side the proprietor rents it at four hundred and seventy. The value of this ferry, called Chambers', may serve to convey some idea of the state of traveling in this country, particularly if one reflects that there are many other well-frequented ferries where public roads cross the river within thirty miles both above and below this one, and which are all great avenues to the Western country.

"When two miles from the ferry I observed a long line of sleds, horses, men, etc., crossing on the ice, which scene, at that distance, had a curious and picturesque appearance, as the ice was glassy, and in consequence they appeared to be moving on the surface of the water, on which their shadows, inverted and reflected as in a mirror, struck the eye with very grotesque imagery.

"Some laborers who were at work in a barn at the ferry-house, and of whom I was asking some questions relative to the country, were much astonished at my double-barreled gun, admiring its work and lightness, and calling it a *curious* creature.

"When within a mile and a half of Harrisburg the white cupola of its court-house and the roofs of the houses of the town are seen peeping over the trees, and have a good effect.

"At one o'clock I entered that town, turning to the left over Paxtang Creek bridge. I stopped at the ferry-house, which is also a tavern, but appearance of accommodation not being very promising, I continued my walk along the bank of the river, and stopped at another tavern, where I asked if I could have a bed that night. A dirty-looking girl at the stove drawled out that she believed I might. I then asked for some mulled wine. She said eggs were scarce, and she could not get any. From these symptoms of carelessness I thought it best to try my fortune a little farther, so putting on my shot-belt and taking my gun I quietly walked out in search of a place of more civil reception, and fortunately I entered Bennett's, the sign of the white horse, fronting the river, at the corner of the principal cross street, which leads to the market-place. I say *fortunately*, for I found it an excellent, plentiful, and well-frequented house, and Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, two fine girls, his daughters by a former wife, and a Mrs. Fisher, an assistant, and apparently some relation, all attentive and studious to please.

"After getting some refreshment, I wrote some letters and carried them to the post-office. The office being shut, the postmaster very civilly invited me into his parlor to settle for the postage, where, seeing a large map of Pennsylvania, I took the opportunity of tracing my journey, which the postmaster observing, he very politely assisted me in it, pointing out the most proper route. There were some ladies in the room, apparently on a visit, and there was an air of sociality and refinement throughout which was very pleasing.

"Leaving the post-office, I walked through the town. It contains about two hundred and fifty houses, most of them very good, some of brick, some of stone, and some of wood. The principal street was nearly east and west, and has two small market-houses in the centre, where the street is widened purposely into a small square.

"Parallel to this main street is a street charmingly situated on the bank of the Susquehanna, open to the river on the side next it and tolerably well built on the other, having a wide footway, in some parts paved, and marked in its whole length by a row of Lombardy poplars regularly planted, which serves also to shade the houses from the scorching rays of the summer's sun. This street, though at present wide enough, has not been laid out sufficiently so to provide against the gradual encroachment of the river on its steep gravelly bank of about twenty feet high above the common level of the water. The view from every part of this street is very beautiful, both up and down the river,—about five miles each way,—terminated upwards by the long ridge of the Blue Mountains, through a gap in which of about three miles long, which is also open to the view, the river rolls its rapid current, contracted there to less than half a mile wide, while downwards the eye rests on the South Mountain, impending over Gen. Simpson's house, which in its turn seems to overhang the river from the high promontory on which it is situated Several islands add to the beauty of the view, particularly one on which is a fine farm of nearly one hundred acres, just opposite the town.

"The court-house is near the market-square on the principal cross street, and is a handsome, plain brick building of two lofty stories, with a cupola rising from the centre of the roof, remarkable for its vane of copper gilt, representing an Indian chief as large as the life, with a bow in his left hand and a tomahawk, in the act of cutting, in the right. The house is about seventy feet by fifty, with two small receding wings. The hall for the court is very neat, spacious, and convenient, doors opening from it into the record and prothonotary's offices in the wings. A fine, easy, double staircase leads to the great room over the hall for the courts. This room is now used as a temporary place of worship by the English Presbyterians until their own meeting-house is finished, which is of brick, and in great forwardness. From each corner of this room a door opens into the register office, the library, and two jury-rooms.

"There is as yet no other place of public worship in Harrisburg,

except an old wooden house used as such by a congregation of German Lutherans.

"This town, which is now the capital of Dauphin County, was laid out twenty-three years ago by the late proprietor, Mr. Harris, whose father is buried near the bank of the river, opposite the stone house he lived in, under a large old tree, which once during his life concealed and saved him from some Indians by whom he was pursued.

"I observed in the office of a Mr. Downey, a magistrate, a newly-invented patent stove made of sheet-iron, consisting of two horizontal parallel cylinders about a foot apart, one over the other and communicating by a pipe; the upper one is heated by the smoke from the lower, which contains the fuel. Mr. Downey informed me that it saved much fuel. The patentee lives here.

"On returning to my inn I found there a Mr. W. Porter, of Pittsburgh, just arrived. In the course of the evening he gave me much good information of the Western country, accompanied by a friendly invitation to call on him at Pittsburgh should I be detained there until his return from Philadelphia, where he was now going. He had formerly lived in Harrisburg for some years after his arrival from Ireland, his native country. The joyful eagerness with which numbers of his old acquaintances flocked to Bennett's to visit him evinced his having been much esteemed and respected.

"On Saturday, 24th, I arose early, but the ferry-boat not being ready, I partook of an excellent breakfast with my friendly host and his family, and at ten o'clock I embarked in a large flat with the Western mail and several passengers and horses. The flat was worked by nine stout men with short setting-poles shod and pointed with iron, to break the ice and stick in the bottom. Only one set or pushed on the upper side, while eight set on the lower side to keep the boat from being forced by the current against the ice, while a tenth steered with a large oar behind. A channel for this purpose had been cut through the ice, and was kept open, as loaded wagons could cross the river in a flat with more safety than on the ice.

"In twenty-two minutes we were landed on the western shore of the Susquehanna, in Cumberland County, and I trudged on, my foot paining me very much, until half-past twelve o'clock, when I stopped at a tavern seven miles from the ferry and got some refreshments. Here I found a tall, active old man of the name of Jameson, seventy-six years of age, who had crossed the ferry with me, and had afterwards passed me on the road on horseback. He had accompanied his parents from the county Antrim, in Ireland, when only six years old, had resided thirty-six years at Paxtang, near where Harrisburg has since been built (where he had been on business), and had afterwards removed to a part of Virginia about two hundred miles distant, where he has a large farm and distillery. He insisted on treating me, as he said he liked to encourage the consumption of whiskey, of which and the telling of old stories he was so fond that he appeared to forget he had so long a journey before him until reminded by seeing some travelers pass on horseback, whom he hastened to overtake for the sake of their company.

"He did not, however, neglect finishing his whiskey, which he swallowed with great gout, and on mounting his horse cracked jokes about a buxom widow at whose tavern beyond Carlisle he proposed sleeping that night. Among other stories with which he had entertained me, he told me the particulars of the massacre of the Indians at Lancaster, and he took a good deal of pride to himself for having been one of the heroes who had assisted on that memorably disgraceful expedition. In justice, however, to the old man, I must observe that he related with pleasure that the party he accompanied arrived too late in Lancaster to assist in the carnage."

In 1809, April 3d, the Legislature passed the act authorizing the erection of the Harrisburg bridge; the capital authorized was four hundred thousand dollars, in twenty thousand shares at twenty dollars per share. Section 1 of the act recites, "The commissioners shall reserve three thousand shares, which shall be appropriated by the president and directors, and used if the same be found requisite for the purpose hereinafter mentioned of vesting therein the moneys to be applied for a sinking fund to free the bridge." The originators were looking far into the future and providing in their day and generation for the present. Section 2 says "the subscribers shall have perpetual succession, etc.," under the names, etc., of "the president, directors, and company for erecting a permanent bridge over the river Susquehanna at or near the borough of Harrisburg." Section 7 says the bridge must be erected in fifteen years, and be begun within five years. Section 10 says the property shall be vested in a bond for thirty years after the bridge is completed. The rates of toll allowed were: Two-wheeled vehicle with one horse, thirty-two cents; a single horse and rider, eighteen and three-fourths cents; horse or mule without rider, twelve and one-half cents; foot passengers, six and one-fourth cents. The section then says, "When the tolls shall exceed fifteen per cent. net annual profit, the excess shall compose a fund for the redemption of the said bridge, so as to render it free, save that there shall always be a small toll or other revenue for the keeping of it in repair; this excess shall be laid out in bridge stock, or some other productive funds, and the dividends or annual product shall also be added to this fund; and all private donations for freeing said bridge shall likewise be received and invested in like manner." Section 13 relates entirely to dividends.

The company to construct the bridge was chartered July 6, 1812, and organized on the 8th of August following. The first foundation stone was laid Dec. 2, 1812. In a report of John Downey, the then treasurer, made up to July 30, 1813, it is stated that Theodore Burr was the contractor for the sum of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, and of that he was to take thirty-five thousand dollars in stock, "the residue to be paid him in proportion as the work progresses; he is to find all the materials and to have the bridge completed on the first day of December, 1815." The report further says, "It is with no small degree of satisfaction that the board have it in their power to inform the company that the displeasure expressed by some of the stockholders on account of the site of the bridge being fixed where it is now erecting has nearly subsided." The directors were Thomas Elder, Jacob M. Haldeman, John Ritscher, George Brenizer, Samuel C. Wiestling, John Howard, William Bryson, George Hoyer, Jacob Boas, Henry Beader, Michael Krehl, John Mytinger. The first toll received by the company was on Oct. 16, 1816. The bridge and the toll-houses were completed in 1817, at a total cost of one hundred and ninety-two thousand one hundred and thirty-eight dollars. The total length was two-thirds of a mile; width, forty feet; and elevation, fifty feet. The bridge running from the island to the Cumberland shore is the original Burr plan, and the only one of the kind in existence. That part between the island and the city was carried away by the great freshet of March 15, 1846, and for about eighteen months after, the passage was made by means of a "ferry rope." The rope used was about three inches in diameter, and suspended between the two abutments, supported in the centre by masts on

the piers. The flats were connected to this rope by two small guy-ropes, and by an ingenious contrivance were propelled across the stream by the action of the currents. The rope, especially during high water, frequently obstructed the passage of the rafts and arks descending the river, and was finally cut by one of the incensed river men with an axe. The bridge was rebuilt in 1847, and burned in the summer of 1866, the present structure taking its place in 1867.

By the act of April 2, 1811, the Governor is authorized to subscribe for ninety thousand dollars of stock of the company. By the act of Jan. 17, 1812, the Governor is authorized to issue letters patent where thirty (in place of one hundred in original act) shall have subscribed two thousand shares, etc. The act of Jan. 31, 1814, provides for the payment of installments on stock subscribed for by the Governor, and the issuing of certificates, — eleven hundred and twenty-five when each fourth part is paid,—four thousand five hundred shares. The act of Feb. 10, 1817, provides for the payment of the last installment of twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars, and for raising the rates of toll from thirty-two cents to thirty-seven and one-half cents; for every single horse and rider, from eighteen and three-quarter cents to twenty-five cents. The act of April 14, 1828, repealing so much of the act of April 10, 1826, relative to roads, bridges, etc., in which the State owns stock, be repealed. By the act of Feb. 28, 1832, the bridge company is authorized to subscribe thirty-five thousand dollars to the stock of the New Haven and Harrisburg Bridge Turnpike Company, and have the name changed to "The Harrisburg Bridge Company." In the act of April 7, 1846, section 1 authorizes the company to borrow fifty thousand dollars, and to sell seven thousand shares for the purpose of rebuilding the bridge. Section 2 says no share shall be sold for less than one-half of the par value. Section 4 says voting by proxy shall not be allowed. One vote is allowed for every share of stock, "provided no stockholder shall be entitled to more than one-eighth of the whole number of votes." Section 5 authorizes the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company to sell, the one to the other, the exclusive right to accommodate common travel, "so far as said exclusive right may be vested in either of the said companies." The act of Feb. 20, 1867, authorizes the company to conform to modern methods in collecting tolls. The act of April 4, 1867, is in relation to the establishment of a free bridge, and provides for the holding of an election twenty days after the passage of the act. The act of March 2, 1873, provides a penalty for the carrying of fires and lights over the bridge. When the State decided to dispose of its turnpike, canal, and railroad property, its stock in the bridge was put up at sale and purchased by James McCormick and Jacob M. Haldeman. They paid nine thousand dollars for the ninety thousand dollars' worth of shares.

CHAPTER V.

Removal of the Seat of Government to Harrisburg—Act establishing the same—Laying of the Corner-stone of the Capitol—Occupation of the Capitol—Cost of Construction.

THE removal of the seat of State government from Philadelphia began to be agitated at the close of the Revolution. In March, 1787, the Assembly, then a single branch, in obedience to this sentiment, resolved that Philadelphia was "an unfortunate location," expressing by votes its determination to build a State house "at Harrisburg, on a plot of ground, the property of the Commonwealth," etc., being four and a half acres, conveyed by John Harris in 1785. Harrisburg was then a town of nearly six hundred inhabitants.

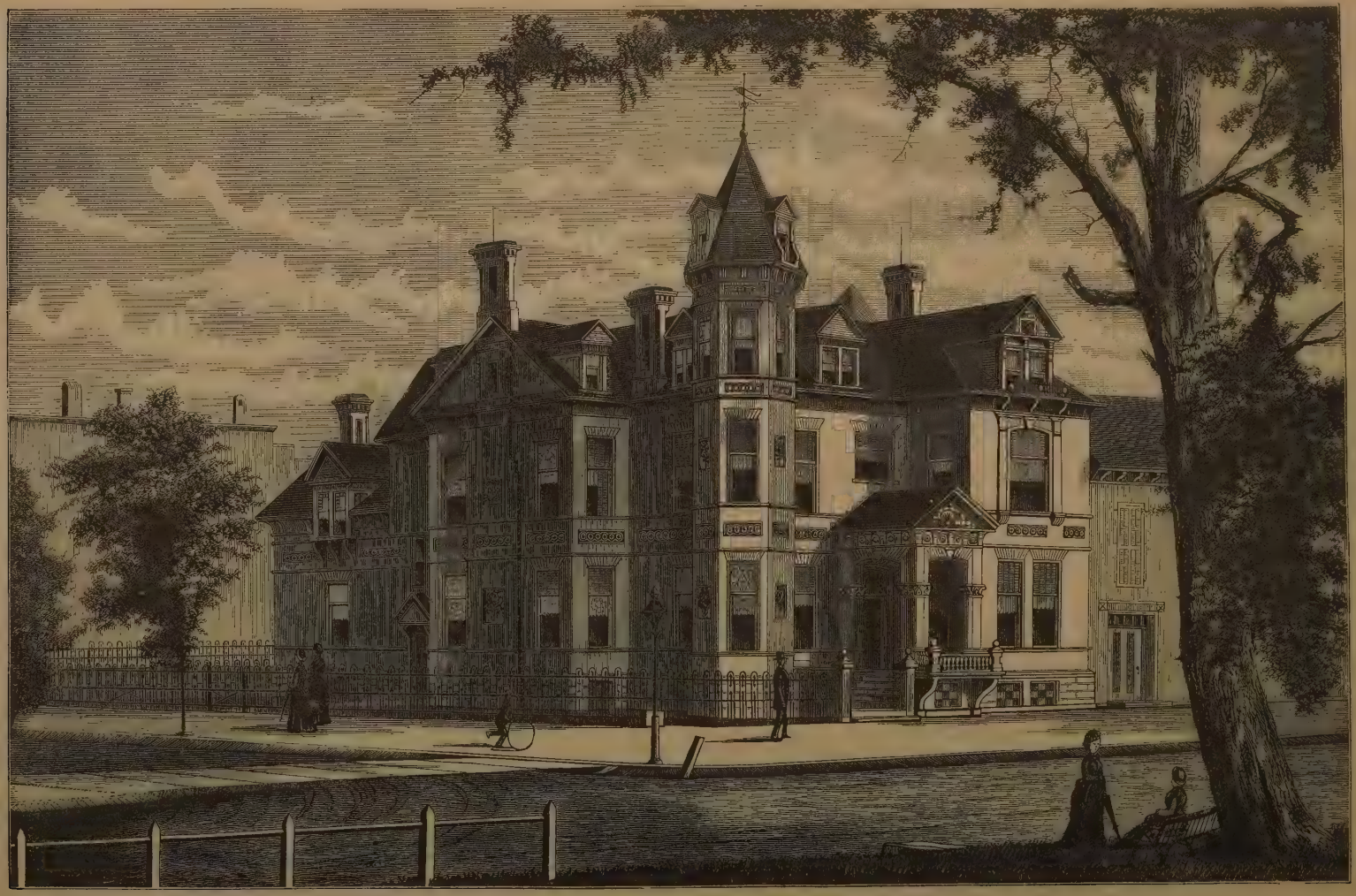
In subsequent sessions, as in 1795, the House voted thirty-six to thirty-four in favor of removing to Carlisle, Cumberland Co. The Senate did not concur. In 1798 the House again agreed to remove to Wrightstown, York Co., "without delay." The Senate refused to concur. In 1799 the effort in favor of removal was crowned with success. Both branches voted to remove to Lancaster, then a town of great importance, much the most considerable in the interior. Accordingly, in December, 1799, the Legislature met in Lancaster, continuing to do so until the spring of 1812, when (in December) the seat of government was removed to Harrisburg, at which point it was voted it should be as early as 1785. The provisions of the Constitution now require that no removal can hereafter be made without the consent of the people at a general election. Very many attempts have been made to relocate at Philadelphia since 1812, but it is not probable that that location would be acceptable to any considerable section of the State.

The choice of Lancaster did not appear to have been entirely satisfactory. Agitation for another removal was almost immediately commenced, taking form as early as 1801, or within two years after the removal from Philadelphia. As an abstract proposition a majority was in favor of removal in 1790, but a location was not easily decided upon. The agitation was thus kept alive until the importance of the Susquehanna Valley overshadowed all other considerations. On the 9th of December, 1801, a few days after the meeting of the Legislature, the subject was introduced. There is no abstract of the debates of that day preserved that we are aware of; none at least in printed form. Extracts from the journal of the House will inform us what occurred.

"LANCASTER, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1801.

"A motion was made by Stacy Potts, of Dauphin County, seconded by Mr. Lord Butler, of Luzerne, and read as follows, viz.:

"As the happiness and convenience of the citizens of this Commonwealth, and the preservation and security of their property, are the primary and important objects of legislative deliberations, it becomes our duty to consider the propriety of placing the officers attached to the government thereof in such a situation as will permit their pro-



RESIDENCE OF A. J. DULL,
CORNER OF FRONT AND CHESTNUT STREETS,

curing for themselves residences with convenient accommodations during the time they may continue in office, without subjecting them to the caprice of others; and the immense property held under the records of the State, at least in as secure a situation as the less important records of the different counties; therefore

"*Resolved*, That a grand committee be appointed to take these important objects into consideration, and report the most eligible place to fix the permanent seat of government of this State, with such other further observations as the case may require.

"*Ordered* to lie on the table.

"On motion, *Ordered*, That Tuesday next be assigned for the second reading of the said resolution, and that it be the order for that day.

"TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1801.

"The motion of Mr. Potts, seconded by Mr. Butler, and read the 9th inst., relative to fixing the permanent seat of Government was read the second time.

"And the same being under consideration,

"*Ordered*, That Thursday, January 7, next be assigned for the further consideration thereof, and that it be the order for that day.

"THURSDAY, Jan. 7, 1802.

"Agreeably to the order of the day the House resumed the consideration of the resolution relative to the permanent seat of government, and

"On motion, *Ordered*, That Wednesday, the 13th inst., be assigned for the further consideration thereof, and that it be the order for that day.

"WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1802.

"Agreeably to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Isaac Wayne, of Chester, in the chair, with resolution relative to the permanent seat of government before it.

"And after some time

"The Speaker resumed the chair, and the chairman reported that the committee of the whole had negatived the resolution; and

"On the question, 'Will the House agree to the report?'

"The yeas and nays were called for by Mr. (afterwards Governor) Snyder and Mr. Painter, of Philadelphia, and are as follows, viz.:

"*Yeas*—Messrs. W. Anderson, J. Anderson, Barnett, Boileau, Brodhead, Bull, Butler, Cooke, Conrad, Davis, Eichelberger, Engle, Folwell, Goodman, Gordon, Hiester, Holgate, Ingels, Kauffman, Kimmel, McDowell (Chester), McElroy, J. Miller, A. Miller, Mohler, Neuhardt Odenheimer, Penrose, Preston, Pugh, Rea, Roberts, Slagle, J. Smith, B. H. Smith, Statler, Steele, Thornburg, Trevor, Wayne, Wetherill, Wilson (Northampton and Wayne),—42.

"*Nays*—Messrs. Alexander, Alter, Beale, Blair, Brady, Bratton, Buchannan, Cunningham, Dale, Ewalt, Fergeson, Follmer, Franklin, Gibbons, Hall, Helman, Kerr (Washington), Kerr (Huntingdon), Laycock, Lyle, McDowell (Washington), Mitchel, McMasters, John Moore, Jesse Moore, Montgomery, Painter, R. Porter, C. Porter, Potts, Rose, Simpson, F. Smith, Snyder, Udree, Urie Wilson (Dauphin), W. Wilson, Witman, Weaver *Speaker*—41.

"So it was determined in the affirmative."

This disposed only of the question of "consideration," leaving the main subject open for future efforts. The opponents of removal, however, were powerful enough to prevent any further revival of the question during this session.

Mr. Potts writes of this defeat the letter of 1802, now quoted exactly as he penned it. The letter has no postmark except "8" cents, then the rate of postage between Lancaster and Harrisburg, addressed "Adam Boyd, Harrisburg."

"LANCASTER, Jan'r 19th, 1802.

"FRIEND BOYD: At thy request of the 2d Instant I presented thy Vouchers." [Some business in relation to a settlement of the State Treasury with that of Dauphin county, of which Capt. B. was treasurer.]

"You will undoubtedly feel with me, the mortification of finding the turn our expected removal of the Seat of Government has taken. However, altho' very sensibly chagrined by that measure, yet shall not despair, altho' it may be some time before so great an object can be accomplished. I hope the work is yet upon the wheel, and all things will yet work together for good; and if the fixing our permanent Seat of the Government seems at present out of sight, there is a preliminary motion on the way, which, if carried, I shall think a good point gained toward forwarding the grand object. For yesterday a motion was made, to appoint a committee to enquire and report the propriety of converting all the property of this State, consisting of houses and lots in the city of Philadelphia, into an Active Capital in aid of the present deranged finances of the Commonwealth, on which a committee has been appointed and from their completion I have great hopes of a favorable report.

"If that measure can be successfully accomplished the greatest obstacle in our way will be removed. However, it has already raised the hornet's nest, and there is as great a buzzing alarm as my resolution occasioned on the 9th of last month. Our Philadelphia gentlemen would insinuate that it would be as great sacrilege to sell the old State-House and its appurtenances in Philadelphia as the aristocrats would persuade us at the city of Washington, it will be to repeal the judiciary system created by the last Congress in the last night of their existence.

"But however terrible the iniquitous act may be estimated by those scrupulous gentlemen at both places, I hope and firmly believe both will be accomplished. And while this is maturing in our House, I hope they will not continue quite indolent in the Senate, and perhaps by the time they are ready to produce anything to our House we may not have so many of our members looking back towards the old State-House in Philadelphia. Then we may hope for two votes at least for every one of those which we had counted on that deserted us in the late discussion.

"However, as I have written last evening to William Maclay and Thomas Elder a pretty circumstantial account of the manner we were out-generaled by the finesse of the sophistical gentlemen of our eastern counties, the subject seems to be so much exhausted that without going again over the same ground I must wait for further occurrences, when I may be able to give you some further account which may be interesting enough to be worth communicating. From thy friend,

"STACY POTTS.

"TO ADAM BOYD."

That year the measure was brought forward in a fresh dress, that of erecting a structure for the "safe preservation" of the State papers. Under this thin disguise the subject of a removal of the seat of government was the real point. It was very skillfully avoided by the managers opposed to removal in a debate extending through December, 1802, and not ending until late in January, 1803. Then the subject was again postponed without determining the real question at issue.

This year closed the legislative career of Stacy Potts. The next year the subject had assumed so much importance that Harrisburg was honored with two of the three representatives, to wit: Messrs. Maclay and Bucher. It was not, however, until the session of 1808–9 that we have the first indications of the realization of the prophecy of the founder, John Harris, that the town he had laid out on the banks of the Susquehanna would become the future seat of government of Pennsylvania. In the State Senate on the 4th of January, 1809, Mr. Laird presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the town of Northumberland, in Northumberland County, stating the central situation of that place, and showing the advantages of fixing the State government there, offering accommodations for the officers of the State and members of the Legislature, and praying a removal of the seat of government thither. The petition was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Laird, Heston, Doty, Hiester, and Laycock. On the same day the following preamble and resolution was presented to the Senate, and also referred to the same committee:

"*Whereas*, The books, records, and documents belonging to the different departments of the government of this Commonwealth, particularly

those of the land-office, are in want of suitable buildings for their safe keeping, greatly exposed to dangerous accidents by fire and otherwise, for a remedy whereof,—

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill to fix the permanent seat of government at ———, in the county of ———, and provide for erecting thereat suitable buildings for the accommodation of the Legislature, and the several offices attached thereto, before the first Tuesday in December, 18—."

The committee to whom the subject was referred shortly after submitted a report recommending the removal of the seat of government to the town of Northumberland, in the county of Northumberland. The Senate, however, when considering the report struck out the words "Northumberland, in the county of Northumberland." From that period onward the subject was constantly agitated, and we give such notes as may be valuable for reference:

"Feb. 17, 1809.—In Committee of the Whole, in the Senate, Mr. Sommer moved to fill the blank with the words 'City of Philadelphia.'

"Mr. Sommer said he was as far removed from being influenced by any local interest as any member of the Senate. He wished to fix the seat of government permanently where it would most conduce to the interest of the people, and he believed Philadelphia to be that place. Wherever the seat of government is, to that place trade will in some measure be directed; and it is the interest of the State to secure the trade to her metropolis.

"Mr. Dorsey said there were already buildings in Philadelphia sufficient for all the officers of government and for the Legislature. This was not the case elsewhere. If they removed to any other place, much expense would be incurred in the erection of these buildings. He had many other reasons for voting for Philadelphia; but, under a belief that the seat of government would not be fixed there, he would not take up the time of the Senate in mentioning them. Any other place than Lancaster, however, would be cordially voted for by him. He would vote even for Pittsburgh.

"The motion to fill the blank with the word 'Philadelphia,' was lost, only eight yeas voting in favor of the same.

"Mr. Laird moved to fill the blank with the words 'town of Northumberland, in the county of Northumberland.'

"Mr. Burrows said this question was of the first importance to Pennsylvania; it was important to the State to concentrate her whole interest in fixing the permanent seat of government. And how is this to be done but by fixing upon as central a place as can be found. He confessed that, for this purpose, Harrisburg was next to Northumberland, but then Harrisburg was but twenty miles from the southern boundary of the State, and Northumberland was eighty. And (said Mr. B.) are we to fix it at Harrisburg, and make the people come over the mountains with knapsacks on their backs, only that the rich at this end of the State may have an opportunity of riding to the seat of government in their coaches.

"Mr. Irish observed that he had lately examined all the situations from the mountains above Harrisburg down to Columbia, and he thought the most suitable situation was near to Middletown. That place, he said, was best to divert the trade to Philadelphia; a canal was contemplated which would afford water carriage for produce to the city of Philadelphia from Middletown. The situation at Harrisburg was very pleasant and handsome, but it was not so eligible for the purpose of intercepting the trade and preventing its going to Baltimore. He thought a committee should be appointed to examine the situations on the Susquehanna, and make report to the next Legislature.

"The question was then taken on filling the blank with the words 'the town of Northumberland, in the county of Northumberland,' and lost, seven only rising in favor of it.

"Mr. Lane then moved to fill the blank with the words 'borough of Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin,' which was agreed to,—14 to 10.

"The resolution attached to the report was adopted, when the committee rose and the Speaker took the chair.

"The Senate proceeded to consider the report.

"Mr. Weaver moved to postpone the report for the purpose of introducing a substitute, which contemplated a purchase by the State of one hundred and fifty acres of land, the property of Abraham Huey, a short distance above Harrisburg.

"This (with the motion to postpone) was opposed by Burrows and Dorsey, on the ground that this land was to be purchased for the purpose of speculation, and that it was disgraceful for the Legislature to enter into it. Neither, they said, did this tract of land adjoin Harrisburg.

"The report was postponed and the substitute introduced.

"Mr. Sommer moved to strike out that part of the substitute which authorized the purchase by the State of one hundred and fifty acres of land from Abraham Huey. Carried. Yeas, 13; nays, 9.

"The part appropriating money for the erection of public buildings, etc., was also stricken out.

"Mr. Roberts moved that the blank in the resolution attached to the substituted report be filled up with the words 'first of November,' which was agreed to; and the substitute as amended was carried."

Subsequent to this action a bill for the removal of the seat of government to Harrisburg was prepared and considered in the Senate, and postponed until the next session. The House of Representatives refused to take up the bill during that session. No further action on the subject appears to have been had in the Legislature until February, 1810, when a bill, of which the following is a synopsis, passed both branches of the Legislature, and became a law:

"*An act establishing the seat of government of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin.*

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That within the month of October, 1812, all the offices attached to the seat of government of this State shall be removed to the borough of Harrisburg, in the county of Dauphin, by their respective holders, and shall after that period cease to be exercised elsewhere, at which said borough of Harrisburg the session of the Legislature thereafter, as well as all future sessions, shall be held; and the said borough of Harrisburg is hereby fixed and declared to be the seat of government of the said Commonwealth.

"SEC. 2. [Directs the Secretary of the Commonwealth, State Treasurer, Auditor-General, Secretary of the Land-Office, and Surveyor-General, the clerks of both Houses of the Legislature, and all officers whose official duties are attached to the seat of government, to remove, or cause to be removed, all books, records, papers, etc., to the said offices respectively, or to the State generally, to the borough of Harrisburg, in the manner provided for in this act.]

"SEC. 3. That Robert Harris, George Hoyer, and George Zeigler shall be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, who, together with the respective officers aforesaid, shall superintend and direct the removal of the books, records, papers, and other documents aforesaid, and shall provide at the borough of Harrisburg good and suitable rooms and apartments for the convenient accommodation of the Legislature, and also for the receiving, opening, and depositing the said books, records, papers, and other documents, and for conducting and transacting the business of the offices aforesaid respectively; and in case of the resignation of any of the aforesaid officers, or of their or any of their neglect and refusal or incapacity to attend to the business of the removal aforesaid, then it shall be and may be lawful for the said commissioners, or a majority of them, to proceed therein as if the said officers were attending.

"SEC. 4. That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and required, on behalf and in the name of this Commonwealth, to accept of the offer of ten acres of land in or adjoining the said borough of Harrisburg, at one hundred dollars per acre, made by William Maclay, adjoining to the four-acre lot formerly appropriated by John Harris for the use of the State, and to pay for the same and receive sufficient conveyances and assurances in fee-simple therefor, to be recorded in the office for recording of deeds in the county of Dauphin aforesaid.

"SEC. 5. [Appropriates three thousand dollars for the purpose of making the aforesaid purchase and discharging the expense of removal, to be paid in advance,—two thousand dollars to the said commissioners, and one thousand dollars for the said purchase.]

"SEC. 6. [Appropriates the further sum of thirty thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting the offices at the seat of government, to wit: one for the Secretary of the Commonwealth, one for the Secretary of the Land-Office, one for the Surveyor-General, one for the Auditor-General, one for the Treasurer, and one for any purpose to which it may hereafter be applied, each of which shall be fire-proof, for the safe-keeping of all the records and papers belonging to said offices.]

"SEC. 7. That the Governor is hereby authorized and required immediately after the passage of this act to appoint, and by supplying vacancies happening from refusals to act or other causes to keep in appointment as long as may be necessary, three commissioners, whose duty it shall be, immediately after their appointment, to fix upon a site in or on the four-acre lot described in the fourth section of this act, or on the ten-acre lot purchased from William Maclay, and procure one or more plan or plans on which the said offices are to be built; and after a place shall be agreed on, according to the provisions which hereafter follow, it shall be their duty to contract for, direct, and superintend the building and completing of the said offices. And it shall also be the duty of the said commissioners, as soon as they shall have ascertained the site for the said offices and procured one or more plans, to lay the said plan or plans before the Governor, Secretary of the Land-Office, Surveyor-General, Auditor-General, and the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, who, together with the three commissioners aforesaid, shall each have one vote in order to decide on a plan for the offices aforesaid; and such plan as shall have a majority of the votes aforesaid shall, by the commissioners aforesaid, be carried into execution.

"SEC. 8. [Directs that as soon as the plan shall be decided on, the commissioners shall give notice in two newspapers of Philadelphia, Lancaster, York, Carlisle, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and Reading, for four weeks successively, that proposals will be received by them until a certain day, by them to be fixed, from any person or persons who shall be willing to undertake the building of the offices aforesaid: *Provided*, that every contract shall be made in writing, and that the parties contracting with the said commissioners give bonds with sufficient surety for the performance of their contracts.]

"SEC. 9. [Provides that the money appropriated for this purpose shall be paid by the treasurer of the commonwealth, on the order of any two of the said commissioners, who are required to keep strict accounts of their transactions, and to transmit an abstract thereof to the Governor once in every three months after their appointment.]

"SEC. 10. [Provides that the aforesaid commissioners, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall subscribe to an oath or affirmation that they will faithfully perform the duties enjoined upon them by this act; and that each of the said commissioners shall receive for every day's attendance upon the duties herein enjoined upon them the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, and that any two of them may do and perform any act or duty herein enjoined on the said commissioners.]"

The commissioners on the part of the State, named in the third section of the above act, in their negotiations with William Maclay for the purchase of the ten acres upon which the capitol now stands, wished to have it adjoin the four acres and thirteen perches granted by John Harris; but as the grant of Harris was separated from the Maclay property by a range of five lots, extending from High Street to Third Street, originally the property of the heirs of Harris, viz.: of David Harris, Mrs. Maclay, Mrs. Hanna, James Harris, and Robert Harris, Mr. Maclay could not convey the title without first purchasing these lots from the then owners, which he did, and then conveyed the ten acres, as described in the deed from him to the commonwealth. This deed, however, did not convey all the ground now inclosed as the public ground. In order to obtain it the State, by virtue of an act of the Legislature, purchased lots Nos. 271, 272, 273, 274, and 275 in the plan of the borough from the individual owners, and after inclosing what was necessary to complete or square the grounds and open High Street as it is, sold the residue of said lots, lying between High Street and Tanner's Alley, and from Cranberry Alley to the Maclay line, to the present owners or their vendors.

The commissioners appointed by the Governor, by authority of the seventh section of the above act, were William Findlay, Richard M. Crain, George Bryan, John B. Gibson, and William Graydon, who immediately invited architects to exhibit to them plans and elevations for the contemplated buildings. A premium of four hundred dollars was to be given for the plan adopted by the board, and two hundred dollars for that which they should adjudge the next best. Stephen Hills, Esq., was declared the successful competitor, his plan contemplating the connection of the main building with the offices by corridors.

A supplement to the foregoing act was passed Feb. 7, 1812, which provided in the first section for the removal of all the offices, within the month of April, to the borough of Harrisburg, the change of all papers, records, books, and documents placed with the clerks of the two Houses, and expenses to be paid, under the authority of the second section, out of the money already appropriated for that purpose.

The second supplement to the original act was passed the 10th of March, 1812, which appropriated, in the first section, thirteen thousand dollars to complete the fire-proof offices at Harrisburg contemplated in the sixth section of the original act.

In the second section it directed the clerks of the two Houses, on or before the 1st of June next (1812), to remove, or cause to be removed, "all the papers, records, books, and documents belonging to each House, as aforesaid, together with whatever furniture may be thought fit for removal."

From the above record it is ascertained that the government of the State was removed, in all its departments, in the year 1812, from Lancaster to Harrisburg, and that the first organization at the latter place was in December of that year.

The first sessions of the Legislature in Harrisburg were held in the old court-house building, the courts, as stated in the chapter devoted thereto, having vacated all the rooms therein excepting those occupied by the prothonotary and register for that purpose. The large room on the second story was occupied by the Senate, and the court-room proper by the House of Representatives. The State Library was in a room on the second floor. The remaining rooms were used by the transcribing clerks and the committees of the Legislature.

On Monday, the 31st of May, 1819, the corner-stone of the capitol was laid by Governor William Findlay; Stephen Hills, architect and contractor for the execution of the work; William Smith, stonecutter; and Valentine Kergan and Samuel White, masons; in presence of the commissioners and a large concourse of citizens of Harrisburg, and was followed by three discharges from one of the public cannon. The Harrisburg band of music attended, and added much to the interest and satisfaction which all seemed to feel and enjoy, and, after the ceremonies of the occasion had been concluded, the commissioners, architect, stonecutters, masons, carpenters, and workmen, with a number of citizens, partook of a cold collation

provided on the public ground by Mr. Rahm. The commissioners deposited in the stone copies of the following-mentioned documents:

Charter of Charles II. to William Penn.

Declaration of Independence.

Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1776.

Articles of Confederation and perpetual union between the several States.

Copy of so much of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, by which indemnity was made to the heirs of William Penn for their interest in Pennsylvania.

Treaty of peace, and acknowledgment by Great Britain of the independence of the United States.

Constitution of the United States, 1787.

Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1790.

Acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by which the seat of government was removed from Philadelphia to Lancaster and Harrisburg, and the building of a State capitol at the latter place authorized.

A list of the names of the commissioners, architects, stonecutter, and chief masons; likewise a list of the then officers of the government of Pennsylvania, embracing the Speakers of the two Houses of the Legislature, the Governor, the heads of departments, the judges of the Supreme Court, and attorney-general, with the names of the President and Vice-President of the United States.

The capitol was rapidly pushed forward to completion, and in December, 1821, was ready for occupancy. On Wednesday, the 2d of January, 1822, the Assembly took possession of the building.[1] The members of both branches of the Legislature met in the morning at ten o'clock at the old State-House (court-house), from whence they proceeded in procession to the capitol in the following order:

The Architect and his Workmen, two and two.
Clergy.
Governor and Heads of Departments.
Officers of the Senate.
Speaker of the Senate.
Members of the Senate, two and two.
Officers of the House of Representatives.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Members, two and two.
Judges.
Civil Authorities of Harrisburg.
Citizens.

In front of the capitol the architect and his workmen opened into two lines, and admitted the procession to pass between them and the capitol. The service was opened by an impressive prayer by Rev. Dr. Lochman, of Harrisburg, quite lengthy, and a brief discourse by Rev. D. Mason, of Dickinson College, who, after alluding to the aborigines who inhabited this locality, concluded his remarks by this reference to Harrisburg: "In the room of all these there has started up, in the course of a few years, a town respectable for the number of its inhabitants, for its progressive industry, for the seat of legislation in this powerful State. What remains to be accomplished of all our temporal wishes? What more have we to say? What more can be said, but go on and prosper, carry the spirit of your improvements through till the sound of the hammer, the whip of the wagoner, the busy hum of man, the voices of innumerable children issuing from the places of instruction, the lofty spires of worship, till richly-endowed colleges of education, till all those arts which embellish man shall gladden the banks of the Susquehanna and the Delaware, and exact from admiring strangers that cheerful and grateful tribute, 'This is the work of a Pennsylvania Legislature.'"

[1] It may be interesting to know the expense of the State capitol and other buildings at that period erected:

By "an act to erect the State capitol, passed the 18th of March, 1816," there was appropriated	$50,000	
By "a supplement to an act providing for the erection of a State capitol, approved the 27th of January, 1819," there was appropriated	70,000	
With the provision that said capitol building should not cost more than		$120,000
By a further supplement, passed the 28th of March, 1820, for the purpose of constructing the columns and capitals thereof of hewn stone, and to cover the roof of the dome, etc., there was appropriated		15,000
Whole cost of capitol		$135,000

By the fourth section of a supplement to the act, approved the 27th January, 1819, the sums appropriated were directed to be paid to the builder and architect, as follows:

First payment	$50,000
Second payment	30,000
Third payment	30,000
Fourth payment	10,000
Making	$120,000

The fourth payment of $10,000, by Act of Assembly hereafter recited, was divided into two parts, for what reason is not stated; the first of $3000, and the last of $7000.

The entire cost of the public buildings and grounds up to January, 1819, was as follows:

Cost of executive offices northwest and southeast of capitol building	$93,000
Cost of capitol	135,000
Cost of arsenal	12,000
Public grounds, its inclosure and embellishment	35,000
Total	$275,000

CHAPTER VI.

Harrisburg in 1818—Visit of Gen. Lafayette—Reception at the Capitol—Extension of Borough Limits in 1838—The Harrison Nominating Convention—"American Notes."

In 1818, James Flint, of Edinburgh, Scotland, passed through Harrisburg. In his "Letters from America," published in 1822, we have the following notes:

"*Sept.* 21, 1818. The coach stopped at Elizabethtown last night for three hours, and started again before three o'clock. We were near Middletown (eight miles on our way) before the light disclosed to our eyes a pleasant and fertile country.

"It was near Middletown that we got the first peep of the river Susquehanna, which is here about a mile in breadth. The trees on the east bank confining the view to the right and left, produced an illusory effect almost impressing on the mind a lake instead of the river. The highly transparent state of the air, and the placid surface of the water united in producing a most distinct reflection of the bold banks on the opposite side, cliffs partially concealed by a luxuriant growth of trees sprung from the detritus below, and by smaller ones rooted in rifted rocks. Over these a rising background is laid out in cultivated fields. The eye is not soon tired of looking on a scene so richly furnished and so gay.

"Harrisburg, the seat of legislation of Pennsylvania, is a small town which stands on a low bottom by the river; a pleasant situation. Opposite to the town is a small island in the river connected with the eastern and western shores by very long wooden bridges. The waters of the Susquehanna are limpid but shallow at this place, and ill adapted to navigation, except in times of flood."

The years 1824 and 1825 are made memorable in the history of America by the visit of Gen. Lafayette, who had so greatly assisted in securing the independence of the United States. Everywhere he was received with great ovation and hailed with delight. Most of the general officers of the Revolution had passed away, but there were in every section of the country representatives of that gallant band of heroes who had achieved our liberty. Upon his arrival at Philadelphia, Governor Shulze, with the Dauphin Cavalry as an escort, went there to receive him and welcome him to Pennsylvania. While there the general promised to visit Harrisburg before his return to France.

On Sunday, the 30th of January, 1825, notice was received that Gen. Lafayette and suite were on their way to Harrisburg; whereupon Messrs. Hawkins and Baker, of the joint committee of the Legislature, and M. C. Rogers, Esq., Secretary of the Commonwealth, proceeded from town in carriages towards York, by the way of Middletown, for the purpose of meeting the general's party. Dinner was prepared for them at Middletown, and an outrider sent forward to ascertain if the general was upon that road. At about half-past ten, the general, accompanied by his son, George Washington Lafayette, and secretary, Gen. Spangler, Col. Spangler, and Dr. King, a committee deputed to escort him from York, were received at Middletown, and took dinner. At about five o'clock they arrived in Harrisburg, and were hailed by the expecting crowd with great enthusiasm. The general and suite were then escorted to the Governor's residence, in consequence of an invitation which had been forwarded to him for that purpose.

A committee from the Dauphin Cavalry waited on the general at the Governor's, and tendered a renewal of their respects paid to him in Philadelphia as the Governor's late escort to that city. He recognized them, and informed them it would give him great pleasure to see them all at his lodgings that evening. After which the members of the troop, who resided in town generally, with many other citizens, paid their respects to him, and were highly delighted.

He remained at the Governor's that night, and on the next morning he was waited upon by the legislative committee of arrangements, on behalf of whom Mr. Hawkins welcomed the general to the seat of government in a neat and feeling address, to which the general made a happy response.

The following reminiscence of that eventful day may be interesting to our readers: An open carriage was wanted to convey the illustrious visitor. To constitute a barouche an old carriage belonging to William Calder, Sr., was cut down, making it as open as desirable; and to get mettle horses a bay of Gabriel Hiester's, with one eye, and one of Mr. Calder's, without any eye, made the team,—just one eye to the pair. They were right good-looking, however, as they stood pawing the earth in front of Governor Shulze's residence on the river-bank, awaiting the distinguished guests for the parade. "It was a remarkable livery," says an eye-witness.

About eleven o'clock the general and his party were conducted to the Executive Chamber in the capitol, where the greater part of the members of the Legislature and many others were introduced to him. A little after ten o'clock the members of the Harrisburg bar waited upon him in a body, when George Fisher, Esq., on their behalf, made an appropriate address, to which the general replied. At two o'clock he returned to the Governor's residence, and at eight o'clock in the evening he visited Perseverance Lodge of Masons, and remained there about an hour.

On Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, he was conducted again to the capitol, escorted by a corps of dragoons, under the command of Maj. I. M. Forster, and companies of volunteers from the counties of Cumberland, Lebanon, and Dauphin, and the firemen of the borough. His arrival at the capitol was announced by a salute of thirteen guns, under the direction of Lieut. Weise, of Carlisle.

He was introduced to the Senate by Mr. Hawkins, and the Speaker, Mr. Marks, welcomed him by an eloquent address, to which the general made an appropriate reply. He was then invited to a seat at the Speaker's right hand, and presently afterwards the Senate adjourned. A number of gentlemen and ladies were then introduced to him.

At one o'clock he was introduced to the House of Representatives by Mr. Baker, when the Speaker, Gen. Sutherland, welcomed him by an eloquent address, commencing as follows:

"*Dear General,*—About half a century ago, one of the purest of the patriots of the Revolution, the venerable John Hancock, occupied the chair from which you have just risen."

To which the general returned an appropriate reply, commencing as follows:

"*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*—Amidst the patriotic recollections which the sight of the Presidential chair of my venerable friend, John Hancock, could not fail to excite, and which have been described by you, Mr. Speaker, in a manner adequate to the sublime theme, it is hardly permitted to indulge private remembrances; yet, encouraged as I am by the kindness of this House in my behalf, I beg leave to acknowledge before you the emotions connected with the thought that *from this chair also he signed my early admission as a soldier in the American army.*"

He was then invited to a seat at the Speaker's right hand, and presently afterwards the House adjourned. At two o'clock he was waited upon by the students of Dickinson College with an address, to which he replied. About three o'clock he returned, escorted as before, to the Governor's.

At four o'clock a subscription dinner was given to the general at Matthew Wilson's hotel at Third and

Walnut, by a number of the members of the Legislature, at which his Excellency the Governor, the heads of department, Judge Gibson, George W. Lafayette, the committee from York, a few veterans of the Revolution, and a number of the residents of the borough were present. Mr. Speaker Marks presided. The most cordial hilarity prevailed on the occasion. At the particular request of the general, "Hail Columbia" was sung *by himself* and the whole company standing. After the cloth was removed, a number of patriotic toasts were given, among which were the following:

"*Gen. Lafayette:* Our fathers hailed him as a defender; we rejoice to welcome him as a guest."

The general rose, and after having expressed to the members of the Legislature the grateful sense he had of their kind welcome, gave the following toast:

"*The State of Pennsylvania:* First founded upon the basis of justice and philanthropy, now governed by universal suffrage on the unalloyed principle of equal rights; may it long preserve these dignified and fruitful blessings."

The Governor and Gen. Lafayette retired about eight o'clock, and the company presently afterwards broke up.

The students of the school at Shoop's Church, about three miles from the borough, sent a written patriotic address to the general, which was handed to him at his lodgings, to which the general replied a few days after by letter from Washington.

On Wednesday morning the volunteers were paraded in Market Square and reviewed by the general, supported by the Governor, after which they saluted him at his quarters. At eleven o'clock he took his departure for York, accompanied by his suite, two of the committee of arrangements of the Legislature, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

On the 16th of April, 1838, the General Assembly passed an act extending the borough limits. The seventeenth section of that act recites, "The northwestern boundary line of the borough of Harrisburg shall be, and the same is hereby extended and enlarged as follows: Extending along the river line to the upper line of the land of the late William Maclay on said river; thence to Paxtang Creek; and thence along said creek to the northwestern corner of the present boundary," thus annexing that district north of South Street which went by the name of Maclaysburg (extending to now Herr Street), from the river to Paxtang Creek. The eighteenth section of the same act gave its inhabitants the privileges and subjected them to the same liabilities as if they had been originally included within the corporate limits of the old borough.

Harrisburg had the honor of having been selected for the holding of many State Conventions of the different political parties, but the number of national political conventions which met here is confined to one, that which resulted in the nomination for President and Vice-President of William Henry Harrison and John Tyler. In 1839 the body met in the then unconsecrated Lutheran Church on Fourth Street, and was composed of many of the prominent Whigs in the country. At that time Harrisburg was a borough of about four thousand inhabitants, and presented a very dull and ancient aspect as compared with its business and buildings now. Of the candidates nominated for President and Vice-President in this city, William Henry Harrison died within a month after assuming the duties of the chief magistracy of the nation.

In 1843, Charles Dickens, the English novelist, was at Harrisburg. He came thither by stage from Baltimore. From his "American Notes," which were published upon his return to England, we have the following relating to our city of Harrisburg, then a plain country town:

"We crossed this river [the Susquehanna] by a wooden bridge roofed and covered in on all sides, and nearly a mile in length. It was profoundly dark, perplexed with great beams crossing and recrossing it at every possible angle, and through the broad chinks and crevices in the floor the rapid river gleamed far down below, like a legion of eyes. We had no lamps, and as the horses stumbled and floundered through this place towards the distant speck of dying light it seemed interminable. I really could not at first persuade myself as we rumbled heavily on, filling the bridge with hollow noises, and I held down my head to save it from the rafters above, but that I was in a painful dream; for I have often dreamed of toiling through such places, and as often argued, even at the time, 'this cannot be reality.'

"At length, however, we emerged upon the streets of Harrisburg, whose feeble lights, reflected dismally from the wet ground, did not shine out upon a very cheerful city. We were soon established in a snug hotel, which, though smaller and far less splendid than many we put up at, is raised above them all in my remembrance by having for its landlord the most obliging, considerate, and gentlemanly person I ever had to deal with.

"As we were not to proceed upon our journey until the afternoon, I walked out after breakfast the next morning to look about me, and was duly shown a model prison on the solitary system, just erected, and as yet without an inmate; the trunk of an old tree, to which Harris, the first settler here (afterwards buried under it), was tied by hostile Indians, with his funeral pile about him, when he was saved by the timely appearance of a friendly party on the opposite shore of the river; the local Legislature (for there was another of those bodies here again, in full debate), and the other curiosities of the town.

"I was very much interested in looking over a number of treaties made from time to time with the poor Indians, signed by the different chiefs at the period of their ratification, and preserved in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. These signatures, traced, of course, by their own hands, are rough drawings of the creatures or weapons they were called after. Thus the Great Turtle makes a crooked pen-and-ink outline of a great turtle; the Buffalo sketches a buffalo; War Hatchet sets a rough image of that weapon for his mark; so with the Arrow, the Fish, the Scalp, the Big Canoe, and all of them.

"I could not but think, as I looked at the feeble and tremulous production of hands which could draw the longest arrow to the head in a stout elk-horn bow or split a bead or feather with a rifle-ball, of Crabbe's musings over the parish register, and the irregular scratches made with a pen by men who would plow a lengthy furrow straight from end to end. Nor could I help bestowing many sorrowful thoughts upon the simple warriors whose hands and hearts were set there in all truth and honesty, and who only learned in course of time from white men how to break their faith and quibble out of forms and bonds. I wondered, too, how many times the credulous Big Turtle or trusting Little Hatchet had put his mark to treaties which were falsely read to him, and had signed away he knew not what until it went, and cast him loose upon the new possessors of the land a savage indeed.

"Our host announced before our early dinner that some members of the legislative body proposed to do us the honor of calling. He had kindly yielded up to us his wife's own little parlor, and when I begged that he would show them in I saw him look with painful apprehension

at its pretty carpet. Through being otherwise occupied at the time, the cause of his uneasiness did not occur to me. It certainly would have been more pleasant to all parties concerned, and would not, I think, have compromised their independence in any material degree, if some of these gentleman had not only yielded to the prejudice in favor of spittoons, but had abandoned themselves for the moment even to the conventional absurdity of pocket-handkerchiefs."

That afternoon Dickens left in a canal-boat for Pittsburgh. His remarks about the Indian treaties is very funny reading, and only go to show how somebody must either have deceived him or his sentimentalism ran away with his better judgment.

CHAPTER VII.

Improving the Navigation of the Susquehanna—Steamboats thereon—Internal Improvement—Pack-Horse Teams and Conestoga Wagons—The Pennsylvania Canal—Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad—The Cumberland Valley—The Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE subject of internal improvements was one which early commanded the attention of the citizens of Pennsylvania, and one hundred years ago, as now, communication with the Western country was the great aim of the business men of Philadelphia. The first effort was the removal of obstructions in the various streams, and especially that of the Susquehanna River; and although a considerable amount of money was eventually spent in improving the navigation thereof, the result was far from satisfactory. Previous to the Revolution (1774), the attention of the Provincial Assembly was called to this matter, and as a preliminary it was proposed to lay out a town or city on that stream. John Harris, the founder of our city, immediately gave notice of his intention of laying out a town, which seemed to quiet the movement of undoubted land speculators. The Revolution coming on, such enterprises, if ever seriously considered, were abandoned.

As the settlements increased in the interior of the colony the Susquehanna River became an important avenue of transportation, at first by means of canoes, then by keel-bottom boats or "broad horns," as they were often called. Grains and other produce were the chief articles carried in those conveyances. Harris' Ferry and Middletown were noted marts for the storage and sale of grain at this period. In 1790 there were over one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat brought down the Susquehanna and passed through Middletown for the Philadelphia market.

About the year 1794 or 1795 the first vessel in the shape of an ark, but of small dimensions, arrived at Harrisburg from Huntingdon on the Juniata. It passed the Conewago Falls in safety. About the same time that arks were introduced, the Conewago Canal, at York Haven, was commenced, and on its completion, in 1797 or 1798, keel-bottom boats were passed through, which caused a great portion of the trade in grain to be diverted from Harrisburg and Middletown to Columbia. But in a few years afterwards boats ventured beyond the Conewago Falls, and thus reached tide-water, when the grain trade was measurably diverted from both Middletown and Columbia, concentrating at Port Deposit.

Public attention was again directed to the navigation of the Susquehanna about 1795. The Legislature, however, appears to have taken no definite action in relation to the matter until March, 1823, at which time an act was passed for the improvement of the river from Northumberland to tide-water, and appointing Jabez Hyde, Jr., John McMeans, and Samuel L. Wilson, commissioners to superintend the work. These commissioners, in a report made to the Legislature, Jan. 14, 1828, state,—

"That the contracts entered into for the improvement of the navigation of the Susquehanna River, between the town of Columbia and tide, is nearly completed, and when the residue is finished, they believe all will be done that is necessary to perfect the descending navigation between said points. Crafts will then be able to descend from Columbia to the head of the Maryland Canal carrying from fifty to sixty tons, at a stage of water at which, previous to the improvements, they could not arrive at the latter place with more than one-half that quantity.

"The commissioners further report on the improvement of the river between the towns of Columbia and Northumberland that the unfinished contracts of the years 1825 and 1826 are completed, but will not be of that infinite advantage until further improvements are made to correspond with those already finished, the Legislature having suspended the appropriation for the past year."

The total amount of expenditures made by the commissioners for the improvement of the river from the town of Columbia to the town of Northumberland, up to Jan. 14, 1828, as stated in the report, was $1201.50, and that for improving the river between the town of Columbia and tide-water to the same period, $14,323.37, making the sum total of $15,524.87.

This action of the Legislature, together with the favorable report of the commissioners, induced a number of enterprising citizens of Baltimore to form a company for the purpose of testing the practicability of running steamboats on the Susquehanna between the towns of York Haven and Northumberland. The project was favorably received, and the stock of the company immediately subscribed. Three light-draught steamboats, named respectively the "Codorus," "Susquehanna," and "Pioneer," were constructed, all of which arrived for the first time at Harrisburg in the fall of 1825. The following extracts have reference to these boats:

"The sheet-iron steamboat 'Codorus' paid another visit to Harrisburg on Sunday last, with the members from York County as passengers. The members of the Legislature in general are much pleased with the performance of this boat, and express great satisfation with the success of the experiment. From what we have heard we infer that there will be a Legislative enactment in favor of the enterprising proprietors."—*Chronicle*, Dec. 5, 1825.

"STEAMBOATS.—The steamboat 'Susquehanna' left this place on Monday last for York Haven.

"The 'Pioneer' returned to Harrisburg on Wednesday last. The machinery of the vessel is not of sufficient power to stem the current of Hunter's Falls.

"The 'Codorus' is lying at Montgomery's Ferry, about twenty miles above Harrisburg."—*Ibid.*, April 3, 1826.

In a letter dated July 14, 1834, addressed to the Secretary of War, Lewis Cass, by Henry K. Strong, of Harrisburg, on behalf of the citizens of Harrisburg, relative to opening a steamboat communication between the Chesapeake Bay by way of the Susquehanna and the lakes, allusion is made to one of the above-named steamboats, perhaps the "Codorus," as follows:

"Eight years ago a sheet-iron steamboat, built at York, in this State, was put upon the river, about twelve miles below Harrisburg, and forty from tide-water, and was propelled by steam to the line separating the States of Pennsylvania and New York, nearly two-thirds of the whole distance from the Chesapeake Bay to the lakes. If this was not the first iron-clad steamboat ever constructed, it was *the first that ever sailed upon American waters.*"

The editor of the *Harrisburg Chronicle*, Hugh Hamilton, appears to have been somewhat skeptical as to the practical use of these boats, as will be seen by the following extract from that paper:

"The people of Baltimore are in high spirits in consequence of the successful trip of the 'Susquehanna' up the North and West Branches to Danville and Milton. While we think great credit is due to the enterprise of the Baltimore Steamboat Company and congratulate them upon the result of the experiment, which has demonstrated that a steamboat can move against the rapids of the River Susquehanna, we remain skeptical as to the practical use of the boats which have visited us. The weight of an engine of sufficient power to propel the boats up the rapids produces such a draught as must prevent their running unless the water should be at a high stage, and such a stage we have not more than three months of the year,—March, April, and May."

The steamboats continued to visit the borough at short intervals during the continuance of a medium stage of water in the river, until after April, 1826, when one of them, the "Susquehanna," exploded its boiler while making its way through a narrow passage of shoal water in the river at or near Berwick, Columbia Co., which almost totally destroyed it, beside killing two and severely injuring several of its passengers, among whom was Christian Brobst, member of the Legislature from Columbia County. This accident appears to have dampened the ardor of the proprietors, and shortly afterwards the boats were removed from the river to a more favorable latitude.

The steamboat enterprise was not again renewed on the Susquehanna in this vicinity until the spring of 1857, when a company of citizens purchased and brought here a small side-wheel steamboat that had formerly been used as a pleasure-boat on the river Delaware at Philadelphia. The boat made frequent excursions on the river during the summer following, but the speculation proving a failure, the stockholders resold it to its original owners, and in the fall of the year it was returned to Philadelphia.

In this connection we cannot omit the following reference to a correspondence between the citizens of Harrisburg and the War Department on the subject of sloop and steamboat navigation:

On the 20th of September, 1833, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Harrisburg was held at the court-house in Harrisburg, to take into consideration the propriety of opening a steamboat and sloop communication between the Chesapeake Bay and the lakes, by way of the Susquehanna River.

The following were the officers of the meeting: Valentine Hummel, Sr., president; Joel Bailey and Henry Buehler, vice-presidents; Charles C. Rawn and Mordecai McKinney, secretaries.

At this meeting resolutions were passed declaring the project national in its character and advantages, and necessary for national defense. A general committee was appointed, from which select committees were chosen to draft an address to the people of the United States; to draft a memorial to Congress, and to address the Secretary of War.

On the 17th of October following, Henry Buehler, Esq., from the select committee, published an address to the people of the United States.

At the same time, G. W. Harris, Esq., from the select committee, reported a memorial to Congress, which was published, circulated, and signed by a large number of citizens in various parts of the country, and sent to that body at its next session. A bill favorable to the project, and making a specific appropriation for a survey, was reported by the Internal Improvement Committee in the House of Representatives, but at so late a period in the session that it was not acted upon.

On the 25th of July, 1834, Henry K. Strong, Esq., from the select committee, transmitted an able and convincing address to Hon. Lewis Cass, then Secretary of War, in which, after showing the advantages of a sloop and steamboat communication between the Chesapeake Bay and the Lakes, by way of the Susquehanna, he inquired, "whether a survey of the route could not be made by an engineer in the service of the government during the present summer?"

In reply, John J. Abert, Lieut.-Col. Topographical Engineers, stated that "*the department was fully impressed with the importance of the route described*, but the condition and engagements of the office were such that it was not in its power to attend to the project during the present season."

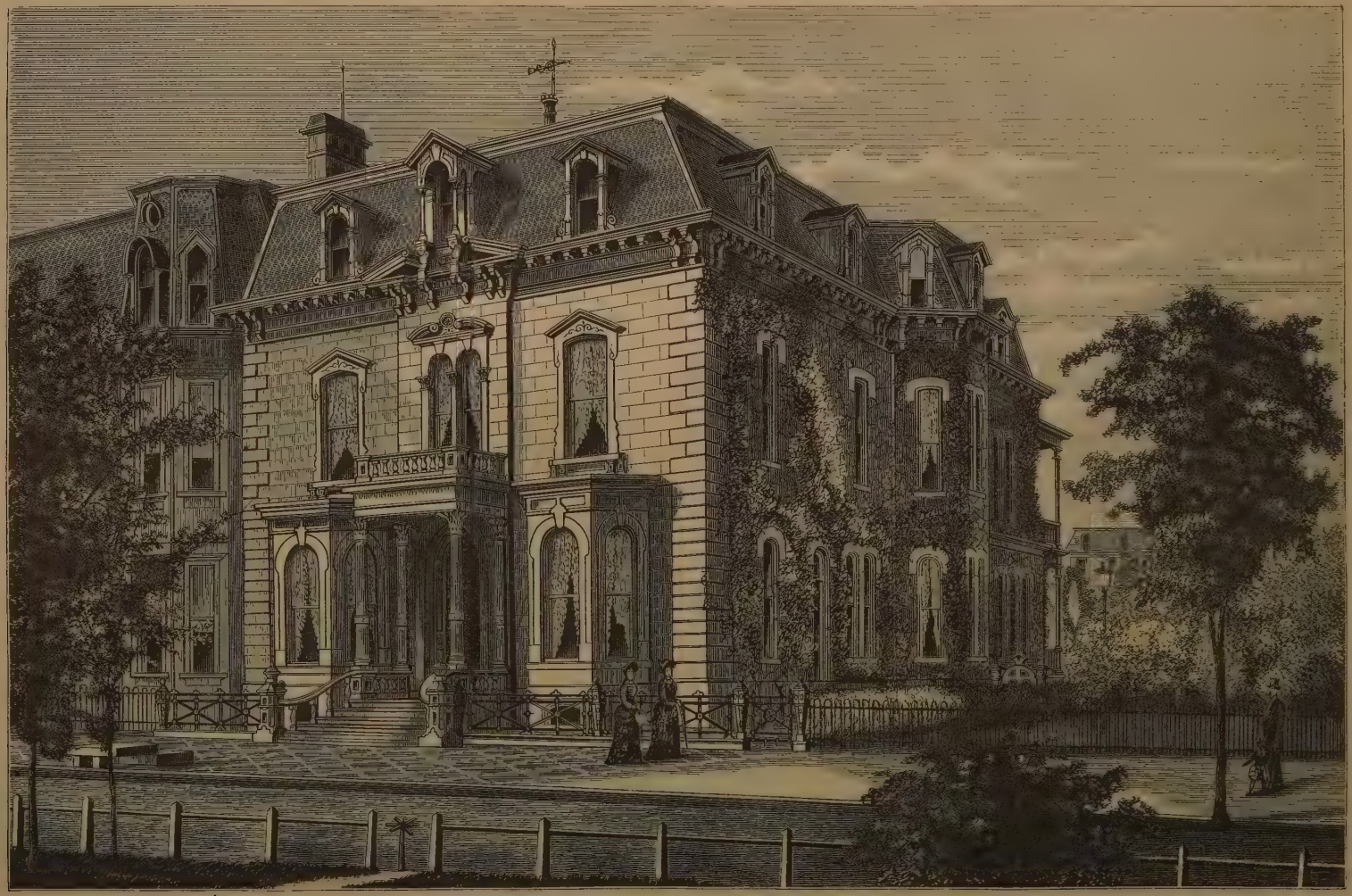
A few days after the receipt of this intelligence, Mr. Strong again addressed the Secretary of War, repeating a request for the services of an engineer to survey the river; to which Col. Abert, on behalf of the Secretary of War, again replied, stating that "Dr. William Howard, with two assistants, are the engineers whose services would be placed at the disposal of the parties interested in the matter."

At a meeting of the general committee of the citizens of Harrisburg, held Aug. 16, 1834, the following officers were chosen: Valentine Hummel, president; Mordecai McKinney, secretary; Henry Walters, treasurer. A communication was received from Dr. William Howard, United States engineer, estimating the expense, and making several suggestions relative to the proposed improvement, and stating that "by his orders he was entirely under the direction of the committee, and ready to execute any plan of operations which they might determine."

The following gentlemen were then chosen an executive committee: Henry K. Strong, George Mish, Valentine Hummel, Sr., Jacob M. Haldeman, John C. Bucher.

The report of Dr. Howard was referred to the executive committee, with instructions to devise a plan of operation for the survey. The project was ultimately abandoned in consequence, we believe, of the death of Dr. Howard, and the refusal of Congress to extend pecuniary co-operation.

There are many facts connected with the history of internal improvements in this locality which it will be impossible within our prescribed limits to do little more than briefly refer to, and we shall present them as they occur to us in this connection. Very few persons have any idea of the difficulties of transportation prior to the era of canals and railroads. Eighty-five or ninety years ago it was not an uncommon sight to see as many as five hundred pack-horses passing the ferry here westward, loaded with merchandise, salt, iron, etc. The iron was carried on horseback, being crooked over and around their bodies; barrels or kegs were hung on each side of these. The pack-horses were generally led in divisions of twelve or fifteen horses, carrying about two hundred weight each, going single file, and managed by two men, one going before as the leader, and the other in the rear, to see after the safety of the packs. Where the bridle road passed along declivities or over hills, the path



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE WILLIAM CALDER,
105 N. FRONT ST., HARRISBURG, PA.

was in some places washed out so deep that the packs or burdens came in contact with the ground or other impeding obstacles, and were frequently displaced. However, as the carriers usually traveled in companies, the packs were soon adjusted, and no great delay occasioned. The pack-horses were generally furnished with bells, which were kept from ringing during the day drive, but were loose at night, when the horses were set free, and permitted to feed and browse. The bells were intended as guides to direct to their whereabouts in the morning. When the wagons were first introduced, the carriers considered that mode of transportation an invasion of their rights. Their indignation was more excited, and they manifested greater rancor than did the regular teamsters when the line of packets or railroad cars came into use about forty years afterwards.

Fifty years ago the currency was eleven-penny-bits, fippenny-bits, and shillings,—eight shillings one dollar. Eight yards of calico at a shilling a yard was one dollar. Goods were marked in this way and groceries sold in the same way. As a general thing families bought articles at the store just as they wanted to use them,—one-quarter of a pound of tea, two or three pounds of coffee, or five of sugar, and when more was wanted some youngster of the family was off to the store. Some accounts ran six months, and the merchant made all his purchases twice a year on six months' credit. The goods were purchased at Philadelphia or Baltimore, and were brought from thence in large covered wagons, called Conestoga teams, drawn by six horses, sometimes one horse before the other, and all wearing bells upon the collar. These large wagons held from four to five tons of goods. They were built for regular transportation wagons on the great turnpikes of the day. In those early years turnpikes were not the miserable apologies for roads which grand jury after grand jury report as nuisances, and all in vain, but they were well graded, rounded from the centre to gutters on each side, with all the necessary crossings for water, and most thoroughly macadamized. On these roads no wagon regularly engaged in carrying goods was allowed with tire on the wheels less than four inches in width. All along the great highways, at distances of ten and twelve miles, were public-houses,—large two-story frame buildings,—and here the teamsters would stop to feed and water their horses. They carried a long feed-box with them. This was placed lengthwise of the tongue and the horses placed on either side. These were the kind of wagons in which goods were hauled from the cities alluded to,—westward, to Harrisburg and farther on. What is now Harris Park was constantly filled with these teams, awaiting their turn to ford or to be ferried over the river.

The business activity of the people sought out new channels; roads were made, attempts at slack-water navigation ventured on, until finally the Pennsylvania Canal, from Columbia to Pittsburgh, opened up an avenue to trade, and brought prosperity to all the towns on its route. On none had it better effect than Middletown and Harrisburg, and the former place at one period was destined to retain a supremacy in population, enterprise, wealth, and influence. It was a great lumber mart; the Union Canal and its admirable location always made it a rival to the capital city.

Pennsylvania, as heretofore observed, embarked in the work of constructing her public improvements in the year 1822, when an act was passed authorizing the construction of the Pennsylvania Canal at the expense of the State. In 1827 the canal commissioners were authorized to make examination for a railroad to connect sections of the canal already partially connected. In 1828 they were directed to locate and put under contract a railroad from Philadelphia through Lancaster to Columbia. Millions of dollars were spent on the canal and railroad improvements, the expenditure being made necessary by the completion of the Erie Canal, which was taking the commerce of Philadelphia to New York. In 1832 portions of the Columbia Railroad were completed and cars were run upon it. In 1834 the entire line, partly canal and partly railroad, between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh was opened to trade and travel. It consisted of the railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, eighty-two miles; the eastern division of the canal, from Columbia to Hollidaysburg, one hundred and seventy-two miles; the Portage Railroad, from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown, thirty-six miles, and the western division of the canal, from the latter place to Pittsburgh, a distance of one hundred and four miles, making an aggregate length of three hundred and ninety-four miles. Horse-cars were for several years run over the Columbia road, occupying nine hours in traveling eighty-two miles. About 1836 locomotives were regularly put at work on the road to the exclusion of horse-power. The cost of the line to the State was nearly fourteen and a half million dollars.

When the Harrisburg and Lancaster road was being located in 1835, much opposition was manifested by the farmers on surveying the road at having their farms "cut up" or divided. The road, however, was partially completed at different points during the following year. In August, 1836, it was finished as far as Middletown, terminating here at Paxtang Street. As cars were soon needed, Messrs. William Calder, Sr., & Co. had a car built by Eben Miltimore at his coach-shop, then located on the corner of Chestnut Street and River Alley. The car was a plain, open, four-wheel car, similar, though smaller, to the present excursion cars of the street railroad now used. When finished it was taken down to the railroad, and a trial trip was made two or three miles down the road with two horses attached to it by a short tow-line, as the track between the rails could not be used for

horses. In September, 1836, a locomotive engine was brought from the State road (which had been previously constructed) from Columbia on a flat in the canal and landed at Middletown, from whence it was run to Harrisburg; and during the time, Saturday and Sunday, excursions were had to Middletown and back about every two hours with the car built by Mr. Miltimore. The small car was always crowded. Governor Ritner, the heads of the State department, and prominent citizens were first treated to a ride. This locomotive was made in England, and was one of the first placed on the State road. It was called the "John Bull," and would be a diminutive novelty now. It was a small, black affair with two driving-wheels, the piston connected inside of the wheel. The first locomotives put on the Harrisburg and Lancaster road were built by Matthew Baldwin, of Philadelphia, and were named after the three or four principal towns along the road. They had but two driving-wheels, with the crank and piston inside; and were used for both freight and passengers.

The next engines purchased were two built by Messrs. Norris & Sons, of Philadelphia, and were used for hauling freight trains. They were named Henry Clay and David R. Porter, were heavier and lower than the first ones, having but two driving-wheels, with the piston connected to the driving-wheels on the outside, as they are now constructed.

The road was not fully completed until some time in 1838, owing to the slow work on the tunnel near Elizabethtown. During its construction the passengers were conveyed around in stage-coaches. The Cumberland Valley Railroad was completed about the year 1837, except the erection of the bridge over the river. The first locomotives for that road were brought from Columbia on the canal, and landed on the wharf at Second and Vine Streets, from thence hauled over the Market Street bridge by six farm-horses. Bells were first used on the locomotives; the first brought here for the Cumberland Valley Railroad had whistles.

Several abortive attempts were made towards the construction of a through railroad from the Ohio to the Delaware, but it was not until 1846 that the project assumed tangible shape by the incorporation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The charter was granted on Feb. 25, 1847, and the law granting to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad the right of way to Pittsburgh was abrogated in August following. Mr. J. Edgar Thomson prosecuted the work of building the road from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh with energy.

On Sept. 1, 1849, the first division, from Harrisburg to Lewistown, a distance of sixty-one miles, was opened to travel. A year later the line was opened to the Mountain House, one mile east of Hollidaysburg, and on the 10th of December, 1852, cars were run through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, connections between the eastern and western divisions being formed by the use of the Portage (State) road over the mountains. The Pennsylvania Company's road over the mountains was opened early in 1854. In 1857, after a long discussion, a law for the sale of the State works was passed, and the Pennsylvania Railroad became the purchaser of the main line, and was thereby released from the payment of tonnage, freight, and certain other specified taxes. The section of the law releasing the company from the payment of taxes was decided by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional, and in 1861 an act was passed "for the commutation of the tonnage tax."

During the years immediately following the completion of the road it was greatly improved, the tracks doubled, other lines leased or bought, depots and extensions built, and more recently almost the entire line has been relaid with steel rails, the line straightened and regraded. During the war the Pennsylvania Railroad was largely used for the transportation of troops and supplies, and its president, Col. Scott, was charged by the government with the special duty of furnishing transportation for large bodies of troops and immense quantities of army supplies.

Twenty-five years ago the Pennsylvania Railroad was but a link between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, extending from Harrisburg to the latter city; now it has its eastern termini at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and unites them by its own direct lines with Pittsburgh, Erie, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, and St. Louis.

The railroads which centre at Harrisburg or pass through are as follows:

Cumberland Valley, connecting southward with the Valley of Virginia.

Pennsylvania, connecting the mighty West with the Atlantic seabord.

Northern Central, to Washington City southward, Sunbury and Erie north and west.

Lebanon Valley, connecting with the numerous ramifications of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Dauphin and Susquehanna, to Dauphin, through Stony Creek Valley to the anthracite coal regions.

Steelton Branch of the Philadelphia and Reading.

Several railroads are projected, two great trunk lines, which will largely add to the growth and prosperity of Harrisburg. The great southern line from Boston and Poughkeepsie through Harrisburg to the South and the Vanderbilt road promise advantages and facilities unsurpassed by any city in the Union.

CHAPTER VIII.

Prosperity of Harrisburg—Additions—Incorporated as a City—Visit of the Prince of Wales—The War for the Union—The Railroad Riots of 1877.

THE completion of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the absolute necessity for erecting a round-house and repair buildings at the then end of the road added a

new impetus to the growth of the borough. The enterprise of one individual alone is so deserving of honorable mention in this record that historic accuracy demands it.

In 1857, William K. Verbeke purchased in the borough of Harrisburg the block of ground fronting on Short and South Streets, and extending from Young's Alley to Curtis' Alley (now Angle Avenue), upon which were erected some twenty or thirty huts, principally occupied by colored people. This ground Mr. Verbeke wished to lay out in building lots, and in order not to distress those persons who had their homes upon the leased ground, he bought of Messrs. Miller and Fernley ten acres of land in Susquehanna township, situated some distance above the borough line, on the west side of the "State-House Lane," adjoining property of Dr. Reily on the north, Mrs. William Reily on the west, and of Robert Gillmor on the south, and offered to sell them lots and remove their buildings thereto upon the payment of a dollar a week, as many were laborers or at service, which sum they could conveniently pay out of their wages, and thus become owners of the property. To this proposition they all gladly consented, and when the frail buildings were being pulled down, and being asked what they were doing, would reply, "We are going to put up our houses in Verbeketown." This was the way Verbeketown first obtained a "local habitation and a name." Independently of this Mr. Verbeke saw there was great need in Harrisburg of cheap lots for the moderately circumstanced, the laborer and mechanic, and he therefore laid out the lots small, and put the price very low, as an inducement to buy and locate. He also set to work to improve the locality, as the land was wet and boggy, a watercourse passing through the centre of it, and at times when a heavy rain set in the whole place was entirely covered with water. In old times this was the usual condition of things, and it received the name of "Lake Harry," where some of our oldest inhabitants were accustomed to go to shoot ducks. It became necessary therefore to have the ditch newly dug, which was done, extending the sewer at North Street.

The streets laid out were filled up with gravel and cinders nicely graded to afford facilities for ingress and egress. A cinder walk was laid from North Street to the ground. While this was being done many persons were buying lots and paying their dollar installment, and in less than a month one hundred and twenty were disposed of. To induce people to locate Mr. Verbeke had two good houses erected, one on William Street and the other on Fulton Street, which he sold to persons without any means, never expecting they would ever be able to pay for them, so as to get them inhabited, and upon the same terms of one dollar a week. Two wells were dug, one on William Street and one on Susquehanna Street, the water of the former running over the top and forming a moderately-sized rivulet, which continued running for several years in consequence of the swampy condition of the ground in that neighborhood. To facilitate building up the place Mr. Verbeke bought a number of rafts at the river, and commenced the erection of rough houses for those who desired it. In this way, perhaps, a hundred small houses sprung up as if by magic. But as the frogs piped by night, an abundance of water-privileges had, and it was the poor who took up their abode there, the people of the borough derisively spoke of it as "Warbecktown," though through the great improvements which have taken place since that locality is looked upon as a marvel of prosperity and energy. This land cost two hundred and sixty dollars per acre, and in consequence of these rapid improvements ten acres of land in the immediate vicinity, owned by Nicholas Reamshart, in the month of July sold for one thousand dollars per acre. About the same time Mr. Verbeke bought three acres of Jacob Shaffner for three hundred and thirty-three dollars per acre, which was laid out to conform to the other, making the same improvements upon it, and selling upon the same terms.

The plan of Mr. Verbeke being so successful, in April, 1858, he purchased the adjoining farm of twenty acres of Robert Gillmor, at six hundred dollars per acre. This land was very unfavorable for building purposes. The eastern portion was low and wet, and the western part was full of hills and depressions. Mr. Verbeke considered that if the streets and alleys were graded the lots would sell at once, and if laid out larger interest could be charged, which would be a full return for the expenditure of grading. The sum expended in grading the land bought of Mr. Gillmor, which extended from Fulton to Front Streets, and from Sayford Alley to the lower line of Charles and Hay Alleys, was four thousand dollars. Verbeke Street, or, as it is erroneously called, Broad Street, runs through the middle of this piece of land. The proprietor, in order to favor the people buying of him, erected a two-story frame school-house at the corner of William and Verbeke Streets, thirty feet square, which was supplied with teachers by the township school directors; reserved a large plot of ground, fifty by eight hundred feet, in the centre of Verbeke Street, from Third to Fulton, for a market-house, and donated lots to the Methodist and Church of God congregations for churches and parsonage. This piece of land was also being rapidly disposed of, and purchasers selling again obtained large profits. As an instance of this, three lots at the corner of Third and Verbeke Streets were sold originally for six hundred and seventy-five dollars, resold for two thousand five hundred dollars, afterwards divided into smaller pieces, and brought ten thousand dollars. A few years later Mr. Verbeke added several acres, from Susquehanna to Front and adjoining the Gillmor tract, which he purchased of John Shannon at fifteen hundred dollars per acre. All the land was divided into five hundred lots, and the total expendi-

ture of grading the streets was seven thousand dollars.

In the beginning of the year of 1857 there was not a house in what was called "Verbeketown," and hardly half a dozen in what is now the Sixth Ward, while at the present time Verbeketown is compactly and in most parts well built up, while the ward has nearly, if not quite, seven thousand inhabitants, with two election precincts, and a voting population of fifteen hundred. Thus it will be seen what enterprise, and the small inducements held out to the people for a given purpose, will produce.

In the year 1860 Harrisburg received its highest corporate honors,—that of a city. The boundaries were extended in all directions, commissioners were appointed from the most reputable and staid citizens of the borough to lay out streets and avenues and set the municipal machinery in motion. Although at the time arousing much opposition, yet its subsequent growth and prosperity have fully realized the fondest expectations of its earnest advocates. In population it ranks the sixth in the State, and in manufacturing interests it is the third, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia alone exceeding it, while in the Union it ranks high among the inland cities. The chief municipal officers from the period of its incorporation until the present year are as follows:

MAYORS.

William H. Kepner, April 20, 1860–March 27, 1863.
A. L. Roumfort, March 27, 1863–March 23, 1866.
Oliver Edwards, March 23, 1866–Jan. 11, 1869.
W. W. Hays, Jan. 11, 1869–March, 1870 (died in office).
George B. Cole, April 4, 1870–Jan. 9, 1871.
William K. Verbeke, Jan. 9, 1871–Jan. 13, 1873.
J. D. Boas, Jan. 13, 1873–Jan. 11, 1875.
John D. Patterson, Jan. 11, 1875–Jan. 8, 1881 (resigned).
John C. Herman, Jan. 8, 1881–April 2, 1883.
Simon Cameron Wilson, April 2, 1883, to serve two years.

CITY TREASURERS.

Alexander W. Watson, April 20, 1860–March 28, 1862.
John T. Wilson, March 28, 1862–March 27, 1868.
George F. Weaver, Sr., March 27, 1868–Jan. 13, 1873.
Grafton Fox, Jan. 13, 1873–Jan. 11, 1875.
David S. Herr, Jan. 11, 1875–April 2, 1877.
William Sheesley, April 2, 1877–April 4, 1881.
Leonard H. Kinnard, April 4, 1881–April 2, 1883 (re-elected to serve for two years from April 2, 1883).

PRESIDENTS OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Daniel W. Gross, April 20, 1860–March 28, 1862.
William O. Hickok, March 28, 1862–March 27, 1868.
John H. Ziegler, March 27, 1868–Oct. 23, 1868.
David Mumma, Oct. 23, 1868–Oct. 22, 1869.
Christopher Lewis, Oct. 22, 1869–Oct. 28, 1870.
J. Brisben Boyd, Oct. 28, 1870–Oct. 27, 1871.
Daniel C. Mauer, Oct. 27, 1871–Oct. 25, 1872.
John D. Patterson, Oct. 25, 1872–Oct. 24, 1873.
W. H. H. Sieg, Oct. 24, 1873–Oct. 22, 1875.
J. A. Slentz, Oct. 22, 1875–April 1, 1878.
John C. Kirk, April 1, 1878–April 7, 1879.
William H. Cleckner, April 7, 1879–April 5, 1880.
John J. Hargest, April 5, 1880–April 4, 1881.
Samuel W. Myers, April 4, 1881–April 3, 1882.
Charles A. Miller, April 3, 1882–April 2, 1883.
John C. Hutton, April 2, 1883.

PRESIDENTS OF SELECT COUNCIL.

A. Boyd Hamilton, March 22, 1867–April 20, 1868.
Robert L. Muench, July 27, 1874–Feb. 19, 1875.
Joseph Strominger, Feb. 19, 1875–April 7, 1879.
John A. Gramm, April 7, 1879–April 4, 1881.
William J. Adams, April 4, 1881–Jan. 28, 1882.
Charles L. Bailey, Jan. 28, 1882–April 2, 1883.
William L. Gorgas, April 2, 1883.

CLERKS OF COMMON COUNCIL.

David Harris, April 20, 1860–April 1, 1868.
John T. Wilson, April 1, 1868–Oct. 23, 1868.
John Shiffler, Oct. 23, 1868–April 2, 1883 (re-elected April 2, 1883, for three years).

CLERKS OF SELECT COUNCIL.

Ovid F. Johnson, March 22, 1867–April 20, 1868.
C. A. Wilhelm, July 27, 1874–Feb. 19, 1875.
John W. Young, Feb. 19, 1875–April 8, 1876.
B. Frank Peters, April 8, 1876–April 4, 1881.
W. J. Baker, April 4, 1881–April 2, 1883.

The year 1860 is especially noted for the visit of the Prince of Wales to America and to the new city of Harrisburg. He was formally received by his honor, Mayor Kepner, and at the capitol was invited to a seat in the Hancock chair, introduced to the citizens by Gen. Cameron, and welcomed to the State by Governor Packer. Among the distinguished visitors to the city, he was the first scion of royalty since the days of Teedyuscung, king of the Delawares, who had honored this locality with his presence.

In the general history of the county we have dwelt very fully upon the great civil war, and in this place can only casually allude to it. The location of the first and greatest military camp in the Northern States was adjoining the limits of Harrisburg, named, by Gens. Knipe and Williams, in honor of the chief magistrate of Pennsylvania, Camp Curtin, which with being the central point of communication, especially with the oft-beleaguered Federal capital, made it a prominent rendezvous. The citizens of the city were equal to any emergency, and the community fed gratuitously twenty thousand returned three months' soldiers for several days, the proper authorities failing in their duty. Hospitals were established, and, although in charge of the government, the ladies of the State capital never wearied in well-doing, caring kindly for the sick and wounded.

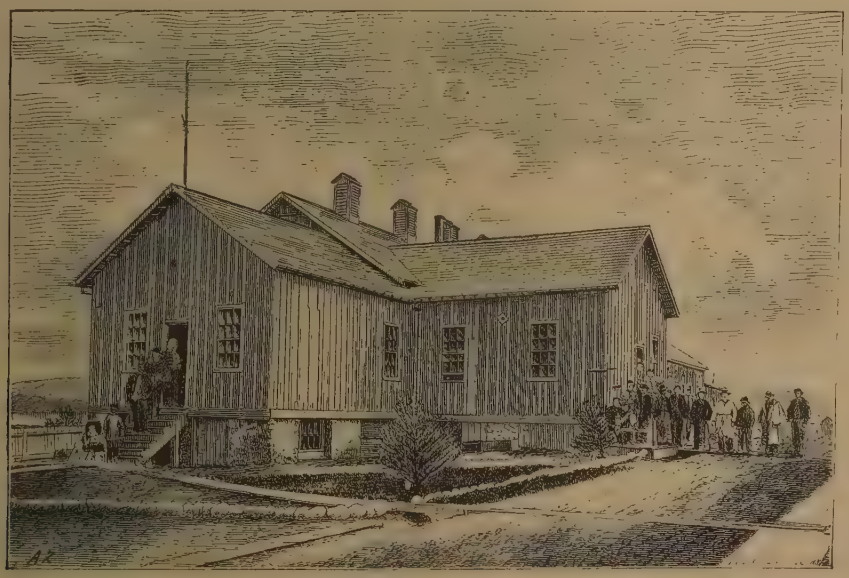
From the commencement of the war the charity of the citizens was unbounded and without stint, the doors of hospitality freely opened, and to our honor be it said two citizens, Messrs. John B. Simon and Eby Byers, established the Soldiers' Rest, where the sick and wounded patriot on his way homeward found rest and refreshment and gentle care. Thousands were kindly ministered to, and until the "boys came marching home" the good work went on unabated. In every cemetery and graveyard within the borders of Dauphin County lie the remains of her brave and true sons, while in the cemetery at Harrisburg the grass grows green over the graves of Union and Confederate soldiers from far-off States. In all the struggles for life, for liberty, for right, and for the Union Harrisburg was never behind. But these dark days

of our country have passed like "a dream that has been told." May the lesson taught be heeded by those who come after us,—that the Union of States is not a rope of sand which may be broken at the will of any section.

On the 19th of July, 1877, while the Governor and commander-in-chief of the forces of Pennsylvania was on his way to visit the Pacific coast, a general strike was inaugurated by the employés of nearly all the railroads in the United States. In many portions of the commonwealth the municipal and county authorities failed to restore traffic, and for several days the rioters, for such many proved to be, had control of affairs. The burning of the round-house, depot, and cars at Pittsburgh, with the attack of a reckless and infuriated mob upon the soldiery at that exhausted, at once took measures to preserve peace and restore order. A proclamation was issued calling upon the law-abiding citizens to aid him in the faithful discharge of his duty. The city was placed under military rule, and the sheriff summoned all reputable citizens for the support of "law and order."

In the afternoon quite a number of Philadelphia soldiers, who had reached Fairview on the west side of the Susquehanna, surrendered their arms to a handful of the rioters, who, with increasing numbers, brought the former to the city, marching them through Market Street to the depot. It was a pitiable sight, and only proved what was in store, had not the prompt measures of Col. Jennings checked this ebullition of outlawry.

On Monday night the rioters, several hundred in



CAMP CURTIN HOSPITAL.

place, gave cause for great uneasiness and alarm. Travel was suspended on all the railroads centering at Harrisburg.

Sunday, the 22d, was one of great suspense. The authorities, however, were quietly preparing for the emergency. That evening, one by one, the City Grays found their way to the arsenal, which had been defenseless. On Monday the Mexican trophy cannon were duly spiked, but the mob increased by tramps showed signs of disquiet, and affairs were assuming such a situation that became suddenly alarming. The sheriff, Col. Jennings, returned to Harrisburg on Monday afternoon and found the city in the power of the mob, the proclamation of the mayor of the day previous availing little. The sheriff met the committee of citizens, and when Mayor Patterson informed him that his power to quiet affairs had been number, began breaking into the stores, ostensibly for guns, but in reality for pillage. At this juncture the sheriff gathered the citizens, and placing himself at their head came upon the mob, who soon dispersed, while upwards of thirty were arrested and placed in prison. On Tuesday evening twelve hundred of the citizens organized into "law and order" companies, paraded through the city, and from that time, during the emergency, the citizens patrolled the city, preserving order without calling to their assistance the military. Governor Hartranft, in the subsequent message to the Assembly, highly complimented the example of the officers and citizens of the capital city.

In the mean time the military gathered for the defense of the different railroads so as to insure peace and restore traffic, and when this was accomplished the citizen-soldiery returned to their homes.

CHAPTER IX.

WATER SUPPLY.

Early Efforts to Supply the Town with Water—The Water-Works of 1840—Shinplasters—The New Water-Works.

EFFORTS to supply the town of Harrisburg with water were made at a very early period in its history. Reference has been made to the proposition for converting Paxtang Creek into a canal by diverting it from its course, and augmenting its supply of water from the Susquehanna by means of a wing-dam north of the present residence of Judge Hiester. This was for manufacturing purposes primarily. Legislative aid and approval failed, and the project was abandoned.

About the year 1800 several trial surveys were made of the supply of water obtainable from some of the springs on the high ground east of Paxtang Creek, and below South Street. Nothing came of it, except that Pott's tannery obtained, by a wooden service pipe and very primitive basin, a supply for its uses. That was on the line of the present Philadelphia and Reading Railroad on Paxtang Street. It is impossible to state at whose expense these surveys were made, but we have always understood that John A. Hanna, Stacy Potts, Adam Boyd, Joshua Elder, Robert Harris, and Moses Gillmor had much to do with this examination.

In 1818, '19, '20, Thomas Elder, Hugh Hamilton, Joseph Wallace, John Forster, Robert Harris, James R. Boyd, Jackson Watson, Abraham Bombaugh, George Beatty, Samuel Holman, John Fager, and John Roberts, determined upon and made survey for a water-supply for the town of Harrisburg, having then a population of three thousand, a highly cultivated community, "very poor in purse so soon after the war."

The design was to confine the springs on the lands of Dr. Wiestling and Mr. Bombaugh, near the present new basin and on the line of Market Street, in a dam at the junction of Market and Thirteenth Streets. Also to utilize the springs on Messrs. Hielman's and Berryhill's lands, west and south, in a dam on Mr. Hamilton's land, east of the present Paxtang tannery, both points quite one hundred feet above the low water of the Susquehanna River. The water thus gathered was to be conducted in wooden pipes to the town and supplied by gravitation. It was expected that this project would cost thirty-three thousand dollars, and afford two hundred thousand gallons a day. The municipality had no authority to aid the enterprise, the community was too poor to carry it out, so the whole came to be abandoned.

About this time the borough had incurred a debt of nearly two thousand dollars. Some of the members of the Council—four of nine—proposed and urged a sale of the reservation on the west side of Front Street. Capt. Alexander Graydon had showed the burgesses, Stacy Potts and Andrew Mitchel, as well as the public, in a newspaper discussion twenty years before, that this land could not be used for any purpose, except as a pleasure-ground, if any regard was had to the bequest of John Harris, the founder. Most of the lawyers of that day agreed with Graydon. In its necessity the Councils after 1809 rented "the bank" for lumber-yards, in defiance of all contrary opinions. In a few years this violation of the grant of Harris produced a second,—the proposition to dispose of the whole of it from Paxtang to South Streets in town lots. Fortunately, the intelligence and sense of right in the community was aroused. It made its influence felt, and, after a brief struggle, effectually defeated this scheme to aid an empty treasury. The present generation enjoy in this particular the foresight of the founder and the good taste of our early citizens in the preservation of this delightful reservation.

The subject of water-supply was, however, kept alive by its friends, and that seems to have been the whole community. The newspapers occasionally alluded to it, notably the *Chronicle*. That paper of the 5th of August, 1822, gave its support vigorously to any plan of supply, stating that "the introduction of a constant, a plentiful supply of fresh water into the town from the Susquehanna, or from the springs in the neighborhood, if such there are, of sufficient volume and elevation, is a subject that has been agitated for several years past. *All* admit the necessity for and are convinced of the utility of this thing."

The article further sets forth the great convenience arising from the then recent introduction of water into Philadelphia, and urged the formation of a Harrisburg company with power to introduce water. This was a year previous to the passage of the first act of Assembly on the subject. That embraced a plan both brilliant and practical, nothing less than a canal sixty feet wide, six feet in depth, and nine miles long.

In March, 1823, an act of the Legislature was passed incorporating a company "to supply the borough of Harrisburg with water, and to insure against fire." The corporators were John Zinn, John Forster, Jacob M. Haldeman, Obed Fahnestock, John Capp, Samuel Pool, Peter Keller, Robert Harris, John B. Cox, Abraham Oves, Christian Gleim, John S. Wiestling, William LeBarron, Jacob Bucher, John Gingerich; shares twenty dollars, two dollars to be paid at subscription. It was not until December, 1825, that the necessary amount of money was subscribed to set the company going. An election was then held by the subscribers. John Forster, cashier of the Harrisburg Bank, was chosen president, Dr. Thomas Whiteside treasurer, John Roberts secretary. Directors, John Zinn, tanner; John S. Wiestling, printer; Christian Gleim, printer and sheriff of the

county; Samuel Pool, carpenter; John Ritchey, farmer, of Lower Paxtang; Benjamin Kugler, M.D., of Philadelphia; Abraham Bombaugh, farmer; Valentine Hummel, saddler. Laomi Baldwin, C.E., of Boston, was chosen engineer. John Davis, Esq., made the preliminary survey. The fall from the mouth of Stony Creek at Green's mill (Dauphin) to the Market Street bridge across Paxtang was found to be twelve feet fifty-nine one-hundredths, which it was decided would afford the requisite supply.

The company was engaged in preparations to carry out its project, when the then canal commissioners determined to locate the proposed eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal over exactly the same ground chosen by Mr. Baldwin for the water line of the Harrisburg Company. The State had the right and used it, thus dismissing the company without damages for the considerable expense its corporators had incurred in surveying its line. It was a most indefensible exercise of power on the part of the commonwealth. The company took the case to the courts. Whilst the question was pending, discussions were lively and heated, both at stormy town-meetings and places of public resort. At last in May, 1827, the Supreme Court decided against the company, and the State proceeded to construct the canal as it is seen to-day. The company dissolved, and the corporators lost most of their two dollars a share.

In February, 1833, a new act was passed having as corporators John Forster, Jacob M. Haldeman, Robert Harris, William Graydon, Hugh Hamilton, George Geiger, Frederick Kelker, John M. Forster, Abraham Bombaugh, Francis R. Shunk, Henry Buehler, James Lesley, Luther Reily, Joseph B. Henzey, and Isaac Updegraff. The charter allowed the company to take water from the river, "without a dam, at Brushy Rock," thence "to Pine Street," where works were to be constructed to force the accumulated fluid to "a point on the uninclosed public ground, having careful regard to the safety of the arsenal." The basin was to have been where the present Mexican monument now stands. The cost was estimated at one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. This project was never very popular, and after much controversy the company dissolved.

The project, however, which resulted in the successful introduction of Susquehanna water into the borough of Harrisburg originated with Wm. Ayres, a distinguished member of the Harrisburg bar. Having been elected a member of the Borough Council in January, 1839, he applied himself to the work forthwith, and on March 26th following he secured from the Legislature the passage of an act to supply the borough of Harrisburg with water. In compliance with this act, the Town Council on the 20th of April appointed the following members a committee to carry out the provisions thereof, viz.: William Ayres (chairman), Samuel Pool, Jacob Seiler, John Knepley, Michael Burke, George Beatty, and Christian F. Haehnlen. But the names of the two latter gentlemen do not appear in subsequent proceedings, and George S. Kemble and Henry Beader were added to this waterworks committee.

The scheme as first proposed did not include any special plan or defined ideas. Everybody could see that there was plenty of water in the river and plenty of land for a "basin," but the manner in which to accomplish the work was yet to be reduced to a practicable conclusion.

The committee was, however, empowered to employ a competent engineer, and with his assistance "ascertain what head and fall can be had in the Susquehanna River from the head of 'Miller's Ripples' to the foot of the borough, specifying the same at the several points along the contemplated line, both with and without a dam." They were also to inquire into the expediency of using water-power or steam, the construction of the necessary "basin" (reservoir), the cost of water-pipes and laying them in the streets, together with all other information necessary to complete the works, special reference being had to "expense, utility, and practicability, and their probable revenue."

The twin conflagations of the previous year, which had destroyed two blocks of valuable property, including the Lutheran Church, on opposite corners at Fourth and Market Streets, were still fresh in memory, and the water-works committee, imbued with the faith and indomitable energy of its chairman, proceeded during the summer of 1839 to examine the ground and draw such conclusions as made the result practicable and only a matter of time. In this they were assisted by the engineering talent of the town, chiefly by Col. John Roberts, who made the survey and plot of the reservoir grounds, and by the spring of 1840 their plans were quite definite and awaited confirmation and acceptance by the Council.

Edward F. Gay, of Philadelphia, an engineer of considerable reputation at that time, was engaged to make a formal test of these preliminary measures, which he did by actual survey, and made a favorable report thereon.

The general plan was now matured, and Messrs. Ayres and Pool were delegated by Council to negotiate for the necessary land upon which to locate the reservoir. The site deemed most eligible was on the heights of the ridge between the river and canal, at the intersection of North and High (now Fourth) Streets, which was the most elevated spot practicable, the top of the proposed reservoir to be ninety-two feet above low-water mark at the (Market Street) bridge, and ninety-one feet above the noted low water of 1803, marked on Maclay's Rock. As it was also intended to bring the feeding main pipes up North Street from a waterhouse to be located at its intersection with the river, the locality aforesaid was clearly the proper one. After many interviews, disputes, arbitrations, and suits the required amount of land was ultimately se-

cured for the reservoir, with its adjoining streets, eight acres and ten perches, at a total cost of four thousand four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty-four cents.

It was solely through the instrumentality of William Ayres that the money was secured to construct the Harrisburg water-works. On Dec. 26, 1839, Gen. Ayres personally addressed the directors of the Bank of the United States, asking for the loan of twenty-five thousand dollars at six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, the principal to be paid any time after 1850. The faith, credit, and responsibility of the borough was pledged as security under the act of March 26, 1839, already mentioned. The money was not to be furnished until April next ensuing. Certificates of loan were to be prepared and then issued.

The confidence in the integrity of the borough, shown by the liberal subscriptions of the bank referred to, although far short of the sum required to complete the works, encouraged the Council to issue (April, 1841) in its own behalf certificates of indebtedness ("borough notes," as they were called) in payment for labor, and received for taxes and all municipal dues. These notes were for twenty-five and fifty cents, termed "shinplasters," and one, two, and three dollars. They were graciously accepted by the people, and constituted the currency of the town for nearly three years.

It may be here noted that they were gradually canceled, and by the autumn of 1843 the necessity of further issue ceased.

By September, 1841, the works were considered as finished, anything further being considered as simply extension, and required only the superintendence of the water committee. Mr. Erdman, whose engineering skill had been secured during their construction, consequently relinquished his engineership, and formally handed over the management to the Town Council on the 20th of that month.

In the year 1843 the capacity of the water-works was commensurate with the necessities of the town. Its income had so far increased that the deficiency to be made up by the borough issues was only about eleven thousand dollars. The labor done upon them was chiefly in finishing up and completing; the disputed land damages were settled finally; very little amount of pipe was laid; so that this year closed with the Harrisburg water-works an accomplished fact. It may be here stated that by the 1st of January, 1844, the pipe laid was equal in distance to eight miles; stop-cocks set, 107; fire-plugs erected, 99. The total cost of construction, for labor, materials, real estate, freight, and salaries, $120,459.12. The general expense of operating the entire works was reduced to $1482.50 per annum. The number of dwellings, manufactories, and other buildings supplied with water was 658. The total amount of borough debt, $170,733.37.

By the extension of the city limits, especially on the east side, the rapid increase of population, a demand was made for an improvement in the water supply of the city. The old reservoir it was found was too contracted, and its height insufficient even at the full level to supply the old part of the city, while beyond the rise of ground east of Paxtang Creek, where there was at least one thousand inhabitants, no improvements of the old reservoir could be made which would render aid to that locality. In 1868 active measures were inaugurated and proper legislation secured looking to an improved water supply for the city.

The water commissioners then appointed were Messrs. William Calder, A. Boyd Hamilton, Charles F. Muench, David S. Herr, and John J. Shoemaker. On the 16th of June, 1869, the commissioners elected H. P. M. Birkinbine engineer, who at once began an investigation of all the different sources of possible water supply. The following were examined and fully reported upon:

1. Locating the works on the western shore of the Susquehanna opposite the city, forcing the water from the river into a reservoir on Fort Washington Hill, and conveying it across the river by pipes.

2. Constructing a water-power in the Susquehanna in the neighborhood of Rockville, and forcing water from the river into a reservoir constructed by damming up Roberts' Valley, or else locating the reservoir on the southern slope of the First Mountain.

3. Constructing a water-power in the Susquehanna River at Brushy Rock, near McAllister's, and conveying it by a canal to a point at or near the present works, where it will be used by suitable water-motors, driving-pumps, for supplying the city.

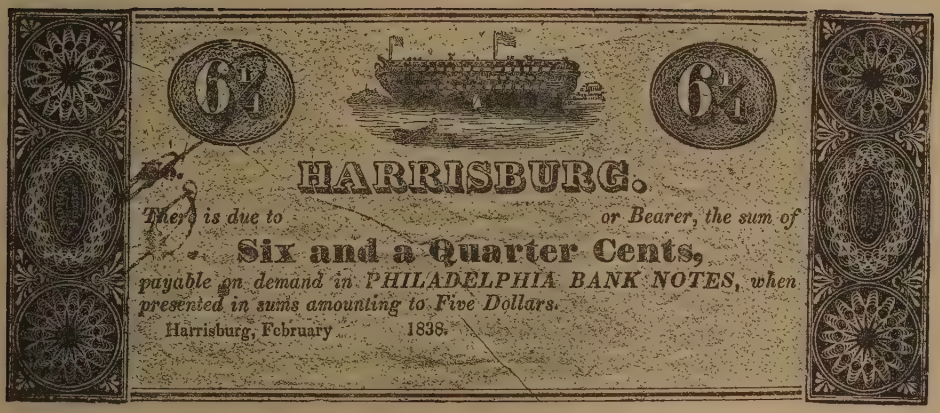
4. Conveying the water of the Yellow Breeches Creek in Cumberland County by gravitation into a reservoir located on Fort Washington Hill, and carrying it in pipes across the river into the city.

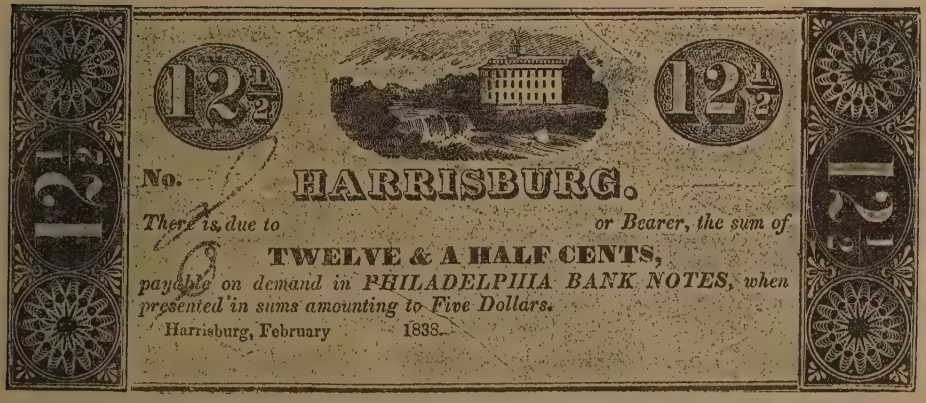
5. Conveying the waters of Stony Creek by gravitation into a reservoir located upon the elevated ground east of the city known as Prospect Hill.

6. Conveying the waters of Manada Creek by gravitation into a reservoir located on Prospect Hill.

7. Pumping from the Susquehanna River at the site occupied by the present works (or at a better one if it can be found) by means of improved steam machinery, and forcing the water into a reservoir of sufficient altitude and capacity to meet the present and future wants of the city.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh sources were favorably regarded, the others decidedly objected to for various reasons. The commissioners, however, themselves thoroughly examined every source of water supply, and after careful consideration decided upon the seventh plan, with a reservoir on Prospect Hill, and pumping from the Susquehanna at the foot of North Street (or, as it should be gratefully named, Ayres Avenue). At once reports were made to the City Councils, and immediate measures taken to secure the ground, construct the reservoir, and erect such


6¼
6¼
HARRISBURG.
There is due to or Bearer, the sum of
Six and a Quarter Cents,
payable on demand in PHILADELPHIA BANK NOTES, when presented in sums amounting to Five Dollars.
Harrisburg, February 1838.



FAC-SIMILE OF SHINPLASTERS ISSUED IN 1838.

additional works at the river-front as was proper and necessary. The cost of all the improvements required to secure to the city of Harrisburg one of the most satisfactory systems of water supply in the Union has been less than three-quarters of a million of dollars, and the entire establishment is an honor to those who managed its construction, and a credit to the capital city of Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER X.

Churches—Reformed—Lutheran—Presbyterian—Methodist Episcopal—Protestant Episcopal—Roman Catholic—Baptist—Evangelical—Church of God—Wesley Union.

REFORMED CHURCHES.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH.—Early in the eighteenth century a large number of the members of the Reformed Church emigrated from the Palatinate and settled, as we have before stated, in Pennsylvania. These early settlers brought their Bibles, catechisms, and hymn-books with them, and as their numbers increased organized congregations in various sections of the Province. They then invited ministers of their faith to visit their rude log cabins or churches, in order that they might preach to them, baptize their children, and administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. As the country became more thickly settled the want of a spiritual head was greatly felt by the members of the church in Pennsylvania to gather the scattered flock and organize churches. Accordingly, in 1747, application was made to the mother-church for a pastor, and Rev. Michael Schlatter, of St. Gall, Switzerland, was sent to the Province. He arrived at Philadelphia on Sept. 6, 1746, and immediately entered upon his labors. On the 23d of the same month we find him in Lancaster, and from that time he made frequent and often laborious journeys through this and the neighboring counties, extending his visits as far west and south as Frederick City, Md. Wherever he went he preached with great acceptance to the people, baptized their children, and administered communion. He formed neighboring congregations into pastoral charges, and united them more closely with one another and with the mother-church in the Fatherland, so that by mutual co-operation the infant church might be more firmly established, and more readily supplied with such aid as it needed in its weak, scattered, and destitute condition.

At this time there was no regular church building in Harrisburg. The inhabitants of all religious denominations, whenever a minister visited them, worshiped together in a one-story log school-house which then stood at the foot of Capitol Hill, on the north corner of Third and Walnut Streets. When the town was laid out the first settlers took measures for the erection of a church building, and John Harris granted lot No. 187 on the town plat, situated at the corner of Chestnut and Third Streets, for that purpose. The following is a copy of the English subscription-list for the erection of the "first church in Harrisburg":

We, the subscribers, do each of us promise to pay, or cause to be paid, unto John Norton, Christian Gunckel, George Redig, and Henry Brunner, or their order, on demand, the sums annexed to each of our names respectively, to be held and appropriated by the said John Norton, Christian Gunckel, George Redig, and Henry Brunner in purchasing materials for and in building a church and school-house in some convenient part of the town of Harrisburg for the use of the subscribers. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, with the sums annexed, this 12th day of March, A.D. 1787.

	£	s.	d.
Christian Gunckel	2	0	0
J. Montgomery	0	15	0
Moses Gilmor	0	10	0
John Hamilton	1	10	0
John Brooks	0	10	0
John A. Hanna	0	15	0
John Kean	0	15	0
Michael Capp	0	15	0
John Joseph Henry	2	12	6
John Titsworth	0	15	0
Samuel Berryhill	0	7	6
Henry Fulton	0	10	0
Robert Stevenson	0	7	6
Alexander Power	0	17	6
George Dieffebach	0	15	0
Stephen Stevenson	0	10	0
George Fackler	0	15	0
F. O'Ferral (run off)	0	10	0
Samuel Grimes	0	7	6
Richard R. King (his ‡ mark)	0	7	6
Adam Boyd	0	7	6
John Hoge	0	7	6
Samuel Boyd	0	15	0
John Ebert	1	10	0
Michael Bohl	0	3	9
Christian Schwiuk	0	6	0
Henrich Bohl	0	5	0
James McNamee	0	7	6
Alexander Graydon	0	15	0
Alexander Barr	0	5	0
James Sawyers	0	7	6
Robert Barr	0	5	0
George Frier	0	5	0
Jeremiah Rees	0	10	0
Due in cash	0	2	6
Thomas Hartley	0	7	6
Dec. 21, 1787, Mr. Henry paid in part his subscription; three dollars remains.			
Jacob Zimmerman	0	3	9
Thomas Hartley, upon reflection, in addition	0	7	6
Stephen Chambers	0	15	7
Peter Hoofnagle	0	15	0
Jonathan McClure, Esq.	0	8	4
Henrich Eilman	0	5	0
Benjamin Bomberger	0	7	6
Michael Ansbach	0	2	6
George Rabsom	0	15	0
William Gleht	0	7	6
Andrew Forrest	0	7	6
Jacob Henning	0	7	6
James Duncan	0	7	6
Andrew Armstrong (*hart gelt*)	1	0	8
Jacob ———	0	5	6
George Hartman	0	5	0
Hanes Flickinger	0	15	0
F. Lang	0	5	0
Charles Bauermeister	0	5	0
John Boyd	0	7	6
Richard Dixon	0	7	6
McClelland & Reynolds	0	7	6
Adam Natcher	0	7	6
Martin Bundlagel	0	7	6
William Crabb	0	7	6
J. Hubley	0	15	0
John McChesney	0	7	6
Joseph Smith	0	7	6
Johannes Herse	1	2	6
Charles Stewart	0	10	0
Peter Hershey	0	7	6
David Montgomery	0	7	6
John Wilkes Kittera	0	15	0
Jasper Yeates, Esq	0	15	0
Haben wir Emfangen von der Kord (court) vor die Kirch in Harrisburk	4	10	0
John Spayd	0	7	6
Frederick Kleckner	0	9	0
Johans Koeller	0	5	0
George Hoyer	2	0	0
George Benedick	0	11	3
William Kelso	0	5	0
McLuebb Pfarrer	0	6	2
Frederick Schweitzer ein Tag Holz geschleft	0	15	0
hab ich emfangen vor den ueberrest von Stein und Kalck vor die Kirch zu bauen	0	5	0

The following is a copy of the German subscription list:

Zur errichtung und Anbauung eines Schulhauses und Kirche auf einen der besten und tauglichsten plazes allhier in Harrisburg, versprechen wir unterschriebenen die von uns bey gesetzte summe zu bezahlen an George Rettich, Johannes Norton, Christian Kunckel und Henry Brunner, davon der gebrauch allein vor die Unterschriebenen seyen solle, zur begraeftigen dieses haben wir unsere Nahmen nebst der summe welches wir zu diesem Gottes werck widmen wollen bey gesetzet, und wollen solches ohne fehl auf die erste anfrage an gemeldete Georg Rettich, Johannes Norton, Christian Kunckel, und Henry Brunner richtig und ohne widerrede ubertraegen, so geschehen, Harrisburg den 12ten Mertz, 1787.

	£	s.	d.
Henrich Brunner	1	10	0
Jacob Zollinger	1	10	0
George Fritley	1	10	0
Vallentein Horter	1	10	0
Karl ——	0	7	6
Henrich Henninger (off)	0	15	0
John Phul	0	15	0
Johannes Dentzel	1	15	0
Georg Schoederin	1	10	0
Frederick Clackner	0	9	0
Jacob Silsel (run off)	0	15	0
John Hocker	0	15	0
Michael Filbi	0	15	0
Johannes Huessner	0	15	0
George Leru	0	15	0
Frantz Leru	1	2	6
Michael Wolf	0	2	6
Cornelius Cox	0	7	6
Thomas Forster	0	5	0
George Schuetz	0	7	6
Michel Kab	0	15	0
Conrad Bombaugh	0	15	0
Peter Bollinger (run off)	0	0	0
Jacob Welschans	0	5	7
Henrich Boeder	0	5	0
Jacob Weber	0	15	0
Jacob Weber darauf bezahlt	0	12	6
Michael Kab emfangen	0	12	6

A sufficient sum having been raised by subscription, a log church was erected with a front of thirty-five feet and five inches on Third Street, and a depth of thirty feet and five inches to Cherry Alley. The lot had a front of fifty-two feet and six inches on Chestnut Street, and a depth of two hundred and ten feet to Cherry Alley. The first church building being for the use of all denominations, the original subscription papers, as we have seen, very properly recited that the edifice was "for the use of the subscribers," and for many years clergymen of different denominations officiated in it. A majority of the subscribers, however, being those who professed the doctrines of Martin Luther and Ulric Zwingle, the church was owned and occupied statedly only by the German Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran congregations. These two religious denominations worshiped together in this building until the Lutherans purchased a lot on Fourth Street, between Market and Chestnut, and erected a handsome church for themselves, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1814. They sold their interest in the old church and lot in 1816 for one thousand dollars. In 1791 the two denominations erected a school-house on the old property, as will be seen by the following subscription list:

Da zum Nutzen und gebrauch der heranwachsenden Deutsche Jugend ein Schulhaus neben die Kirche erbauet worden und in dasselbige, auch ein stuben ofen gesetzt worden, und nun mehr auch bequem ist Winters zeit Gottes dienst darin zuhalten und da es eines jeden Christen sein. Pflicht ist, vor seine Kinder zu sorgen damit sie in gutem unterwiesen kommen werden, so werden alle diejenigen freundlichst ersucht einen gefaelligen Beytrag zu thun, damit die dadurch verursachte Unkosten des Baues bezahlt werden koennen. Harrisburg den 19th December, 1791.

Trustees.—John Dentzel, Georg Rettig, Georg Huyger, Henrich Brunner.

	£	s.	d.
George Hoyer hat 3 Tag geschaft, 3/9	0	11	3
George Rettig hat 4 Tag geschaft, 15/0 } 50 Backenstein, 1/3 }	0	16	3
Friederich Pflieger gibt ein paar Baender	0	2	9
Michael Derstein ein Tag geschaft	0	3	9
Georg Pfriemmer hat ein Tag geschaft	0	3	9
Peter Walter vor ein Fuss zum Ofen gemacht	0	5	0
Jacob Ehebrecht gibt in Gelt, bezahlt vor der Rechnung	0	3	9
John Dentzel gibt in Gelt	0	7	6
Johannes Ebert	0	11	3
Joseph Dritt	0	4	2
Georg Leber	0	2	6
Jacob Welshans hat ein Tag geschaft	0	3	9
George Ziegler ein Tag geschaft	0	4	0
Georg Frientley	0	3	4
Peter Denig	0	11	0
George Jauss	0	3	9
Conrad Bombach	0	2	6
Friederich Jauss	0	3	9
Henrich Conrad	0	3	9
Schlurlott	0	2	0
Georg Hess	0	2	6
Philipp Blimuth	0	2	6
Philipp Ehbreit	0	1	10
Conrad Tresenreider hat geben 15 Licht (illegible)	0	6	3
Christian Kunckel	0	12	6
Valentein Horter	0	3	9
Jacob Bucher	0	1	10½
Caspar Smith	0	2	0
Hannes Zin	0	3	9
Peter Nueger ein Tag geschaft	0	3	9
Georg Feirstein	0	1	10
Andreas Rihm	0	2	6
Tobias Seyboth	0	2	6
Adam Hocker	0	2	6
Christoff Hacker	0	2	0
Johannes Hacker	0	5	0
John Romge	0	1	0
Valentine Wanger	0	2	6
Jacob Zollinger hat 3 Tag geschaft	0	11	3
John Pool 15 Lits, sash for the school-house	0	5	0
Andreas Krausse	0	1	10½
Jacob Reitzel	0	3	9
Michael Yaene	0	1	10½
John Luther	0	5	7½
Michael Kopp	0	7	6
Carl Miller	0	2	9
Henrich Beder	0	1	10
John Comfort ein Tag geschaft	0	3	9
George Hartman	0	3	9
Johannes Schneider	0	3	9
Johannes Heiss 14 lb. Naegel gemacht 5 Bens das Bund	0	5	10
Stephen Horning	0	1	0
Christopher Suess	0	5	0
Balser Suess	0	5	0
Jacob Sehrly	0	5	0
John Deffer	0	2	0
Martin Kapp	0	1	10
Henrich Ruthraff	0	3	9
Abraham Huy	0	5	7
Frantz and Georg Leru in gesaegt Holtz	1	5	7

Indorsed on outside of subscription paper, viz.:

Est ist zusammen in Geld ..... £7 19s. 10¼d.

After the death of John Harris his heirs released for five shillings all their interest in the church lot to the trustees of the Reformed and Lutheran Churches. The first pastor of the Reformed congregation was Rev. A. Hautz, and of the Lutheran, Rev. F. D. Schaeffer, the latter of whom then resided in or near Carlisle. The first records of this church bear date Oct. 18, 1788.

Both congregations appear to have been united in their temporal affairs and all church regulations from 1787 to 1795. Rev. A. Hautz was the first stationed pastor of the German Reformed Church, and the first resident pastor of any denomination settled in Harrisburg. He owned and occupied a house situated on Chestnut Street, the third house southwest of the church. It appears by the first record of an election, held Sept. 12, 1790, that the following persons were chosen by the respective congregations:

German Reformed.	Lutheran.
Trustees.	*Trustees.*
George Hoyer.	John Dentzel.
Heinrich Brunner.	George Rettig.
Elders.	*Elders.*
Jacob Zollinger.	Christian Kunkel.
George Hatz.	John Hocker.
Deacons.	*Deacons.*
Jacob Stehley.	Michael von Keuen.
Jacob Welschans.	John Ebert.

The entry for 1795 is as follows:

"Im Jahr 1795 wurden die zwei Gemeinden in Harrisburgh, naemlich die Reformirt und Lutherisch, von einander *Sebarirt*, und waehlten auf Reformirter Seite zum Kirchenrath:

"TRUSTEES.—George Haeyer, Henrich Brunner; Aeltesten, Jacob Shultz, Simon Schneider; Vorsteher, Henrich Liphart, Johannes Pfeiffer."

Up to this time the two congregations had worshiped together, but in this year they separated, although they occupied the same building. In the same year the old church was wainscoted and put in thorough repair. In 1804 the vestries of the two denominations erected a pulpit and put up galleries on three sides. The walls were plastered and the exterior weatherboarded and painted white. On the 28th of March, 1812, Rev. Philip Gloninger, George Hoyer, Frederick Kelker, Nicholas Ott, and Frederick Boas purchased of Joseph Allen lot No. 186, adjoining the old church property, for fourteen hundred dollars, for the exclusive use of the German Reformed Church. On the 13th of July, 1813, the Lutherans formally proposed a division of the church property, which was declined by the Reformed brethren. On June 17, 1815, a second proposition was made by the Lutherans, that the German Reformed should purchase an undivided half of the new Lutheran Church which had been built on Fourth Street in 1814. This occasioned considerable discussion, but the majority of the Reformed Church opposed the proposition, and the result was that on the 1st of April, 1816, the German Reformed congregation purchased for one thousand dollars the interest of the Lutherans in the old church lot and buildings. On the 3d of July, 1818, "The German Reformed Salem Church of Harrisburg" was incorporated with the following incorporators:

Vestry: Trustees, Christian Shaeffer, John Zinn; Elders, George Wetherholt, John Kelker; Deacons, John Horter, John S. Wiestling, George Kunkel, Jacob Hise; Members, M. Rahm, A. Dorsheimer, George Hoyer, Henry George, Jacob Miesch, Jacob Cunkle, Jacob Hoyer, Jacob Bucher, George Snyder, Frederick Beisel, Joseph Doll, John Henning, Henry Frey, Henry Weltshover, Jacob Balsley, Frederick Kelker, David S. Forney, Jacob Steinman, Jacob Greenawalt, Peter Bachman, Jacob Kunkel, Samuel C. Wiestling, Jr., Samuel Swartz, Conrad Knepley, Michael Derstein, Nicholas Ott, John Horn, David Beissel, Peter Snider, Daniel Snider, John A. Stehley.

On the 15th of January, 1821, a meeting of the members was held in the old church, at which Frederick Kelker presided and John S. Wiestling acted as secretary. At this meeting it was resolved to erect a new church of suitable dimensions, to front on Chestnut Street, and the following persons were appointed to collect subscriptions for the purpose: Jacob Bucher, John Kelker, John Zinn, John S. Wiestling, Rev. John Winebrenner, John Horter, Frederick Kelker, and Conrad Knepley. Three weeks afterwards (on Feb. 5, 1821) the committee reported six thousand and six dollars in cash and subscriptions, and the vestry were requested to contract for the erection of a new church.

On the 8th of March, 1821, the vestry contracted with Messrs. Samuel Pool and Henry V. Wilson for the erection of a brick church, sixty feet front and seventy-five feet deep, and with a tower one hundred and ten feet to the top of the wood-work, to be completed by July 1, 1822, for the sum of eight thousand dollars. To carry the plan into execution, the old log school-house and the brick house, both of which stood on the church lots, were taken down and removed. The church building was immediately commenced, and on the 11th of June, 1821, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. On the 21st of June, 1822, the bell, weighing six hundred and sixty-seven pounds, which had been procured in London at an expense of three hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty-six and one-half cents, was taken to the church and placed in the tower. The following inscriptions are upon it: "T. Mears, of London, Fecit 1822;" "May all whom I may summon to the grave the blessings of a well-spent life receive." The church was finished Aug. 1, 1822, and on the 4th of the same month dedicated to *Jehovah*. The total cost of the church up to Feb. 15, 1823, was eight thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents, exclusive of bell.

In 1827 the old church was altered by extending an upper floor from the eastern to the western gallery, thus converting the interior into two large rooms. The upper one was used for some time by the Sunday-school, and the lower as a day-school. They were afterwards occupied by public schools. In the summer of 1841 the pulpit of the brick church was replaced by a new one, the walls painted, and many other improvements made. In the same year a spacious lecture-room one story high, twenty-eight by fifty-four feet, with thirteen-feet ceiling, was erected in the rear of the new church. It was subsequently extended to Cherry Alley, making a room twenty-eight by ninety-one feet. In 1855 its interior was handsomely frescoed by George Seiling, the noted fresco-painter of Reading, and in January, 1856, a splendid organ, purchased from Jardine & Son, of New York, and presented to the congregation by five members thereof, was put up. The "confirmation table," which stood before the pulpit in the first church since 1787, has been carefully preserved and is used as the speaker's desk in the new chapel, erected in 1880.

In 1854 the old log church, corner Third Street and Cherry Avenue, was taken down and four brick dwelling-houses erected on its site. The congregation also erected three additional brick dwellings on Cherry Avenue in 1881, after the completion of the chapel.

The church was remodeled in 1876, and Salem Chapel, an extensive and beautiful building for Sunday-school purposes, erected in 1880 and 1881, in the rear of and adjoining the main church building.

The following are the names of the stationed pastors of the Reformed Church from its foundation to the present time:

Rev. Anthony Hautz, from probably 1788 to 1797. In the tax duplicates of Dauphin County it seems that Mr. Hautz was first taxed in 1792, and the last year in which he is noted as a resident of Harrisburg is in 1797.

Rev. Jonathan Helfenstein, from Sept. 7, 1805, to 1808.

Rev. Philip Gloninger, from July 17, 1808, to June 26, 1814.

Rev. Frederick Rahauser, from April 5, 1816, to April 5, 1819.

Rev. John Winebrenner, from Oct. 22, 1820, to March 23, 1823.

Rev. Albert Helfenstein, from March 1, 1824, to Sept. 8, 1829.

Rev. Daniel Zacharias, from Feb. 21, 1830, to March 31, 1835.

Rev. Joseph F. Berg, from Nov. 1, 1835, to Nov. 6, 1836.

Rev. John H. Smaltz, from Nov. 1, 1838, to Nov. 1, 1840.

Rev. John F. Mesick, from Dec. 17, 1840, to February, 1855.

Rev. Daniel Gans, from 1855 to 1864.

Rev. W. H. H. Snyder, from Dec. 18, 1864, to the present time.

SECOND REFORMED CHURCH.—On the 20th of April, 1861, Miss Rebecca Elizabeth Reily and Rudolph F. Kelker donated to the trustees of the First Reformed Church of Harrisburg a certain lot of ground fronting on Reily Street one hundred and twelve feet, and on East Fifth and Sixth Streets one hundred feet, in trust for the use of any persons who might thereafter unite in forming a Second Reformed congregation, to be in connection with the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States; the said trustees to convey the said lot of ground, with all improvements that might be erected thereon, to the trustees of said Second congregation, whenever they should be incorporated, for the sum of one dollar free of all incumbrance. Nothing was, however, done by the officers of the First Church in the premises until in February, 1863. On the 8th of that month the superintendent and teachers of the Sunday-school resolved in meeting that they would raise two hundred dollars for a prospective Sunday-school and Second Reformed Church. On the 12th of the same month, on the petition of the same parties, the consistory of the church elected William H. Seibert, one of the teachers in the Sunday-school, as superintendent of the proposed new school. During the week a member of the First Church secured the second story of the Good Will engine house, on Ridge Road between Cumberland and Broad Streets, and furnished it at his own expense. On the Sunday of April 19, 1863, at 8.30 o'clock A.M., William H. Seibert, superintendent-elect, with Miss Sarah Jane Gutelius, Miss Margaret Ulrich (now Mrs. Benjamin Umberger), and Miss Jane W. Umberger (afterwards Mrs. John F. Traut, now deceased), all teachers in the First Reformed Sunday-school, opened the new school with nine scholars. On the following Sunday, April 26, 1863, Rev. George Kurzman, pastor of a Reformed Church at Middletown, but a resident of Harrisburg, preached the first sermon. On the 19th of November, 1863, Rev. Frederick Fox entered upon his duties as a missionary of the Board of Home Missions, preaching in both the English and German languages. On the 31st of January, 1864, a meeting of persons of the Reformed faith was held at the dwelling of William H. Seibert, then in South Street, between Second Street and Raspberry Avenue, and the following-named individuals agreed to organize as the Second Reformed Church of Harrisburg: William H. Seibert, Philip Hoke, Eli Hollinger, Henry Fuehrer, Isaac Moyer, Solomon Wirtz, Daniel Eckert, Jacob Derstein, and Christian Ehrman. On the 24th of April following twenty-seven others united with the congregation.

On the 3d of June, 1865, the trustees of the First Church conveyed the real estate above mentioned to the trustees of the Second Church, the latter having been duly incorporated. In this year funds were collected, and a chapel built and dedicated Oct. 8, 1865, free of all incumbrance. Rev. Fox preached his farewell sermon March 11, 1866, intending to visit the Pacific coast and labor in the cause of missions there. The Rev. William A. Gring succeeded him, beginning his pastorate on the third Sunday of August, 1866. His connection with the congregation continued until Aug. 2, 1868. Rev. Nathaniel E. Bressler was pastor from Nov. 8, 1868, until February, 1872. On the 26th of January, 1873, the congregation called the Rev. George W. Snyder, then laboring in Danville, Pa., who entered upon his pastorate April 16, 1873, and has since occupied the same as a faithful laborer in the Master's vineyard. During the summer of 1874 the chapel was enlarged by the erection of an additional Sunday-school-room, and also a room in the basement of the building so as to accommodate the infant and senior Sunday-schools separately. Dedicatory services were held in the chapel and new annex on Dec. 5 and 6, 1874.

In the spring of 1876 the large frame church building situated at the corner of Broad Street and Two-and-a-half Street, erected by the Second Advent congregation, was offered for sale. March 13, 1876, the congregation unanimously agreed to purchase it for six thousand dollars, for which sum they mortgaged their church property on Reily Street. On the 19th of March, 1876, the first service was held in the lecture-room of the building, and on the 23d of April, 1876, the newly-purchased building was formally reopened and rededicated to God with appropriate services. The Reily Street property was disposed of by the congregation to W. H. Seibert for six thousand nine hundred dollars in July, 1877.

ZWINGLE REFORMED CHURCH.—This congregation was organized in 1870 by a number of the members of the Second Reformed Church of Harrisburg, who desired German preaching exclusively. They purchased a property on the corner of North Street and Church Alley, and erected thereon a neat brick church. The pastors who have respectively served the congregation are as follows: Rev. Arnold Zullig, Rev. H. Bielfeld, Rev. Moritz Noll, Rev. Frederick Fox, and Rev. H. A. Friedell. At the present time, June, 1883, the congregation is without a pastor, Rev. Friedell having deceased in the early part of this year while pastor of the church. Rev. George W. Snyder, pastor of the Second Reformed Church, has been, since the death of Rev. Friedell, preaching to the Zwingle congregation every Sabbath afternoon. The founders of this congregation were John Henry Blumenstein, Sr., George Blumenstein, Conrad Blumenstein, Christopher Nolde, George Rettburg, Ludwig Orth, Stephen Kohler, George Kohler, William Streinung, Christian Sturtz, John Nolde, Conrad Nolde, George Bachman, Henry Fuhrer, and Daniel Deckel.

FIRST CHURCH.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

FIRST OR ZION'S CHURCH.—Up to 1814 the Lutheran congregation in Harrisburg worshiped with their German Reformed brethren in the church which, as elsewhere stated, the two congregations had erected for their joint use. In 1814 the Lutherans purchased a lot on Fourth Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, and erected thereon a handsome brick church. The building committee to which the erection of this edifice was intrusted was appointed Jan. 26, 1814, and consisted of Christian Kunkel, George Youse, George Ziegler, John Shoch, and Christian Stahl. Plans and specifications having been presented, this committee made a contract on Feb. 14, 1814, with Stephen Hills for the construction of the building. The corner-stone was laid on June 22, 1814, at which time the following ministers were present: Revs. George Schmucker, of Yorktown; George Lochman, of Lebanon; Heindrich Danhoff, of Jonestown: W. G. Ernst, of Marietta; and J. P. Hecht, of Carlisle. An immense concourse of people was in attendance. After repeated and earnest appeals for assistance to sister congregations, the church was finally dedicated on Oct. 1, 1815. On the forenoon of that day Rev. G. Schmucker preached a German sermon. In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Armstrong preached an English sermon, and in the evening Rev. Mr. Hendel, a German Reformed minister, preached in German. On Monday, in the forenoon, Rev. Mr. Vanhoff conducted services in German, and in the evening Rev. J. P. Hecht preached in English. The collections during these services amounted to six hundred dollars. The following week it was decided to rent the pews, and the afternoons of October 16th and 17th, between the hours of two and five o'clock, were set apart for that

purpose. In the language of the original record, "to the complete surprise of everybody every pew was taken the first day." Rev. F. C. Schaeffer and Valentine Hummel, about a year before, had gone to Litiz and purchased an organ, built by Mr. Bachman, which was now placed in position in the new church.

In 1816 the congregation sold all their interest in the old church property on Third Street to the Reformed Church for one thousand dollars, and in 1822 erected a large two-story brick school-house adjoining their church.

Rev. F. D. Schaeffer, from near Carlisle, preached statedly until 1795, when Rev. Henry Moeller became first stationed pastor. The following are the founders of this church, who in 1795 signed the articles of church government: Benjamin Kurtz, Henry Saylor, George Pfeiffer, Matthias Hutman, George Jauss, George Hartman, Frederick Youse, Johannes Ebert, John Shoch, George Ziegler, Martin Krieger, George Seidel, George Scheile, George Emerich, Peter Walter, Caspar Shmidt, Stephen Horning, George Buks, Balthazer Sees, John Fager, Peter Bricker, Christoff Sess, John Mytinger, Bernhard Geiger, Peter Brua.

The original building of 1814 continued in use unaltered until 1829, when the following record shows steps were taken to erect a steeple:

May, 1829. "Mr. Holman was requested to prepare a plan of a steeple and lay it before the next meeting."

June 22, 1829. "It was further also determined that Mr. Holman superintend the building of the steeple on the Lutheran Church, employ workmen, select the materials, for which he is to receive fifty dollars as a compensation for services."

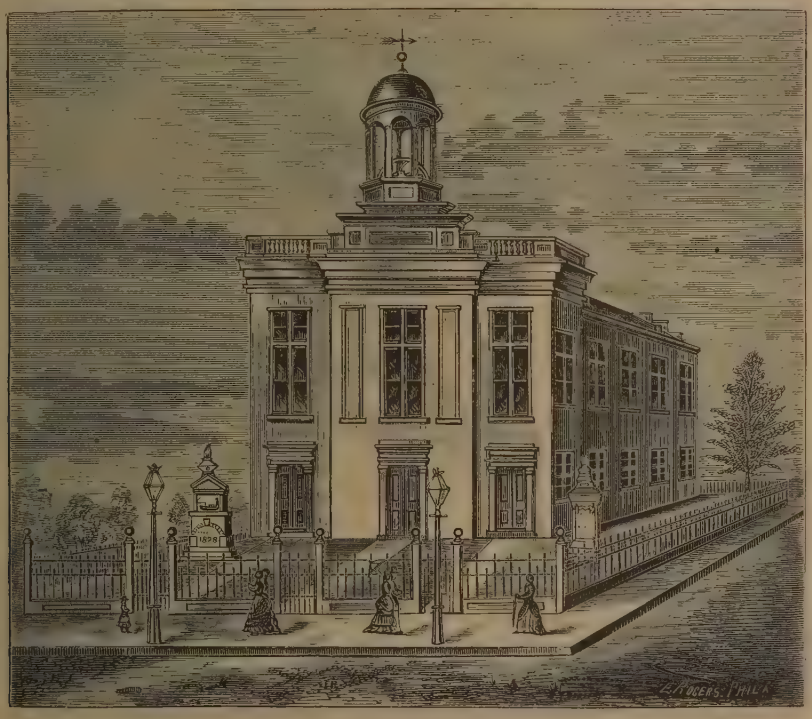
The building thus remodeled was the place of worship of the congregation until Oct. 21, 1838, when the entire edifice and the adjoining school-house (erected in 1822) were entirely destroyed by fire. On the following day, in compliance with a request from the vestry and the pastor, Rev. Samuel Sprecher, the congregation assembled at the ruins and determined to rebuild the church. A committee consisting of Messrs. Dock, Hummel, and Pool was appointed to prosecute the work of rebuilding, with power to appoint collectors to solicit subscriptions. The following gentlemen were appointed: *South Ward*—Messrs. Valentine Hummel, Brown, and German. *East Ward*—Messrs. David Hummel, Dock, and Seiler. *West Ward*—Messrs. Pool, P. Keller, and Fager. *North Ward*—Messrs. M. Keller, Barnitz, and Buehler.

SECOND CHURCH.

The work was vigorously prosecuted, and the completed church was dedicated on the 10th of November, 1839. It was sixty-four feet front by eighty-four deep, and had a large lecture-room and several Sab-

bath-school-rooms in the basement. It was built of brick, covered with composition, painted white, and the cupola had two bells. The edifice was remodeled and enlarged in 1866–67, and is now one hundred and four feet deep and sixty-four feet front. In the tower, which is one hundred and seventy-five feet high, is a chime of eleven bells. The pastors have been:

1795–1803, Henry Moeller; 1803–12, J. D. Peterson; 1812–15, F. C. Schaeffer; 1815–26, John George Lochman, D.D.; 1827–36, Augustus H. Lochman; 1836–40, Samuel Sprecher, D.D.; 1840–49, E. W. Shaeffer; 1849–65, Charles A. Hay, D.D.; 1865–75, G. F. Stelling, D.D.; 1875–81, Joel Swartz, D.D.; 1881, A. H. Studebaker.



THIRD CHURCH.

Up to 1843 the pastors preached in both German and English, with the exception of the first two, who officiated in the German language alone. In consequence of the increase of both the German and English branches of the church, an amicable separation was effected in 1843, when the German portion organized the German Lutheran St. Michael's Church.

German Lutheran St. Michael's Church.—In the fall of 1842 difficulties in relation to services in the English and German languages existing in the Evangelical Lutheran Zion's (First) Church led, as heretofore stated, to a separation between its English and German members. The German portion, after several preliminary meetings, organized and founded on Jan. 8, 1843, the present German Lutheran St. Michael's Church. At this meeting Rev. G. J. Martz was chosen pastor, and on February 22d a committee was appointed to draft rules for the government of the congregation, which were adopted on the 6th of July following. Services were held at first in the court-house, in the old Methodist Church, and in the Reformed Church and lecture-room. The congregation then purchased of Thomas Elder a lot on Second Street, below Meadow Lane, and appointed a building committee, consisting of John G. Jauss, Christian Maeyer, Jacob Boger, Jacob Reever, and John Gastrock, with authority also to collect funds. Rev. Mr. Martz's term having expired, Rev. J. Vogelbach, of Philadelphia, was installed pastor, July 21, 1844. Soon after this the building committee contracted with Jones & Zimmerman for the erection of the church. The corner-stone was laid May 4, 1844, and on September 15th following the church was dedicated. Owing to some difficulties the edifice would not have been completed but for the liberality of four of its members, John G. Jauss, Christian Maeyer, Jacob Boger, and Frederick Rauch, who advanced each one hundred and fifty dollars to carry on the work. The edifice is a handsome brick building thirty-eight by sixty feet with basement, and has a front gallery,

organ, and Gothic windows. The cost, with the lot, was about four thousand dollars. In 1844 the congregation was incorporated, the articles providing that services should be in the German language only.

The pastors have been: 1843–44, G. J. Martz; Jan. 1, 1844, to Sept. 22, 1847, J. Vogelbach; Oct. 1, 1847, to Oct. 1, 1850, L. Gerhardt; Oct. 13, 1850, to April 11, 1852, J. Vogelbach; April 12, 1852, to March 26, 1855, D. Maier; 1855 (few months), H. Vossler; Oct. 25, 1855, to Oct. 11, 1857, C. M. Jaeger; 1857–58, W. S. Porr; Dec. 1, 1858, to Jan. 12, 1860, J. J. Kucher; 1860–71, H. Liesmann; 1871–74, C. Schwankousky; June 10, 1876, George Pfuhl, the present pastor.

The Second Lutheran Church originated in the mission Sabbath-school founded Jan. 11, 1858, by the Sunday-school Association of Zion's Lutheran Church at the suggestion of William Parkhill. A house on East State Street was rented, in which the first Sabbath-school meeting was held in a front room below, and on the fourth Sunday two floors of the house were filled. In March following a lot was leased on the northwest corner of State and Fourth Streets, on which a chapel was built. It had a small tower and bell. Rev. C. A. Hay, of the Zion's Church, preached every alternate Sunday afternoon during the following winter. On Sept. 13, 1860, the congregation was regularly organized. The first pastor, Rev. E. S. Johnston, began his labors June 24, 1860. The first church officials were: Elders, Jacob Reel, D. A. S. Eyster; Deacons, Charles Osman, E. S. German, George Krichbaum, G. T. Murray. The chapel, erected on leased ground, was removed to Williams Street, and on its site the Free Baptist congregation erected its church. A lot was then purchased on the corner of Forster and Elder Streets for fifteen hundred dollars, on which the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid May 29, 1863, Rev. F. W. Conrad, D.D., delivering the discourse. The building was dedicated July 14, 1867, having cost eighteen thousand dollars.

The pastors have been: June 24, 1860, to Nov. 4, 1866, E. S. Johnston; Jan. 13, 1867, to 1870, G. W. Halderman; September, 1870, to 1873, F. P. Thompkins; Nov. 2, 1873, to 1882, L. M. Heilman; 1883, H. S. Cook.

Zion's German Lutheran Church is a one-story frame, located on Elder Street. The congregation was organized and the edifice erected in 1863, and in 1865 its constitution was adopted.

Its pastors have been: 1863–68, E. M. Yeager; 1868–73, Rev. Mr. Badenfeld; 1873–78, D. Spangenberg; 1878–80, William Strobel; 1881, J. G. Abele.

Lutheran Jubilee Chapel is located on Fourteen-and-a-half Street, corner of Shoop. The congregation grew out of a mission Sunday-school organized by the Sunday-school Association of the First Lutheran Church, which built the frame chapel in 1871. The congregation was formally organized in February, 1872, by Rev. S. Dasher, with thirty-five members. Mr. Dasher also preaches at Shoop's Church, four miles east, on the Jonestown road, and at Churchville, near Steelton.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Market Square Church.—Prior to 1790 the Presbyterians of Harrisburg worshiped at, but were united with, the Paxtang Church, a short distance from the town. After the laying out of Harrisburg, in 1785, the population increased, and the residents invited traveling preachers to officiate for them on several occasions.

In October, 1786, a petition was presented to the Presbytery of Carlisle from residents in Harrisburg and the parts adjacent, requesting that they be erected into a congregation, and be allowed to have a place of worship in the town, and to have supplies appointed them for the pulpit services. No action was taken upon these requests at that time, but in April, 1787, the Presbytery met at Carlisle, and the following account is taken from the records of the meeting:

"A representation and a petition of a number of the inhabitants of Harrisburg and others in the township of Paxtang was laid before the Presbytery and read. The said representation sets forth that these people desire to be considered as a Presbyterian congregation, and to have supplies appointed to them by the Presbytery, and that in order to promote peace and harmony between them and the Paxtang congregation some proposals had been made and considered, though not accepted by that congregation, a copy of which also was laid before Presbytery. Mr. Elder also gave a representation of the case as concerning these people and the Paxtang congregation. The Presbytery, upon consideration of the case, agreed to propose the following articles to the consideration and acceptance of these people, which may have a tendency to preserve peace and unity in that part of the church:

"I. That Harrisburg shall be considered as the seat of a Presbyterian Church, and part of the charge of Rev. John Elder, and in which he is to preach one-third of his time.

"II. That Mr. Elder's salary, promised by the congregation of Paxtang, shall be continued and paid by the congregation in common who adhere to these two places of worship, viz., Paxtang and Harrisburg.

"III. That the congregation thus united may apply for and obtain supplies as assistant to the labors of Mr. Elder, to be paid by the congregation in common.

"IV. That when the congregation may judge it proper, they shall have a right to choose and call a minister as a colleague with Mr. Elder, to officiate in relation with him."

Rev. Dr. Davidson, of Carlisle, president of Dickinson College, and Rev. John Waugh, pastor of Silver's Spring Church, were appointed to attend at the

church in Lower Paxtang, on the last Tuesday of May, 1787, to moderate and assist in the matter.

At a subsequent meeting of the Presbytery, held in June, 1787, Rev. Dr. Davidson and Mr. Waugh reported that they had fulfilled their appointment at Paxtang, and that the following had been agreed to by Mr. Elder, his congregation and Harrisburg:

I. That the congregation shall have two stated places of public worship,—the one where Rev. Mr. Elder now officiates, the other in Harrisburg.

II. That the Rev. John Elder shall continue to have and receive during his life or incumbency all the salary or stipends that he now enjoys, to be paid by his present subscribers, as he and they may agree, and continue his labors in Derry as usual.

III. That the congregation may, for the present, apply to the Presbytery for supplies, which when obtained, the expenses shall be defrayed by those who do not now belong to Mr. Elder's congregation and such as may think proper to join them; and should such supplies be applied for when Mr. Elder is to be in Paxtang, then he and the person to supply shall preach in rotation, the one in the country and the other in town; but should Mr. Elder be in Derry, then the supplies shall officiate in town.

IV. That the congregation when able, or when they think proper, may invite and settle any regular Presbyterian minister they or a majority of them may choose, and can obtain, as co-pastor with Mr. Elder, who shall officiate as to preaching in the manner specified in the third proposal.

Notwithstanding the permission granted by these articles, Mr. Elder continued to be sole pastor of the two congregations of Derry and Paxtang, the latter including Harrisburg, until his death, in July, 1792.

In 1793, Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, was ordained and installed as pastor over the congregations of Derry, Paxtang, and Harrisburg. In 1794 the latter church was regularly organized, with Moses Gillmor, Adam Boyd, and Samuel Weir as ruling elders. In April, 1796, Mr. Snowden's pastoral relations had ceased with Derry and Paxtang, and he officiated at Harrisburg alone, but he was afterwards permitted to preach at Middletown. Worship was held in the loft of the old jail until the erection, in 1799, of the court-house, when it was used. As it was the custom in those days to raise money for benevolent purposes by lotteries, application was made to the Legislature for permission to raise by lottery a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars to buy a lot and erect a church.

HARRISBURGH } By Authority.
Church Lottery. } No. 3912.

THIS Ticket will entitle the Possessor to such Prize as may be drawn to its Number, if demanded within Twelve Months after drawing. Subject to a Deduction of Twenty per Centum.

February 8, 1802.

3912. Adam Boyd.

On March 16, 1798, a law was passed appointing Robert Harris, George Whitehill, Christian Kunkel, William Graydon, George Brenizer, Adam Boyd, Jacob Bucher, Archibald McAllister, and Samuel Elder commissioners for that purpose. The Governor approved the scheme, which was completed, and the drawing took place from June 1 to 7, 1803. On June 7, 1804, these commissioners purchased a lot on the corner of Second Street and Cherry Alley for four hundred pounds, on which the edifice was erected by William Glass, builder. It was opened for worship Feb. 12 and 13, 1808, when Rev. James Buchanan was installed as pastor, Rev. Mr. Snowden having retired June 25, 1805. This house was built of brick, and was forty-five by sixty feet. In 1816 an addition to the front was built, which was occupied by the Sabbath-school and used as a lecture-room. Mr. Buchanan, who was a licentiate of New Castle Presbytery, served the congregation two-thirds of his time, and the Middle Paxtang congregation the remainder. He continued as pastor until Sept. 10, 1815, when on his application his connection was dissolved. In the language of the Rev. Dr. Dewitt, "Mr. Buchanan was much esteemed by his congregation as a man of intelligence, piety, and an excellent preacher: he wrote his sermons with great care, and committed them accurately to memory; his style was remarkably sententious, and his sermons short. "Under his ministry the church was enlarged; it became established in the doctrines of the gospel. After Mr. Buchanan closed his ministry in Harrisburg he remained for some years without a charge in consequence of ill health; when sufficiently restored he took charge of a congregation in Greencastle, Franklin Co., Pa.; afterwards he removed to Logansport, Ind., where he ceased from his earthly labors, greatly beloved and respected."

After Mr. Buchanan's resignation, the Harrisburg congregation remained vacant for three years. On the 5th of October, 1818, the Rev. William R. Dewitt, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New York, received a unanimous call to become their pastor; he shortly after signified his intention to accept their call, and removed to Harrisburg in December, 1818, and commenced to preach statedly to the congregation. On the 26th October, 1819, he was ordained to the gospel ministry, and on the 12th of November, 1819, installed as pastor of the congregation.

The congregation received its legal charter in 1818. In 1838 the division occurred in the general church. The Presbytery of Harrisburg was formed in connection with the New School General Assembly, and this church became a part of that Presbytery. In the winter of 1840–41 the trustees repurchased of the heirs of Robert Sloan a part of the original church lot, which had been sold to him, and on which he had erected a three-story brick house. In the spring of 1841 the old church was torn down, and a new edifice built and dedicated Feb. 13, 1842. It was con-

structed of brick, and covered with white cement, and its dimensions were sixty-three by eighty-four feet. It was adorned in front with a portico, supported by pillars of the Corinthian order, an exact copy of the front of the celebrated Choragic monument of Lysicrates at Athens. The basement story was above ground, and contained a lecture-room, a Sabbath-school-room, and a studio for the pastor. The pulpit was of fine polished Italian marble. In July, 1854, Rev. Thomas H. Robinson was called to act as a colleague of Rev. Dr. Dewitt, and commenced his labors on the 1st of October following. On the 21st of January, 1875, he was installed as pastor, in which relation he still continues.

On March 31, 1858, the church edifice was entirely destroyed by fire, which was the work of an incendiary. It broke out in a small stable in the rear of the church, and spread with great rapidity to several adjoining frame buildings, from which it was quickly communicated to the church. After its destruction a part of the congregation withdrew and formed the present Pine Street Presbyterian Church.

The original congregation worshiped in Brant's City Hall, Market Street, until its new edifice was completed. The corner-stone of the latter was laid Oct. 26, 1858, and the edifice was dedicated March 18, 1860. It was built on the corner of Second Street and Market Square, under the direction of J. C. Hoxie, architect, of Philadelphia. Its style is a rich Romanesque, and its size is one hundred and thirty-three feet by sixty-six, exclusive of projections. Its front is on Second Street, from which it has three entrances, with one at the side, leading to the lecture- and Sabbath-school-rooms, which occupy a distinct part of the building in the rear. There are two turrets on the front part of the building, besides the steeple, which is located on the upper corner of the edifice, and is one hundred and ninety-three feet in height. A number of minarets adorn the sides. The audience-room is seventy-six by fifty-eight feet, and contains one hundred and forty pews a good distance apart. There is no gallery, except a small one for the choir, and the ceiling is ornamented with paneling and stucco-work. The height of the walls at the lower corners of the roof is thirty-two feet, and to the cone of the roof in front fifty-six feet.

MARKET SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The ruling elders of Market Square Presbyterian Church[1] since its organization have been: Adam Boyd, Moses Gillmor, Samuel Weir, John Stoner, William Graydon, Robert Sloan, Joseph A. McJimsey, Samuel Agnew, M.D., John Nielson, Richard T. Leech, John C. Capp, James W. Weir, Alexander Graydon, *Alexander Sloan,** Alfred Armstrong, Samuel W. Hays, William McClean, William Root, John A. Weir, Mordecai McKinney, Robert J. Fleming, James Fleming, *William S. Shaffer,** Walter F. Fahnestock, James F. Purvis, *Samuel J. M. McCarrell,** *Gilbert M. McCaulay,** *Jacob A. Miller,** *M.D.*

The pastors were: 1793 to June 25, 1805, Nathaniel R. Snowden; Feb. 12, 1809, to Sept. 10, 1815, James Buchanan; Nov. 12, 1819, to Jan. 21, 1875, William R. Dewitt; July, 1854, when called as colleague of Rev. Dr. Dewitt, Thos. H. Robinson, present pastor.

James W. Weir was superintendent of the Sunday-school for nearly fifty years.

THE PINE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, or "*The Presbyterian Church of Harrisburg,*" its legal designation, was founded on the 22d of May, 1858, and on that day a committee of the Presbytery of Carlisle consisting of Revs. Messrs. Thomas Creigh, of Mercersburg, Isaac N. Hayes, of Shippens-

[1] Those marked (*) being the present ones.

burg, and W. W. Eels, of Carlisle, organized a congregation of fifty church members. The congregation then proceeded to elect ruling elders, and Messrs. Francis Wyeth, H. Murray Graydon, and James McCormick, Jr., were chosen unanimously. On the 23d of May divine service was held in the German Reformed Church. After the sermon, which was preached by Rev. I. N. Hayes from Exodus xiv. 15, the Rev. Thomas Creigh conducted the service for ordination of elders. The constitutional questions were proposed to the elders-elect and the members of the church, after which the former were set apart to the office of ruling elder by prayer and the imposition of hands. An address was then made by Mr. Creigh to the elders and to the church. Two weeks after the organization of the church the Sabbath-school was formed, on June 6, 1858. It began with eleven teachers and forty scholars.

On Feb. 1, 1859, the church was incorporated by act of the Legislature under the name of "The Presbyterian Church of Harrisburg." The charter then granted provides for the election of seven trustees. The original trustees, named in the charter, were Messrs. James McCormick, A. B. Warford, Charles C. Rawn, E. M. Pollock, A. Boyd Hamilton, Joseph Casey, and J. Donald Cameron.

The congregation had occupied for its various meetings four different places,—the lecture-room of the German Reformed Church, the lecture-room of the Baptist Church, the hall of the Senate, and the hall of the House of Representatives. The erection of a church for their own use was of the first importance, and within a year after the organization this work was auspiciously begun. The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies May 12, 1859. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. R. Watts, of Philadelphia (now of Belfast, Ireland), and Rev. S. T. Lowrie, of Alexandria. Mr. H. M. Graydon read an interesting statement of the steps which led to the formation of the church. Rev. A. D. Mitchell, of Paxtang, and Rev. George Morris, of Silver Spring, conducted the devotional exercises. The stone was adjusted in its place by the Rev. A. Green Simonton. The building committee consisted of Messrs. A. B. Warford, E. M. Pollock, Henry McCormick, John Haldeman, and C. C. Rawn. The architect was Mr. Luther M. Simon.

The lecture-room adjoining the church was finished on the 30th of January previous, and on the occasion of its first occupancy addresses were delivered by Dr. Davidson, of Philadelphia, and the Revs. Messrs. Simonton and Rawlson. The Sunday-school-room was not completed until Jan. 5, 1860. At the time the Sabbath-school took possession of their new abode addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Edwards, of Philadelphia, and the Hon. Mr. Francis, Speaker of the Senate.

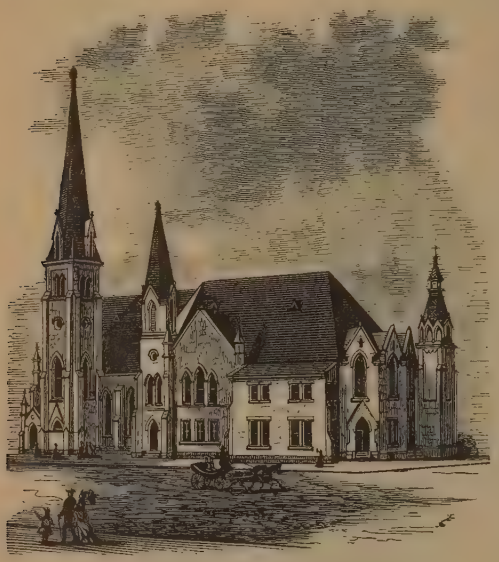
In September, 1859, a call was presented to Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Smith, of Baltimore, which, to the disappointment of the congregation, was declined. The church again assembled in the lecture-room March 3, 1860, when Rev. William C. Cattell, D.D., was unanimously elected pastor of the church. His first sermon after accepting the call was preached March 31, 1860. On the 22d of July, 1860, just two years and two months after the organization, the congregation had the great joy of dedicating their church edifice to the worship of the living God. It was an occasion of public interest. Several of the other churches in the city closed their houses of worship so that their members could participate in the services. The Rev. P. D. Gurley, D.D., of Washington City, preached in the

PINE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

morning and afternoon, and Rev. N. C. Burt, D.D., of Baltimore, in the evening. On Aug. 14, 1860, the call to Dr. Cattell was presented to him by the Presbytery of Carlisle, and by him accepted. On the 2d of September of this year he was installed as pastor, the installation services being held in the new church. The Rev. A. D. Mitchell, of Paxtang, presided and gave the charge to the people; Rev. Dr. McPhail, president of Lafayette College, preached the sermon, and the Rev. Henry Reves, of Chambersburg, gave the charge to the pastor.

On July 19, 1863, Mr. Jacob F. Seiler was ordained to the eldership, and on November 12th the pastoral relation with Dr. Cattell was dissolved by the Presbytery, to the great regret of the entire church. He had accepted the presidency of Lafayette College, but has never abated his deep interest in this his first and only pastoral charge. He preached his farewell sermon Nov. 29, 1863, after a pastorate of three years and two months. The congregation was without a minister for about a year.

The Rev. Samuel S. Mitchell was received under the care of Presbytery as a licentiate from the Presbytery of New Brunswick on Oct. 4, 1864, and accepted a call from the church, which had been made at a congregational meeting held on the 3d of the preceding May. He was ordained and installed on Nov. 15, 1864. He remained pastor of the church four years and three months, when he accepted a call to the New York Avenue Church of Washington City. The pastoral relation with this church was dissolved Feb. 23, 1869.



PINE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The third pastor of the church was the Rev. Addison K. Strong, D.D., who was called at a meeting held Feb. 3, 1870. The call was presented at a meeting of Presbytery held April 13, 1870. He was installed on the 14th of June. His pastorate continued three years and eight months, when he accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church in Kalamazoo, Mich., and on Feb. 12, 1874, the pastoral relation to this church was dissolved by Presbytery.

The Sunday-school celebrated its fifteenth anniversary on the evening of Feb. 1, 1874. This celebration was of more than a passing interest. The crowded rooms that night gave occasion for thankfulness and regret,—thankfulness at the remarkable growth of the school, which then numbered over eight hundred members, and regret that its accommodations were not more ample. The superintendent made an announcement which intensified the one feeling and dispelled the other when he stated that Messrs. J. Donald Cameron, James McCormick, and Henry McCormick would purchase ground adjoining the church, and that Mrs. Eliza McCormick and Mrs. Mary Cameron would erect a building thereupon, not to cost more than thirty thousand dollars. Ground was broken for the erection of the new Sunday-school building April 15, 1874.

On Dec. 3, 1874, Rev. John R. Paxton, of Churchville, Md., was called to the pastorate. The call was accepted by him at a meeting of Presbytery held Feb. 2, 1875. He was installed as pastor Sabbath evening, Feb. 28, 1875, the Rev. Dr. D. C. Marquis, of Baltimore, preaching the sermon; Dr. Robinson, of this city, giving the charge to the pastor, and Dr. Cattell the charge to the people.

On the 7th of April, 1875 (Wednesday evening), the new Sunday-school building was dedicated. Addresses were made by Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, D.D., of Philadelphia, and Dr. Cattell. The school occupied it on the following Sabbath, when addresses were made by Dr. Cattell and the pastor, Mr. Paxton.

The church edifice was remodeled this year, and alterations made which largely added to the comfort of the congregation. These improvements were made under the supervision of a committee consisting of Messrs. A. Boyd Hamilton, Henry McCormick, J. Donald Cameron, J. J. Dull, T. T. Weirman, Thomas L. Wallace, and G. W. Buehler. The church worshiped in the building as it now stands for the first time June 11, 1876.

On the 18th of June the congregation with great reluctance acquiesced in the request of the pastor that the pastoral relation be dissolved. He had received and accepted a call from the New York Avenue Church of Washington, and frankly stated his reasons for going to that new field. The request was acted upon by the Presbytery of Carlisle on the 20th of June, 1878, and the congregation was once more without a minister. The present pastor, Rev. Mr. George Stuart Chambers, was called in September, 1879, accepted the call at a meeting of the Presbytery held October, and installed Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, 1879.

In a sermon preached on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the gathering of the congregation Rev. Mr. Chambers said, "The review of the past would be very incomplete without summing up the work of the church during the quarter of a century, and contrasting the beginnings of our history with the condition of things to-day. This summary and contrast is very suggestive of our duty both to God and to the world about us. It stimulates the inquiry whether all has been done that it was possible to do, and whether in view of what God has made us and given us we are doing for His kingdom all that we might do. The first statistical report and our last statistical report furnish us the following contrasts:

"In April, 1859, total number of communicants was 83; in April, 1883, 507; increase, 424. In April, 1859, contributions to home missions, $99.93; in April, 1883, $2102.00. In April, 1859, total Sunday-school members, 140; in April, 1883, 1602; increase, 1462. In April, 1859, contributions for home missions, $21.93; in April, 1883, $1627. In April, 1859, the total benev-

olent contributions of the church, $267.31; in April, 1883, $5727.

"During the twenty-five years of our history the money contributed for all purposes by the church is as follows: Home missions, $29,070; foreign missions, $24,880; education, $6408; publication, $2483; church erection, $7833; relief fund, $3775; freedmen, $2510; sustentation, $2364; General Assembly's fund, $428; congregational purposes, $142,173; memorial fund in 1871, $12,380; miscellaneous charities, $91,495; total for twenty-five years, $325,799. During this period baptisms, 119 adults, 289 infants. The first child baptized was Naudain, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Boyd Hamilton.

"The accessions to the church during these twenty-five years have been on certificate 494, and by examination 514, a total of 1008. The present membership is 507. It thus appears that 501 persons have severed their connection with the church. Of these we find that 105 have died, 380 have been dismissed to other churches, and there are 16 who have left the church in regard to whom there is no knowledge. It is a striking fact that an entire congregation about equal in size to that we have at present has passed away from us, the most of them to other parts of God's kingdom on earth, many of them to the kingdom of glory."

This congregation is now numerically the strongest on the roll of Carlisle Presbytery.

Seventh Street Church was organized Sept. 6, 1868. It is located on Seventh Street, near Maclay Street. The first pastor installed was Rev. S. W. Pomeroy; the second, Rev. W. A. McAleer; the third and present, Rev. Charles A. Wyeth, who was stated supply from 1868 to 1870, when he was installed as regular pastor. The congregation numbers nearly a hundred, and the Sunday-school has one hundred and seventy-five scholars.

Westminster Church was established June 19, 1873, with Rev. William A. West as the first pastor, who has continued to the present time. The chapel is situated on the corner of Reily and Two-and-a-half Streets, is eighty by one hundred and forty feet in size, and cost over twelve thousand dollars. It has a Sabbath-school of over three hundred scholars.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

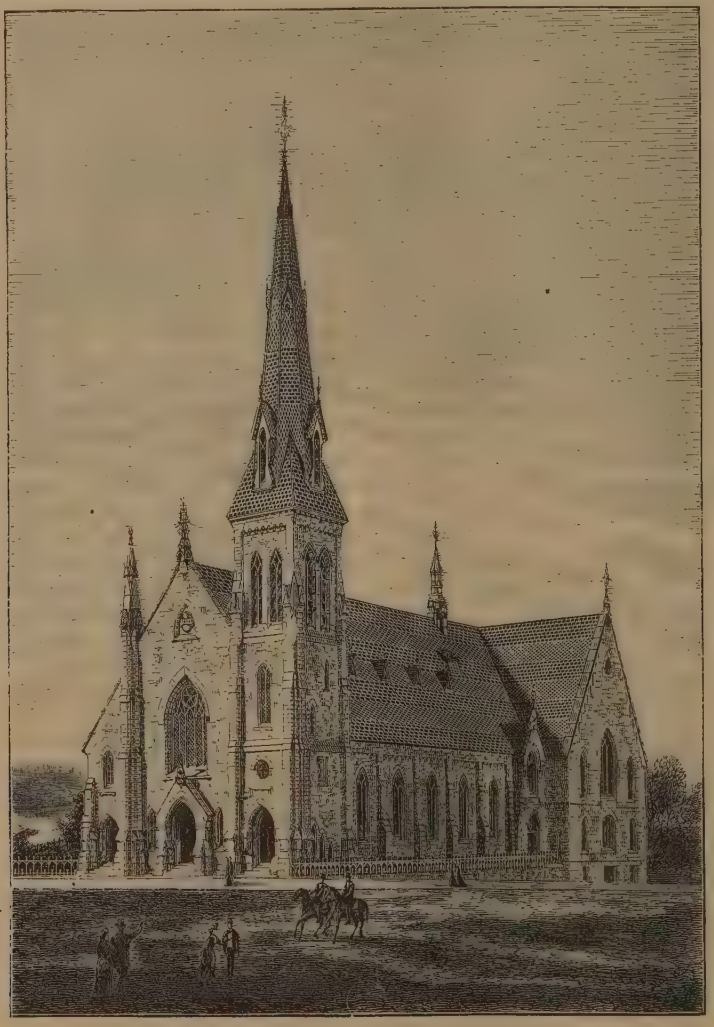
Grace Church.—Harrisburg was visited in circuit statedly as early as 1802 by the Rev. Jacob Gruber, but the first Methodist society in this vicinity was not organized until 1810. The first effort of the Methodist society to own a church building was on the 19th of January, 1816, when Richard McAllister (who afterwards was appointed as circuit preacher), William Burton, Alexander Glasgow, Ludwig Kelly, Jacob Allen, and William Musgrave, as trustees of the Methodist society of Harrisburg, entered into articles of agreement with Joseph Mitchell for the purchase of a lot on Pine Street marked 90 and 91 in the borough plan, thirty-eight feet front on Pine Street, and running back a depth of one hundred and five feet, for the sum of two thousand dollars. This lot is part of that now occupied by the Pine Street Presbyterian Church building. These trustees paid in cash the sum of $450.75, and agreed to convey to Mitchell lot No. 207, bounded by Third Street, Mulberry and Cherry Alleys, which they had, prior to that time, bought for the use of the Methodist society, as part of the consideration for the Pine Street lot. The Methodist society entered upon this lot under their article of agreement, and altered and arranged a two-story brick house erected thereon for use as a meeting-house, and there held their stated and devotional services for several years. This lot after various proceedings in the law was finally sold by the sheriff to satisfy a claim of Frederick Kelker, assignee of Samuel Gehrman, *vs.* Joseph Finley, who had owned the ground, and encumbered it before it was sold to Joseph Mitchell. It was sold in December term, 1818, for the sum of seven hundred and two dollars, to George Pearson and Jacob M. Haldeman, and the deed made to them Feb. 3, 1819.

After vacating this building the congregation worshiped in a small one-story log house, on the southeast side of Locust Street, between Second Street and River Alley, and afterwards in the school-house of Mr. Maginnis, a one-story frame building which formerly stood in Raspberry Alley, east of Chestnut Street, on the lot subsequently owned by Jacob Miley. In October, 1818, the following persons composed the church: John Funk, Joseph Mitchell, Jane Mitchell, John Bond, Rebecca Bond, Harriet Henry, Amelia Henry, William Musgrave, B. Barret, John Hosler, Alexander Buffington, John Rigg, Jane Wood, E. Wood, Louisa Power, Jacob M. Awl, Aurora Callender, Mary McMichael, George Linketter, John Burkett.

In 1820 the society erected the brick building on the eastern corner of South and Second Streets, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. The trustees were then John Funk, John Bond, and James Gallagher. It was dedicated in December, 1820; the preachers on the circuit being Rev. J. Gruber and Rev. H. G. King. It continued to be a circuit church until 1834, when it became a station, with Rev. Francis Hodgson as pastor. The congregation then numbered one hundred and seventy-five. A few years subsequent to the erection of this building some unknown person or persons entered it at night and, with an auger, bored holes in the sills of the church. These they filled with powder, which they ignited by slow matches, and the explosion that resulted shattered the pulpit. The Governor of the State and the town Council each offered a reward of one hundred dollars, but the perpetrators of the deed were never discovered. The outrage excited such sympathy that

by means of the liberal donations of money which flowed in the congregation was not only enabled to construct a new pulpit, but also to pay an onerous debt on the church edifice itself.

On the 16th of June, 1836, the society was incorporated by the Supreme Court, under the corporate name of the "Methodist Episcopal Church of Harrisburg, Maclaysburg, and vicinity." The property owned and built by the Unitarians. The trustees at this time were Jacob M. Awl, John Davies, John A. Bigler, Joseph Black, Henry Antes, James Canning, Alexander Buffington, and Jacob Ettla. On this lot a church building was erected at a cost of eight thousand five hundred and twelve dollars and sixteen cents. It was dedicated in August, 1839. The society numbered two hundred and nine members. The old



GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

consisted of the church building and the burying-ground on North Street, which was afterwards taken by the borough authorities, and now forms part of the site of the old reservoir grounds.

In 1837 they purchased a lot on Locust Street from Dr. Luther Reily, seventy-five by seventy-eight feet nine inches, for the sum of sixteen hundred dollars. It had erected thereon a church building, originally church on Second Street was sold to the United Brethren, who, after occupying it for several years, conveyed it to the "Sons of Temperance," who greatly enlarged and improved it, subsequently passing into the possession of the Jewish congregation, who now occupy it.

Locust Street Church was remodeled in 1852. The edifice becoming too small, it was decided to erect a

more commodious one. Ground was secured on West State Street, corner of Myrtle Avenue, and the present Grace Church building commenced, and the corner-stone laid in 1871. On the 28th of December, 1873, the chapel was dedicated by Bishop Simpson, while the main building was consecrated on the 10th of March, 1878. The lot on which the church was erected cost nineteen thousand six hundred dollars, and the structure one hundred and five thousand dollars.

When the present edifice was commenced the trustees were John J. Clyde, Augustus Sayford, Daniel T. Wilson, J. Wesley Awl, John W. Glover, R. R. Chrisman, Col. George F. McFarland, and William Calder. The building committee were John J. Clyde, Augustus Sayford, William Calder, and John W. Glover. The church membership is six hundred.

Since it was made a station, in 1834, its pastors have been: 1834, Francis Hodgson; 1835–37, R. Geary; 1837–39, Thomas J. Thompson; 1839–41, William Barnes; 1841–43, Joseph Lybrand; 1843–45, Anthony Atwood; 1845–47, Joseph Castle; 1847–49, William Cooper; 1849–51, Francis Hodgson (second term); 1851–53, William Urie; 1853–55, Alfred Cookman; 1855–57, John D. Curtis; 1857–59, David W. Bartine; 1859–60, William Bishop, T. W. Martin; 1860–61, William Bishop; 1861–63, Franklin Moore; 1863–66, John Walker Jackson; 1866–68, J. F. Chaplin; 1868–71, C. J. Thompson; 1871–74, W. J. Stevenson; 1874–77, C. A. Holmes; 1877–79, Richard Hinkle; 1879–82, Charles W. Buoy; 1882, W. J. Stevenson, present pastor.

St. Paul's Church, Vine Street near Paxton, was organized in 1860, and was under the pastoral charge of Rev. Robert J. Carson for the first two years of its existence. Its first place of worship was on Second Street (James property). Its pastors have been: 1860–62, Robert J. Carson; 1863–64, J. E. Kessler; 1864–66, J. Owen Sypherd; 1866–68, C. W. Bickley; 1868–71, G. G. Rakestraw; 1871–72, Reuben Owen; 1872–74, John O'Neil; 1874–77, J. A. Melick; 1877–80, M. L. Ganoe; 1880–81, Thomas M. Reese; 1881–82, N. S. Buckingham; 1882, J. B. Mann, the present pastor. The church building is a neat frame structure.

Ridge Avenue Church, on Sixth Street, corner of Herr, was erected in 1863. The congregation was organized in 1861, and its first pastor was Rev. Joseph Gregg, who officiated for two years. The church was at first known as the Front Street charge.

Its pastors have been: 1861–63, Joseph Gregg; 1863–65, George G. Rakestraw; 1865–68, William M. Ridgway; 1868–71, Thomas M. Griffith; 1871–72, J. Lindemuth; 1872–75, William Rink; 1875–78, James B. Clarke; 1878–81, G. D. Pennypacker; 1881, B. B. Hamlin, the present pastor.

The church edifice is a beautiful building located on a commanding position.

Mount Pleasant Church is located on Thirteenth Street, corner of Vernon. The congregation was organized in 1869, under Rev. John Stringer, and worshiped in the school-house until the erection of its frame edifice, in 1873.

Its pastors have been: 1869–71, John Stringer; 1871–72, W. C. Johnson; 1872–73, Francis E. Church; 1873–75, T. S. Wilcox; 1875–77, H. N. Minnigh; 1877–78, John Stine; 1879–81, Daniel Hartman; 1881, George M. Hoke, the present incumbent.

The church membership numbers ninety persons, and that of the Sunday-school one hundred and sixty.

Fifth Street Church is located on Fifth Street, corner of Granite Avenue. The congregation was organized in 1871, under Revs. Thomas M. Griffith and F. A. Riggen, the former pastor of Ridge Avenue Church.

Its pastors have been: 1871–72, Thomas M. Griffith; 1872–73, S. H. Hoover; 1873–75, W. H. Keith; 1875–76, G. T. Gray; 1876–78, P. F. Eyer; 1878–80, W. V. Ganoe; 1880–83, J. H. Black; 1883, John A. De Moyer, the present pastor.

The church building was erected in 1870–71. The congregation belonged to the Philadelphia Conference until 1873, since which time it has been connected with the Central Pennsylvania Conference.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

St. Stephen's.—The earliest reference to the work of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Dauphin County is made in the report of the church missionary at Lancaster, Rev. Thomas Barton, who was sent to this portion of the country by the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." The headquarters of the society were at London, England, and the date of Mr. Barton's report is Nov. 10, 1766. In this report Mr. Barton says, "Mr. John Cox, a merchant of Philadelphia, by a deed granted to the society, gave a lot for church purposes in Estherton, lying northwest of Lancaster about forty miles, on the river Susquehanna, where there are several families belonging to the church, who are at too great a distance from any stated mission to attend divine service. This gentleman has also promised to give twenty pounds himself, and to collect one hundred pounds more among his friends in Philadelphia, towards building a church upon said lot, and his lady engages to furnish it with a bell. . . ." There is no record that this church was ever built, but the society above referred to appointed an itinerant missionary, to travel about from one vacant church to another, and Estherton was included in this charge. Although Estherton was older than Harris' Ferry, the latter place took the lead; but there must have been at one time established services there, as it is stated that Bishop White preached there on several occasions.

The first Episcopal services enjoyed by the people of Harrisburg were rendered by the Rev. William A. Muhlenberg, D.D., then rector of St. James', Lancaster, who, from December, 1823, to June, 1824, officiated here once each month in the old log church, situated on the corner of Third Street and Cherry Alley, which was given by the Reformed Church. At that time Dr. Muhlenberg's efforts to form a congregation and organize a parish failed. The next services in Harrisburg were rendered by the Rev. Charles S. Williams, then rector of St. John's, York. He officiated once in each three weeks, from October, 1824, to March, 1825, a period of six months. The third clergyman who performed services here was Rev. James Depui, then in deacon's orders. He labored from September, 1825, to January, 1826, a period of six months.

The vestry seems to have been organized in 1825, as the parish was admitted to the Convention at Reading in 1826, but the first record bears the date of March 25, 1826, on which day a meeting of the vestry was held. This vestry was composed of John B. Cox, William Mileham, John Depui, James Peacock, George Fisher, William Putnam, James Buchanan, Alexander C. Wilson, James Woodman, Samuel Bryan, John E. Forster, and Joseph Curzen. At this meeting the Rev. John B. Clemson was elected rector of the parish. The organization of the parish was largely due to his zeal and energy. At that time but six families could be found avowing themselves Episcopalians.

Plans were agreed upon, 20th April, 1826, for a neat brick building sixty-five feet front by sixty feet deep, and a contract entered into with Messrs. Bryan and Dowding, the cost being limited to four thousand dollars. The corner-stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies on St. John's day, 24th June, 1826. On the 9th of May, 1827, the church, which is situated on Front Street, a short distance below Pine, was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. William White, D.D., bishop of the then diocese of Pennsylvania. Fifty pews were rented at that time, and twenty-five persons were confirmed. A lofty, square, brick tower surmounts the front of the edifice, in which is a fine-toned bell. The edifice has been enlarged and remodeled internally, yet presents the same front. The rectory is situated on Front Street above Pine.

The consecration of St. Stephen's was attended with the additional interest of the presence of the Diocesan Convention, which met here at that time; and the further interest attaches in the fact that there and within those walls the election of the Rev. Henry Ustrick Onderdonk took place as assistant bishop of Pennsylvania. Bishop Onderdonk was consecrated in Christ Church, Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1827, and made his first visitation to Harrisburg on the 27th of December, 1827.

Under date of Nov. 17, 1835, the following entry appears on the records:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the vestry and congregation be tendered to Mrs. Wharton for her kindness in presenting St. Stephen's Church with a set of communion plates, and that the secretary transmit her a copy of this resolution."

It is fair to presume that this gift embraced the whole communion set, but this is not stated.

The Diocesan Convention of Pennsylvania met in St. Stephen's in May, 1841, and on the 9th of November, 1871, the primary Convention of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania assembled in that edifice, at which the Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolf Howe was chosen bishop, making the second bishop elected within its walls.

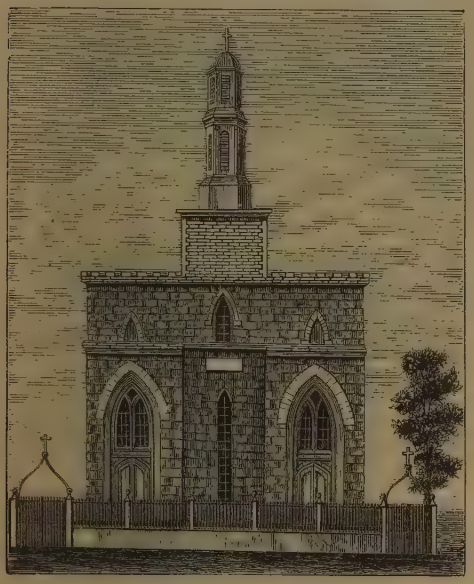
The rectors of St. Stephen's have been: 1826–28, Rev. John B. Clemson; 1828–29, Rev. John W. Curtis; 1829–31, Rev. John Reynolds; 1832–38, Rev. Nathan Stern; 1838–42, Rev. Charles V. Kelly; 1842–44, Rev. Henry Major; 1844–52, Rev. Joseph H. Coit, D.D.; 1852–56, Rev. Henry H. Bean; 1857–60, Rev. Robert Allen Castleman; 1860–67, Rev. B. B. Leacock, D.D.; 1867, Rev. Robert J. Keeling, D.D.

ST. PAUL'S, located at the corner of Sixth and Forster Streets, is the outgrowth of a mission Sunday-school, established under the auspices of St. Stephen's Church, in November, 1857. In the summer of 1858 a frame building was erected at a cost of one thousand dollars, at the north side of the reservoir, on ground donated for the purpose by several of the members of St. Stephen's, and was consecrated by Rt. Rev. Dr. Bowman, assistant bishop of the State, Jan. 13, 1859. St. Paul's congregation was organized Jan. 5, 1859, with the following vestrymen: William P. Beatty, William Buehler, Daniel D. Boas, Benjamin Park, Robert A. Lamberton, Thomas L. Wilson, William T. Hildrup, William Garret, J. R. Jones, John Cruikshank, Charles H. Coates, and Charles Conner. Delegates were elected May 5, 1859, to the Episcopal Convention, which received the congregation into full union. The new church edifice, due chiefly to the legacy of Mr. Charles Conner, was opened June 30, 1878, and consecrated Feb. 23, 1879. The pastors have been: May 13, 1860, to October, 1861, William V. Feltwell; July 1, 1864, to Nov. 18, 1865, Alfred J. Barrow; Dec. 10, 1865, to Dec. 7, 1867, J. H. Hobart Millett; Sept. 13, 1868, to Sept. 13, 1869, Joseph S. Colton; Nov. 13, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1875, W. T. Bowen; Oct. 1, 1876, to 1879, B. F. Brown; July, 1879, Leroy F. Baker, present pastor. During the interregnum, between 1861 and 1864, Rev. B. B. Leacock, of St. Stephen's, frequently officiated, and between 1869 and 1871, occasional services were had by Revs. R. J. Keeling, D.D., and V. H. Berghaus, and by H. C. Pastorius, then a lay reader.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—The first Catholic congregation organized in Dauphin County was located within the present limits of Harrisburg. As

early, however, as 1810, the grounds now owned by them on Allison's Hill were in their possession, and the Jesuit Fathers from Conewago visited the place at stated intervals and held services. There also was their first graveyard. At a later date the property came into the possession of William Allison, but in subsequent years was reacquired by the church, and is now held by it. The construction of St. Patrick's was commenced in 1826, by Rev. Michael Curran, the first regular pastor, and consecrated Oct. 2, 1827, by Rt. Rev. Henry Conwell, then bishop of the diocese of Philadelphia. It was a neat building, with a tower and large bell, situated on the north side of State Street, between Second and Third. Its original size was about fifty by seventy-five feet, and its cost from six thousand to seven thousand dollars. The bell belonging to the church was presented by



ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

the king of France in acknowledgment of the compliment paid his family in the naming of the county Dauphin. In the course of time, as the congregation increased, the edifice was enlarged some twenty-five feet and otherwise improved. On Father Curran's death, which happened in Astoria, L. I., the Rev. John Foley was appointed to minister. After a few months he was succeeded by Rev. Pierce Maher in 1835. This Father officiated as pastor for many years, endearing himself to his flock by his kind and charitable disposition. Upon the erection of the diocese of Harrisburg, in 1868, he was transferred to Norristown, where he died in December, 1873. St. Patrick's Church became the pro-cathedral of the new diocese. July 12, 1868, the Rt. Rev. J. F. Shanahan was installed the first bishop of Harrisburg in presence of a large concourse of bishops, priests, and laity of this and neighboring dioceses. For some years the Right Reverend Bishop was assisted at the new cathedral by the well-known and much-respected Fathers Barry and Bastible, who, unfortunately for the diocese, died young in their zealous labors. The present pastor is the Rev. Michael J. McBride, a gentleman of learning and well qualified for the priestly office. In December, 1873, the church was enlarged again and remodeled, and its exterior and interior modernized, so that now it is one of the finest churches in the city. It was reopened and consecrated in 1874, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C.

ST. LAURENCE'S (GERMAN) CHURCH is located on Walnut Street, near Fifth. Its congregation was organized by Father Dryer, of York, in April, 1859, after whose death Rev. M. J. Meurer took charge. From Jan. 1, 1860, it was attended regularly twice a month by Rev. J. Vollmeyer and Rev. M. J. Meurer. Up to this time the congregation had worshiped in a hall, but in November, 1860, it purchased an old church on Front Street, between Walnut and Locust. From Jan. 26, 1862, the church was attended by Rev. C. Schafroth, from the Columbia Church. His successor, Rev. William Pieper, attended twice a month from Dec. 6, 1863, to April, 1868, and was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Frisch, the first resident priest of the congregation. In January, 1869, it was placed in charge of the present pastor, Rev. Clemens A. Koppernagel. The old church edifice was found inadequate for the growing congregation, and in the spring of 1874 the site on which the present large and beautiful church stands, on Walnut near Fifth Street, was secured, and the work of construction immediately commenced. In September, 1878, the building was dedicated. It is a brick structure, and its erection is largely due to the untiring labors of the zealous pastor, Father Koppernagel. Its interior finish is mainly the work of its pastor, who executed all the elaborate carving, decorations, window staining, making of the pulpits, altars, etc. The interior, which will not be finished for several years, is pure Gothic in style. Under the ministrations of the present pastor the congregation has largely increased, and now aggregates over five hundred souls. Adjoining the church, on Short Street, is the parish residence, a fine brick structure, connected with which is the building for the parochial school. Immediately in the rear of the latter is the work-shop, in which the pastor has labored with his own hands in preparing the decorations for the interior of the church.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

FIRST CHURCH.—On the 19th of February, 1830, Rev. Dyer A. Nichols came to Harrisburg under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Baptist Board of Missions, and proceeded to establish regular services. Sunday meetings were held at private houses, and on the 22d of March, 1830, it was agreed in Council to

hold a meeting in the Unitarian Church, then on Locust Street, to organize a church. On April 2, 1830, the meeting was held, with the following persons present, viz.: Rev. Dyer A. Nichols, Griffith E. Roberts, Mary Berry, Abigail Rittenhouse, Ann Wilkinson, Thomas Corbitt, Julia Thompson, and Fanny Phillips, who then constituted themselves the "First Baptist Mission Church of Harrisburg." The first baptism took place July 4, 1830, when Levi L. Tate and Linn Banks were baptized. By September 19th following their number had increased to twenty-one. In the fall the congregation began the erection of a church on Front Street, between Walnut and Locust Streets, which was finished in August, 1831. It was a brick structure, forty by fifty feet, with a school-room in the basement. The original founders were William Griffith, Rev. Dyer A. Nichols, Griffith E. Roberts, and Jeremiah Reese, and the cost of the lot and erection of building was six thousand seven hundred dollars, a large portion of which was contributed by a member of the church. The new edifice was dedicated Aug. 18, 1831, and on September 30th following, Rev. George J. Miles, of Centre County, became pastor, and remained until Feb. 24, 1833. About 1854 the congregation vacated the church building on Front Street, and commenced the erection of a large brick edifice at the east corner of Second and Pine Streets. This was put under roof in 1858, but not completed until 1865. The pastors have been: April 2 to Sept. 30, 1831, Dyer A. Nichols; Sept. 30, 1831, to Feb. 24, 1835, George J. Miles; May 21, 1835, to Nov. 22, 1835, Samuel Wilson; 1836, Thomas G. Keene; Nov. 27, 1837, to Dec. 31, 1839, Edward Kingsford; Sept. 7, 1841, to April, 1846, Matthew T. Semple; July 11, 1844, to March 19, 1845, Edward Conover; Dec. 7, 1845, to June 24, 1846, W. A. Roy; March 3, 1847, to Jan. 1, 1849, Jonas A. Davis; Oct. 11, 1852, to July 15, 1857, David Williams; Aug. 1, 1858, to Aug. 1, 1860, J. Green Miles; April 18, 1861, to May 1, 1863, W. S. Wood; Feb. 1, 1866, to Oct. 1, 1868, E. L. Bailey; April 1, 1869, to April 1, 1873, George Pierce; Oct. 1, 1873, to March 1, 1875, J. A. Kirkpatrick; Sept. 2, 1875, J. T. Judd, present pastor.

Beth Eden Regular Baptist Chapel is situated on Fourth Street below Hamilton. It is a frame structure, erected in 1871 for mission and Sunday-school purposes, and is under the control of the First Baptist Church.

First Free Baptist Church.—The origin of this church was a division in the congregation of the "Church of God" worshiping on Fourth Street. The organization of the seceding members was effected July 10, 1862. In a few months thereafter the organization secured a lot of ground on the corner of Fourth and East State Streets, on which they subsequently erected a church building at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars, and the edifice was dedicated Feb. 5, 1865, the Rev. G. T. Day, D.D., of Providence, R. I., preaching the sermon. The pastors of the First Free Baptist Church have been: 1862–69, Rev. James Calder, D.D. (during the years 1865 to 1868, Rev. J. S. Burgess was assistant to Rev. Dr. Calder); 1869–71, A. H. Chase; 1872–77, A. F. Bryant; 1877–78, Thomas Burkholder; 1879–81, Thomas H. Drake; 1882, William Fuller.

Second Free Baptist Church.—The origin of this church was in a committee appointed by the "First Free Baptist Church of Harrisburg, Pa.," in the spring of 1866, to start a missionary Sunday-school on Allison's Hill. The organization of the Second Church took place on Jan. 11, 1873. The pastors in charge of the work from the commencement of the Sunday-school mission, in 1866, up to Jan. 11, 1873, when the workers in the mission enterprise organized themselves into an independent body, were those of the First Free Baptist Church at that time, with the Revs. Silas M. Clark, S. M. Mathews, and others as assistant preachers in charge. In January, 1873, after the church was organized and incorporated as an independent body, the Rev. A. C. Hills was elected pastor, and held the office for one year. In April, 1874, the Rev. John Swank was called to the office, and was the last pastor of the church. The first place of worship was a government army building purchased and re-erected on east side of Hummel Street, and was dedicated Aug. 5, 1866. After worshiping some four years on Hummel Street the congregation repaired to their frame structure, known as "Calder Chapel," on the south side of Derry Street, costing, with the ground on which it stands, three thousand seven hundred dollars. On April 17, 1880, the church was disbanded.

Third Free Baptist Church.—This church was organized on July 10, 1864, the Rev. Dr. James Calder and Mr. J. T. Bender constituting the council. The first pastor, Rev. C. J. Carter, was elected a few days after its organization, on July 27, 1864. A Rev. Mr. Cooper followed Mr. Carter as pastor, but how long these gentlemen respectively had charge of the church the records do not state. On July 15, 1874, the Rev. Edward Bennett, a member of the church, was elected pastor, and continued in office one year till July, 1875. On July 15, 1875, the Rev. B. F. Fox, a graduate of Harper's Ferry, W. Va., accepted the pastorate, which he retained for two years till Oct. 30, 1877. Then the Rev. William Lewis became pastor, though his term of office is not stated. On June 6, 1880, the Rev. J. W. Dungee, another graduate of Harper's Ferry, W. Va., was ordained pastor of this church. The present incumbent, Rev. E. J. Burrell, another graduate of Harper's Ferry, W. Va., accepted the pastorate June 20, 1881. The house of worship, on corner of William and Calder

Streets, is the old Lutheran mission building purchased by the First Free Baptist Church of this city, and in which they used to worship while their present house was building.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

MEMORIAL (U. B.) CHURCH.—Several efforts were made by the denomination to plant the society in Harrisburg, and the records show that as far back as 1850 the United Brethren occupied a small church on Front Street, which was regularly supplied by ministers from the Conference within whose bounds it was situated. From 1850 to 1853, Rev. D. O. Farrell was pastor; from 1853 to 1854, Rev. J. S. Kessler; from 1854 to 1856, Rev. J. L. Holmes; from 1856 to 1857, Rev. D. Strickler; from 1857 to 1858, Rev. J. P. Bishop; and from 1858 to 1859, Rev. I. Carpenter.

The church property was finally sold, and the organization ceased to exist. In 1864 another effort was made to establish a church, but it was soon relinquished. Three years later, at a session of the East Pennsylvania Conference, held in Columbia, it was resolved to renew the effort. A mission was formed, called the Harrisburg Mission Station, and Rev. W. S. H. Keys appointed pastor. Little was done during the first year, but at the next session of Conference Rev. J. Erb was appointed to the work, and the organization of the present society was effected. It proceeded at once to devise ways and means to build a house of worship, and through the persistent efforts of the pastor and board of trustees the lot on which Memorial Church now stands, at the corner of Boas Street and Myrtle Avenue, was purchased, and a neat frame building erected and dedicated.

The pastors of the church have been: 1868–69, Rev. J. Erb; 1870–71, Rev. G. W. M. Rigor; 1872–74, Rev. W. B. Evers; 1875, Rev. G. W. M. Rigor; 1876–77, Rev. J. W. Geiger; 1878–79, Rev. L. Peters; 1880–83, Rev. I. Baltzell; 1883, Rev. David W. Proffitt.

Early in 1879 a number of the members, having become dissatisfied with the advance movements of the church, withdrew and were organized by the East German Conference of the United Brethren in Christ. In 1880 the congregation of Memorial Church determined to build a more commodious house of worship for the accommodation of the rapidly-increasing congregation. By their united and untiring efforts they have completed a large two-story brick church, complete in all its departments, at a cost of about thirteen thousand dollars. The membership numbers two hundred and seventy-five.

PLYMOUTH CHAPEL, corner of Eleventh and Herr Streets, is owned and controlled by the First United Brethren Church, and is used for mission and Sunday-school purposes.

OTTERBEIN CHURCH is a neat edifice, located on Reily Street, corner of Margaret. It was built in 1880 by former members of Memorial Church. The pastors have been: A. H. Graul, from 1880–82, and A. H. Rice, who came in the latter year.

CALVARY CHURCH was situated on Regina Street near Fifteenth, but is no longer in existence. Its last pastor was Rev. Thomas Garland, in 1880–81.

HEBREW.

OHAF SHALEM (HEBREW) CONGREGATION.—The Ohaf Shalem (Never-ending Peace) congregation was organized prior to 1858, when L. Bernhard was rabbi; A. Rapp, president; and Joseph Newman, treasurer. Its synagogue was then in the second story of the building on Third Street near Walnut Street. Its present synagogue, a substantial two-story structure, built as the first Methodist Church, is situated on Second Street, between South Street and Barbara Avenue. The last rabbi was Rev. L. Loewenberg.

EVANGELICAL CHURCHES.

SALEM CHURCH, located on North Street near Elder, is a one-story brick structure, erected in 1862. Before its construction the Evangelical Association had services by various preachers, among whom were Rev. Mr. Guhl and Rev. G. Marquart. The congregation was organized about 1853, and for some years worshiped in the lower story of the Sons of Temperance Hall, corner of Second and South Streets. The church edifice was built under the auspices of Rev. Mr. Stetzell, whose successors were Revs. Deisher, Gingerich, B. F. Bohner, and Wieant. Since 1871 the pastors have been: 1871–73, Rev. Mr. Fehr; 1873–75, Rev. Mr. Lehr; 1875–76, Rev. Mr. Leabold; 1876–77, Rev. C. A. Miller; 1877–79, Rev. T. A. Blattenberger; 1879, Rev. Jacob Keller.

TRINITY CHURCH was organized March 14, 1874, with fifty-six members, and grew out of Salem Church, whose services were conducted in the German language, whereas the services at Trinity are held in English.

Its pastors have been: 1874–77, J. C. Hornberger; 1877–80, J. A. Fegar; 1880–81, A. W. Warfel; 1881, William H. Rinek, the present incumbent.

The church belongs to the East Pennsylvania Conference. The presiding elder in 1882 was J. K. Fehr. The church building, a frame structure, is located on Broad Street, corner of Fulton.

UNION UNITED CHURCH (WELSH), located on Race Street, near the Lochiel Iron-Works, was erected in 1865. Its congregation is large and steadily increasing.

CHURCH OF GOD.

UNION BETHEL.—The religious organization known as the Church of God was established in 1826–27, by Rev. John Winebrenner, formerly pastor of the First Reformed Church. In 1827 his fol-

lowers in Harrisburg, having formed a congregation, erected a neat brick edifice on Mulberry Street, between Front and Second Streets. The building was forty by fifty-five feet with a basement story, and remained standing until the summer of 1858. In 1854 the congregation erected a church edifice of brick at the corner of Fourth Street and Strawberry Alley,

FIRST BETHEL CHURCH ERECTED AT HARRISBURG.

which it at present occupies. The lot on which the first edifice stood was afterwards occupied by the South Ward public school. The pastors of this church have been:

1827–33, John Winebrenner; 1833–34, Daniel Winters; 1834–35, David Crall; 1836–38, Edward West; 1838–39, David Kyle, J. Dobson; 1839, William Miller; 1840–41, John Winebrenner; 1841–43, E. H. Thomas; 1843–45, George McCartney; 1845–46, Joseph H. Bamberger; 1846–48, William McFadden; 1848–49, Jacob Flake; 1849–50, George U. Harn; 1850–51, William Mooney; 1851–52, J. H. Hurley; 1852–54, William McFadden; 1854–55, James Mackey; 1855–58, James Calder; 1858–59, William Mooney; 1859–64, A. X. Shoemaker; 1864–66, D. A. L. Laverty; 1866–68, C. H. Forney, J. C. Owens; 1867–67, C. H. Forney; 1868–70, J. C. Owens; 1870–71, W. O. Owen; 1871–74, D. A. L. Laverty, A. H. Long; 1874–76, C. Price; 1876–78, B. F. Beck; 1878–81, George Sigler; 1881, C. Price.

ALL WORKERS' BETHEL.—In 1869 a mission and Sunday-school were established by the Union Bethel at the corner of Broad and Second Streets. Henry C. Demming was superintendent of the school. In the spring of 1861, George Yousling secured ground and erected the church edifice on the Two-and-a-half Street corner of Calder.

The three principal founders of this church were George Yousling, Henry C. Demming, and Michael Forney, who each gave seven hundred dollars or more to erect the church building. Mrs. Barbara McFadden was the principal lady engaged in the mission-work which led to the organization of the congregation on March 16, 1874, with twelve persons, increased in a week to twenty-six. The church, for three years called a chapel, was dedicated May 21, 1871. It was erected under the auspices of Rev. D. A. L. Laverty, then pastor of Union Bethel, who preached in it in 1871 and 1872, and in connection with Rev. A. H. Long in 1873.

Its pastors since the formal organization in 1874 have been: 1874–77, Jeremiah Cooper; 1877–78, J. Haiffleigh; 1878–81, G. W. Seilhamer; 1881–83, D. A. L. Laverty; 1883, Thomas Neal, Jr.

NAGLE STREET BETHEL is located on Hanna, near Race Street. The congregation is an outgrowth of Union Bethel and All Workers' Church. It had its origin in the Sunday-school held by Henry C. Demming, as superintendent, in the house of B. F. Bear, No. 231 Paxtang Street, which was opened Aug. 20, 1871. A lot forty by sixty feet was secured by Isaac Frazer and Henry C. Demming, on which the church building, thirty-four by fifty-seven feet, was erected. The church was dedicated Feb. 7, 1875. The congregation was organized by Rev. D. A. L. Laverty in March, 1875.

Its pastors have been: 1875–77, J. C. Seabrooks; 1877–79, J. Esterline; 1879–81, J. M. Speese; 1881–83, J. T. Fliegel; 1883, William Sanborn. Both this and All Workers' Church were organized mainly through the zealous labors of Rev. D. A. L. Laverty and Henry C. Demming.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH.

The title was chosen in 1816 by Rev. Richard Allen and his associates in Philadelphia, when what is known as the "Bethel" connection was first formed, and in order to make the proper distinction and to avoid controversy the word "Zion" (from the first church established) was subsequently made a part of the title of the first-named connection. From this time every year the African Methodist Episcopal Zion held its two Annual Conferences in New York and Philadelphia. In the mean time, Rev. Christopher Rush, born in North Carolina, but a resident of New York City from 1798, had been elected a superintendent, and the connection in Pennsylvania had grown to extensive proportions, so that in 1830, when the Philadelphia Conference met in Philadelphia, the churches represented were Philadelphia, membership, 382; Attleborough, 27; New Market, 15; Shippensburg, 17; Chambersburg, 72; York, 40; Swatara or Middletown, 40; Reed's Gap, 9; Lewistown, 35;

Bellefonte, 27; Jersey Shore, 17; Williamsport, 14; Huntingdon, 31; and (for the first time) Harrisburg, 115; making in Pennsylvania 841 members.

The Wesley Union Church, containing then one-seventh of the whole State membership, was organized on the 20th of August, 1829, by Elder Jacob D. Richardson, Deacon David Stevens, and a brother named Dorsey. Rev. Richardson's home was York, Pa., but he removed to Harrisburg. The organization took place in a log building at the corner of Third and Mulberry Streets.

At this Conference in 1830, Rev. David Stevens, of Harrisburg, who lately deceased, was ordained an elder and appointed to the charge of what was then styled the Harrisburg Circuit, composed of New Market, Chambersburg, Shippensburg, York, Swatara or Middletown, and Harrisburg. Under Elder Stevens were Deacon David H. Crosby, Deacon Samuel Johnson, and Preacher George Galbraith, who, though he afterwards became superintendent of the connection, was that year admitted only as a preacher on trial. His widow is still living in Harrisburg, an honored representative of the good man who so long and so faithfully served the church.

The ministers in charge of Wesley Union Church, following Rev. David Stevens in the log building, were Jacob D. Richardson, George Galbraith, Thomas Jones, and others whose names we have not been able to secure. In the mean time the old log church was enlarged, being lengthened sixteen feet, under the immediate direction of Rev. Jacob D. Richardson and Rev. David Stevens. In order to eke out his salary and at the same time afford opportunity to the colored children to secure the blessings of education, Rev. Jacob D. Richardson opened in the old log church (Third Street) a day-school, the compensation for which was paid by the commissioners of Dauphin County, Messrs. Archibald Orme, John Imshoffstall, and Abraham Bombaugh; but in November, 1832, they informed the teacher that "in future the colored children under his tuition shall be taught in the Lancasterian school [Walnut opposite Short Street], as the law directs, and that the commissioners will hereafter allow him no compensation for teaching said children." It is an interesting fact that the colored children were removed to the Lancasterian school. One of "the boys," Joseph B. Popel, one of the sanitary officers of the city, is yet living. This was evidently subsequent to the time when the Wesley Union Church had been made a "station" or entitled to the services of a resident pastor. This congregation increased in members, and realized that they must remove their church property farther up in the city, more readily to meet the convenience of the membership. After considerable delay a lot was purchased from the Forster estate at the corner of Short and South Streets, and including Tanner's Alley, and a small, plain brick edifice was erected at the junction of Tanner's Alley and South Street, facing on Tanner's Alley. This building was a great improvement upon the old log church, which had outlived its day. Into the new building the congregation removed on Sunday, Nov. 24, 1839. The pastor in charge at this time was Rev. David Stevens, the first and last in the old church and the first in the new, and there were present to take part in the interesting dedicatory services the first elder set apart in Pennsylvania and one of the founders of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion connection in this State, Rev. Edward Johnson, of Philadelphia, Rev. Jacob D. Richardson, and others. Here, with varying success, this congregation worshiped until 1860. The needs of the increasing population and their better circumstances forced upon them at this time the propriety of enlarging the house of worship or of entirely rebuilding. This latter was determined upon in view of the fact that the church lot was capacious enough for any needed church improvement. The war of the Rebellion breaking out in 1861, it was impossible then to carry out the idea; but in 1862 the present brick edifice was completed, facing, not as formerly, on the alley, but on South Street. In the interval of building, the congregation worshiped in the hall, Tanner's Alley. The first pastor in "the little church around the corner" was Rev. David Stevens; the first in the new edifice, Rev. Abram Cole.

CHAPTER XI.

The Newspaper Press of Harrisburg, and of the County.

For the greater portion of the following we are indebted to our friend, A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq. The story of the newspaper press of this locality is very interesting. There are no files of the first newspaper, and our entire knowledge consists in the fact that it is stated in the *Oracle of Dauphin* in 1807, when noting the death of Maj. Lewis, and in the *Chronicle*, in 1827, when referring to the authorship of the ballad on "St. Clair's Defeat," that the first newspaper venture at Harrisburg was by Eli Lewis. This was probably named *The Harrisburg Advertiser*, as that seems to have been the second title of the paper which succeeded it, which was *The Oracle of Dauphin and Harrisburg Advertiser*, the first number being issued Oct. 20, 1792, by John W. Allen and John Wyeth, continued by Wyeth and by John, Jr., then by Francis Wyeth for about forty years, up to the days of anti-Masonry. It is a valuable reference for most local events, but in many of its earliest years its notices of current or rather domestic news are far between. Partial files of it exist in bound form in the family of Mr. Wyeth; some have been destroyed in a fire which consumed the father's house and store at the corner of Market Square and Street many years ago. Early volumes are in the State Library collection.

The first issue of the paper was made from a house "adjoining the register's office, Harrisburg." That office was then at the northwest corner of Second and Walnut Streets, "near Bombach's tavern." The printers soon removed to "Mulberry Steet, opposite the residence of Adam Boyd, Esq., near the bank," where the post-office was also kept; then to the northeast corner of the Market Square and Market Street, where it was published as long as it survived. When this paper was commenced the territory of Dauphin County included all of the present Lebanon, up to the year 1813. It was edited with great prudence, and without any attempt at brilliancy.

Messrs. Allen & Wyeth had a well-furnished printing-office of English and German type, and printed and published before 1803, neatly bound, price three shillings, "Reflections on Courtship and Marriage, in Two Letters to a Friend." This work is in clean print, on dark paper, from excellent type, with the additional recommendation to a bibliopolist of careful proof-reading and ink of a character far superior to that of the present day. Binney & Ronaldson cast the type.

Die Unparteiische Harrisburgh (*Morgenrothe*) *Zeitung* was the imposing title of the first German newspaper published in Dauphin County. Its initial issue was March 1, 1794, its printers Benjamin Mayer and Conrad Fahnestock, its politics Democratic, and for a number of years its proprietors were the leading politicians of the county; the subscription price one dollar a year, single copies "ein cent," perhaps the *very first penny paper* in the United States. It was continued by Benjamin Mayer as *Die Morgenrothe* until 1811. Mr. Mayer resided in a house on the southeast corner of Chestnut Street and Dewberry Alley, where the paper was printed. It afforded a handsome living to its owners for several years, but, as tradition has it, they, like all politicians of that day, expended the income a shade more rapidly than they made it, and so came to grief in a pecuniary way. The senior partner died a poor man. Mr. Fahnestock removed from Harrisburg to Middletown, where he engaged in merchandising and there died. In 1811, John S. Wiestling, who had been taught his trade in the office, purchased the establishment. Soon after he had associated with him Christian Gleim, "a young man from Lebanon*town*." They carried on the business several years. Mr. Gleim was afterwards sheriff of this county, while Mr. Wiestling ended his career as an iron manufacturer. Files of the earlier years of this paper are in the possession of the State Library and Dr. Egle, subsequent years John L. Lingle and Gen. Cameron. It is probable the later volumes are in the possession of some of the descendants of the various editors. The regular publication ended about 1838, making its age quite forty years.

The Farmers' Instructor and Harrisburg Courant, published by Benjamin Mayer, was issued Jan. 2, 1800, first a folio, then in quarto, and, so far as we have been able to discover, copies of it treated every other subject at large except agriculture. Its original effusions were very brief and do not exhibit shining ability. Mr. John L. Lingle has a complete file of this paper in excellent preservation. There are a few numbers of it in the collection of the Dauphin County Historical Society.

The Dauphin Guardian, "from the press of Jacob Elder, in Second Street, next door to the sign of the Seven Stars," commenced in June, 1805, and continued for five or six years. Mr. Elder was one of the numerous grandsons of the Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang. The files, so far as preserved, give greater attention to local occurrences than its cotemporaries, at present a most important and interesting department of editorial labor. Several volumes of the *Guardian* are in the State Library, and also in the possession of Dr. Egle. Mr. Elder died at a comparatively early age about 1816. His paper was merged in the *Republican* in 1811.

The Times, "printed by David Wright," issued Sept. 21, 1807. Perfect copies of it to the time of its discontinuance, in 1810, are in the State Library. It was soon after removed to and issued at Lancaster, the then seat of government. Its editor was Hugh Hamilton, then a young lawyer just admitted to the bar of Dauphin County, and he continued his editorial labors for nearly thirty years after this time.

The Harrisburg Republican was issued by James Peacock in 1811, and published by him for ten or twelve years, when Mr. Peacock was appointed postmaster. The paper then passed into other hands, subsequently merged into the *Intelligencer*. If a complete file of it exists, it is in the collection of Gibson Peacock, of Philadelphia. The senior Peacock published his paper when the politics of Pennsylvania partook of whatever element of savageness was necessary to make it exciting and an editor's life uncomfortable. He survived it all, and to a good old age, departing this life in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, regretted by the very large circle who had partaken of his liberal hospitality and enjoyed the pleasure of his conversation. *The Republican* was a continuance of the *Guardian*, Mr. Peacock having purchased that paper and its good will, by the aid of John Downey and Jacob Boas, both men of importance in the then village. As it came out in subsequent political squabbles, Downey and Boas became irreconcilable enemies on account of a personal quarrel of the latter with Gloninger, of Lebanon, a standard friend of Downey. Governor Snyder having married the sister of Mr. Peacock's wife, was always ready to sustain his friend and relative, and the *Republican* was soon looked upon as the organ of Snyder and his cabinet. Yet the editor, practical printer as he was, at last became quite as important a factor in the political and social life of Pennsylvania as those who "patronized" him in his early years. He deserved to be, for he was a courteous and upright gentleman.

The Chronicle or Harrisburg Visitor, first issued May 8, 1813, "by William Gillmor, next door to Dr. Agnew's, and one door from the post-office, on Walnut Street." In 1815, Hugh Hamilton came in as partner and its editor. In 1820, Mr. Gillmor retired, and Hugh McIlwaine took his place. Soon the whole establishment came into the hands of Mr. Hamilton, and it was continued under his control and that of his son, A. Boyd Hamilton, until 1836, when it passed by purchase to Jesse R. Burden, Charles B. Penrose, and Nicholas Biddle, and Mr. Guyer became the editor. It was continued with varying success until 1842, when its publication ceased. Capt. McIlwaine was a pupil of William Duane, a carefully-trained workman and rigid instructor, as the late Chief Justice James Thompson would testify if he were alive. The technical lessons he received under McIlwaine on the *Chronicle*, after his imperfect training in a Western printing-office, he always said, "were the making of him," greatly assisting him in that system of detail which made him a "figure in the State." McIlwaine was a sergeant in Walker's company in its march to Baltimore, and was noted for the manner and care with which he performed his duties. It was the first paper to report "legislative proceedings" with fullness at the seat of government, and to give to its readers semi-weekly editions during the sessions of the General Assembly. A complete file of it is in the State Library. It was the organ of Governor Hiester and his cabinet as much as the *Republican* had been that of Snyder and his friends. Much of the correspondence respecting the course proper to be pursued by Governor Hiester is preserved. It shows how much anxiety was felt about it, and also that the political history of 1819–20 resembles that of to-day, reticence being the distinguishing feature. Decisions were not announced then before they were published.

The Commonwealth, by John McFarland and William Greer, commenced in 1818, printed at Third and State Streets, and continued without success for four or five years. No file of it is known to be in existence.

The Pennsylvania Intelligencer, Dec. 5, 1820, by Charles Mowry. In 1822, Simon Cameron came in as partner; in a few years Cameron and David Krause, then John S. Wiestling, then McCurdy, Elliott, and many others until about 1838. The family of Mr. Mowry should have a set of the paper, Mr. Cameron also up to the time he ceased to be connected with it. There are several volumes in the State Library. This newspaper had its existence in a lively political season. Its original editor and some of his successors were masters of trenchant pens, of which they made warlike use, and many a man about Harrisburg will detail the lively expectation with which the weekly issues of this and its antagonist, the *Chronicle*, were looked for by their subscribers. When the political complications arose respecting a successor to Mr. Monroe, that portion of political opinion which had been led by the *Intelligencer* refused to follow. Then Gen. Cameron with happy fortune sold to Judge Krause, who carried on a stout contest with the Jacksonians until 1828. Samuel C. Stambaugh, printing the *Free Press* at Lancaster, which he had commenced in 1818, then came upon the exciting scene. The *Press* had shown his ability, notwithstanding its careless make-up, and soon took rank as one of the brightest, most reckless and successful of newspapers. Stambaugh was an energetic, hard-headed, positive sort of man. He issued proposals for a new paper, to be called *The Pennsylvania Reporter*, at the same time offering to buy out the *Intelligencer*. It was accepted, and its career ceased, but only for a short time, for as soon as Governor Shulze and the men about him could prepare it was reissued by John S. Wiestling. He thus became the owner of the two leading newspapers, English and German. He had a "gay and festive" following, a liberal support, was on the road to fortune, when he was tempted to "sell out to David Krause and George P. Wiestling." Mr. Wiestling was an enterprising gentleman and respected citizen. For a long while he had his office in Second Street above Locust, now Dr. DeWitt's; then in Market Street, north side, near River Alley; then opposite the court-house, now Mr. Gilbert's. The career of the *Intelligencer* finished under the management of Mr. Colin McCurdy.

Der Unabhaengige Beobachter, a German weekly, commenced by William White & Co., May 22, 1822. It was continued for eight or ten years with varying success, under several able editors, among others the Rev. Dr. E. W. Hutter. Of all its numerous editors Capt. Jacob Babb alone survives. It was commenced as the German organ of Governor Hiester's friends, and was a trusted organ in Jacksonian days.

The American Patriot was issued in 1812 and 1813, with Alexander Hamilton as editor. We have never met with but one copy of this venture. Its life was nearly two years.

The Ladies' Souvenir, by George E. Ludwig, issued July 21, 1827. It was published for about six months, a pleasant and cheerful quarto, but politics was then the absorbing theme, and its proprietor was wise enough to retire in time. A complete file of this paper is in the collection of A. Boyd Hamilton.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal, by John S. Wiestling, issued Aug. 12, 1827, and continued to Dec. 15, 1827, when it merged in the *Intelligencer*, with the title *Pennsylvania Intelligencer and Farmers' and Mechanics' Journal.*

The Pennsylvanian, by Christian Gleim, in 1824. This paper had a short life. No file of it is known to exist.

The Christian Monitor, a weekly religious paper, by John M. Keagy, M.D., in January, 1826. Only one or two numbers were issued, so far as can be ascertained.

The Harrisburg Argus, of 1827, was published by Francis Wyeth. Some fifteen years after this another *Argus* was published by Valentine Best, senator from Columbia County in the State Legislature. A file of this paper nearly perfect is known. Its career was brief.

Pennsylvania Statesman, by John McCord, in May, 1828. This paper had entered upon its fourth year when, as narrated subsequently, it was merged into the *Telegraph*. A file is in the possession of Dr. Egle. Mr. McCord had formerly edited the Elkton, Md., *Press*.

The *Pennsylvania Telegraph* was started by Theophilus Fenn in September, 1831. The following extracts from a letter of the founder will be of interest, and inform the curious how the paper came to be issued by Mr. Fenn fifty years ago:

"In the winter of 1831, when I was living at Lancaster and publishing the *Herald*, which I had established in 1828, I received numerous letters from gentlemen of influence in many parts of the State urging me to establish a paper at Harrisburg, saying that without an organ at the seat of government, to advocate the principles that I supported, the party could not become organized over the State. I was opposed to the undertaking, as I had succeeded in securing a large circulation for my paper and a large jobbing patronage, with my party also largely in the majority. My business being prosperous and promising, I peremptorily declined and urged that some one else be selected. . . . I sold my establishment in April, 1831. I soon after issued my prospectus for the *Pennsylvania Telegraph*, which I purposed to commence in the following fall, before the meeting of the Legislature in December. I also visited Harrisburg about the close of the session of the Legislature, and while there was called upon by John McCord, who proposed to sell me the *Statesman*, a newspaper which he had started there a year or two before; but I declined to purchase. . . . I closed with Mr. McCord by paying him three thousand dollars down for the *Statesman* and seven hundred dollars to continue its publication under his own name and editorship until I should take possession of the office in September following, thus giving me time to settle up my business at Lancaster. As arranged, I came to Harrisburg in September and took possession of the office of the *Statesman*. . . . I issued the first number of the *Telegraph* in September, 1831. Neither Mr. McCord nor any other person but myself wrote one line of that number, nor did he ever write a line for the paper while I conducted it, which was until November, 1853, when it was sold to John J. Patterson. . . . I found less than three hundred regular subscribers to the *Statesman*. But being encouraged by the large receipt of subscribers over the State and the letters from political friends, I pocketed the disappointment and tossed the loss behind me and went ahead, well knowing the unrelenting hostility and desperate encounter that was before me. I spent twenty-two years of unpaid toil, the prime of my life, in conducting the *Telegraph*, and made every sacrifice in my power to build up the party, without receiving the benefit of office or even the acknowledgment of those who obtained the 'loaves and fishes' that were due for my services."

As stated, Mr. Fenn sold to John J. Patterson, who had a short time previous purchased the *Whig State Journal* of John J. Clyde, the *Telegraph* of course absorbing the latter newspaper. A few months after Mr. Patterson sold one-third of the establishment to Stephen Miller and another one-third to John J. Clyde. The year following Patterson sold the remaining interest to Mr. Miller and retired from the editorial arena. In 1856, prior to the opening of the Presidential campaign, Messrs. Miller and Clyde sold the establishment to Alexander K. McClure and James M. Sellers. The former had just retired from the *Juniata Sentinel*, the *Telegraph* affording a wider political field for his trenchant pen. In 1857 the paper passed into the hands of the late George Bergner, and became a financial success. From the death of Mr. Bergner until the present year his son, Charles H. Bergner, has had complete control of the establishment. It is now owned and managed by the Harrisburg Telegraph Company. Many of the sets of its files were destroyed in a fire some years ago. The State Library has as nearly a perfect file as can be found; indeed, it is very nearly complete.

Vaterlands Waechter, commenced in 1829 by Joseph Miller, was purchased by Samuel Kling in 1832, and at his death, June 5, 1836, passed into the hands of Joseph Ehrenfried, of Lancaster, with whom Mr. Kling had learned the art of printing, and subsequently to the control of the late George Bergner, who continued its publication until his death. Under the same name it was continued by Frederick C. A. Scheffer, who in 1876 changed it to the *Dauphin County Journal*. Since Mr. Scheffer's death the newspaper has been published by Dr. J. R. Hayes.

The Gospel Publisher, the organ of the "Church of God," was issued under the auspices of this religious body June 5, 1835, edited by the Rev. John Winebrenner. Afterwards it had many editors,—Messrs. Weishampel, McCartney, Mackey, etc. According to the history of this paper, by the late Dr. George Ross, of Lebanon, the money loss to the church in the first decade of its existence was nearly five thousand dollars. It was discontinued for some years, but subsequently revived, and under its change of name, *The Church Advocate*, has been a financial success. We believe a complete file is in possession of the family of Dr. Ross, in Lebanon.

The Republican and Anti-Masonic Inquirer was commenced in 1833 by Francis Wyeth, former editor of the *Oracle*. It was continued to a fourth volume, when its publication ceased. It had a considerable circulation in Dauphin, Lebanon, and Cumberland

Counties. I do not know of any complete set of its issues. Its editors, private and public, were Samuel Shoch, George W. Harris, and Francis Wyeth, assisted by a knot of young lawyers with more brains than business. They made a bright paper of it; but no amount of capacity could render permanent a publication founded upon so narrow a plank as opposition to secret societies; in particular that of Masonry, embracing as it did then and now nearly the whole body of public men and professional politicians.

Iron Grey, by John H. Cox, in 1838. A file exists.

The Plough Boy, by —— Rutter, in 1838. No file known.

Pennsylvania Bulletin, in 1839, by Shunk & Weidler. This was a short-lived publication, a partial file of which is known.

Der Stats Bothe, by Edwin W. Hutter and Samuel S. Bigler, in 1839. It is presumed that full files of this paper exist.

The Magician, by E. W. Hutter and J. J. Cantine, in 1839, a file of which has probably not been preserved.

Log Cabin Rifle, by Henry Montgomery, a campaign paper, 1840, in favor of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

The Yeoman, by E. W. Hutter and S. S. Bigler, in 1841. A file of this paper is known.

The Watchman, by James S. Wallace, in 1841. No file known.

The Signal, John S. Steck, in 1841. No file known.

Harrisburg Argus, by Valentine Best, in 1843. A file known.

The Commonwealth, by William Lewis, in 1843. No file.

The Penny Advocate, by Cherrick Westbrook, in 1843. The first number was issued July 15, 1843, from "No. 68 Market Street, basement story." It was a small quarto and published every Wednesday and Saturday evening, at one dollar and fifty cents a year. The terms of advertising was "a penny a line for each insertion." The *Advertiser* reached twenty-two numbers, a file of which is in the possession of Mr. Westbrook.

The year 1843 was prolific of new enterprises, as the *Oracle* and all its successors, save one or two, had ceased to be published.

The Champion, a campaign paper of 1844, published by Augustus Sprigman. It was conducted with remarkable vigor in favor of Shunk as against Muhlenberg.

Whig Bugle, by Colin McCurdy, a campaign paper in favor of Gen. Taylor for President, 1848.

Crystal Fountain, in 1856, by John J. Clyde. The organ of the then great temperance movement in the State. It was continued for several years.

The American was established by John J. Clyde in 1856 in connection with his daily newspaper,—*The Herald*.

The rise and progress, the generation and succession of the *Pennsylvania Reporter* embraces so much that an endeavor to combine its history from 1827 to the present has been made. It was issued in a time of great political excitement, November, 1827, by Samuel C. Stambaugh, and in its history is the story of many other ventures. It has been continued by a crowd of able editors. The whole is now merged in the *Patriot*, published by a company, and of necessity without a "fighting editor," as was always the case before 1856. About that period editors began to be impersonal. In the good old times courageous personality, not ability, often made a popular newspaper editor.

Mr. William D. Boas gives us the following memoranda:

"November, 1827. *The Pennsylvania Intelligencer* was purchased and suspended. Samuel C. Stambaugh then established the *Pennsylvania Reporter and Democratic Herald*.

"March, 1829. Mr. Simon Cameron, who was a silent partner of Mr. Stambaugh up to that time, withdrew from the paper, and Stambaugh formed a connection with Mr. Henry Welsh, at that time one of the editors of the *York Gazette*, and Hon. Jesse Miller, of the State Senate. The paper was afterwards published under the firm of Stambaugh, Welsh & Co.

"In 1829, Mr. Stambaugh withdrew from the paper, which was afterwards published by Henry Welsh and Jesse Miller, under the firm of Welsh & Miller.

"December, 1830. Jesse Miller withdrew from the paper, leaving Mr. Welsh sole proprietor and editor.

"May, 1834. Henry Welsh formed a partnership with Samuel D. Patterson, who afterwards published the paper under the firm of Welsh & Patterson, and added to the title *Democratic Herald*."

The Reporter was greatly enlarged and improved in December of this year, and continued to be edited with vigor and success. In the following spring Mr. Welsh disposed of his interest to his brother-in-law, Mr. David Small. It is unnecessary to write that both retired in comfortable circumstances.

The Democratic State Journal was started March 28, 1832, by Geo. W. Crabb & O. Barrett,—"office near the south end of the court-house." It had a brief but stormy existence, and in the number for Jan. 12, 1836, Crabb bows himself out, and the paper was consolidated with the *Pennsylvania Reporter*, David Small of the latter also retiring. As *The Reporter and State Journal* it was published by Patterson & Barrett. On the 1st of June following, in a three-line paragraph, Mr. Barrett informs the patrons of his paper that his connection with it terminated. Mr. Patterson remained sole publisher until Sept. 1, 1837, when William D. Boas purchased an interest in the establishment, and a month later the whole concern passed into his hands. Thomas L. Wilson, of Philadelphia, was editor. In April, 1838, William

F. Coplin, senator from Fayette County, entered into partnership with Boas, the firm retaining the editorial services of Wilson. March 6, 1840, Coplan retired. For over a year Boas battled alone; but, as the editorial of May 4, 1841, expresses it, "Samuel D. Patterson has returned to the arduous task of helping to conduct it as an independent, faithful, and zealous exponent of Democracy." April 29, 1842, Mr. Boas takes his leave of the *Reporter* and retires from the editorial field, Patterson remaining until October following, when John H. Dimock, of Susquehanna County, now of Chicago, purchased the establishment, who, in a whole column leader, takes occasion to advocate the claims of Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. The last number issued was June 2, 1843. It was merged in the new arrangement. Two years after the name was assumed by Isaac R. Diller, to which we shall again refer. Almost a complete file is possessed by the State Library.

The Keystone, started in August, 1836, by William F. Packer, afterwards Governor of the State, O. Barrett, and Benjamin Parke. The senior member remained until February, 1840, when he disposed of his interest to Barrett & Parke, "the arduous duties appertaining to the office of canal commissioner" compelling him to relinquish it. Ovid F. Johnson edited this paper with great vigor. In April, 1841, James Peacock and Isaac G. McKinley purchased the establishment. Mr. Peacock, in October following, sold his interest to Joseph M. G. Lescure, of Philadelphia. Messrs. McKinley and Lescure continued its publication until the union of the three Democratic papers on June 7, 1843.

In 1848, Mr. Barrett commenced a newspaper with the old title of *Keystone*, which continued for several years. The complete files of this, with other of Mr. Barrett's newspaper ventures, were destroyed in the burning of a frame building corner of Fourth Street and Cherry Alley, where they had been stored, with the exception of some volumes which are in the possession of the State Library.

The Home Journal and Citizen Soldier is the title of the paper printed by Isaac R. Diller in 1843. In August, 1845, the name was changed to *The Pennsylvania Reporter and Home Journal*. It was published a short time. It caused quite a sensation by printing in its columns a local story founded on the Parthemore murder, by that strange erratic genius George Lippard. It was entitled, "Posy, or the Pilgrimage of St. George."

State Capital Gazette, by William Henlock and John B. Bratton, now of Carlisle, commenced July, 1839, and continued until June, 1843, when it ceased for the purpose of uniting with the *Pennsylvania Reporter and Keystone*, under the title of the *Democratic Union*. A file is in the State Library. It was undoubtedly in the front ranks of the so-called country newspapers. It was ably edited, neat in typographical appearance and make-up. This was succeeded by the *Union and Patriot*, in the hands of George M. Lauman, then came Richard J. Haldeman, Christopher L. Ward, William H. Miller, John W. Brown, Thomas C. Macdowell, O. Barrett, Benjamin F. Meyers, and other prominent editors, politicians or men of fortune.

That the present *Patriot* might "shed its beams upon a darkened world," it was necessary to swallow some fifteen ventures, a manifest proof of the enterprise of the printers and young lawyers of Pennsylvania, who supposed the newspaper route was the exact and rapid way to fame and station.

Harrisburg Star, by William J. Sloan, about 1830. It was not a very creditable sheet in its typography, as the editor was a mere lad, not much of a printer, but with so much ability in another direction that came to be an able departmental surgeon in the United States army. One or two of its issues have been preserved, but no complete file, except perhaps among the effects of its "responsible editor."

Whig State Journal, issued in 1850 by John J. Clyde. Sold to John J. Patterson, who subsequently purchased the *Telegraph*, into which this paper was merged.

For many years one or two of the weekly papers issued semi-weekly, and one, a daily, during the sessions of the Legislature; but no venture was made for the permanent establishment thereof until late in 1850.

The Harrisburg Daily American was commenced Dec. 26, 1850, by George Bergner & Co. Subsequently it became a part of the *Harrisburg Telegraph*. It was established as a Whig organ. In the course of time its opposition to the Know-Nothing organization was very decided. A file for several years is in the collection of the State Library.

The Daily Times, 1853, was a venture of William H. Egle and Theodore F. Scheffer, at the suggestion of a number of prominent citizens. The *Morning Herald*, by John J. Clyde & Co., was issued the same year. The borough not being able to support three daily papers, the *Times* was merged into the *Herald*. The latter paper was shortly after absorbed, or rather continued by the *Daily Telegraph*. It may be remarked that the *Telegraph* has absorbed almost as many newspaper ventures as its contemporary, the *Patriot*, and its editors were of the picked men of their political party.

The Daily Borough Item, by George P. Crap & Louis Blanche. It commenced in 1852, a small penny paper, not very prepossessing in appearance, but gave a good *résumé* of local events, and a file of it would be useful for reference. We do not think there is one in existence. On account of its frequent personalities, it failed to receive the general support of the community.

Daily Herald, by Stephen Miller & Co., commenced Dec. 23, 1853, and after and up to 1858 in the hands of Royal, McReynolds & Whitman, was at last merged in the *Harrisburg Telegraph*. Mr. Miller was

at the time the paper commenced prothonotary of Dauphin County, afterwards Governor of Minnesota. A file of this paper is in the State Library.

The Platform, in 1854, a campaign paper of large circulation, by A. Boyd Hamilton, edited by a full dozen of the friends of Governor Bigler. We do not know where a copy of this publication is to be found. It was the first newspaper that thoroughly carried out the plan of payment in advance. Very many thousands of copies were ordered, but as the cash did not cover the order, the paper was not forwarded, and its circulation was limited to those who did pay, about fifteen thousand.

The Harrisburg Daily Record was issued by Henry Omit & Co., Jan. 3, 1854, edited by George F. Emerson. We have not been able to learn whether any file of this paper exists, although some of the company who established it are yet alive.

The Pennsylvania Statesman, established as a campaign paper in 1860, by J. M. Cooper. It advocated the election of John C. Breckinridge for President. It was a lively sheet.

The State Guard, a daily, published by Forney & Kauffman, commenced about 1866, and continued for several years. Some of its issues contain facts of permanent value, and it is to be hoped a full set of this paper has been preserved.

The State Journal, a daily, published by the State Journal Company, was begun in October, 1870, and continued until November, 1873, when the office was destroyed. Its chief editor was Wein Forney, and was just being established on a paying basis when it met its fate by the burning of Mr. Singerly's printing-office.

The Visitor, a religious paper, in 1824, by Michael W. McKinley. One or two numbers of its issue satisfied its editor and publisher.

The Mercury was a daily paper of 1875, by the Mercury Company.

The Dawn, a weekly of the same year, by J. Trainor King.

The Temperance Vindicator, by Geo. F. McFarland.

The Scroll-Keeper.

The National Progress.

The Harrisburg Chronicle, by Thomas C. MacDowell. These three newspapers were unsuccessful ventures, and had a very brief existence.

The Stars and Stripes, Buchanan and Breckinridge campaign paper, 1856, by George F. Weaver, Sr.

The newspapers published in Dauphin County at present (1883) are:

DAILY.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*, by the Harrisburg Publishing Company. Twenty-sixth year.

The Harrisburg Patriot, by Patriot Publishing Company. Twenty-fourth year.

The Daily Independent, by E. Z. Wallower. Sixth year.

WEEKLY.—*The Item*, Steelton, by J. A. Work. Eighth year.

The Middletown Journal, by J. W. Stofer. Twenty-eighth year.

The Middletown Press, by I. O. Nissley. Second year.

The Hummelstown Sun, by W. R. Hendricks. Ninth year.

The Millersburg Herald, by J. B. Seal. Eighth year.

Lykens Register, by Samuel M. Fenn. Seventeenth year.

Dauphin County Journal (German), Harrisburg, by Dr. J. R. Hayes. Sixth year.

Harrisburg Saturday Night, by Dr. J. R. Hayes. Fourth year.

Pennsylvania Staats Zeitung, Harrisburg, by the executrix of John G. Ripper, deceased, W. Strobel, editor. Sixteenth year.

Church Advocate, Harrisburg, edited by Rev. C. H. Forney, D.D.

Steelton Reporter, by W. H. H. Sieg. First year.

The Sunday Morning Telegram, published every Sunday morning by the Telegram Company, Harrisburg, in its first year, thus far has been a successful enterprise. John Moore, editor.

In addition to the foregoing are the following periodicals, issued monthly or semi-monthly:

The Conference News, organ of the Central Pennsylvania Methodist Conference, by Rev. W. M. Frysinger.

The Lutheran Chimes, published by Zion Lutheran (Fourth Street) Church.

Church and Home, published by Market Square Presbyterian Church.

Odd-Fellows' Gazette, by T. Morris Chester.

People's Friend, organ of the local temperance movement.

Bulletin, organ of the Y. M. C. Association.

The Itinerant, by A. L. Groff, organ of the U. B. Church. Seventh year.

CHAPTER XII.

The Industries of Harrisburg—The Location of the City and its Great Natural and Acquired Advantages.

WITH its many advantages, its close proximity to the iron and coal fields, its water supply, its transportation facilities, its markets unexcelled in the variety and abundance of fruit, vegetables, meats, fowl, fish, and butter and eggs, Harrisburg should be a notable manufacturing centre. At present it lies across the pathway of one of the great transportation lines which binds the East to the West, while the future promises to give it another great trunk line, binding the North, South, East and West. This is no idle prophecy, for as we look at this country and its capabilities we see that latitudinally there is a sameness of products, differing only in degree, whilst longitudinally the difference is in kind. This being a fact it

naturally follows that as the country fills up with population the interchange of commodities will increase in like proportion. The North will always need the products of the South, while the South, under the operation of climatic influences, cannot advance in manufacturing, and will always need the manufactures of the North. The day is not far distant when the great trunk lines of transportation will traverse the land in all directions, and when it arrives Harrisburg, lying right across the pathway of the national route from Boston and New York in the North to New Orleans and the Gulf in the South, will be as important a centre in that direction as it is now with the inter-commerce of the country traversing the land from east to west.

This locality is well off for furnace sites, and as the demand increases they will fill up. Coke is gradually supplanting coal in the manufacture of iron, as coal has supplanted charcoal, and the probabilities are that the furnaces of the future will all be built to accommodate them to the use of coke. Our furnace sites are on the direct line of the coke's transit from the ovens to the seaboard.

No city in the United States is better supplied with water, and that water of the purest. The very nature of the Susquehanna preserves this to us. No stream in the land is freer from impurities. The health, too, of the city, notwithstanding the bad name it received at the hands of its neighbor Lancaster during the "removal of the seat of government question" on account of the "mill-dam" troubles, and which it retains owing to the keeping up of the same issue, is as good if not better than any river town in the State or Union. Statistics go to prove that the annual death-rate is far less than any city in the United States. With all these advantages it is not surprising that it has been so greatly prosperous. There is no location equal to it in all the essentials for the establishment of manufacturing industries.

The Harrisburg Car Manufacturing Company.—Among the numerous extensive industrial establishments whose works have assumed such vast proportions as to exert a powerful interest upon the prosperity of the city, the Harrisburg Car Manufacturing Company's works occupy the leading position. The plant of this company, consisting of two departments, car-works and foundry and machine-works, occupying separate locations, aside from its prominence as the leading industrial establishment of the city, ranks as the equal of any similar industry in the United States in point of capacity and annual output of product, and is one of the largest and most important industries in our State. The car-works was put in operation in 1853, with a paid-up capital of two thousand five hundred dollars and a productive capacity of nine eight-wheeled cars a week. The original stockholders were Messrs. William Calder, David Fleming, Jacob Haldeman, Sr., Elias E. Kinzer, Thomas H. Wilson, A. O. Heister, W. F. Murray, Isaac G. McKinley, all of this city, and William T. Hildrup, a practical car-builder from Worcester, Mass. The company then owned two and one-half acres of ground west of Herr Street, where its present extensive works are located, which had formerly been used as a truck-garden, and the surroundings gave very little promise of the busy population now inhabiting that portion of our city. In 1863, after being in operation ten years, the capital stock of the company was increased to $300,000, which has since been still further increased to $500,000. As early as 1871 the manufacturing capacity of the plant was greater in daily product than the weekly output named at the beginning; the annual product that year amounted to $1,250,000. April 25, 1872, the works were entirely consumed by fire, entailing a loss of several hundred thousand dollars, yet such was the energy of the parties that in the short space of ninety days the works were rebuilt with increased size and capacity. The following August another fire broke out, entirely destroying the machine-shops, which department was rebuilt and put in operation in the almost incredible short space of thirteen and one-half working days; and notwithstanding the loss of means and time by fire, the production for the year was carried to the enormous sum of two million dollars. The panic of 1873 affected the car-building business probably more than any other branch of business in the country, yet such was the demand for the products of this company that the business for the year amounted to over two million dollars. This in brief is the early history of the car-works department, and before attempting to review the present extensive works now owned and operated by the company it is necessary to briefly sketch the origin and history of the foundry and machine-works, located on Allison's Hill and operated by the company, inasmuch as from this point to the end of our sketch the two industries will be incorporated in summing up the aggregate total of output, number of employés, and wages paid.

The Harrisburg Foundry and Machine-Works owes its existence to Mr. Hildrup's mechanical attainments and executive ability. This gentleman, who has been the general superintendent and business manager of the car-works industry since its foundation, in order to keep their vast number of men employed during a season of depression in the car-building business which occurred about 1865, began the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinists' tools. This industry was carried on for a few years in the car-works plant, but it was not long until a boom in the car-building business required all the space in the works for that purpose. Consequently the company were obliged to either give up the manufacture of the articles mentioned above or erect suitable buildings to carry on the industry. They decided to continue the industry, and about 1867 erected the large works now in operation on Allison's Hill. The buildings comprising this plant were used for car-

The Whitehead Iron Works, Manufacturing Department.

building during the time required to build the car-works destroyed by fire. In place of the original two and a half acres of ground, the company now own fifty-eight acres of valuable city land, located as follows: Thirty-three acres north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Broad to State Streets, upon which the car-works are erected; twenty-two acres on Allison's Hill, where the foundry and machine-works are located; and three acres opposite the Wister Furnace, where the company's large saw-mill is located. The principal buildings comprising the car-works plant are imposing in their dimensions and architectural appearance, consisting of three construction-shops,—one sixty by two hundred and eighty-two feet, one sixty by two hundred feet, and one forty by two hundred and eleven feet in dimensions; foundry, sixty-two by two hundred and twenty feet; machine-shop, sixty-one by one hundred and twenty feet, two stories; blacksmith-shop, forty-five by two hundred and sixty-one feet, containing forty-six forges, five steam-hammers, and an immense drop-hammer of two thousand five hundred pounds power; repair-shop, thirty-eight by one hundred feet; frame-shop, sixty by two hundred feet, two stories; planing-mill, eighty by one hundred and ten feet; engine- and boiler-house, forty by eighty feet; office, forty by forty-one feet, two stories; warehouse, twenty-six by forty feet, two stories, used for storing car-springs and fine brass castings; together with a host of other buildings, which, with a few exceptions, are brick structures, and are all roofed either with slate or tin. The foundry and machine-works on Allison's Hill are comprised in a series of buildings, five of which are sixty by two hundred feet, and one fifty by two hundred, all two stories. These contain foundry, machine-, boiler-, tank-, and finishing- or setting-up-shops, and the warehouse and counting-rooms of the concern. The remaining buildings are one-story structures, adapted to forging, storage of raw material, and other departments. All the buildings are connected with each other by railways which form a junction with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. As might be expected, the works are thoroughly equipped with all the latest improved mechanical devices and appliances that will tend to facilitate speed and perfection of product. The machinery is of the most powerful and accurate character, embracing every improvement that ingenuity and skill has been able to devise, the larger portion of which was manufactured in the machine-shop of the company, both from private and standard patterns and specifications. Twelve stationary engines are necessary to propel the acres of machinery throughout the works, ranging in power from small fifteen-horse to monster one hundred and twenty horse-power affairs.

Sixteen thirty-four-feet eight-wheeled box-cars is the present daily productive capacity of the car-works plant, two of which are known as refrigerator cars, Wickes' patent, for the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company, elaborate affairs, that require as much time to construct as six ordinary box-cars. To produce the enormous daily output requires the labor of six hundred and fifty men and boys. The daily consumption of material foots up fifty-five thousand feet of lumber, most of which is Southern pine, thirty tons of wheel-, twenty-three tons of bar-, eleven tons of axle-, and seventeen tons of pig-iron. The company do not forge their own axles, but make all their own wheels, casting one hundred and twenty a day from the best charcoal chilling iron. From year to year improvements have been made in the material used in manufacturing cars and the machinery necessary to its preparation, so that the work now produced by the company is so near perfection that it seems almost impossible that a further improvement can be effected in car manufacture. The products of the machine and foundry department on Allison's Hill consists of a line of heavy castings and machines for rolling-mills and blast-furnaces, compound pumping-engines of any capacity for supplying towns and cities with water, steam-engines and steam-boilers, blast-pipes, gas-flues, air-pipes, oil-tanks, tank-cars, wrought-iron draft-stacks, and stand-pipes. A specialty of this industry is a line of agricultural machinery, the chief production being the well-known Paxton portable steam-engine for farm use, furnishing the propelling power for threshers, shellers, etc., in a shape that has long been the aim of inventors to consummate. The company manufacture these engines at the rate of one hundred and fifty a year. Another specialty is the Paxton grain and fertilizing drill, one of the finest achievements of American ingenuity as an instrument for the cheapening and greater production of land crops. This plant furnishes employment to one hundred men and boys, swelling the total number of employés of the company to eight hundred, whose combined wages aggregate eight thousand dollars a week, and who produce by their labor a class of work that represents in round numbers nearly three million dollars annually. The company have gone to great expense to improve their property, and they have left nothing undone to protect themselves from loss by fire, for besides providing their own hose-carriages and fire apparatus, they have at their own expense put down through their lumber-yard seventeen hundred feet of water-pipe, connecting with the city's water-main at State Street. Seven fire-plugs are distributed throughout the lumber-yard, and alongside of each plug is arranged a hose-box containing a supply of fire-hose. Numerous other interesting features might be mentioned in this connection, but want of space will not permit.

In conclusion, personal mention must be made of some of the more prominent parties who have been instrumental in making this the most prominent industrial establishment in the city, and which con-

duces in a large degree to the general welfare of the community. The almost unprecedented success of this vast enterprise is largely due to Mr. William T. Hildrup, the general superintendent and business manager. The president of the company is Mr. David Fleming, one of the original stockholders, who succeeded the late William Calder. Mr. John Murphy, the general agent of the company, with headquarters at New York, is well and favorably known in railroad circles. The principal office assistants are Messrs. George G. Boyer, chief clerk, and J. Hervey Patton, assistant, with Mr. M. S. Shotwell, inventor of a valuable car-replacer bearing his name, as inspector and draughtsman.

The Chesapeake Nail-Works.—These extensive works, located near the canal, along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the First Ward of the city, were built in 1866 by Charles L. Bailey & Brother. Of the twelve acres of land owned by the company, seven are covered by tenement-houses and the nail-works. The shops comprise a puddle-mill, nail-plate mill and nail-factory, and a variety of other buildings necessary in connection with works of this kind. The puddle-mill has fourteen puddling-furnaces, squeezer, and one train of rolls. The nail-plate mill has three heating-furnaces, one train of rolls, and shears for cutting nail-plate. In the nail-factory are sixty-six nail-machines, and the machinery throughout is of the latest and most approved pattern, and has a producing capacity of two hundred and sixty thousand kegs of nails per year, and employs about three hundred men. The present officers are Charles L. Bailey, president; A. S. Patterson, secretary; G. M. McCauley, treasurer.

Central Iron-Works.—The old mill was built in 1853 by Charles L. Bailey & Brother, and changed and enlarged in 1879. The new mill was built in 1877–78 and enlarged in 1881, and contains one single and six double puddle-furnaces, one squeezer, five heating-furnaces, and five train-rolls (one muck, one thirty-one-inch and one twenty-five-inch roughing, one Lauth 3-high thirty-one-inch and one Lauth 3-high twenty-five-inch chilled finishing), with shears, cranes, etc. The product of the works are boiler-plate and tank-iron. The annual capacity of the works is about thirteen thousand net tons, and employ one hundred and fifty men. The officers are: President, Charles L. Bailey; Secretary, Abraham S. Patterson; Treasurer, G. M. McCauley.

The Paxton Furnaces.—Paxton Furnace, No. 1, was built in 1853 by Messrs. Bryan and Longenecker, of Lancaster, and located in the southern suburb of what was then the borough of Harrisburg. This firm conducted the business for a few years, when they sold their interest to the late James McCormick and Robert J. Ross, who placed the business in charge of Henry McCormick, and proceeded at once to a vigorous prosecution of the manufacture of pig metal. Mr. Ross subsequently died, when the entire property was purchased by Mr. McCormick, and after a few years the McCormicks added another furnace to their fast-increasing business, located near the site of the old one, put it in blast in 1872, and named it Paxton Furnace No. 2.

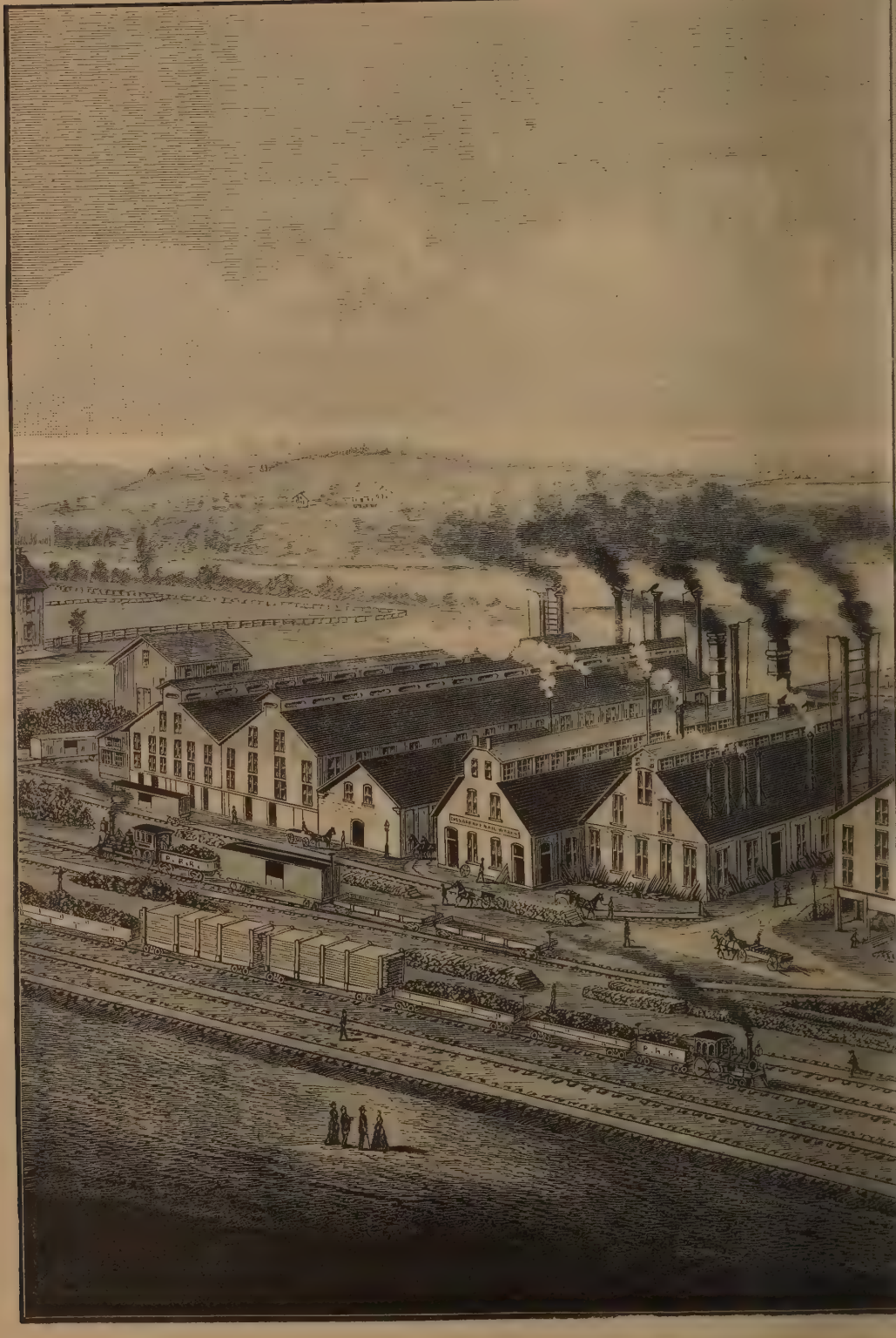
Paxton Furnace, No. 1, has a forty-three-foot stack, a fourteen-foot bosh, and a capacity of six hundred tons pig-iron per month, while No. 2 has a sixty-foot stack, a fourteen-foot bosh, and capacity the same as No. 1.

Eagle Works.—This establishment was built in 1854, by W. O. Hickok, present owner and operator, on the corner of Canal and North Streets, and in 1869 was enlarged to its present dimensions, and is operated by steam power. A specialty is made in machine castings, cider-mills, mechanics' tools, ruling machinery, etc. Ninety men are given constant employment, while the products of the works find sale in most every country on the globe.

Jackson Manufacturing Company.—This company was organized in August, 1881, with a cash capital of fifty thousand dollars, and chartered September 19th of the same year. The incorporators were John T. Chambers, James Jenkins, Henry C. Jenkins, James I. Chamberlain, Sarah H. Jackson, and Charles H. Jackson. The works of the company are located on the corner of new Fourth Street and Boyd Alley, and were purchased and enlarged in 1881, and provided with machinery for the manufacture of steel wheelbarrows, pressed with patent dies, for which the present capacity is sixty steel barrows per day. They also manufacture coke wagons, mining wagons, mine cars, pig-metal barrows, charging barrows for furnaces and foundries, also farm wheel-barrows, all of which are pressed from sheet steel. Twenty-five men are employed. The following are the present directors and officers of the company: James I. Chamberlain, president; James Jenkins, secretary and treasurer; Col. W. W. Jennings, Charles H. Jackson, John T. Chambers.

The Harrisburg Cotton-Mill was erected about 1852 by a stock company. Like similar enterprises, it has had its periods of prosperity and adversity. It is located on North Street, between Front and Second, is built of brick, four stories high, two hundred feet long and sixty feet wide, with end wings of one story, sixty-four feet long and twenty-four feet wide. It has eight thousand spindles and two hundred and eighty looms, with a capacity of two thousand seven hundred bales cotton, producing cheviots, drilling, four-shafts twills, duck, warps, yarns, etc. The number of hands employed is two hundred and sixty, and the monthly pay-roll amounts to forty-five hundred dollars. The mill produces four million yards of heavy sheeting annually. The present proprietors of the mill are George Calder, Jr., & Co., of Lancaster.

The Foundry and Machine-Works of Willson Brothers & Co. are located on the corner of State and Filbert Streets. They are largely engaged in the



CHESAPEAKE NAIL-WORKS
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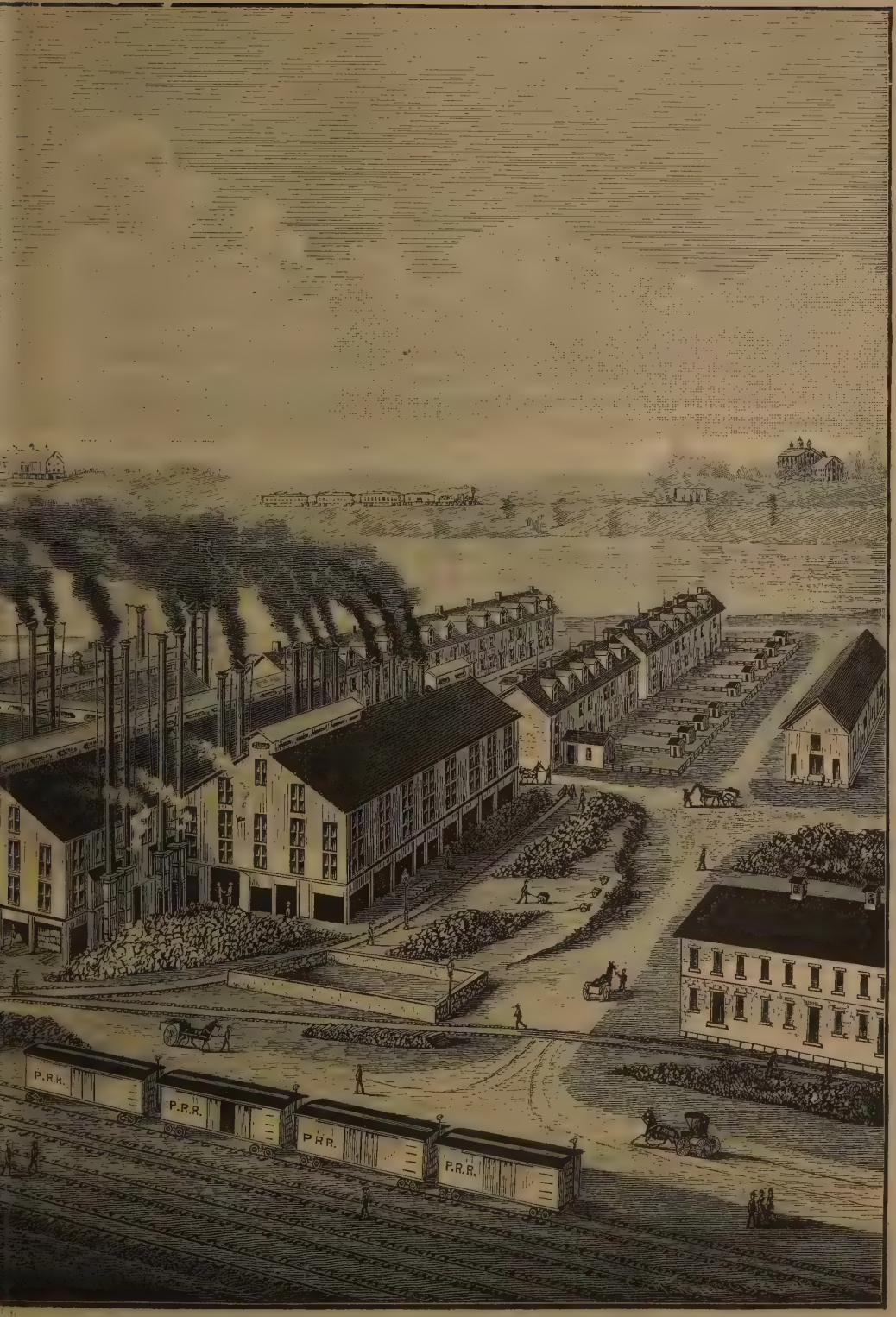


ND CENTRAL IRON-WORKS,
L. BAILEY & COMPANY,
RG, PA.

manufacture of agricultural implements, of some which inventions they are the proprietors. These works are among the most successful industries of the city.

HARRISBURG CHAIN-WORKS.—Joshua W. Jones, of Harrisburg, the inventor of the new process for removing indentation made on paper after being printed thereon, and hydraulic dry-pressing machines, and patent releasable clip-chain bale-tires, finding great difficulty in procuring the proper chains for his machines, established this business for his own benefit. It has grown to an extensive establishment, and the demand for the manufacture, apart from his own, has been greater than the supply. At present only four furnaces are in operation, but eight others will soon be erected. The principal product will be chain bale-tires, and the capacity of the works is estimated at three thousand per month. A small Baxter engine is employed to drive a fan for fires, and an oven (eight feet by two feet by six feet) is used for japanning the chains. Twelve men are employed.

THE STEAM-FITTING WORKS AND FOUNDRY of J. D. Marshbank & Son are located on corner of Short and South Streets, occupying the Jennings Franklin Foundry and Machine-shops. These works manufacture steam and hot-water fittings; also various descriptions of heavy and light castings. The annual value of their product is thirty thousand dollars, and they give employment to thirty-five hands.

THE HARRISBURG FOUNDRY, so long under the management of the Bay Brothers, is now operated by Messrs. John W. Brown and Augustus Reel, who carry on a general foundry business, with a probable annual capacity of one thousand tons. The works are located on State Street and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE HARRISBURG FIRE-BRICK WORKS, located on Second Street near Paxtang, were established in 1869, and have been in continuous operation since that date. They manufacture fire-brick for blast-furnaces, steel-works, and rolling-mill use, and have a capacity of two million bricks per annum, which amount could be readily increased. The clays used are from the several well-known deposits in New Jersey, and from Clearfield, Clinton, Dauphin, and Lebanon Counties, in Pennsylvania. All the fire-bricks are made of these several clays combined in various proportions as best suits the intended use. A forty horse-power engine is employed in grinding and mixing the clays. The works give employment to ninety hands.

WISTAR FURNACE.—This furnace was built in 1867, originally fourteen by forty-five feet, but recently altered to fourteen by sixty feet. It is blown by a thirty by forty-eight-inch horizontal engine, geared to drive two blowing cylinders seventy-two by seventy-two inches. This engine blows two hundred and sixty cubic feet of air per stroke, and is capable of running thirty to thirty-five revolutions per minute, at a pressure of six to seven pounds of blast. There are three batteries of boilers, two of which give ample steam-power. Two Kent eight-inch pipe ovens heat the blast to 1000° or 1100° F. Only one oven is blown through, leaving one in reserve. Fuel, three-fourths anthracite, one-fourth coke; ores, Dillsburg, Seizholtzville, Cornwall, and for two years past about one-third from Spain and other foreign countries. Capacity, forty-five tons per day. This is a very complete furnace, and one of the most successful in the Susquehanna region.

HYDRAULIC CEMENT PIPE WORKS.—These works, located on Herr Street and the Pennsylvania Canal, have been in successful operation during the past three years, manufacturing cement drain-pipes and cement ware or artificial stone. The product is sold throughout the whole of Central Pennsylvania. The capacity of the works is twenty-five thousand feet of drain-pipe per annum. The capital invested is fifteen thousand dollars, and the works give employment to twelve men. Henry J. Beatty, proprietor.

HARRISBURG STEEL- AND IRON-WORKS.—Messrs. Hummel, Fendrick & Co., since 1881, have occupied the old "Novelty Works," on the Pennsylvania Railroad foot of Third Street, where they are engaged in the manufacture of bar-iron and tires, and promises to be one of the most successful industries of the capital.

THE HARRISBURG STEAM-BOILER AND TANK-WORKS were erected in 1863 by Robert Tippett, who successfully carried on the business until his decease. They are now owned and operated by his sons, Charles E., David, and William P., under the firm-name of Robert Tippett's Sons. Their principal business is the manufacture of steam-boilers, furnace work, stacks, etc. They ship punched and shaped iron to Ohio, Alabama, and Tennessee. The works employ sixty hands, and have a capacity of thirty tons per week. They are located at the foot of Race Street, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Fire Department—How they formerly extinguished Fires in Harrisburg—The First Fire Company—Friendship—Hope—Citizen—Washington—Mount Vernon—Paxton—Good Will—Mount Pleasant.

ONE of the early ordinances of the borough required every householder to have one fire-bucket for each story of the house. These buckets were made of heavy leather, long and narrow in size, and were painted different colors as the owner chose, with his or her name on them, and were kept hanging in some convenient place, frequently in the hall or entry, and it was the occupant's duty, in case of an alarm, to carry or send them to the fire. Double lines were

formed to the nearest pumps, and sometimes to the river; men, women, and children joined in these lines, the latter being in the empty-bucket line. The buckets were passed from one to another filled with water and emptied into the side of the engines, which were worked by hand; the empty buckets then passed back by those on the opposite line. Often the buckets were not more than half full when reaching the engines, the water being spilled by passing them along the line. There were separate lines for each engine. Balthaser Sees, who built the old "Union," the first fire-engine in the town, also made about fifty feet of leather-sewed hose, which was intended to have water conveyed from the pumps through them. As sewed hose was not water-tight, they never could be used. It was a difficult matter to maintain the lines at a distance from and out of sight of the fire, as every one wished to see it. It was hard, laborious work to pump water for the buckets and to work the engines. When the pumps failed, as they often did, lines were then formed to the river.

This primitive means of putting out fires was continued until 1836, when, to the great relief and joy of the people, the "Citizen" suction-engine was purchased. Hose enough was bought to reach from either the river or canal to the centre of the town, and by that means the engines at the fires were supplied, but not in sufficient quantity without the bucket-lines. This continued until the water-works were completed, in 1840.

The hard work of the firemen at a conflagration at the engine-brakes continued until the present steam-engines were adopted, the "Friendship" being the first. All the hand-engines were gradually replaced by steam until the whole five companies were supplied. The first mode of giving the alarm of fire was by the ringing of the old court-house bell, followed by the different church bells, as the engine-houses then were small frame buildings without bells. Subsequently the direction was struck by the bells on the different engine-houses. The old Philadelphia system was then adopted, viz.: one stroke for north, two for south, three for east, and four for west; the other divisions of the compass were also struck. This alarm continued until the fire-alarm was erected in 1874.

The first fire company was organized June 17, 1791, and John Kean was the first president thereof. The following is a copy of the original subscription paper:

"We, the subscribers, considering the necessity of having an engine for extinguishing fires, do agree to pay to Adam Boyd the sums to our names affixed on demand, for the purpose of purchasing an engine for the use of the Borough of Harrisburg.

"June 17, 1791."

On Friday, Nov. 25, 1791, the residence of Mr. James Sawyer, on Locust Street, was destroyed by fire. After the fire was over Mr. Sawyer returned his thanks to the men and women of the borough for the aid they had rendered him. As late as March 8, 1797, there was no apparatus in the city designed for putting out fires. This is shown by an extract from the minutes of the Harrisburg Free Debating Society. Among other questions discusssed (March 8, 1797) was one for procuring a fire-engine. At the fire in the building used by William Porter as a cold-nail factory, on the 19th of February, 1798, no reference is made to any service by an engine, but Mr. Porter did thank the ladies for what they had done, and declared his willingness to contribute to a fund towards procuring another engine. The inference from this is that an engine was then owned by the borough. Tradition names the "Union" as being the first engine in use, which is the one remotely referred to by Mr. Porter. The Union Company was dissolved some time between 1830 and 1838. Robert Sloan and Frederick Heisely were directors of the company, and George Capp secretary in 1824. An ordinance was passed by the Town Council, July 13, 1813, impressing on all property-owners and tenants, whether male or female, to have within convenient reach on their premises at least one leather bucket for use at fires. By the terms of the same ordinance the borough was divided into two fire districts, called respectively northern and southern, with Market Street as the dividing line, each district containing a company. These companies were the "Union" and the "Friendship."

Friendship Company, No. 1.—This company may be termed the patriarch of the present fire department of Harrisburg, having been instituted prior to 1803, although its oldest constitution only dates as far back as Aug. 11, 1812. The oldest official document among the records of the company is what purports to be a list of "sundry members of the Friendship Fire Company who are indebted to the sums annexed to their names respectively, the account being down to the yearly meeting, Nov. 7, 1809, including said meeting." This list is attested by James Maginnis, secretary. The first debtor on the list is Thomas Ridge, and the amount of his indebtedness was as follows:

1803, August 1st,	to sundry fines	.....	10	shillings
1804, August 7th,	"	"	11	"
1808, February 2d,	"	"	3	"

Messrs. Samuel Pool, Michael Krehl, Albright Weaver, John Kapp, Isaiah McFarland, and Patrick Burk were also debtors to the company at this period. The indebtedness arose from tax and fines. "Messrs. Sawyer, Glass, Brua, Norton, Dorsheimer, managers of the company, and the secretary met at the house of John Norton, Feb. 9, 1808, for the purpose of holding an appeal, whereat B. Kurtz appealed ten shillings, Mr. George five shillings, Mr. Laverty five shillings, Mr. Glass five shillings, Mr. Dorsheimer one shilling, whereupon it was agreed that Mr. Goodman should give every one that is indebted to the company a call for the pay, and them that don't pay shall be sued." —*Manuscript Minutes of Managers*, Feb. 9, 1808.

Among the names of the members of the company in 1808 are recognized many whose descendants still

reside in Harrisburg. These are Messrs. John Zinn, Samuel Pool, Abraham Rupley, Andrew Berryhill, Moses Gillmor, John Mytinger, Joseph Young, Samuel Bryan, Christian Stahl, John Forster, James Brown, Samuel Black, Dr. Hall, Dr. Cleaveland, Peter Keller, Joseph Doll, James Sawyer, Frederick Felty, George Boyer, Jacob Boas, John Wyeth, John Wingert, Jacob Ziegler, George Roberts, and Benjamin Bowman, secretary.

Obed Fahnestock was president of the company in 1812, and Christian Gleim secretary and treasurer in 1813. In 1818, Abraham Bombaugh was the treasurer, who was succeeded in 1819 by Obed Fahnestock. Jacob Seiler was secretary of the company in 1827. From this period we can find no records of the company until 1848, when it adopted a new constitution, and in many respects increased its efficiency. The first hose-carriage of the company was purchased a short time after the introduction of water into Harrisburg. The old engine being too limited in its capacity, and its wood-work partially rotted, the company applied for and obtained the old "Harrisburg" engine, which belonged to a company of that name formerly existing in Harrisburg. This was used by the company for several years, when it was found defective, and then abandoned. The company was then granted the use of the "United States," a powerful second-class engine, formerly used by a company of that name in Middletown, but owned by Judge W. F. Murray, who had it brought here for sale. The Town Council, however, refused to buy it, and in lieu thereof purchased in Philadelphia an efficient second-hand engine, which the company continued to use until 1860, when they purchased their present steamer, a second-class Amoskeag make.

The fine building of the company on Third Street below Chestnut Street was erected in 1850, the company having previously occupied a two-story frame structure on the river-bank, a short distance north of the toll-house of the Harrisburg bridge.

THE HOPE FIRE COMPANY, NO. 2.—This association was instituted on the 6th day of January, 1814, and was the third of its kind organized after Harrisburg was laid out. Its cotemporaries were the "Union" and "Friendship." The following "list of members of the Hope Fire Company who have been furnished with badges" is from an old memorandum-book. Those marked with a (*) were members in 1814, the others in 1816. Only one on the roll survives, the genial and scholarly gentleman that he is, Col. Samuel Shoch, of Columbia:

John Lyne.
Henry Antes.
John C. Bucher.
William Smith.
Alexander Graydon.
Joseph Wallace.
John Peacock.
Henry Colestock.
Jacob Zollinger.
John Smith.
Henry Smith.
John A. Fisher.
Jacob Hoyer.
William Roberts.
James R. Boyd.
John Buffington.
Samuel Wiestling.
Joseph Youse.
William Burns.
*John H. Candor.
John Whitehill.
Samuel Sees.
*John M. Forster.
Jacob Bogler.
Luther Reily.
J. Lindemuth.
John H. Kroberger.
Charles Shaffert.
James Wright.
Andrew Graydon.
W. Crist.
James Scull.
Edward Hughes.
*John Kunkel.
Jacob Baughman.
Thomas Buffington.
*James Mitchell.
Thomas Martin.
George Snyder.
John Williams.
Samuel Shoch.
Andrew Krause.
Jacob Kimmel.
John Kurtz.
* Moses Musgrave.
David Gregg.
* Ezekiel Gregg.
* Zeno Fenn.
* John Wilson.
* G. W. Hollis.
* G. Taylor.
* F. Scheaffer.
* Hugh Roland.
* George Horter.
* George Mish.

Capt. Thomas Walker was the first vice-president of the company, and Hon. John C. Bucher held that office in 1819. In 1823, Mr. Bucher was president, and in the year following Henry Buehler was secretary of the company. Mr. Bucher was succeeded by Charles F. Muench, Dr. Luther Reily, Hamilton Alricks, A. Boyd Hamilton, etc. Joseph Wallace, Henry Antes, Dr. Heisely, Dr. Orth, and other prominent citizens were at one time members of the company. The long time which has elapsed since its first organization, and the number of changes in the affairs of the company, render it extremely difficult to obtain any considerable knowledge of its early history. We know, however, that the first engine of the company was manufactured in Philadelphia by the celebrated Pat Lyon—him of bank prosecution memory—at a cost of twelve hundred dollars, and that it was capable of throwing *two hogsheads of water per minute!*

After the erection of the water-works the company added to their apparatus a beautiful hose-carriage. Shortly after this period the affairs of the company seem to have been in a depressed condition until January, 1853, when a number of public-spirited citizens residing in the upper part of the borough joined together and effected its complete reorganization under the auspices of the Town Council. A beautiful second-class engine, capable of throwing two side and a gallery stream, manufactured by J. Agnew, of Philadelphia, was purchased at a cost of thirteen hundred and fifty dollars. In March, 1858, the company also replaced their hose-carriage by a neat "spider" or "crab," at a cost of one hundred dollars, and in September, 1858, further increased its efficiency by obtaining a hook-and-ladder apparatus.

The house of the company up to 1855 was a small frame structure which stood on the site of the present building. In that year the municipal authorities re-

moved the structure, and erected in its place a two-story brick building thirty-four by twenty-four feet. The company subsequently extended this building forty feet in length and added another story, and as a highly creditable fact we might add that the bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, and painters belonging to the company performed the work gratis by the light of their fire-lanterns. The hand-engine was finally sold to a Lewistown fire company, and its place supplied by the company's present steam-engine, which arrived here Feb. 28, 1865. It was manufactured by L. Button, Waterford, N. Y., and at the first test in this city threw a stream from a one and three-eighth inch nozzle on a level two hundred and twenty-five feet, and through a one and one-eighth inch nozzle a vertical stream of two hundred and seven feet. The building of the company having become unsafe, it was torn down in the spring of 1870, and the present structure erected in its place.

THE CITIZEN FIRE COMPANY, NO. 3.—This efficient fire company was organized in the year 1836. Its first officers were William Bostick, Sr., president; Henry Lyne, vice-president; George S. Kemble, treasurer; and William Parkhill, secretary. The company, shortly after its organization, purchased a beautiful and powerful engine at a cost of nine hundred and fifty dollars. It was of second-class capacity, throwing a gallery and two side streams, and was manufactured at the celebrated establishment of Joel Bates, in Philadelphia. The power and effectiveness of this engine was fully tested at the disastrous fires which occurred in the summer and fall of 1838 at the opposite corners of Fourth and Market Streets. At these fires it rendered the most important services in consequence of being provided with a suction apparatus, which forced water from the canal, thus in a great measure dispensing with the then prevailing system of "bucket-lines."

The introduction of water and hydrants into the borough created a material change in the operations of the fire department. The "bucket-lines" already referred to gave way to hose, and it was necessary that the several fire companies should be provided with this article. The Citizen Company was the first to respond to this necessity, and accordingly purchased in Philadelphia a beautiful hose-carriage and sixteen hundred feet of hose, the former at a cost of two hundred and eighty-five dollars.

With this useful addition the company required the privileges and powers of an incorporation, and accordingly an application for a charter was made and granted by the Court of Common Pleas in 1841. It was discovered, however, by time and experience, that this charter was defective; accordingly, at a meeting of the company held May 12, 1858, a new constitution and by-laws were proposed and a committee appointed to petition the court for their approval. This committee petitioned the court on the 13th of May, 1858, and on the 23d of August following the court granted the prayer of the petitioners by directing that the said constitution and by-laws shall "thereafter be deemed and taken to be the instrument on which said association shall be governed as firemen."

The first hose-carriage having become dilapidated by time and service, the company, in the fall of 1856, purchased in Philadelphia a new one, handsomely mounted with silver and other embellishments, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. In addition to this, they shortly afterwards procured a handsome "spider," manufactured to order by R. J. Fleming, of Harrisburg, and costing about two hundred dollars.

The company, in October, 1858, increased its efficiency by procuring a "Button engine," a lately patented fire apparatus, manufactured at Waterford, N. Y., a trial of which, in front of Brant's Hall, was thus noticed in the *Daily Telegraph:* "She did nobly, and more than realized the expectations of the most sanguine members of the Citizen Company. In our opinion the engine is fully equal to three ordinary machines of the old style, and ranks next to the steam fire-engines lately adopted in the various cities. On the first trial she threw a stream of water through a 1¼-inch nozzle a distance of two hundred and one feet. On the second trial she threw two streams at once through 1¼-inch nozzles a distance of one hundred and sixty-five feet each. On the third trial she threw five streams at once through ⅝-inch nozzles from one hundred and five to one hundred and twenty-one feet. When this feat was accomplished the members of the Citizen Company, pleased with the success of their new machine, made the welkin ring with repeated and enthusiastic cheers for the engine and its manufacturer. On the fourth trial the largest nozzle—1½-inch—was used, and this powerful volume of water was thrown a distance of one hundred and sixty-seven feet. The machine gave entire satisfaction in every respect." This at the time was the largest engine of the kind in the State. It weighed three thousand five hundred pounds, required fifty men to work it, and cost two thousand and fifty dollars delivered in Harrisburg.

THE WASHINGTON HOSE COMPANY, NO. 4.—The example of the Citizen Fire Company in procuring hose to meet the requirements of the change in the fire department caused by the introduction of water into the borough was followed by the organization of a company whose apparatus consists exclusively of hose and its carriage.

Being convinced of the utility of such an organization, a number of young men met in the dining-room of the United States Hotel, on the corner of Second and Mulberry Streets, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, 1841, for the purpose of organization and to raise funds to purchase a hose-carriage. A committee was appointed to solicit money by subscription to pur-

chase a carriage, and on the 5th of February, 1841, that committee reported that sufficient amount had been subscribed by the citizens, when John L. Martin was deputed to purchase the carriage of the Washington Hose Company, of Philadelphia, at a cost of one hundred and eighty dollars. The carriage was received on the 20th of March, 1841, and at the same time the Town Council furnished the company with six hundred feet of hose. On Friday evening, April 2, 1841, the company was regularly organized, and denominated the Washington Hose Company, of Harrisburg, Pa., a constitution and by-laws adopted, and the following officers were elected: President, Levi Wolfinger; Vice-President, John L. Martin; Secretary, E. S. German; Treasurer, David Lingle. From this period the company has been one of the most active and efficient in the borough.

On the 3d day of May, 1843, application was made to the court of Dauphin County for an act of incorporation, which was granted on the 2d of September, 1843, and recorded on the 8th day of September, 1843, in Deed-Book P, vol ii. page 432.

The want of a suitable building for the carriage and a room for the meetings of the company was a great inconvenience, and prompted by the generosity previously manifested by the citizens, it was proposed and a committee appointed on the 5th of January, 1844, to devise ways and means to raise funds to erect a suitable house. On the 2d of February, 1844, a lot of ground was purchased, on the corner of Second Street and Meadow Lane, from C. L. Berghaus, Esq., for the sum of ninety dollars.

The building was commenced on the 4th of March, 1844, and on the 23d of March, 1844, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The building was completed on the 3d of August, 1844. It was one of the most perfect of the kind in the State, being provided with all the most approved accommodations suitable to the character of the uses to which it was applied. The structure cost eight hundred dollars.

The carriage of the company being old and ill suited, another was proposed and urged of more modern construction, for which object members were chosen to raise money by subscription, and on the 22d day of May, 1850, a contract was made with George Ruhl, of Philadelphia, to build a "crab" or hose-carriage for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, which was completed and given into the charge of the company on the 5th of October, 1850. The first occasion that called the company into service was the burning of a stable and bark-house at Mr. Greenawalt's tannery, in River Alley above Locust, on the 28th of April, 1841. The company were in possession of the fire-plug at the corner of Front and Walnut Streets.

On April 29, 1858, the company desiring a more eligible location, purchased from C. O. Zimmerman for the sum of one thousand dollars the lot on Chestnut Street at present occupied by the company. The old hose-house and lot was sold to a Mr. Erb for six hundred and fifty dollars. The company at once proceeded to erect their present building from plans furnished by L. M. Simon. The entire cost of the structure was three thousand one hundred and twenty dollars and one cent. The company has been keenly alive to the importance of increasing the efficiency of the fire department of Harrisburg, and on Nov. 26, 1867, cheerfully responded to the call for the election of delegates to meet in convention for the purpose of forming a fire insurance association, the creation of which led on Oct. 6, 1868, to the passage of an ordinance by the Common Council for the election of a chief and two assistant engineers.

The introduction of steam fire-engines into the city created a new era in the fire department of Harrisburg, and although the Washington Company still maintained their distinctive character as a hose company, they determined, nevertheless, to keep abreast with the step of progress. Accordingly, on March 7, 1876, the trustees were instructed to inquire into the cost of a modernly-constructed hose-cart to be drawn by horses, and subsequently secured the one now used by the company. It cost six hundred dollars, and first went into service on the 27th of June, 1876, while the old carriage was taken apart and placed in the hall as a relic of the past.

Mount Vernon Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 5.—This company was first organized on the 5th of April, 1858, under the name of the "Independent Hook-and-Ladder Company," which was changed in August or September following to the "Mount Vernon Hook-and-Ladder Company." The following is a list of the first officers of the company: President, William C. A. Lawrence; Vice-President, Richard M. Birkman; Secretary, William B. Wilson; Treasurer, J. A. Carman; Board of Directors, David G. May, Thomas W. Anderson, Frank A. Murray, and Robert G. Denning; Elective Board, David G. May, T. Rockhill Smith, and Thomas W. Anderson. The apparatus of the company was manufactured by Mr. R. J. Fleming, of Harrisburg, and cost eight hundred dollars. It consists of a carriage, hooks and ladders, etc., and has been thus described:

"The total length of the apparatus is forty-eight feet, the length of coupling twenty-seven feet, and the length of the largest ladder forty feet. The iron-work is polished, the springs of steel, and the axles of turned iron. The wheels and body are elegantly varnished and decorated with gilt and carved work, the knobs being tipped with brass. The wood-work is painted of a dark claret color and durably constructed. Axes, picks, and lanterns are provided and secured in proper positions about the carriage, and a beautiful signal-lamp surmounts the whole."

The company, in 1858, occupied the two-story frame building on the east corner of Locust Street and Raspberry Alley, which was altered and arranged

for its accommodation, where it remained until the spring of 1866, when it took possession of their present structure on Fourth Street near North. In the fall of 1875 the company secured a patent tiller to their truck and began the use of horses to draw their apparatus. The first service of the company was at the fire which destroyed Mr. German's brewery on Chestnut Street.

Paxton (Paxtang) Fire Company, No. 6.—The removal of the Washington Hose Company from the corner of Second Street and Meadow Lane left that portion of Harrisburg in a comparatively unprotected condition to meet the contingency of fire. Fully appreciating this situation of affairs, a number of public-spirited citizens held a meeting on Nov. 22, 1859, and the result was the organization of the Paxton Fire Company. The company at once went into service, having secured the powerful hand-engine with side brakes formerly owned by the Friendship Fire Company. This they stored in a small frame building that formerly stood on Second Street, north of the company's present building. This was used very effectively by the company until Feb. 1, 1867, when they purchased their present steam-engine, which was christened the "John Harris." The apparatus is one of the largest in the city, having first-class pumps, but ranking only as a second-class engine. The company subsequently bought a lot from Lewis Metzgar on Second Street, a short distance south of their original location, upon which they erected, at a cost of three thousand six hundred dollars, their present fine building. Like the other steam fire companies, the Paxton is provided with hose-carts and an ample supply of hose to meet almost any emergency.

Good Will Fire Company, No. 7.—This company was organized in 1860, and first used a hand-engine with side brakes. The first house of the company stood on Ridge Road a short distance above Cumberland. It was a frame building, and erected by the day-labor of the individual members of the company themselves. The hand-engine was used until July, 1869, when the company purchased their present steam-engine, named "Marion Verbeke," in honor of the wife of William K. Verbeke, Esq., both of whom were large contributors and took much interest in promoting the interests of the organization. The company vacated their original premises and moved into their present elegant building in 1873.

Mount Pleasant Hose Company, No. 8.—That portion of the city lying on the ridge east of Paxtang Creek is locally known as East Harrisburg, which now forms one of the most important and thriving sections of the city. Its long distance from the heart of the city and its otherwise somewhat isolated condition gave it little or no protection in case of fire. Appreciating this situation of affairs, a number of the property-holders met together in February, 1877, and the result was the organization of the Mount Pleasant Hose Company, with the following officers: President, William C. Kibby; Vice-President, H. M. Kelley; Secretary, A. C. McKee; Financial Secretary, S. H. Kautz; Treasurer, Jacob Zarker, Sr. The company in 1879 purchased a hose-carriage with the necessary quantity of hose, and at once went into active service. During September or October next the company expect to move into the fine and capacious brick building which the city is erecting for them at the corner of Thirteenth and Howard Streets.

The Fire Department.—The creation of a chief and two assistant engineers of the Harrisburg fire department grew out of the organization of a fire insurance company formed by the several fire companies of the city, and subsequently known as the Harrisburg Fire Association. In September, 1868, the Fire Association transmitted a circular letter to each of the fire companies, requesting them to elect delegates to meet in convention to elect a chief and two assistant engineers for the fire department of the city. The convention was held Sept. 4, 1868, and resulted in the election of Henry C. Schaffer as chief engineer, Joseph Montgomery as first assistant, and Samuel Ebersole as second assistant engineer. We append a list of the chief and assistant engineers of the fire department of the city since the passage of the ordinance in 1868 down to date:

When Elected.	Chief.	No.	First Assistants.	No.	Second Assistants.	No.
Sept. 4, 1868	Henry C. Schaffer	1	Joseph Montgomery	3	Samuel Eberly	2
Jan. 1, 1869	" "	1	" "	3	" "	2
" 3, 1870	Andrew Schlayer	1	David F. Jauss	4	David Simons	6
" 2, 1871	" "	1	" "	4	Philip Reitzel	2
" 1, 1872	" "	1	Philip A. Reitzel	2	Lewis Tress	6
" 6, 1873	" "	1	Lewis Tress	6	John Geiger	7
" 6, 1874	Isaiah Reese	7	Michael Casey	3	William N. Brown	1
" 3, 1875	Andrew Schlayer	1	John C. Wheeler	5	Michael Casey	3
" 3, 1876	George V. Corl	1	" "	5	Samuel Lyons	3
" 1, 1877	" "	1	" "	5	" "	3
" 7, 1878	David Simons	6	Henry Meck	3	Lewis Filling	7
" 6, 1879	George C. Fager	3	John McClure	7	John A. Koser	4
" 5, 1880	" "	3	" "	7	" "	4
" 3, 1881	" "	3	John Welsh	6	" "	4
" 2, 1882	A. L. Welper	2	F. Garloch	8	Theodore Erb	5
" 8, 1883	Thomas W. Reed	5	George Mumma	7	John A. Hocker	6

CHAPTER XIV.

Early Educational Efforts—The Harrisburg Academy—The Lancasterian System—The Public Schools.

As early as 1786, just one year after the erection of the county, the inhabitants of Harrisburg in order to assist in bringing into effect the intentions of John Harris, who had granted the rents, issues, and profits of his ferry across the river for the endowment of an English and German academy in that town, entered the following agreement:

We, the subscribers, do each of us for ourselves promise to pay, or cause to be paid, to John Hoge, Moses Gilmor, Conrad Bombaugh, and John Brooks, or their order upon demand, the sums annexed to each of our names respectively, to be applied by them in purchasing materials for and in building a school-house in one corner of the public ground in the town of Harrisburg.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, with the sums annexed, this 20th day of April, 1786:

	£	s.	d.
John Harris	5	5	10
William Speigel	1	10	0
George Fridley	1	10	0
George Le Ru	0	7	6
Thomas Kelso (a quantity of limestone)	0	7	6
Michael Kapp	0	10	0
George Hoyer	0	7	6
Christian Kunkle	0	7	6
Clunie & Kean	1	10	0
Adam Knatzer	0	10	0
John A. Hanna	0	10	10
Thomas Forster	0	10	0
Jonathan Hudson	0	10	0
Stephen Stevenson	0	15	0
Jacob Weaver	0	15	0
John Tietsworth	0	10	0
Alexander Barr	0	7	6
James Duncan	0	15	0
Samuel Grimes	0	15	0
Jacob Zollinger	0	5	0
Matthew Adams	0	7	6
George Allen	0	7	6
Robert Stevenson	0	7	6
Alex. and Wm. Power	1	2	6
John Boyd	0	7	6
Alex. Porter	0	15	0
Robert Ramsey	0	10	0
John Hursha	0	15	0
George Devebaugh	0	7	6
Joseph Lytle	0	5	0
George Reddick	0	7	6
Richard Dixon	0	8	4
James McNamara	0	15	0
Edward Burke	0	5	0
Peter Graybill	0	15	0
Buckler I. Smith	0	8	4
David McMullen	0	7	6
Levi Hollingsworth	0	7	6
Adam Hocker	1	2	6
John Hocker	0	15	0
Malcolm Boyce	0	15	0
Dennis Sweeney	0	7	6
William Brown	0	8	4
Andrew Stewart	0	7	6
Ephraim Hunter	0	5	0
Francis Le Ru	0	7	6
Richard King	0	8	4
Andrew Coulter	0	18	4
James Stewart	0	7	6
Alex. Graydon	1	10	0
Joseph Montgomery	3	7	6
David Jordan	1	7	6
John Hamilton	1	10	0
John Joseph Henry	1	2	9
Faughney C. Farrell	1	2	6
William Maclay	0	8	4
William McCroskey	0	7	6
Samuel Berryhill	0	7	6
Francis Furguson	0	10	0
John Norton	1	2	6
John McGafog	0	7	6
Alex. Berryhill	0	7	6
William Diven	0	8	4
Aaron Wright	0	7	6
Noah Chamberlin	0	7	6
George Hoak	0	7	6
Stewart Williams	0	7	6
John McChesney	0	7	6
William Murray	0	7	6
John Davis	0	10	0
Adam Boyd	1	10	0
John Galbraith	0	7	6
Jacob Geiger	0	7	6
Henry Fulton	0	11	3
Andrew Armstrong	0	10	0
William Philips	0	7	6
John Eppert	0	7	6
Henry Wingert	0	7	6
John Hoge	1	7	6
Moses Gilmor	1	10	0
David Ritchie	0	7	6
Walter Clark	0	7	6
William Glass	0	7	6
James Sayers	0	7	6

The following additional subscribers are recorded in 1791, five years after the first subscription:

	£	s.	d.
John Luther	0	7	6
Anthony Sayfort	0	7	6
John Dentzel	0	7	6
David Harris	0	10	0
Stacy Potts	0	7	6
George Fisher	0	7	6
William Graydon	0	7	6
Robert Harris	0	7	6
David Vogelsong	0	7	6
Robert Barr	0	7	6
David Conner	0	7	6
Henry Benner	0	7	6
Eli Lewis	0	7	6

The first trustees of the academy were John A. Hanna, John Hamilton, and John Kean. The trustees for 1791 were John A. Hanna, John Kean, John Dentzel, Stacy Potts, and Adam Boyd. The following is the preamble of the constitution adopted by the subscribers to the academy fund:

"WHEREAS, The prosperity and happiness of the free and independent citizens of the United States in a great measure depends on the proper cultivation and improvement of the minds of the young and rising generations, whereby they may be qualified to perform their respective duties in civil society as well as the more important obligations of religion; *wherefore*, we, the citizens of Harrisburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, in order to establish a seminary of useful learning, have by voluntary contributions built a school-house, hoping through the favor of Divine Providence, with the benevolent aid of the honorable Legislature of this Commonwealth, and the charitable donations of the well disposed, together with the diligent care and attention of the governors and teachers, it may become a respectable institution, renowned for the pious education of future generations; for which purpose we do ordain and establish the following rules for the constitution and government thereof."

Section 8 of the rules directed that the teachers shall from time to time be obliged to teach such number of charity scholars as shall be recommended by the trustees (not exceeding four) gratis, which the trustees and teachers shall keep secret.

Oct. 4, 1791. Samuel Barnes Davis was appointed teacher of the academy for three months; and at a meeting of the trustees on Jan. 3, 1792, it was resolved "that Mr. Davis, the teacher, shall submit for the approbation of the trustees copies of all such extracts or speeches as he intends the children under his care shall speak or deliver at public exhibition."

Oct. 22, 1795. Mr. William Moderwell was appointed teacher of the Latin and Greek department of the academy, to commence this day.

Nov. 21, 1795. The trustees determined that the following books should be taught in the Latin and Greek department in the order in which they succeed each other:

Latin—Grammar, Vocabulary, Corderii, etc., Fables, Erasmus Delectæ, e Veteri, Selectæ e Profanis. Greek—Greek Grammar, Testament, Lucian, Xenophon, Homer, Cæsar's Commentaries, Ovid, Virgil, Sallust, Horace, Cicero.

The early minutes of the academy, the original of which are in the possession of A. Boyd Hamilton, Esq., show that, like all new and deserving enterprises, the institution had its trials and difficulties, but by persevering energy these were finally overcome, and the academy to-day ranks as one of the best select educational establishments in the State.

On the 4th of April, 1809, Governor Snyder approved of the act incorporating the Harrisburg Academy. By the act of incorporation there was included a grant from the State of one thousand dollars to purchase a lot of ground whereon "to erect a suitable building, and to procure a pair of globes and such other astronomical and mathematical apparatus as may be necessary." The incorporators and original

members of the board of trustees were William Graydon, Christian Kunkel, George Hoyer, Robert Harris, Samuel Laird, Henry Beader, John Wyeth, Joshua Elder, and Dr. John Luther. In November following a lot of ground was secured on Market Street, now Nos. 314, 316, 318. In 1814, by permission of the State, a building was erected on the public ground on the corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets. This, however, was found to be in direct violation of the trust by the State as expressed in the original deed of conveyance by John Harris to the commonwealth. For many years annual appropriations were received from the State, but financial embarrassments seem to have been its lot for many years. Notwithstanding these struggles and discouragements, by disposing of its Market Street property, by subscriptions, etc., the trustees finally secured the Maclay mansion, on the corner

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM MACLAY, 1791.

of Front and South Streets. This fine old stone building was erected by Senator William Maclay about the year 1791. Here, at last, the old academy found a resting-place, and prosperity has dawned upon it. Many of our best citizens have been educated in the Harrisburg Academy, and many of those who were pupils "have won honor and been greatly esteemed both in public and private life." The principals of the school, as far as we have been able to glean, were: 1810, Joseph Findley; 1813–14, Samuel Guernsey; 1815–16, Joshua Holt; 1816, S. G. Strong; 1817, ——; 1818, Nicholas B. Wood; 1819–21, Rev. William T. Hamilton; 1822, Samuel Davies; 1823, Rev. Nathaniel Todd; 1825–28, Dr. John Keagy; 1828–29, —— Porter; 1829–30, Rev. John MacBeth; 1830–31, Rev. A. O. Hubbard; 1831–46, Alfred Armstrong. *Assistants*—Benjamin Creaver (1838), John McKinney, Augustus Wyeth, Thomas J. Bigham; 1846, Rev. William S. Graham; 1847–50, Rev. Mahlon Long; 1850–52, Rev. —— Chapman; 1852–54, Rev. John T. Demarest, D.D.; 1854–60, A. A. Kemble; 1860, Professor Jacob F. Seiler, A.M.

Other educational institutions flourished during all these years, but of them the Harrisburg Academy is the only survivor.

From the adoption of the State Constitution of 1790 until 1809 no legislative provision of a general nature was made in reference to public schools. An act was then passed "for the gratuitous education of the poor." It required a report to be made by the assessors of the townships, wards, and boroughs to the commissioners of the respective counties of all children between the age of five and twelve years whose parents were unable to provide for their education; and that when the lists had been approved by the commissioners, that such parents should be notified thereof, and be permitted to send their children to the most convenient schools at the expense of the county. Notwithstanding the many defects of this law, it continued in force until it was repealed by that of 29th of March, 1824, which provided that every township should elect three "schoolmen," who should superintend the education of poor children within their respective townships, and "cause them to be instructed as other children are treated, the expense of tuition to be paid by the county." But each county might authorize the "schoolmen" to divide the township into school districts, and to establish schools at the expense of the township, to which all children belonging to the districts might be sent for three years, at any time between the ages of six and fourteen years. This law was applicable to the whole State, with the exception of certain school districts in the city and county of Philadelphia and city of Lancaster. It was repealed in 1826 and the act of 1809 revived.

Besides the general provisions of the early acts relating to education throughout the State there were special ones enacted for certain localities. Thus in 1818 the city and county of Philadelphia were erected into a district called the "First School District of Pennsylvania." By the act of April 1, 1822, the city and county of Lancaster were erected into the "Second School District," with privileges and duties similar to the first. By the act of 11th April, 1827, the same system was established at Harrisburg, and by act of 19th February, 1828, at Pittsburgh.

The act establishing a public school in Harrisburg authorized the commissioners of Dauphin County to make use of any part of the court-house of said county which may be unoccupied, build or procure a suitable building for the purpose of educating the children directed to be taught at the public expense, to engage a suitable teacher or teachers, and they were required to direct that all children educated at the public expense, who shall reside in the borough of Harrisburg, or within one mile thereof, should attend the school, which was to be taught and conducted on the principle of Lancaster's system of education in its most approved state. The commissioners

were further empowered to admit children whose parents or guardians were in circumstances to pay for their tuition, and were at liberty to charge in each individual case any sum which may be agreed upon between the parties, which should be applied in all cases to the support of the school.

Under the provisions of the act of April 11, 1827, the commissioners of the county established a school on Lancaster's plan in Harrisburg in the latter part of that year, and erected the capacious building now owned by the school board, on Walnut Street, opposite Short, in the city of Harrisburg, for its accommodation. The Lancasterian system was based upon monitorial or mutual instruction. Thus, a school would be divided into several sections, according to the acquirements of the scholars, over each one of which was appointed by the master a "monitor,"—generally the most intelligent and advanced scholar, whose duty it was to superintend the instruction of his companions in the section to which he belonged. Of course, all the sections were under the general superintendence of the master.

According to the report of the county commissioners in April, 1828, we learn that the whole number of children taught in the school was three hundred and fifty. The number of children taught in the school whose parents, guardians, or friends defrayed, or agreed to defray, any part of the whole of the expense of their tuition, was one hundred and fifty-four. The amount received for the tuition of children whose parents, guardians, or friends defrayed the whole or any part of their education, was fifty-five dollars and eight cents. The amount due for the tuition of children whose parents, guardians, or friends agreed to pay the whole or any part of their education, was two hundred and fifty-one dollars and twenty cents.

Prior to 1832 aid was given to the minister of the colored church, who had established a school for that race in the old log church corner of Third and Mulberry Streets. On the 7th of November, that year, the commissioners direct "the clerk to inform Jacob Richardson, teacher of colored children in Harrisburg, that in future the colored children under his tuition shall be taught in the Lancasterian school, as the law directs; and that the commissioners will hereafter allow him no compensation for teaching said children."

By the act of the General Assembly of 9th of April, 1833, this school was discontinued on the 20th of May, 1834. It was not a financial success to the county, and the influence of the rural districts was such as to secure its abolishment, although educationally it accomplished much good. The present common school system was established Dec. 5, 1835, and from the report of the State school superintendent for the year ending Dec. 31, 1837, the following statistics show the progress of the system in the county of Dauphin in two years' time:

Number of schools, 48; number of teachers,—males, 45, females, 13; number of scholars,—males, 1541, females, 1320; number of months kept open, four months and twenty days; moneys received,—State appropriation, $2037.34; from the county, $1430.17; from the districts, $4731.89; average salary of teachers,—males, $20.80½, females, $19.16; cost of schoolhouse repairs, $1575.29; other expenses, $530.53.

Small as are these figures, the result at the time was considered very favorable, and exceeded many counties with a much larger population than Dauphin. Through Superintendent Foose we are furnished the following educational statistics of the city of Harrisburg, which will convey at a glance the rapid growth which that magnificent system has made:

Years.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Pupils.	Salaries of Male Teachers.	Salaries of Female Teachers.
1836	11	21	957	$22	$19
1841	19	19	986	28	19
1857	24	24	976	40	25
1867	47	47	3421	57	35
1877	78	96	5053	67	45
1880	90	107	5259	59	41
1883	97	113	6124	59.65	43.17

There are eighteen buildings owned by the board of control used for school purposes, valued at $307,250. Three rented rooms are used for school purposes. Seating capacity of all buildings is 5900, and value of furniture $21073.30.

High Schools.—The city was originally divided into two school districts, each with its own board, and each board sustained two high schools, one for each sex, from the establishment of the system until 1869, when the two districts were consolidated into one, and the original four high schools into two schools, one for each sex, substantially as they are at the present time, so far as their organization is concerned. The boys' high school, of which J. Howard Wert, A.M., is principal, enrolled seventy-six pupils during the past year. Two assistant teachers were employed to carry on the work of this school. The girls' high school, of which Miss Jennie F. Givler is principal, assisted by six additional teachers, enrolled one hundred and sixty pupils during the year.

Course of Studies.—First year,—Arithmetic reviewed, Algebra, English Grammar and Composition, English History, Physiology, Physical Geography or Latin, Etymology. Second year,—English History completed, Algebra completed, Latin or Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Elementary Geometry (girls), Double Entry Book-keeping (boys). Third or junior year,—Rhetoric and Composition, Geometry, Latin, or Special History, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic and Algebra reviewed with application of principles. Senior or fourth year,—Latin or English Literature, or General History, Rhetoric and Composition, Civil Government, Surveying and Navigation

(boys), Trigonometry and theory of teaching (girls), Greek (optional with advanced classes); Drawing,—boys, Mechanical; girls, Industrial and Perspective. General attention to Reading, Elocution, Writing, Spelling, Declamation, Composition, Manners and Morals throughout the course. There is a teachers' library owned and controlled by the City Teachers' Institute, consisting of about five hundred volumes. This institute meets the first and third Saturdays of each calendar month, while schools are in session.

CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Daniel S. Burns, A.M., was elected first city superintendent in 1869; was re-elected in 1872, 1875, 1878, and resigned 1879. L. O. Foose, A.M., was elected to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Burns, 1879, re-elected in 1881, and still holds the office.

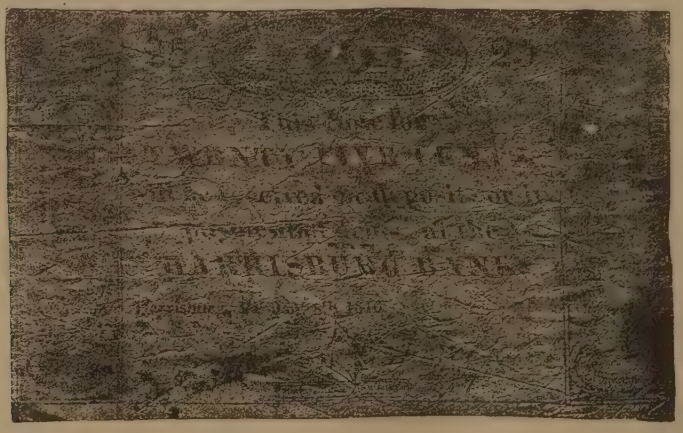
CHAPTER XV.

Banks and Banking Institutions—Public Buildings of the State—Charitable Institutions—Post-Offices and Postmasters—Census Returns, etc.

BANKS AND BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

HARRISBURG NATIONAL BANK.—This institution was chartered by the Legislature on the 9th of May, 1814, with a capital of $300,000, and was regularly organized in the month of June of the same year by the election of the following board of directors: John McCleery, Isaac Hershey, Henry Beader, Robert Harris, Christian Kunkel, John Howard, David Ferguson, William Wallace, Jacob M. Haldeman, Thomas Brown, John Shoch, Abraham Oves, and Peter Keller. William Wallace, Esq., was elected president, and John Downey cashier. The bank first went into operation at the then residence of its cashier, John Downey, in the building No. 118 South Second Street, a few doors northwest of Cherry Alley. The banking-room was in the front part of the building, and the board of directors usually met in the front room on the second story. The bank remained there, however, only a few months, when it was removed into the brick building at present No. 21 South Second Street, where it remained until 1817, when it purchased from the Philadelphia Bank the brick building which that company had used as a branch, situated at the southwest corner of Market Square and Blackberry Alley, in which it continued until the summer of 1854, when the building was torn down to give place to the present elegant structure, the bank in the mean time carrying on its business in the house adjoining, No. 14 South Market Square. One of the earliest notes of this institution is a "shinplaster" of 1816, a fac-simile of which is given below.

We append a list of the presidents and cashiers of the bank from its first organization to the present day: *Presidents*, William Wallace, elected June, 1814; Thomas Elder, elected June 19, 1816; Jacob M. Haldeman, elected May 3, 1853; William M. Kerr, elected Dec. 31, 1856 (died Dec. 17, 1864); Jacob S. Haldeman, elected Dec. 28, 1864; Valentine Hummel, elected Jan. 20, 1869 (died Sept. 4, 1870); Dr. George W. Reily, elected Sept. 28, 1870; *Cashiers*, John Downey, elected June, 1814; John Forster, elected April 19, 1815; Henry Walters, elected Nov. 25, 1833; James W. Weir, elected Oct. 30, 1844, serving until his death in April, 1878; Jeremiah Uhler, elected April 17, 1878. The institution has a national bank charter of the date of November, 1864, numbered 580, and the name



Harrisburg Bank changed to Harrisburg National Bank.

THE MECHANICS' BANK was chartered by the State Feb. 8, 1853, with a capital of $50,000. At its organization Philip Dougherty was chosen president, and J. C. Bomberger cashier. Mr. Dougherty died in 1865, when the institution passed into the possession of Mr. Bomberger as sole owner, by whom it has ever since been conducted as an individual bank. The Mechanics' Bank has always sustained the best of credit, and during the financial panic of ten years

ago it passed safely through the crisis unimpaired, and has enjoyed a reputation not excelled by any banking-house in the State. It is located on the southeast corner of Market and Third Streets.

First National Bank of Harrisburg.—Prior to the war the banking-house of Cameron, Calder, Eby & Co. had been established at the corner of Second and Walnut Streets. In July, 1863, the institution received a national bank charter numbered 201; capital stock $100,000. On the 12th of December, 1863, the stockholders organized, and on the 1st of January, 1864, commenced business. The bank charter was extended twenty years from the 24th of February, 1883. Dec. 12, 1863, John H. Briggs was elected president; Jan. 14, 1871, Jacob R. Eby, and on Jan. 17, 1874, William Calder. Mr. Calder died July 19, 1880, and on the 26th of the same month William W. Jennings was elected president. George H. Small is and has been cashier of the bank from the date of organization.

The Farmers' Bank of Harrisburg was organized May 6, 1872, as an individual bank, with Daniel Eppley as president, and Frederick C. Fink as cashier. It was chartered under the State laws on the 3d of May, 1873, with a paid-up capital of $100,000, the same officers continuing. The banking-house is located on the northeast corner of Market and Third Streets. It has been a successful institution, and maintained the credit of a substantial bank.

The Commonwealth Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company.—This institution was organized on the 16th of August, 1881, with a capital of $250,000. The same year the company secured the building formerly known as Brant's Hall, adjoining the court-house. The main portion of this structure was remodeled from ground-floor to roof. One-half of the first floor is to be occupied by the institution. The room is twenty-eight feet by one hundred and twenty feet. There are two large vaults capable of containing about two thousand two hundred safe-boxes for renters. The vaults are equal to any in the United States in construction for security against burglary or fire. The company have the power and will act as trustee for any purpose whatever, as receiver, assignee, guardian, administrator, and receive money on deposit and loan money. The safe-box system has been a want long felt in this community for the deposit of valuables, many in adjoining counties having been compelled to go to Philadelphia for similar purposes. The officers are: President, William W. Jennings; Vice-President, William T. Hildrup; Secretary and Treasurer, William B. Hart; Directors, Simon Cameron, Charles L. Bailey, David Fleming, James Boyd, Lane S. Hart, D. L. Jauss, Charles H. Mullin, David Mayer, Theodore D. Greenawalt, James Young, A. S. Patterson, Isaac Frazer, Spencer C. Gilbert.

The Public Buildings of the State.—In the centre of the city, and in the centre of a beautiful park of ten acres, stands prominently the capitol of the Keystone State. It is a plain, substantial brick edifice, erected sixty years ago, at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars,—an unexpensive building, it is true, but just as comfortable and just as commodious as if it was built of marble at a cost of three or four million dollars. The site is a commanding one, and the park surrounding one of the prettiest in the country. The library of the State is located in the west wing of the capitol building. It contains a law library unsurpassed in the Union. Considering the immense advantages and facilities of the State, the miscellaneous portion of the library is not as great as it ought to be, but through the strenuous efforts of several of the librarians; who have been gentlemen of culture, it contains many books of great value. There being no public library in the city, that of the State is much resorted to by the citizens. Adjoining the legislative halls are the buildings for the different departments of the State, plain, substantial brick structures.

The Executive mansion is on Front Street, north of Pine Street. It is a plain, three-story brick dwelling-house. The interior is handsomely furnished. The building was the gift of the city of Harrisburg.

In the northeastern part of the city is located the Pennsylvania Lunatic Hospital, the first institution erected by the State. The commonwealth has reason to be proud of its many charitable institutions for the care of the insane poor, and that at Harrisburg still retains its status for efficient and skillful management under Dr. J. Z. Gerhardt, who has been connected with the hospital for several years.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Harrisburg Hospital.—On the evening of Dec. 3, 1872, the following gentlemen met in the parlor of the Harrisburg Bank: William Calder, Rudolph F. Kelker, James McCormick, Jr., A. Boyd Hamilton, J. Donald Cameron, James Fleming, William O. Hickok, Herman Alricks, Henry McCormick, Wayne MacVeagh, David Fleming, James W. Weir, and Henry Gilbert, who passed the following resolution: That "William Calder, Rudolph F. Kelker, James McCormick, A. Boyd Hamilton, and J. Donald Cameron take into consideration the subject of a dispensary and hospital, and report to a future meeting." From this action, much subsequent conference, great industry, with the cheerful aid of the benevolent citizens of Harrisburg, came this hospital.

In March, 1873, thirty-nine persons were reported to have contributed $4335. It was determined to apply for a charter, which was granted in May, a part of the present property purchased, and immediate measures taken to prepare it for hospital purposes. It was opened Aug. 4, 1873. The first managers were James McCormick, president; A. Boyd Hamilton, sec-

retary; J. Donald Cameron, David C. Kolp, William Calder, Henry McCormick, Jones Wistar, Rudolph F. Kelker, Robert A. Lamberton, John Curwen, Daniel W. Gross, George W. Reily, with James W. Weir, treasurer. The first patients were received on August 7th; since to April 1, 1883, there has been treated in the wards 1788; in the dispensary 26,455; and prescriptions filled from 1879, when that service commenced, 89,919. The total cost of maintenance has been upwards of $60,000, and of real estate, alterations and new buildings, nearly $65,000, or $125,000 as the actual money cost in ten years. No salaries are paid except to those who are in charge of the hospital, its property and housekeeping. It is able to accommodate comfortably from 50 to 75 patients, for whom every comfort has been provided. Its staff consists of eight physicians, surgeons, and an apothecary, a steward, matron, and nurses as required. Its buildings are on Front and Mulberry Streets, in the Third Ward, and are an ornament to the city.

POST-OFFICE AND POSTMASTERS.

From 1789 to 1791 the mails for Harrisburg were served from Lancaster, and possibly those from the West at Carlisle. During the latter year an office was established at Harrisburg, and John Montgomery, son of the Rev. Joseph Montgomery, of Paxtang, appointed postmaster. Mr. Montgomery continued in office until the spring of 1793, when he resigned, and John W. Allen, one of the proprietors of the *Oracle of Dauphin*, was either appointed or held the office *ad interim* until superseded by John Wyeth. Originally, says Mr. Hamilton, the post-office was "next opposite" the register's office, which then was in Mulberry Street. When Mr. Wyeth was appointed the office was in the building now owned by Frederick Gohl, No. 219 South Second Street. In 1799 the *Oracle* notices the removal of the office to the residence of Mr. Wyeth, "adjoining the Rev. Mr. Snowden, being nearly opposite to where it has been kept for several years." As the Rev. Mr. Snowden then occupied the brick house southwest corner of Mulberry and Second Streets, the "building adjoining" is easily recognized.

Mr. Wyeth's successor was John Wright, who was appointed by President John Adams about the year 1798, and resided and kept the office in a two-story frame house located on South Second Street below Chestnut Street, now No. 112, owned by Jacob F. Haehnlen. The salary of the postmaster then was only fifty dollars per annum. Mr. Wright taught a school in connection with the office. He only resided there one year, and then removed to South Front Street below Chestnut, in the house now J. Brisben Boyd's, and is No. 111. For some reason he changed his residence the next year to Mulberry Street near Second, upper side, where he resided eleven years, continuing his school, and where some of our older citizens now living received their preliminary education. This property was purchased by William Root about the year 1840, who removed the original house, and erected a three-story brick building on the street and a large tinware and stove manufactory on the rear of the lot.

At this time the stage stables were located on the corner of River and Cherry Alleys, the site being occupied by the bakery and spice-mill of Mr. Haehnlen at the present time. These stables were subsequently removed, probably to the east corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets, as they were there many years, and the river was mainly crossed by them at the Upper or Maclay's ferry. These changes may have induced Mr. Wright again to move, for in 1812 his residence and office were at the corner of Front and Walnut Streets, where he resided but one year. James McCormick's residence occupies the ground at present. The next location was on Walnut Street near Raspberry Alley, in the house now occupied by Robert Bryson, No. 215. The post-office was kept here eleven years, and it was probably here that Mr. Wright died.

As the State Legislature and the public offices were now located here, the business of the office greatly increased, and of course more laborious, the salary was made five hundred dollars per annum. During the year 1822, or in 1823, Mrs. Wright, who was continued in office, removed from Walnut Street to the southeast corner of Market Square, next door above George Ziegler's tavern. The salary was then raised to nine hundred dollars. Mrs. Wright died here during the year.

Mrs. Wright was succeeded by James Peacock, who printed a newspaper called the *Pennsylvania Republican*. He was appointed by President Monroe, about 1823. The Zollinger Brothers now own and occupy the place. Mr. Peacock did not remain in that location long, but removed the office to the house of Mr. Stine, north corner of Locust and Third Streets, and the year following his office and residence to Front Street above Market, now Mrs. John Haldeman's. It was here that the late James W. Weir served as Mr. Peacock's clerk. Subsequently the office was transferred to the two-story brick house next to Mrs. Mary Hanna's, where Mr. Peacock lived many years.

The first time the post-office was separated from the residence of the postmaster was in 1832 or 1833, when Mr. Peacock removed the office from his residence to a room in Mr. Keller's house on Second Street, near Walnut, where it remained several years, when he purchased from the heirs of Henry Miller the three-story brick house now No. 7 North Market Square.

Mr. Peacock was superseded by Isaac G. McKinley, who was appointed by President Polk in 1845. The office remained there until the appointment of Andrew J. Jones by President Taylor, in 1849, who changed it to the old Pennsylvania Bank, on the south corner of Market Square, now the site of the First

Presbyterian Church. Here the office remained during Mr. Jones' term, and also during the four years John H. Brant was postmaster. The latter was appointed in 1852 by President Pierce. In 1856, Dr. George W. Porter was appointed Mr. Brant's successor by President Buchanan. He removed the office to his residence, on Market Street near Fourth Street, now No. 336, where it was continued until the appointment of George Bergner by President Lincoln in 1860, who removed the office to his residence, on Market Street near Third, and next door to the Lochiel Hotel, now 225, where it remained several years, when it was taken to No. 314 Market Street.

During the incumbency of President Johnson, Gen. Joseph F. Knipe was honored with the appointment. On the accession, however, of Gen. Grant to the Presidency, Mr. Bergner was reinstated in his old position, which he filled until his death, which occurred on the 5th of August, 1874, having held the office about eleven years. M. W. McAlarney was shortly after appointed his successor by President Grant, and retains the place at this date.

To repeat, the following have been the postmasters at Harrisburg from the establishment of the post-office there:

1. John Montgomery, appointed in 1792.
2. John W. Allen, appointed August, 1793.
3. John Wyeth, appointed October, 1793.
4. John Wright, appointed 1802.
5. Mrs. Wright took the office at his death, in 1814, who held it until 1822, when James Peacock was appointed.
6. James Peacock, who was succeeded in office by the following gentlemen:
7. Isaac G. McKinley.
8. Andrew J. Jones.
9. John H. Brant.
10. Dr. George W. Porter.
11. George Bergner.
12. Gen. Joseph F. Knipe.
13. George Bergner, died in office.
14. Henry Gilbert, *ad interim*.
15. M. W. McAlarney, the present incumbent.

The New Post-Office Building.—On the 9th of February, 1875, a bill was introduced in the United States Senate appropriating "one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary," for the purchase of a suitable tract of ground for the erection thereon of a post-office and other government offices, which passed Congress and was approved by the President March 4th in the same year, and at subsequent sessions other appropriations were made to complete the work as money was needed. A commission to select a site was appointed, consisting of George Bergner, John J. Pearson, Daniel Eppley, A. Boyd Hamilton, and Henry Gilbert, but their recommendation of a site was not accepted. On the 14th of June, 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury appointed M. W. McAlarney, postmaster, Charles J. Bruner, collector, and additional law judge Hon. Robert M. Henderson a second commission to receive proposals for a site and make recommendations. The commission failed to receive any proposal which came within their instructions, but reported that a great many pieces of ground were offered. Upon the receipt of their report Supervising Architect Potter came to Harrisburg and selected the site at Third and Walnut, after which negotiations with the several owners were continued for eighteen months before the title was secured, and in two cases proceedings in condemnation were had. On the 10th of March, 1873, an act was passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature ceding jurisdiction, etc., of land in Harrisburg for a post-office. Jehu DeHaven, of Harrisburg, was appointed superintendent, James G. Hill, of Washington, architect, and Postmaster McAlarney disbursing agent. The superintendent began work in December, 1877, and completed it in December, 1882. On the 10th of May, 1882, the post-office was removed into it from No. 314 Market Street. The building is sixty by one hundred and twenty feet, of three stories with a basement. The foundation of Conewago granite is laid in concrete; from the foundation to the water-table the stone is of Richmond granite, and the superstructure is of Maine granite. The first story is occupied by the post-office, the second by collector's offices and offices of the railway mail service, and the third story contains a court-room and rooms for the officers of the court. The wood-work is of oak, the court-room is wainscoted eight feet high with Tennessee marble, and all the offices and rooms contain mantles of marble or wood of elegant design. It is heated with hot water. The cost of the site for the post-office was one hundred and ten thousand seven hundred dollars, that of construction two hundred and ninety thousand dollars, making a total of a little over four hundred thousand dollars. The edifice, plain in its massiveness, is one of the most substantial structures in the country, and a credit to all concerned in its erection.

Dauphin County Historical Society.—A preliminary meeting to take measures to organize a historical society was held on the evening of May 10, 1869. At a subsequent meeting, held in the lecture-room of the Market Square Presbyterian Church, a constitution and by-laws were adopted and signed, and an election for officers held. Upon application to the commissioners of the county a room in the court-house was secured for their use, subsequently fitted up, and where the society has ever since held its meetings and preserved its already valuable library. Files of all the newspapers of the county are kept and properly bound, and its collection of newspapers is a special feature. The society was incorporated in January, 1870, and measures have been adopted to the end that whatever may be donated to the society will be permanently preserved. What is needed is a fire-proof building for its valuable collec-

tion of manuscripts, books, and papers. Its officers are A. Boyd Hamilton, president; Hamilton Alricks and Daniel Eppley, vice-presidents; Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, D.D., corresponding secretary; George Wolf Buehler, recording secretary; John B. Cox, treasurer, and William H. Egle, M.D., librarian.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—On the 21st of January, 1851, there were called together delegates to the number of over three hundred, representing nearly every county in the State, by an address signed by James Gowen, A. L. Elwyn, Samuel G. Ford, Algernon S. Roberts, and John Price Wetherill, all leading agriculturists. This convention of farmers met in the court-house, Gen. James Irwin, of Centre County, being temporary chairman, and Hon. George W. Woodward permanent president. A constitution was adopted, which has not been substantially amended or changed since its original adoption, and the society was incorporated by an act of the Legislature approved 29th of March, 1851. The following gentlemen have filled the office of president: 1851–54, Frederick Watts; 1855–56, James Gowen; 1857–59, David Taggart; 1860–61, Jacob S. Haldeman; 1862–64, Thomas P. Knox; 1865–68, A. Boyd Hamilton; 1869, Amos E. Kapp; 1870–71, John C. Morris; 1872–74, Jacob R. Eby; 1875, George Scott; 1877, John W. Hammond; 1879–80, William S. Bissell; 1881, John C. Morris; 1882–83, James Miles.

The other officers of the society, who have filled the positions for a long period, have been: Corresponding Secretary, Elbridge McConkey; Recording Secretary, D. W. Seiler; Treasurer, John B. Rutherford; Chemist and Geologist, Professor A. L. Kennedy; Librarian, William H. Egle, M.D.

Exhibitions have been held by the society at Harrisburg, 1851, 1855, 1868, 1869; Lancaster, 1852, 1875; Pittsburgh, 1853, 1856, 1858, 1867, 1881, 1882; Philadelphia, 1854, 1857, 1859, 1879, 1880; Wyoming, 1860; Norristown, 1863; Easton, 1864, 1866, 1874; Williamsport, 1875; Scranton, 1870, 1871; Erie, 1872, 1873, 1877, 1878.

This society is second to none other in the United States, offering premiums during the past four years averaging over $50,000.

FOURTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1880.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Population by townships, etc.

Berrysburg borough	476
Conewago township	895
Dauphin borough	713
Derry township	2,013
East Hanover township	1,657
Gratz borough	469
Halifax borough	588
Halifax township	1,406
Harrisburg City	30,762
Ward 1	3,282
" 2	2,476
" 3	2,637
" 4	3,448
" 5	3,208
" 6	5,955
" 7	3,811
" 8	3,745
" 9	2,947
Hummelstown borough	1,943
Jackson township	1,191
Jefferson township	269
Londonderry township	2,024
Lower Paxtang township	1,615
Lower Swatara township	1,501
Lykens borough	2,154
Lykens township	1,256
Middle Paxtang township	1,142
Middletown borough	3,551
Middle Ward	947
North Ward	1,183
South ward	1,221
Mifflin township	647
Millersburg borough	1,440
Reed township	324
Rush township	124
South Hanover township	1,295
Steelton borough	2,447
Susquehanna township	2,411
Uniontown borough	2,841
Upper Paxtang township	367
Washington township	1,743
Wayne township	1,420
West Hanover township	677
Wiconisco township	2,150
Williams township	2,764

Race.

White	72,384
Colored	3,780
Chinese	4

Nativity.

Native	71,940
Foreign	4,228

Native and Foreign.

Born in Pennsylvania	68,199
" New York	264
" New Jersey	104
" Maryland	1,460
" Ohio	102
" Virginia	379
" British America	80
" England and Wales	271
" Ireland	1,150
" Scotland	81
" German Empire	1,816
" France	49
" Sweden and Norway	9

School, military and citizenship, ages, etc.

Males	37,667
Females	39,021
5 to 17 years, male	11,242
" " female	11,345
18 to 44 years, male	14,997
21 years and over, male	16,888

Farm areas and farm values.

Farms	2,702
Improved lands (acres)	187,143
Value of farms, etc	$15,974,[illegible]
Value of farming implements	[illegible]
Value of live-stock	[illegible]
Cost of building, etc., 1879	[illegible]
Cost of fertilizers purchased, 1879	74,770
Estimated value of products sold, 1879	1,[illegible]

ADDENDA.

The Dauphin Deposit Bank was chartered in 1838, and for many years was successfully managed by James McCormick as president and Robert J. Ross as cashier. Upon Mr. Ross' death, J. Monroe Kreiter was elected cashier, and in 1869, James McCormick, Jr. Henry McCormick succeeded his father as president in 1870. Upon the expiration of the charter, in 1874, it was continued by the McCormick estate as a private bank. It is one of the most reliable institutions in the State.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized Dec. 12, 1854. The first rooms of the association were on the second story of then Kelker's building, northeast corner of Market Street and River Alley; from thence they removed to Fleming's building (College Block), and finally into their own building, purchased from the McCormick estate, on the corner of Second and Locust Streets. The building contains a large public hall, a gymnasium, library-room, rooms for committees, etc. The presidents of the association have been: John W. Simonton, 1855–56; R. F. Kelker, 1856–57; Charles A. Hay, D.D., 1857–58; H. Mundy Graydon, 1858–59; Robert A. Lamberton, LL.D., 1859–60; George Cunkle, 1860–61; James Calder, D.D., 1861–62; W. C. Cattell, D.D., 1862–64; R. A. Martin, M.D., 1864–65; T. H. Robinson, D.D., 1865–66; James McCormick, 1866–67; Rev. Martin Stutzman, 1867; S. S. Shultz, M.D., 1867–68; Jacob F. Seiler, 1868–71; S. K. Dietrich, 1871–72; John E. Patterson, 1872–74; David C. Kolp, 1874–76; S. J. M. McCarrell, 1876–78; G. M. McCauley, 1878–81; H. Pitcairn, M.D., 1881–82; John C. Harvey, 1882–84.

The Home for the Friendless is one of the city's noble charities. The building, an extensive one, is situate on the corner of Fifth and Muench Streets. Old and young are alike cared for, the latter properly educated. The institution is dependent upon the charity especially of the different evangelical denominations of Christians, although all creeds are alike admitted. It is deserving of the hearty and earnest support of the community. Mrs. Ellen R. Rutherford is president, and Mrs. David Fleming secretary.

MIDDLETOWN BOROUGH.

MIDDLETOWN, so called from its being located midway between Lancaster and Carlisle, is a post-town and borough. It is the oldest town in the county, having been laid out thirty years before Harrisburg, and seven years before Hummelstown. It is located nine miles by the turnpike southeast of Harrisburg, near the confluence of the Susquehanna and Swatara, at which point the Pennsylvania and Union Canals unite. Its site was that of an ancient Indian village founded by the Susquehanna nation. There must have been settlements of importance in this locality earlier than 1720, as preparations had been made by the Presbyterians to erect places of worship about that period. The population was so numerous that a demand for a provincial road was made in 1731. One was finally located in 1736 from Lancaster to Shippensburg, connecting with the one between Philadelphia and Lancaster. That portion of it from the Swatara to Harris' Ferry is still in use, clear of modern improvements,—of turnpike, canal, or railway.

In 1723 the family of Conrad Weiser, with about twenty other families, from the Province of New York, leaving Schoharie wended their way in a southwestern direction, traveling through the forest, till they reached the Susquehanna River, where they made canoes, freighted them with their families, and floated down the river to the mouth of Swatara Creek, and thence worked their way up till they reached a fertile spot on Tulpehocken Creek, in Berks County, where they settled.

In 1732 the provincial land-office was opened for the sale of patents. Previously, several pioneers, the ancestors of a cultivated and patriotic race, "rough Irish," as Logan, Penn's man of all work, wrote of them, made "claim of settlement," at or near the mouth of the Swatara; principally along the southern part of its valley. When the land-office was prepared for business, four hundred and twenty-three acres, at the mouth of the Swatara, was in the possession of Jacob Job, acquired from a previous owner, "one Anderson." Job was a merchant of Philadelphia, who had acquired his right in adjusting a mercantile venture with a trader of the border.

On the 14th day of May, 1743, Edward Smout, deputy surveyor under Blunston, surveyor for Lancaster County, surveyed for John Fisher, of Philadelphia, "in right of Jacob Job, a tract of land situate in the township of Paxtang, in the county of Lancaster, beginning at a W. O. a corner of Sa Kearkpatrick; thence S. 21 degrees W. 270 pchs. to a W. O. standing on the side of Swaterah creek; thence by the corses of ye said creek 169 pchs. to Susquehannah; thence up Susquehannah river by the corses of ye s'd river 184 ps. to W. H. a corner of Sa Means land; thence N. 20 degrees E. 349 phs. to a B. O.; thence E. 96 ph. to a H. in Will. Kearkpatrick's line; thence S. 20 deg. E. 50 phs. to a B. O. s'd Will. Kearkpatrick's corner; thence along s'd Kearkpatrick's line N. 70 deg. E. 122 pchs. to a W. O. the place of beginning, containing 423 A. 50 pchs., and the allowance of 6 p. c. for roads and highways."

On the draft by Smout, it is noted that this tract was "claimed by what I can find settled about fourteen years ago by one Anderson (who before I know not), from whence this wright proceeds." Now, fourteen years before 1742 would show "claim" as early as 1728. As has been stated, the locality began to assume importance as a frontier settlement before that.

Smout's survey states that Samuel Means was a landowner on the west line and up the river; that Samuel and William Kirkpatrick owned on the north; east was "Cooper's land by wright of Stewart." These names are found on the assessments of 1750, by which time the Coopers had established themselves on the east bank of the Swatara. The Cooper tract comprised 268 acres.

The south line of the survey is carried four thousand five hundred and five feet, or nearly a mile, when it intersects the Swatara; following its west or right bank, two thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine feet, to its confluence with the Susquehanna River; thence up the Susquehanna three thousand and thirty-six feet, to nearly the north point of the present South Ward of the borough of Middletown. This survey is a copy of the original, indorsed "Lancaster, No. 98, May 22, 1782, Jno. Lukens, Sy. G."

The claim of Job came into possession of John Fisher in 1742. Its history has been preserved by no less an individual than Dr. Benjamin Franklin. Some years after Fisher became possessed of his "right," a dispute arose between the Proprietary land-office and the settlers on the Susquehanna and Swatara, mostly Scotch-Irish, respecting the charges for fees and interest in that important department. It brought the present site of Middletown into the controversy of

1756. It was used as an illustration of the grasping and despotic tendency of the heirs of Penn, who then claimed to own the fee of all the land in Pennsylvania.

In the appendix to his "Historical Review," Franklin states "that John Fisher in right of Jacob Job purchased 423 acres and 53 perches of land in Paxtang township, Lancaster County," under a warrant dated March 19, 1742, issued to said Job. Fisher was called upon to pay at the land-office "for the land, with ten years' interest, and other charges to Feb. 20, 1747," £141 4*s.* 6*d.* Fisher having also "purchased of Thomas Cooper 268 acres, adjoining on the east," was also called upon to pay for that £78 18*s.* 11*d.*, a gross sum of £212 13*s.* 7*d.*, about $593.

Franklin then says, "The purchaser not being skill'd in Accounts, but amazed at the Sum, apply'd to a Friend to examine this account."

The friend thus "rendering willing aid," showed by his computation that the Propietaries, through the land department, had overcharged Fisher on Job's tract £67 8*s.* 11*d.*; on Cooper's £24 3*s.* 3½*d.*, in all above the rates fixed by the rule of the office, £91 11*s.* 4½*d.* Dr. Franklin proceeds to argue, that "the fortunes of the heirs of William Penn will in a few years be beyond computation." His estimate of value in 1756 was nearly £2,000,000 sterling (10,000,000 dollars), and increasing at the rate of 15 per cent. a year. This astonishing assertion made a great sensation, but it seems to have been entirely correct.

The "Anderson Job tract" is the one upon which Middletown stands. The "Cooper tract," or part of it, is in the borough also. John Fisher, a Philadelphia Quaker, appears to have given it to his son, George Fisher, about 1754. Samuel Means and William Kirkpatrick, adjoining owners, are on the tax-list for 1749–50. Fisher is not, until 1755–56. The land was heavily timbered, as was the whole Swatara region, with "fine oak, hickory, walnut, chestnut, locust, poplar, and laurel trees." It continued to be so until about the beginning of the present century, when George Frey had "clearing done on the McClenaghan farm," formerly Kirkpatrick's, the tract north of Middletown.

As early as 1750, certainly, and for some years previously, population grew apace in the immediate vicinity of the mouth of the Swatara Creek. The locality was known to the provincial rulers as the "South End of Paxtang township, Lancaster County."

On Feb. 24, 1747, John, Thomas, and Richard Penn, Proprietaries of the Province, by patent granted to John Fisher, merchant of Philadelphia, six hundred and ninety-one acres and fifty-three perches of land and the usual allowance. The said John Fisher and Grace, his wife, on Jan. 27, 1759, granted unto George Fisher, their youngest son, the above land. Upon this tract the said George Fisher laid out the town of Middletown. The date of its laying out is in doubt. Some fix the time at 1755, others, 1756, and Hon. R. J. Fisher, of York, a descendant of the original proprietor, puts it in 1766. If George Fisher laid it out in 1755 or 1756, he must have entered upon the lands of his father for that purpose, as the title did not vest in him till 1759. On the other hand, there is evidence that the town was in existence before 1766, for the first deed on record for property in its limits was given by Fisher and his wife to Peter Spangler, March 1, 1761, for lot No. 18. The consideration was "seven shillings and sixpence and one English copper farthing, to be paid annually on the first day of May. The grantee was to build on the lot a good "substantial dwelling-house of the breadth of twenty feet, and of the depth of twenty feet, with a good substantial chimney, within the space of twelve months." No deeds refer to any point indicating its laying out prior to 1760, and that, no doubt, was the year in which the land was divided into lots, for George Fisher, as we have seen, did not come into possession of the land before 1759, and it probably required some time to perfect his plans for the town and place the lots in the market. The parties engaged in laying it out did not use a surveyor's chain, but a marked rope, which in dragging over the wet grass and then drying made a variation as it alternately stretched or contracted, thus causing a difference in the size of the lots. The location of the town —all the territory lying near the mouth of the Swatara being known as Middletown—held out so many advantages to the pioneers that the place grew rapidly. From the head of the river to this point navigation was comparatively safe, but in consequence of the numerous and dangerous falls, it was supposed the Susquehanna could not be navigated below the Swatara. This being the southern limit of navigation, all the marketable produce of the Susquehanna and its tributaries was brought here for sale and distributed, and a brisk trade sprang up, which extended not only to the surrounding country but even to Maryland and Virginia. The Germans, who succeeded the Scotch-Irish settlers, lacked the spirit and enterprise of their predecessors, and Harrisburg, though some years the junior of Middletown, and with fewer natural advantages, outstripped it in growth and population. The trade of Middletown, however, exceeded that of any other point on the river. This town was a depot for Hessian prisoners during the Revolution, and a commissary department was established here.

After the Revolution trade greatly revived, and flourished extensively until 1796, when it gradually declined. Until then the mouth of the Swatara was considered the termination of the Susquehanna and its tributary streams. So far down it was considered safe, below this it was believed to be impracticable, on account of the numerous and dangerous cataracts impeding its bed. In 1796 an enterprising German miller named Kreider, from the neighborhood of Huntingdon, on the Juniata, arrived in the Swatara

in an ark, fully freighted with flour, with which he safely descended to Baltimore, where he was amply compensated for his adventure. His success becoming known throughout the interior, many arks were built, and the next year this mode of transportation became established. This trade increasing, a number of enterprising young men were induced to examine critically the river from the Swatara to tide-water, by which they became excellent pilots. The enterprise of John Kreider thus diverted the trade of this place to Baltimore, where it principally centred until the Union Canal was completed in 1827, when it was again generally arrested at its old post. It would probably have so continued if the Pennsylvania Canal had not been continued to Columbia, by which the principal obstruction in the river, the Conewago Falls, was completely obviated. A large trade, however, in lumber and other articles of produce is still intercepted here, supplying the valleys of the Swatara, Quitopahilla, Tulpehocken, and the Schuylkill.

For a long period it was the great timber and lumber mart of the Susquehanna River. Every spring and fall the mouth of the Swatara was crowded with rafts and arks loaded with boards, shingles, grain, whiskey, plaster, and other marketable products of the up-river country, and not only was the mouth filled, but the shores of the river some distance below and for two miles above the "point," were lined with every kind of river craft. During the rafting season all was bustle and activity, and the handling, counting, and measuring of the lumber, grain, etc., gave employment to large numbers of men, some of whom came from great distances to work, returning to their homes when the busy season was over. The spring and fall freshets were harvest times for the merchants and tavern-keepers. Laborers were in demand and received good wages, and most of them were liberal patrons of the stores and inns. The "Yankees," as all the up-river men were styled, were generally a boisterous class, and when released from the restraint of their homes usually took a spree, spending their hard earnings freely, but before returning to their families laid in a supply of the necessaries for home consumption sufficient to last until they could make another trip. A row of store-houses lined the road facing the Swatara (some of which have been converted into dwelling-houses and are still standing, but so changed in appearance as not to be recognized), and these were frequently filled from cellar to garret with grain, whiskey, etc. These articles, with lumber of all kinds, were transported in wagons from this point in every direction, teams coming from Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. After Kreider had succeeded in running the falls with boats, Thomas Burbridge, a merchant of Wyoming, in the following year (1797) freighted and ran in one season ninety-nine arks loaded with coal, a few of which failed to reach their destination for want of skillful pilots. Much of the trade with this place was carried on in keel-boats (or Durham boats, as they were sometimes called after their first projector), and they were the only ones that ascended and descended the Susquehanna. These boats were fifty or sixty feet in length and about nine in width, and required a crew of eight expert polemen and a steersman to each boat. Considerable trading was done by these boats during their trips. Their approach to the villages along their route was signaled by the blowing of a horn, and those who were desirous of making purchases or of disposing of any surplus products were offered an opportunity. In order to avoid the rapids known as the "Conewago Falls," a short canal was made, reaching from the head of the falls to York Haven, on the York County side of the river. This enabled these small boats to pass up and down in safety, but on the completion of the Pennsylvania Canal that channel was abandoned, and York Haven, which at one time promised to be a place of note, was "finished." The Scotch-Irish settled here first, but they were unable to succeed in farming as against the German immigrants, who soon got "forehanded" where the former could not make a living. Then again, there began to be intermarrying between the young people of the two nationalities, which displeased the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who gradually sold out their possessions and moved away.

The first tax-list of the town is that of the Revolutionary period, probably 1778:

Thomas Foot.	Philip Weirig.
Joseph Singleton.	Christian Roth.
Widow McKinley.	Christian King.
David Ettley.	Felty Welker.
Philip Polemore.	Dr. Robert Kennedy.
Christian Hebright.	Frederick Lebernick.
George Snodgrass.	George Frey.
John Still.	John Backenstos.
Christian Seabough.	George Lawman.
Henry Moyer.	Margaret Kalm.
Samuel Sereatzey.	Philip Shokin.
Albright Swinford.	Christian Shertz.
Abraham Dearr.	Thomas Crabb.
Mark Snider.	Michael Gross.
Jacob Walter.	Conroad Waulfley.
Peter Shuster.	Patrick Scott.
John Snyder.	Adam Miller.
Peter Reigard.	Peter Miller.
Ulrich Frain.	Philip Ettley.
Henry Shafner.	Frederick Hubley.
Henry Harris.	Daniel Daudle.
Jacob Eater.	Thomas Minshall.
Matthew Caldhood.	William Eackins.
George Mitzgar.	Jacob King.
Nicholas Castle.	Dr. John Laning.
Philip Craft.	Jacob Creamer.
Christian Spade.	Seimon Snyder.
Ludwick Hemberly.	William Wall.
Abraham Gross.	John Moyer.
Jacob Snyder.	

The following is a list of the taxables in Middletown in 1782:

Moore, Thomas H., 2 stills.	Frey, George, 40 acres.
Wickersham, Ab., 10 acres.	Castle, Nicholas.
Wolfley, Conrad, 20 acres.	Patimore, Philip.

Crabb, William.
Shaffner, Henry.
Bombach, Conrad, 5 acres.
Davis, Henry.
Scott, Patrick.
Defrance, John.
Dowdle, Daniel, a tan-yard.
Harrigan, Patrick.
Gross, Abram.
Gross, Michael.
Gregg, Joseph.
Hollenbach, John.
Minsker, Thomas.
McCann, Henry.
Shirts, Christian, 10 acres.
Conrad, Michael.
Hubley, Frederick, 1½ acres, a tan-yard.
Bolinger, Emanuel.
Backenstoe, John, 5 acres.
Minsker, John, 2½ acres.
Tebemak, Frederick, 71 acres.
Miller, Jacob.
Suader, Jacob.
Hemperly, Ludwig.
Space, Christian.
Graft, Philip.
Bydle, Michael.
Lytle, John, 1 servant.
Hepick, Christopher.
Cremer, Elizabeth.
Miller, Peter.
Sneider, John, a tan-yard.
Miller, Adam.
Myer, Henry.
Shuster, Peter.
King, Christian, 73 acres.
Lowman, George.
Walker, Valentine.
Farr, Abram, a tan-yard.
Shertzer, Samuel.
Shoky, George, 70¾ acres.
Jamison, Alexander.
Seebaugh, Christian.
Hemperly, Martin.
Harris, Henry.
Shaffner, Henry.
Cryder, Christian.
Wells, William, 5 acres.
Barnet, John.
Rickert, Peter.
Crabb, Thomas.
McClure, David.
Parks, Samuel.
Lipse, Anthony.
Lenning, Dr. John.
Conn, Daniel.
Kennedy, Robert.
Kissinger, John.
Sneider, Mark.
Gross, George, Jr.
Atlee, David, silversmith.
Atlee, Philip.
Sneagonce, George.
Gross, George, Sr.

The highest valuation is that of George Frey, eight hundred dollars. He returned five horses and nine cows.

George Fisher lived until his death near the town, on a well-cultivated farm which has been in the family since 1750, in the centre of a large tract of land bounded by the Susquehanna and Swatara, conveyed to him by his father, John Fisher, a noted merchant of Philadelphia. The proprietor being a Friend, several Quakers from Philadelphia and the lower counties followed him, and these, with several Scotch-Irish merchants, formed the first inhabitants of the village, who enjoyed up to the period of the Revolution a very extensive and lucrative trade with the Indians and others settled on the upper Susquehanna and Juniata, and also with the Western traders. The Scoth-Irish merchants mostly followed the emigration southward.

Jeremiah Job was the first actual settler on the lands composing what is now the town. In 1805 and 1806 two of his daughters, aged maiden ladies, Polly and Sally, taught school here. John Benner is the oldest male person living here born in the town, and Mrs. Critson and the mother of Dr. John Ringland the oldest female residents born here. John Benner was born Oct. 1, 1797, in a house on the Lancaster turnpike, near the bridge, where the widow of Edward Fisher lives. He is the son of John and Mary (Seabauch) Benner, and the former was born at Warwick Furnace, in Chester County, and was the son of an emigrant who came from Germany about 1751. John Benner, Sr., used to keep the Chambers ferry between Middletown and Harrisburg, and afterwards the ferry on Swatara Creek. He died in 1802. John Benner, the venerable octogenarian of eighty-five years, learned the cooper's trade with Conrad Seabauch, his uncle. The first cooper here was William Wandlass, a Scotchman, who opened a shop in 1769, and with whom Conrad Seabauch learned his trade. Wandlass was succeeded in his shop by Elisha Green. When Emanuel Bollinger, a Revolutionary soldier, came here there were but four persons buried in the old (first) Lutheran graveyard. Christian Seabauch, the maternal grandfather of John Benner, was the first hatter in town, and Jacob Shertz the first blacksmith. Prior to the Misses Job, Jacob Peeler, a nail-maker, taught school in 1808 and 1809. The first tavern was kept where Rife's Corner is, and long after it was built a Mr. Crabb was its landlord. About 1800, Charles Wade kept an inn at the east end of town, and about the same time George Shuler kept one. The Washington House was built before 1836, when Peter Young, who had previously kept tavern on Swatara Hill, became its landlord. In 1807 the only store was kept by John Landis, on Main Street, where Eminger's grocery is, and to show the amount of his business, it is related that Conrad Seabauch, the cooper, made for Mr. Landis in one year nine hundred (fifty pound) firkins in which to pack the butter taken in at the store. The first store kept in town was that of George Frey, whose clerk, Christoph Frederick Oberlander, afterwards became his partner. Oberlander was born Jan. 15, 1748, and died Oct. 21, 1795. The first regular lumber-yard was kept by Enoch Skeer, whose lumber was piled under and around a tree to keep the high waters from carrying it off. The next to embark in this trade was John Snyder. John Smith about 1809 dealt largely in plaster, and also kept a hotel. Sometimes as high as forty teams were here at one time to get plaster, then the *sine qua non* for enriching lands. Jacob Rife, Sr., purchased what is known as the Keystone Tannery in 1830, and it has been carried on by him or his sons for nearly fifty years. Between 1810 and 1825, John Snyder had a pottery on the corner of the square where Ringland's drug-store was.

Among the earliest physicians here were Dr. Romer, who located before 1770, and Dr. Charles Fisher, who was born Sept. 8, 1766, and died May 8, 1808. Dr. James McCammon began practicing at the beginning of the century, having been born in 1778, and died Nov. 7, 1813. Contemporaneous with him was Dr. Abraham Price. He was born April 27, 1787, and died April 3, 1821. A little later was Dr. Abraham McClelland, who died Oct. 20, 1828, aged thirty-seven years. Dr. Mercer Brown, long in practice, was born Feb. 22, 1795, and died Feb. 9, 1871. Dr. Benjamin J. Wiestling is the oldest living practitioner here now, having been over forty years in continuous practice. Dr. Meyrick practiced from about 1795 to 1815, and Dr. Simonton read medicine with him.

On May 25, 1811, the yearly market at Middletown was first advertised to commence June 11th following, at which time and place a great number of valuable horses, cows, sheep, lambs, calves, and hogs, with many other articles, such as pickled oysters, roast beef, punch, and wine, were to be offered for sale. These "old-time fairs" were noted days in the town and vicinity. The whole place would ring with drums, banjos, bagpipes, trumpets, fiddlers, and fifes, besides many other noises. The "Square" was the grand centre of attraction for the multitude of strangers and citizens. In one place might be seen the juggler performing all manner of tricks; in another rope-dancers were pirouetting; in still another anacondas, tame elephants, learned dogs, and a host of other rare and curious animals were exhibited. These, however, were only accessories and adjuncts to the fair, which, in truth, was a great commercial mart, where goods and chattels of almost every kind were sold, from a hank of yarn to a mammoth bull. In several parts of the Square booths of entertainment were erected, where revelry, mirth, and feasting were indulged in with a degree of license unknown at other times and seasons. In other booths again the more staid farmers and the large households that they brought with them could provide themselves with food at a reasonable price and in a decent manner. Through the streets and alleys in the neighborhood of the Square would float a mixed multitude of all sorts,—buyers, sellers, minstrels, musicians, old women, beautiful girls, young children, "Yankees," wagoners, all jostling, bustling, talking, laughing, singing, and joking in the utmost good humor. So demoralizing, however, did these fairs become that they were expressly forbidden by law.

The following persons "took out licenses to keep houses of public entertainment" in Middletown from 1793 to 1803, and some of them continued to do so many years after: Henry Moore, Ludwick Wolfley, Peter Kipe, John McCann, George McCormick, Frederick Rothfong, John Blattenberger, Christian Rodfong, Michael Hemperly, John McCammon, William Crabb, Benjamin McKinley, John Benner, John Smith, George Toot.

Port Royal.—On the 29th of January, 1774, a patent was issued to William Breden for eighty-seven acres and one-half of an acre, which he located at the mouth of the Swatara. On the 10th of May, 1774, Breden sold this land to Henry Wearer, "miller," of Caernarvon township, Lancaster Co., Elijah Wickersham, merchant, and Joseph Leacock, of Philadelphia, as tenants in common. They laid out a town, naming it Port Royal, into four hundred and sixteen lots. On June 15, 1774, Leacock sold his interest to Wearer and Wickersham, and upon the same day Wearer and Wickersham made an equitable division of the lots between them. Each took alternate lots. Wearer got two hundred and eleven lots and Wickersham two hundred and five, with a large lot on Salmon Street. There is no record as to when the property passed out of the hands of Wearer and Wickersham, but it is presumed that they did not sell fast enough to reimburse them for their outlay, and that they were sold out by the sheriff. After the river became a highway for the transportation of merchandise in arks and keel-boats to the mouth of the Swatara, thence overland to Philadelphia and Baltimore, Port Royal was an important point, and was likely to grow very rapidly. The construction of a canal around Conewago Falls, through which keel-boats passed down the river, destroyed its business prospects. Middletown, being a short distance up the Swatara, and much more free from the bad effects of miasma, held its own, and kept Port Royal in the background. A large portion of the lots in Port Royal came into the possession of a Miss Loraine, of Clearfield County, who held them until a few years ago. The records of title will probably show how she became possessed of them, and trace back to Wearer and Wickersham.

Harborton.—In 1809, George Fisher, son of the founder of Middletown, laid out a town at the mouth of the Swatara, naming it Harborton. It embraced only a narrow strip of land along the creek. His advertisement reads,—

"HARBORTON.

"The subscriber having laid out a new town at the confluence of the Swatara with the Susquehanna, in the county of Dauphin, proposes to dispose of the lots at sixty dollars each, when deeds in fee-simple are delivered for them. As the object of the proprietor is to promote immediate improvement and not present emolument, and as many of the lots will now sell for from one hundred to three hundred dollars, and none of less value than forty dollars, the preference will be determined by drawing the several numbers from a wheel.

"The navigation of the Susquehanna thus far down is perfectly safe; but from this to Columbia, a distance of twenty-one miles, it is obstructed by the Swatara and Conewago Falls and many other rapids, so as to render it precarious and hazardous, and sometimes impracticable.

"The well-known harbor formed by the mouth of Swatara is not only the most capacious, but the only safe one on the river, and as produce to more than a million of dollars annually floats down the Susquehanna, a great proportion of which, it is presumed, will be transported from here to the Philadelphia market on the turnpike road now making and nearly completed to Lancaster, a distance of twenty-four miles, and the contemplated canal from the Susquehanna to the Schuylkill, which will enter the harbor through this town. The extensive command of water here for the turning of mill machinery and other water-works, and its vicinity to the great iron-works owned by Messrs. Coleman & Grubb, added to the facility with which an abundant supply of coal of the Susquehanna and Juniata may be had, when all combined, will fully justify the assertion that no town on the Susquehanna offers more advantages, nor none more certain prospects of gain to the enterprising merchant and mechanic than this.

"The site is an inclined plain, gradually rising from the margin of a bank from ten to fifteen feet above low water to a summit of fifty feet, commanding many beautiful prospects, as well land as water, and is as healthy as any on the river.

"Tickets may be had of the subscriber, and at other places, where plans of the town may be seen.

"George Fisher.

"Feb. 16, 1809."

On the 17th of March, 1814, George Fisher and wife conveyed to John Swar, of Lancaster County, that portion of "a certain tract of two hundred and twenty-five acres on which the town of Portsmouth is laid off." John Swar and Anna, his wife, con-

veyed the lots to different parties at different times. Portsmouth lay between Middletown and the Susquehanna, and in it the Union Canal, the Pennsylvania, the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroads all intersected. On March 9, 1857, Portsmouth, then having a population of seven hundred and fifty, was consolidated with Middletown.

"FREY'S MILL."—This mill was begun and partially constructed by John Hollingsworth and John Fisher. On Dec. 21, 1784, Hollingsworth and Frey entered into articles of agreement to build a mill (probably the one partially begun by Fisher), and to carry on a general milling business in manufacturing "flour, middlins, shorts, stuffs, etc." They had bought of John Fisher four acres and twenty-five perches, including some improvements, for five hundred pounds. Hollingsworth agreed to furnish all the casks, do all the buying of grain, and perform certain other stipulations, while Frey contracted not to retail any flour, shorts, etc., from his store, so the mill could have all such purchasers. Matters progressed awhile favorably, but in 1787 there was some difficulty between the partners, and Hollingsworth, by his attorney, Thomas Hartley, brought suit for a partition of the premises in the Dauphin Common Pleas Court. The latter referred the case to the Supreme Court without deciding it, the judges being Timothy Green, John Gloninger, and Jonathan McClure. The suit was docketed in the Supreme Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania at the September term, 1787, wherein "Hon. Thomas McKean, Esq., Doctor of Laws, chief justice, and his associate justices of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania" were the court. The case was not finally decided until the *Nisi Prius* term held at Louisburgh in 1790, when Frey gained the case, and a partition was refused. Hollingsworth had many creditors clamorous for pay, and not having probably complied with all the stipulations of his contract with Frey, the latter had counter-claims, and assigned claims of Hollingsworth's creditors to eat up his (Hollingsworth's) part. Thus Frey became the sole owner. He had great trouble in building the race, a mile and a half in length. The mill was built first. When the race and dam were completed the race was found not to be deep enough to carry the water, so Frey had again to go to the Legislature for another permit to make it larger. This was given on the condition that he secured the assent in writing (as in the first instance) of all the owners of lands or lots through which it passed. This he did, and at last success crowned his efforts.

THE KING'S HIGHWAY.—This old road from Philadelphia to the Ohio River passed through Middletown and formed what is now Main Street. The line is now occupied by the Lancaster and Middletown Turnpike Company, which has its western terminus about the "run" at the west end of the town, where it connects with the Middletown and Harrisburg Turnpike. "The King's Highway" was laid out about 1730. Over this thoroughfare nearly all the travel between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh passed. After the above-named turnpike companies were incorporated they adopted a large portion of the old road as their line. The macadamizing of the road enabled much greater loads to be taken than before. Dry-goods, groceries, etc., were loaded at Philadelphia in large wagons, called "Pitt" or "Conestoga" wagons, hauled by teams of six horses, and delivered at Pittsburgh or intermediate points, and returned laden with Western produce, such as flour, bacon, feathers, and whiskey. The time occupied by the wagons for the round trip between these two cities was usually from six to eight weeks, according to the condition of the roads. Passengers and mails were drawn in stages by four horses, relays of which were provided at regular stations some miles apart. They were generally driven at a rapid rate, and the distance between here and Philadelphia was made in two days. The coaches held nine passengers inside, with room for one on the outside with the driver. The mail-bags occupied a recess beneath the driver's seat, and the baggage was stored in the "boot" at the back of the stage.

MIDDLETOWN IN 1807.—Cuming, in his "Sketches of a Tour to the Western Country," in 1807, made on foot from Philadelphia to the Mississippi frontier, printed at Pittsburgh, 1810, has something to say of Middletown and the King's Highway:

"Jan. 30, 1807, I proceeded for Middletown, eight miles farther (from Elizabethtown), first loading one barrel of my gun with a running ball, as I had to pass near where one Eshelman was robbed and murdered last fall (1806). The road over the Conewago Hills was bad. It was dark before I arrived at Swatara Creek. The boat was on the other side of the creek, and the German family at the ferry-house let me kick my heels at the door until I was quite chilled before they invited me in, which old Mrs. Smith did at last with a very bad grace, and she almost scolded me for risking the dropping on her very dirty floor the spirits of turpentine, with which I was wetting the feet of my stockings to prevent my catching cold, a phial of which I carried in my pocket for that purpose.

"In about half an hour, which to me appeared an age, the boat returned, and I left the dirty, boorish, inhospitable mansion, crossed the creek in a canoe, hauled over by a rope, extended from bank to bank, about seventy yards, and in a few minutes after I found myself in Mrs. Wentz's excellent inn, the sign of Gen. Washington, in Middletown." (Mrs. Wentz kept tavern on the southeast corner of the square. Cuming had a sore foot, but had a "good supper and an excellent bed," and notwithstanding his loss of rest enjoyed his breakfast with Mrs. Wentz, "an agreeable and well-bred woman.")

"The view down the Susquehanna from Mrs. Wentz's back piazza is very fine. The town contains about one hundred houses, and is well and handsomely situated about half a mile above the confluence of Swatara Creek with the Susquehanna River, the former of which forms a good harbor for boats, which it is in contemplation to join to the Schuylkill by a canal, in order to give Philadelphia the benefit of the navigation of the Susquehanna through its long course above Middletown."

He remarks that the river is a "noble stream, with fine wooded banks and abounds with fish," among which he names the "white salmon from seven to fifteen pounds weight," and proceeds to say that for all the abundance of fish "Mrs. Wentz assured me that she was seldom gratified with a dish of fish." The

lady told him that the fishermen "were a lazy set and will not do anything more than will procure them some whiskey. The road to Harrisburg leads parallel with the Susquehanna, in some places close to the river, along a very pleasant level," and so located as to protect the orchards "which are so numerous and so fine in this tract. I have rarely seen in any country a road more pleasant than this, either from its own goodness or the richness and variety of prospect. The mountains rising abruptly from the margin of the river, in which they are charmingly reflected, altogether form a scenery truly delightful," and this brings the tourist to Harrisburg. It is almost unnecessary to say that the route of the traveler was over the "King's Highway."

The Mud Pike commenced a short distance west of the town, where the Harrisburg Turnpike crosses the canal, and followed the bank of the canal to Columbia. It was kept in good condition until the branch road of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad was made, when, as the latter occupied much of the line of the pike, it was abandoned, and what was left of it was placed in charge of the supervisors of the townships through which it passed.

The Union Canal, completed in 1827, connects the Susquehanna River at Middletown with the Schuylkill at Reading, and affords water communication thence to Philadelphia by the Schuylkill Navigation Company's improvement. An outlet from the basin of the canal to the Swatara was made to allow the boats, rafts, and arks access to and from the river. This lock was situated between the railroad, near where it crosses the Swatara Creek, and the old collector's office. A vast amount of lumber and other articles were carried by the canal-boats. In 1850 and 1851 the canal was enlarged by widening and deepening, and new locks were built so as to allow boats of larger carrying capacity to be used.

The Pennsylvania Canal extends from Columbia, in Lancaster County, to Hollidaysburg, in Blair County. It was an important link in the chain of public improvements inaugurated by the State, connecting, by means of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad on the east and the Portage Railroad on the west, Philadelphia with Pittsburgh. Goods could be shipped in Philadelphia in sections of boats, which were transported to Columbia on railroad trucks prepared for the purpose; at Columbia they were placed in the canal, and connected together, forming a complete boat, and towed to Hollidaysburg, where they were again placed upon railroad trucks, and thence to Pittsburgh. The Allegheny Mountains were crossed by means of inclined planes, of which there were several. A large basin for the reception of boats, arks, and other water craft, was made here, and an outlet lock of great capacity constructed to the Swatara. Upon the completion of this lock that of the Union Canal was abandoned and suffered to go to decay, and there is now little left to show that there was ever one there. The ground was broken for this canal at Harrisburg July 4, 1826, with great ceremony, and the water was let into this division in 1828.

When the main line of the Pennsylvania Public Works was sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, this canal was included in the purchase, and it has since passed into the hands of the Pennsylvania Canal Company, who have greatly improved it, and still operate it.

The Breakwater.—Several attempts have been made to construct a dam or breakwater across the Susquehanna a short distance below the Swatara, as a harbor for lumber and timber, where it would be safe at all seasons. The project, however, never succeeded.

The Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad was laid out about 1832, and was completed and in use from Harrisburg to Elizabethtown long before the tunnel was finished. The first locomotive used on this part of the road was the "John Bull." It was brought to Middletown from Columbia on a flat-boat, and landed at the wharf where Mr. Rambler's large building now stands on the canal basin. It was drawn thence to the railroad by the employés and citizens, who had been attracted there by curiosity. It was a serviceable but small engine, scarcely more than a toy when compared with the powerful "Modocs" of the present day. Instead of the heavy T-rail now used, the rails were simply flat bars of iron, about two and one-half inches in width and three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and were spiked to timbers running lengthwise with the line of the railroad. The first cars were about the size of an ordinary omnibus, with the entrance at the side, and would accommodate from twelve to eighteen passengers. Three or four cars constituted a train. A high seat on the outside of the car was provided for the conductor or brakesman.

On the completion of this part of the road there was great rejoicing. On Sept. 16, 1836, the track was opened for travel. A locomotive with a train of cars brought to Middletown from Harrisburg a large company, principally invited guests, who were handsomely entertained at Peter Young's hotel. The distance, ten miles, was run in twenty minutes. The tunnel was not completed until Aug. 18, 1838, when the trip between Harrisburg and Philadelphia could be made in seven hours. Gen. Simon Cameron, Dr. Mercer Brown, Henry Smith, Martin Kendig, and many other citizens of Middletown took great interest in the enterprise.

The Stubbs' Furnaces.—In 1796, two brothers, Daniel and Thomas Stubbs, from England, erected a furnace near the mouth of Swatara Creek, on what is still known as the "Steel Furnace Lot," for the purpose of manufacturing "blister" steel. The making of steel was continued by them several years, and a ready sale was found at remunerative prices.

This is said to have been the first steel manufactured in America. Several years after the Stubbs brothers had built their furnace, a second one was erected by one of their sons and John Elder, and was for a time carried on successfully. This was located about a fourth of a mile above the other furnace and near "Frey's mill." Its retorts or chambers were standing there a year or two ago. They far more resembled an overgrown bake-oven than the furnaces of the present day.

DEATH OF GEN. WASHINGTON.—On Jan. 9, 1800, the citizens of Middletown and surrounding country testified their sorrow at the death of Washington by meeting at the farm-house of George Fisher, and moving therefrom in the following order to the Lutheran meeting-house:

Trumpeter.
Cavalry on foot, swords drawn.
Infantry, arms reversed, by platoons inverted.
Rifle company, arms reversed.
Militia officers in uniform.
Music.
Standard.
Surgeons.
Clergy.
Pall-bearers.
Young ladies in white.
Ancient citizens first.
Citizens in general by twos.
Boys by pairs.

Having arrived at the meeting-house, the troops formed lines right and left, when the clergy, pall-bearers, and citizens entered, followed by the troops, while the Dead March from Saul was performed by the organist. The exercises were opened by a short prayer and singing part of the Ninetieth Psalm. Rev. Mr. Snowden and Rev. Mr. Moeller then delivered addresses. Most of the military who joined in the procession were from Harrisburg.

INCORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH—BOUNDARIES, OFFICERS, ETC.

The borough was incorporated Feb. 19, 1828, with the following boundaries: "Beginning at a stone at the east end of the town on the south side of Main Street, thence south six degrees east forty-one perches to a stone; thence south eighty-six degrees west sixty perches to an apple-tree; thence south sixty-six degrees west eighty-two perches to a stone; thence south twenty-two degrees east two perches and five-tenths to a stone; thence south sixty-seven and a half degrees west thirty-two perches to a stone; thence north twenty-four degrees west across Main Street sixty-one perches to a stone; thence north thirty-four degrees east six perches to a stone; thence north thirty-two degrees west twenty-one perches to a stone; thence north seventy degrees east thirty-two perches to a stone; thence north thirty-two degrees west two perches to a stone; thence north sixty-five degrees east one hundred and eight perches and five-tenths to a stone; thence north eighty-six degrees east sixty-one perches and five-tenths to a stone; thence south eight degrees west forty-six perches to a stone; and thence along the south side of the said Main Street south eighty-nine degrees east seven perches and five-tenths to the place of beginning."

The first election was held on the second Tuesday of April following, at the tavern of David Kissecker. By legislative act of March 9, 1857, the limits and boundaries were so extended as to include the town of Portsmouth and lands contiguous and adjacent to the said borough and town. Thus the borough boundaries were then made to comprise the following limits: "Beginning at a point on the river Susquehanna, and at low-water mark thereof, opposite to the termination of a certain lane between the lands of George Crist and company, and land now or lately the property of A. Welch; thence by lands of same and J. Rife, John J. Walborn, and Stephen Wilson, north eighteen and one-quarter degrees east two hundred and seven perches to the centre of the Middletown and Harrisburg Turnpike road; thence by said turnpike road south seventy-eight degrees east forty-six perches to a stone; thence north sixty-four degrees east twelve perches; thence north sixty-one and one-quarter degrees east sixty perches to George Crist's lane; thence by lands of Crist, Brown, Croll, and others, north twenty-seven and one-quarter degrees west one hundred and seventy-two and one-half perches to lane at side of Red Hill; thence by said lane north sixty-nine degrees east one hundred and one perches to the Great road leading from Middletown to Hummelstown; thence south one-half degree east three hundred and twenty-one perches to centre of Swatara Creek; thence down the said creek or river, the several courses thereof, to the junction of the said creek and the Susquehanna River at the low-water mark thereof seven hundred and thirty-eight perches; thence up the said Susquehanna River the several courses thereof to the place of beginning." The same act divided the borough into three wards, viz., All that part of the said borough lying north of a line commencing at a point on the Harrisburg and Middletown Turnpike, and running directly through Water Street to a point on the Swatara Creek, to be called the North Ward; and all that part lying south of said line and north of a line commencing in the lane forming the western boundary of the borough opposite the extension of Ann Street, directly through said extension and through Ann Street to a point on Swatara Creek, to be called the Middle Ward; and all that part lying south of the said Ann Street line to be called the South Ward. The first election under the extended new wards and borough occurred on the third Friday in March, 1857, when three councilmen were elected from each ward, and were by lot divided into three classes to serve one, two,

and three years respectively. Thereafter one was annually elected from each ward for a term of three years. The first elections were held as follows: In North Ward, at the brick school-house on Pine Street; in the Middle Ward, at Union Hall on Elizabeth Street; and in the South Ward, at the town school-house, corner of Spring and Ann Streets. The fourteenth section of this act, extending the limits of the borough and giving Council power to survey, lay out, enact and ordain streets, roads, lanes, alleys, courts, and sewers, was specially exempted from applying to the tract of land included within the borough limits (as created by this act) late the estate of George Fisher, deceased, called and known by the name of "Pine Ford." A legislative act of April 13, 1858, empowered the Council to erect a lock-up. An ordinance of March 30, 1857, prohibited the running at large of dogs in the borough; and that of June 24th, changed the name of Spring Street, in the plan of Portsmouth, to Wood Street.

The first record-book of the borough and other papers were destroyed by fire in 1855, when the residence of Henry Stehman, who was then burgess, was burned. Since that period the records are somewhat imperfect, and we are unable to give a complete list of the burgesses.

CHURCHES.

ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH is the oldest Lutheran Church in the county. The lot numbered 135 upon which the old (the first) church edifice stands, including the graveyard in the rear, was purchased from George Fisher, and Hannah, his wife, as appears from a deed bearing date Sept. 18, 1764, to Peter Woltz, George Frey, and Deterick Schob, all of Lower Paxtang (now Swatara) township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) County, Province of Pennsylvania. The purchase-money was seven shillings and sixpence, with the additional rent of one grain of wheat every year, to be delivered annually on the 1st day of May. The deed was acknowledged before Justice John Allison, and attested by Joseph Greenwood and Henry Renick. It is written on parchment, and is yet in a good state of preservation. It is recorded in Lancaster County, in Deed-Book M, page 395, by Edward Shippen, recorder. It bears the old Provincial seal of Lancaster County. In the same year a petition was sent to John Penn, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, praying for the privilege of erecting a church, and also for the privilege of collecting funds for the same purpose. Whereupon privilege was granted by license dated Sept. 28, 1764, to Christian Roth and David Ettley[1] to raise by subscription twelve hundred pounds in the space of three years. This document bears the autograph of John Penn, and is countersigned by Joseph Shippen, his secretary. There are no papers to show how much of this money was raised. It appears from the terms of the license, dated Sept. 28, 1764, granting the above privilege, that the members were then very poor, and that many were driven from their homes by the hostile Indians. Middletown then contained but a few houses, and a great part of Dauphin and Lancaster Counties was then a wilderness. The forests were peopled by Indians, and the settlers could not go outside their homes unarmed with any degree of safety. Whenever the people went to the store, mill, or even the church, they armed themselves. They would stack their arms inside the church, and station one person at the door as sentinel to warn the others of approaching danger.

The church edifice was built in 1767. The corner-stone was laid by Justice (Col.) James Burd, in presence of Revs. Theophilus Engeland, N. Harnell, Conrad Bucher, and the church wardens and elders, John Christ. Roth, John Metzgar, George Philip Shaage, Gottlieb David Ettley, and Jacob King, together with the building committee, which consisted of George Frey, Frederick Zeppernick, and Conrad Wolfley. There was placed in the corner-stone a German Bible, printed at Halle in 1763; the shorter Catechism of Martin Luther, printed in Philadelphia in 1764; three wafers; a half-pint bottle of wine; and some money in Pennsylvania currency. The lot upon which the lecture-room stood was transferred by the executors of George Frey and Jacob King, by a deed bearing date Oct. 7, 1807, to the trustees of the church, viz., John Metzgar, Philip Ettele, John Blattenberger, Jacob Wolfley, Christian Esenhauer, and Marks Snyder. On March 10, 1807, application was made by the congregation for a charter of incorporation. On the 21st of the same month, Governor Thomas McKean authorized Timothy Matlack, master of the rolls, to issue the charter prayed for by the petitioners, who were Ludwick Wolfley, Valentine Weyrick, Martin Hemperley, Nicholas Shuler, George Shalkey, Frederick ——, George Schneegaus, Christian Spayd, George Lauman, James Metzgar, Jacob Snyder, John Smuller, John Croll, John Heppich, John Blattenberger, Jr., Christian Laurentz, David Ettele, George Schuler, Matthias Wolf. In 1813 the steeple was built. For this purpose twelve hundred and eleven dollars and thirty-five cents was subscribed by one hundred and ninety-three different persons, whose names are all on record, and among whom are the ancestors of many of the prominent families of the town. The first floor of the church was of brick, and in 1830 the present floor was laid. In 1835 the lecture-room was built, and in 1861 an addition was made to accommodate the increasing number of Sunday-school scholars. In 1844 the second roof was put on the church, and in 1850 its interior was remodeled. At this time the pulpit was erected on the north side, between the two large windows, and about midway between the floor and the ceiling, and was reached by a narrow flight of steps. There were two entrances, one on the south side, which on

[1] David Ettley, one of the committee to raise the money for the church, walked to Philadelphia on his collecting tour.

the remodeling of the edifice was closed. The building was remodeled while Rev. Dr. Baum had charge of the congregation, and the work was done by Maj. Rehrer. In 1855 and 1856 the parsonage was built. This old stone church is now used only at stated times, mostly at funerals of aged persons who wish the funeral services to be held in its sacred walls, an elegant new church edifice having been completed on another lot, and dedicated in 1879. Its pastors have been: 1767–73, Rev. Theophilus Engeland; 1773–88, Rev. T. F. Illing; 1788–93, Rev. J. Kurtz; 1793–95, Rev. P. Pentz; 1795–1803, Rev. H. Miller; 1803–12, Rev. F. C. Sheaff; 1812–15, Rev. George Lochman, D.D.; 1815– , Rev. A. H. Lochman, D.D.; 1830–34, Rev. J. Van Hoff; 1834–37, Rev. P. Saljne; 1837–44, Rev. S. D. Finckel, D.D.; 1844–47, Rev. J. Voghbaugh; 1847–48, Rev. L. Gerhart; 1848–53, Rev. W. M. Baum, D.D.; 1853–56, Rev. Benjamin Sadtler; 1856–65, Rev. C. J. Ehrehart; 1865–72, Rev. Peter Raby; 1873 (April 1), Rev. John W. Finkbiner, the present incumbent.

On Sept. 4, 1867, the church celebrated its centennial anniversary, at which were present many distinguished clergymen of the Lutheran and other denominations and persons prominent in the State. At this centennial anniversary, George Smuller sent one hundred grains of choice selected wheat to Hon. Robert J. Fisher, of York, the oldest of the legal heirs and representatives of George Fisher, who laid out the town, and of whom the church lot was purchased, as full satisfaction of one clause in the original deed requiring a rental of one grain of wheat to be paid annually. The wheat was contained in a silk bag worked by Miss Carrie Smuller.

The old church lot is two hundred by fifty feet. When "St. Peter's Kirche" (as it was denominated by a lettered stone still in its front over the door) was dedicated in 1767 the members consisted of sixty-six old and sixty-three young persons. It was built of red sandstone, was two stories in height, and had a gallery on the east, south, and west sides, the pulpit occupying the north side. There was a second entrance fronting on High Street, which was reached through the yard in front and staircase leading from each door to the gallery, meeting at the southeast corner. The windows were small, with quite small panes of glass. The bricks in the floor were nine inches square. The pews were narrow, with high, straight backs. When the house was finally warmed, it was done by two large stoves capable of taking in a vast amount of fuel, consisting of ordinary cord-wood four feet in length. The pulpit was small and supported by a post eight or ten feet high, and reached by a narrow stairway. Over it was a sounding-board. A pipe-organ at one time occupied a portion of one side of the gallery. In August, 1793, the congregation secured the adjoining lot, No. 134, of Jacob Gross and wife, who made a conveyance thereof to George Frey and Jacob King for the consideration of three pounds in hand and a yearly rent of one grain of wheat to be paid annually on May 1st. By mistake the deed was made to Frey and King individually, but when they died their trustees and executors—John Landis, Charles Fisher, William Crabb, and John Cassel for Frey's estate, and Jacob Snyder and Daniel Erisman for King's—conveyed it to the trustees of the church. In 1826, Jane Hannegan (Flannagan) sold lot No. 133 to the congregation, so that the old church and cemetery now comprises three lots,—Nos. 133, 134, and 135. When the brick floor was replaced by a wooden one, in 1830, the straight-back pews gave way to others of a more comfortable character, and a new pulpit was erected, beneath which was an alcove or recess, into which the pastor could retire and leave his wrappings before entering the sanctuary. It had steps at either side, and a semicircular railing hung with velvet inclosed it. The reading-desk was also covered with velvet. The alterations were superintended by Jacob Heppich. In the remodeling of 1850 the whole inside wood-work—pews, gallery, and all—was removed. The windows, which were formerly in two tiers, were made into one, and the door-way facing High Street was converted into a window. The pulpit was erected at the west end, and the galleries extended around the other three sides. A vestibule was made, from which inclosed stairways led to the gallery and shut off the cold from the auditorium. A parsonage was erected on High Street, near the old church, in 1855. In 1872 the congregation purchased the lots on Union Street, on which its second and beautiful edifice was built, and dedicated in 1879.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Middletown Station was formed out of Dauphin Circuit in 1856. Since then the pastors have been: 1856–58, George G. Rakestraw; 1858–60, S. W. Kurtz; 1860, William B. Gregg; 1861–63, J. S. Lame; 1863–65, J. M. Wheeler; 1865–67, S. T. Kemble; 1867–69, Allen John; 1869, L. B. Hughes; 1870–72, J. Montgomery; 1872–74, T. B. Miller; 1874–77, S. G. Grove; 1877–79, J. T. Swindells; 1879–82, W. H. Fries; 1882–84, L. B. Brown, the present pastor. The Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church edifice, now a dwelling-house occupied by Mrs. Lauman, was a frame building, built about 1820 at the upper or north end of Main cross street. It was used by the Methodist preachers on the circuits, and at intervals missionaries of other denominations held services therein. In it was held the first Sunday-school in the town, opened about 1832. This building was erected and the congregation organized in 1830. The corner-stone of the present church was laid in 1851, and May 10, 1853, it was dedicated, Rev. Dr. Bartine officiating. It was built under the pastorship of Rev. Sanders. The parsonage, on the same street (Ann) as the church, was built in 1867. The valuation of the church property is over eight thousand dollars. The Methodists were second to the Lutherans in

point of time in holding services in the town, and the first Methodist preaching in the county, antedating by twenty-one years that at Halifax, is said to have occurred here. As early as 1780 circuit-riders of "York Circuit," embracing a large area of country and parts now of several counties, came every four weeks to Middletown to meet their appointments. The place of holding the services was at the dwelling of Dr. Romer, on High above Duck Street, where Eli May lived. One of the original congregation and first Methodists here was Jacob Shertz, who carried on a blacksmith-shop. The place was for many years one of the large number of preaching-places of "York Circuit," but sometimes two and three months would elapse ere the itinerant made his appearance. In good weather, however, and with no sickness on the part of the circuit-riders, preaching was had every four weeks. From 1856, when made a station, its progress has been uninterrupted, and its growth has been largely due to such members as Seymour Raymond, who by his zeal, energy, and liberality succeeded in putting the church on a good financial basis and building up its prosperous Sunday-school.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Scotch-Irish were among the first settlers in this vicinity, and were generally Presbyterians. Lebanon Valley, however, was the principal point of attraction to these pioneers, who, bringing with them a large amount of energy and religious fervor, erected the very ancient church at Derry, and soon after the ones at Paxtang and Hanover. It does not appear that any attempt was made in early times to establish a church at Middletown, but a house was built near Gainsburg, four miles from Middletown, known as the "Conewago Presbyterian Church," long since fallen to decay. The builder was killed by falling from its roof, and was buried in 1745 in the graveyard attached. These churches, being within what was then considered reasonable distance for church attendance, were deemed sufficient for the wants of the members at Middletown. Services, however, were frequently held in the German Lutheran Church by Presbyterian preachers, among whom were Revs. N. R. Snowden and James R. Sharon. There must have been some organization among the members of the church, as the records show that on June 7, 1802, James Russell and wife conveyed lot No. 94, in Middletown, to William Crabb, John McCammon, and Edward Crouch, as "trustees of the English Presbyterian Congregation of Middletown," to be used as a burying-ground. The lot adjoining it on the east was used as a burial-ground by the Presbyterians before that period. Col. James Burd and his wife were buried there, the latter in 1784 and the former in 1793, but their remains were a few years ago removed to the Middletown cemetery. The Burds, McClures, Kirkpatricks, and McClanegans were among the first Presbyterian families who settled about here and held large tracts of land. In the early part of the present century the Crabbs, McCammons, Crouches, Jordans, and Elders took their places, and later the McKibbens, McNairs, and Kendigs. There was no movement to reorganize the congregation until 1850. On April 10th of that year the Presbytery in session at Carlisle appointed a committee to visit Middletown and confer with the Presbyterians there as to the practicability of establishing a church. At a meeting in June following of the Presbytery at Gettysburg the committee reported favorably. On October 29th the Presbytery met here, when a petition signed by Daniel Kendig, Sarah Kendig, Robert F. Snoddy, Edward Burgett, Dr. B. J. Wiestling, Matilda E. Wiestling, Mary E. Wilt, and Davis Thompson was presented, asking for the organization of a church here. The elders then elected were Dr. B. J. Wiestling, Daniel Kendig, and Edward Burgett. Thus was organized the first regular congregation since the original one had expired half a century before. Supply preaching was had in the brick church on Water Street.

April 8, 1851, Rev. John Cross was authorized to solicit funds for erecting a church edifice, on June 10th was called as pastor, and installed June 26th. Mr. Cross died suddenly Aug. 22, 1851, at Dickinson, Cumberland Co., while raising funds to build the church, and his remains were brought to Dr. B. J. Weistling's house, from which the burial took place. The church building was erected on Union Street in 1852, in which year Rev. O. O. McClean became pastor, and continued to April, 1854. In October, 1855, Rev. John W. White was called and remained until the spring of 1858. His successor was Rev. T. K. Davis, from March, 1858, until May 4, 1863, when Rev. William C. Ferriday became pastor (during whose absence, from ill health, Rev. H. T. Lee, of Philadelphia, preached). Mr. Ferriday's continued sickness compelled him to resign, and Jan. 25, 1865, Rev. H. L. Rex was called, who was installed June 6, 1865, and remained until May, 1874. In January, 1865, Rev. Daniel Macfie became pastor, and resigned in January, 1876. For some time Rev. A. D. Mitchell supplied the pulpit, but being appointed post chaplain in the United States army, Rev. Robert P. Gibson supplied the pulpit until April 14, 1878, when Rev. D. C. Meeker was called as pastor, who declined the call, and on May 20th, Rev. Malachi C. Bailey became pastor. He resigned in 1880, and his successor was Rev. William G. McDannold, who took charge on Nov. 1, 1881, and is the present incumbent.

On March 31, 1852, C. W. King conveyed to Daniel Kendig lots 63 and 64, at the corner of Union and Water Streets, upon which to erect the church. On Aug. 24, 1854, Mr. Kendig conveyed the same to Dr. B. J. Wiestling, Davis Thompson, Dr. J. C. Whitehill, C. H. Roe, George Crist, Jeremiah Rehrer, and D. E. Martin, in trust for the church and congregation. The church is a neat brick edifice, with a basement for Sunday-school and lecture-room. Its

builders were Messrs. Leedom and Fisher. In 1858 (August 28th) the congregation was incorporated. In March, 1864, the trustees purchased of Dr. Mercer Brown a piece of ground in Lower Swatara township, adjoining Middletown, of 77$\frac{4}{10}$ perches, on which they erected a parsonage.

CHURCH OF GOD (BETHEL).—About 1825, Rev. John Winebrenner, a minister of the German Reformed Church, but who had withdrawn therefrom, entertained and preached views on experimental religion which differed somewhat from those held by the church, resided at Harrisburg. At the request of the friends of a Mrs. Black, who had been at one time a member of his congregation, and who had died on the farm of the late George Fisher, Mr. Winebrenner came to Middletown to preach the funeral sermon. The feeling against him was so strong that some of the older citizens refused to have anything to do with him, on the ground that he was not a minister in good standing in any church. John McCammon, however, on being asked whether he would walk with Mr. Winebrenner on the occasion, cheerfully consented, and they were afterwards warm friends. The funeral services were held in the Lutheran Church, and some of the young men of the town were so favorably impressed with Mr. Winebrenner that they invited him to preach. The doors of the Lutheran Church were, however, closed against him, but Mrs. Flannagan, who had charge of the Ebenezer Methodist meeting-house, opened that building to him, and under his ministrations a great revival commenced. He continued preaching alternately with the Methodist circuit preachers for several years until about 1832, when his friends deemed it advisable to have an edifice of their own. In the mean time, however, some friends of Mr. Winebrenner residing in Harrisburg, Middletown, and vicinity met at Linglestown and organized a new church or sect, adopting the doctrines taught by Mr. Winebrenner, and styled themselves the "Church of God," but for many years they were generally known as "Winebrennarians." Mr. Winebrenner always disapproved of this term, and all his followers are now known as members of the "Church of God." The first members of this congregation, in 1827, were Susanna Smuller, —— Bare, Elizabeth King, Jacob Rife, Joshua Heppich, Jacob Benner, John Benner (still living), Henry Siple, Joseph Ross, George Smuller, George Etter, Conrad Seabauch, George Baker, John McFarland, Eliza Longhead, and Eve Crist. The first elders (1827) were Joshua Heppich and John McFarland. The first church edifice of this new denomination ever built was erected in Middletown in 1832, on lot No. 23, on the east side of Main cross street (now Union), about midway between Water Street and Centre Square. It was a frame structure, lathed and plastered on the outside. There were two entrances at the front, reached by high stairs or steps. The pulpit was placed between the doors at the end of the building towards the street, and those entering faced the audience. The floor of the church from the first pew back was raised one step instead of being level, and many falls were received by persons going in and out who did not know of or failed to remember the step. The building had a basement in which the Sunday-school was held, and at one time a week-day school was taught therein by Samuel Dennis.

In 1843, by a change of grade in the street, so much filling was done in front of the church that the high steps were no longer necessary, and the entrance to the building was made much easier. At the time of the dedication an accident occurred that but for the presence of mind of Mr. Winebrenner, who was conducting the services, might have been fatal in its results. A large post had been put up in the basement to support the main girder. This girder rested upon a large stone. The great weight upon the post crushed the stone, and the effect was heard and felt by the audience, who became alarmed, fearing the building was about to fall, and rushed towards the doors, but were stopped by Mr. Winebrenner, who assured them there was less danger in remaining than in rushing out, as many might be injured in going down the steep steps on the outside. This quieted them, and one of the builders, making an examination, reported immediately that there was no danger, and the exercises were continued without further interruption.

In 1852 the building was enlarged by extending the front to the line of the street, casing the whole outside with brick and making a vestibule and gallery. The latter was constructed so as to be shut off entirely from the auditorium, if desired, and was of sufficient capacity for Sabbath-school and prayer-meetings. The internal arrangements were so changed that the pulpit was at the end opposite the entrance. On account of the gradual giving way of the walls the church council, in June, 1873, appointed a committee to ascertain the cost of repairing the building, and at the meeting of council, in July following, it reported that it was inexpedient to spend any money on repairs. Shortly afterwards it was decided to erect a new church edifice, at a cost not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and to begin its erection when eight thousand dollars was subscribed. The lot selected was on the northeast corner of Spring and Water Streets, which was purchased for twelve hundred dollars. In November, 1873, eight thousand and thirty-eight dollars had been subscribed. Ground was broken June 9, 1874, and the corner-stone laid July 8. During the following winter the regular services, prayer-meetings, and Sunday-schools were held in the basement, and in the winter of 1875 and 1876 the auditorium was thrown open for the use of the great concourse of people attending the Union meetings. It is a brick structure, and the steeple is one hundred and sixty feet high, surmounted by a ball and vane. The roof is of slate, both on main building and steeple. The walls are frescoed, and the windows of stained

glass. The seats of the basement are of iron and walnut and chestnut-wood, with movable backs. Those of the audience-room are of the same material, but fixed. The pulpit and reading-desk are made of walnut and chestnut.

Among its pastors have been Elders John Winebrenner, Smitmer, Kyle, Edward West, McCartney, Croll, Mackey, William Miller, Joseph Adams, Jacob Flake, William Mooney, A. Swartz, Edward H. Thomas, William Mullineux, A. Snyder, D. A. L. Laverty, and B. F. Beck. Since 1867 the pastors have been: 1867, J. Stamm; 1867–70, J. Keller; 1870–72, J. Haifleigh; 1872–75, George Sigler; 1875–77, W. L. Jones; 1877–79, J. Miller; 1879–80, W. P. Winbigler; 1880–83, D. C. Shoop; 1883, W. L. Lockwood, the present pastor.

CHRIST CHURCH.—In 1835 a schism occurred in St. Peter's Lutheran Church, under its pastor, Rev. Peter Sahm. A great religious revival was in progress in the town, and meetings were nightly held in the lecture-room, which was always well filled. Many members of the church made a profession of a change of heart. This was an innovation, and some of the more conservative members looked upon the movement as heretical. Finally the opposition to the meetings became so great that many of the members left the church and started a new congregation, called Christ Church. They erected their church edifice in 1838, at the corner of Duck and Water Streets, and continued to worship there for many years. The membership gradually declined owing to deaths and removals, until it was no longer able to support a pastor, and finally those remaining connected themselves with other churches. The church edifice was sold to the United Brethren denomination.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL (ZION'S) CHURCH was erected many years ago, but exactly when there are no records to show.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—There being no Catholic Church in Middletown, the members of this denomination here and in the vicinity were compelled to go to Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., to worship, that being in the parish in which they resided. But in 1857 a lot was secured on which to erect a mission church. Through the untiring efforts of Rev. John McCosker, who then had charge of the parish, and to whom, in great measure, the congregation is indebted for its beautiful house of worship, the project was successfully carried through. The church of "Saint Mary of the Seven Dolors" is beautifully located on high ground at the western end of Ann Street, above Lawrence, in what was known as West Portsmouth. The corner-stone was laid Sept. 20, 1857, by Rt. Rev. John Newman, bishop of the diocese of Philadelphia, assisted by Dr. O'Hara, Rev. John McCosker, and several other priests. Dr. O'Hara, now Bishop of Scranton, preached the sermon at the laying of the corner-stone, and also at the consecration of the church. Edwin Hodnett built the edifice for nine thousand dollars. It is a brick structure of Gothic style, with an organ gallery. It has a seating capacity on the first floor of over two hundred, and is the best-ventilated public building in town. The congregation in 1881 purchased grounds and laid out a cemetery. The first mission was held in the church Nov. 10, 1874, by Rev. Father Wendelin, a Benedictine monk, under the auspices of Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg, when a large number were confirmed. Rev. John McCosker, the first pastor, continued until he was appointed chaplain of the Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was assigned to duty in South Carolina, where he contracted disease from which he died. He was succeeded by Rev. Fathers McGarrin (who died at Elizabethtown), Walsh, J. J. McIlvain, Macmongle, McIlvain (second time), and F. C. Foni, the present incumbent. In commemoration of the first mission, held Nov. 10, 1874, a large cross has been erected in the wall of the church, bearing the date of the mission and the text, "Abide in my love" (John v. 10).

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.—This congregation in 1852 erected a frame church edifice on Duck below Water Street, on a lot belonging to John Shoop. It has been gradually increasing in membership, and a few years ago purchased "Christ Church," on Water Street. For many years only a circuit, it is now a prosperous station. The first stationed pastor was Rev. H. C. Phillips, who was succeeded by Revs. J. R. Reitzel, J. G. Fritz, and A. H. Kauffman, the present pastor, who also holds service at the United Brethren Chapel, Furnace Hill.

NEW MENNONITE CHURCH.—The congregation of New Mennonites purchased years ago the frame edifice on Duck below Water Street, belonging to the United Brethren. Its membership is small, and it has services once a month.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

BANK OF SWATARA.—The following is a contemporaneous account of the organization of the Bank of Swatara:

"At a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Middletown and the adjoining neighborhood, in the county of Dauphin, the 19th day of November, 1813, convened to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a bank in said town, James Hamilton was appointed chairman, and Elisha Green appointed secretary.

"The meeting, fully sensible of the result of a disposable capital, combined with the many advantages afforded by the excellent harbor formed by the junction of the Swatara with the Susquehanna, at the now contemplated town of Portsmouth, where a large proportion of the immense produce of the country up the Susquehanna is offered for sale, confidently believe that the establishment of a bank here will not only greatly promote the commercial prosperity of Pennsylvania, and industrious and enterprising farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers, but will contribute much to the improvement of the navigation of the river and to the advancement of the canal and lock navigation of the State.

"*Therefore Resolved*, That a bank be established at Middletown aforesaid, with a capital of $250,000, with permission at any time hereafter to increase the sum to $500,000, divided into shares of $50 each, to be conducted by the president and twelve directors, and to be styled the Bank of Swatara.

"*Resolved*, That the books be opened at Middletown on Tuesday, the 14th day of December next, by Jacob Snyder and Elisha Green, at the house of John McCammon, for the subscription of fifteen hundred shares; at Hummelstown, on the same day, by Christian Spayd and Thomas Fox, at John Fox's for five hundred shares; at Lebanon, in the county of Lebanon, on the same day, by William Allison and Abraham Dœbler, at the house of Abraham Dœbler, for five hundred shares; at Lancaster, the same day, by James Hamilton and James Humes, at the house of John Duchman, for one thousand shares; at Elizabethtown, the same day, by John McCammon and Jacob Gish, for five hundred shares; at Manheim, the same day, by Ephraim Heller and Wendle Shelley, at the house of , for five hundred shares; at Millerstown, in the county of Lebanon, the same day, by William Lowman and Joseph Wallace, at the house of Christian Cassel, for five hundred shares.

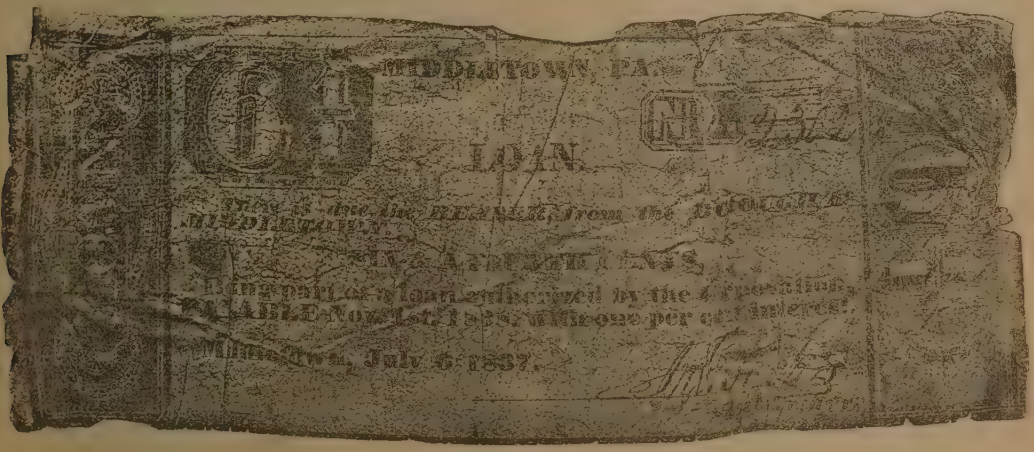
"*Resolved*, That five dollars be paid to the commissioners for each and every share of stock at the time of subscription.

"*Resolved*, That James Hamilton, William Allison, E. Heller, and E. Green be a committee to draft a constitution for the said bank, which shall be printed and submitted to the stockholders at the time of subscribing.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be signed by the chairman and secretary and be published in the English and German newspapers in the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Lancaster."

The mania for creating banks seized upon the Legislature in 1814, just when all the avenues of industry were deranged by war with Great Britain. The Governor protested against, and at last vetoed, an act dividing the State into banking districts; the Legislature, however, passed it by the constitutional two-thirds. Under its provisions Dauphin County got two banks,—the Harrisburg, with $600,000 capital, and the Swatara, at Middletown, with 8000 shares at $50 each, or $400,000 capital, $100,000 was paid up. The gentlemen appointed to receive subscriptions to the stock of the one at Middletown were Thomas R. Buchanan, George Bower, Isaac W. VanLeer, Henry Berry, George Fisher (Harrisburg), John Shelly (Londonderry), James Wilson (Derry), Jacob Hershey (Derry), James Hamilton, Christian Spayd, Elisha Green, Ephraim Heller, William Lauman. The necessary amount was subscribed and the bank set agoing, with John Neilson, a careful accountant, as its cashier. James Hamilton was president of the institution. For several years it was carried on with prudence and a reasonable degree of success. As it had never declared large dividends, great was the astonishment among its stockholders when it closed its doors, as was the case in a few years. Its business was continued and wound up at Harrisburg by Mr. Neilson, who in the course of his residence here was made cashier of the State treasury.

The banking house of the Swatara Bank was the house opposite the National Bank of Middletown, now occupied by Robert T. Landis. The bank shortly after it commenced business was robbed of forty thousand dollars in unsigned notes. Entrance to the bank was effected by boring through the door and cutting out a panel. The robber was arrested in Myerstown, in Lebanon County, and the money recovered. He proved to be a man named Rennock, who had once been a merchant in Philadelphia, but who had failed. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of years.



National Bank of Middletown.—This old financial institution was first organized May 12, 1832, as a bank under the banking laws of the State, and was called the "Bank of Middletown." In 1864 it was changed into a National Bank. Its first president was Benjamin Jordan, who continued from 1832 to 1841, and was succeeded by Dr. Mercer Brown, who in turn was succeeded in 1854 by George Smuller, who died in 1882, when J. Donald Cameron was chosen president, Seymour Raymond, vice-president, and D. W. Stehman, cashier. Gen. Simon Cameron was cashier from 1832 to 1850, when his son, J. Donald Cameron (United States senator), succeeded him. The first teller of the bank was John Croll, whose successor was John Monoghan in 1856. He died in 1869, since which time the tellership had been filled by Daniel W. Stehman, who was recently elected cashier. Since its establishment, in 1832, the bank has been kept in the same building, and for half a century has been the best known financial institution of the county. J. C. Bomberger was several years

ago assistant teller, succeeded by John Monoghan, subsequently the teller. The present assistant teller is H. C. Stehman.

FARMERS' BANK OF MIDDLETOWN.—A new State Bank has been recently chartered by James Young and others, and opened in Mr. Young's building adjoining his residence, and is known as the "Farmers' Bank of Middletown." Benjamin S. Peters is president; V. C. Coolbaugh, vice-president; Lee H. Nissley, cashier; and A. H. Reider, teller.

EMAUS INSTITUTE, SCHOOLS, ETC.

At Middletown, in 1837, there was erected the Emaus Institute, founded by a bequest of George Frey, of Middletown, who died in 1806. In 1874 it was removed to its present site. The life of Mr. Frey (his real name was Everhart) was marked with romance. When Mr. Fisher, the founder of the town, first came to this place, he used to hire George Everhart, who was then a penniless German lad, to assist in plowing the fields and clearing up his new land. George lived with Mr. Fisher some years, until he had saved a little fund, but his ambition looked beyond the plow, and investing his money in a stock of trinkets, finery, and other articles for Indian traffic, he mounted his pack and started up the Susquehanna. Passing the mountains he encountered a party of soldiers from the garrison at Fort Hunter, who arrested him as a runaway redemptioner (a servant who had been sold for a time to pay his passage from Europe), a character common in those days, and far more consistent with George's appearance and language than that of a peddler; for what peddler, said they, would risk his life and property thus alone and on foot on this dangerous frontier? "Ich bin frei! ich bin frei!" (I am free), repeated George earnestly in German, in reply to their charge. He succeeded in convincing them of his independence, and went with them to the garrison, where he became quite a favorite, the soldiers knowing him by no other name than that of "Frey," which they had caught from his first reply to them. He sold out his stock and pack at a fine profit, and continued to repeat his adventures, still passing as George Frey, until he was able to start a store in Middletown, where he afterwards erected a mill.

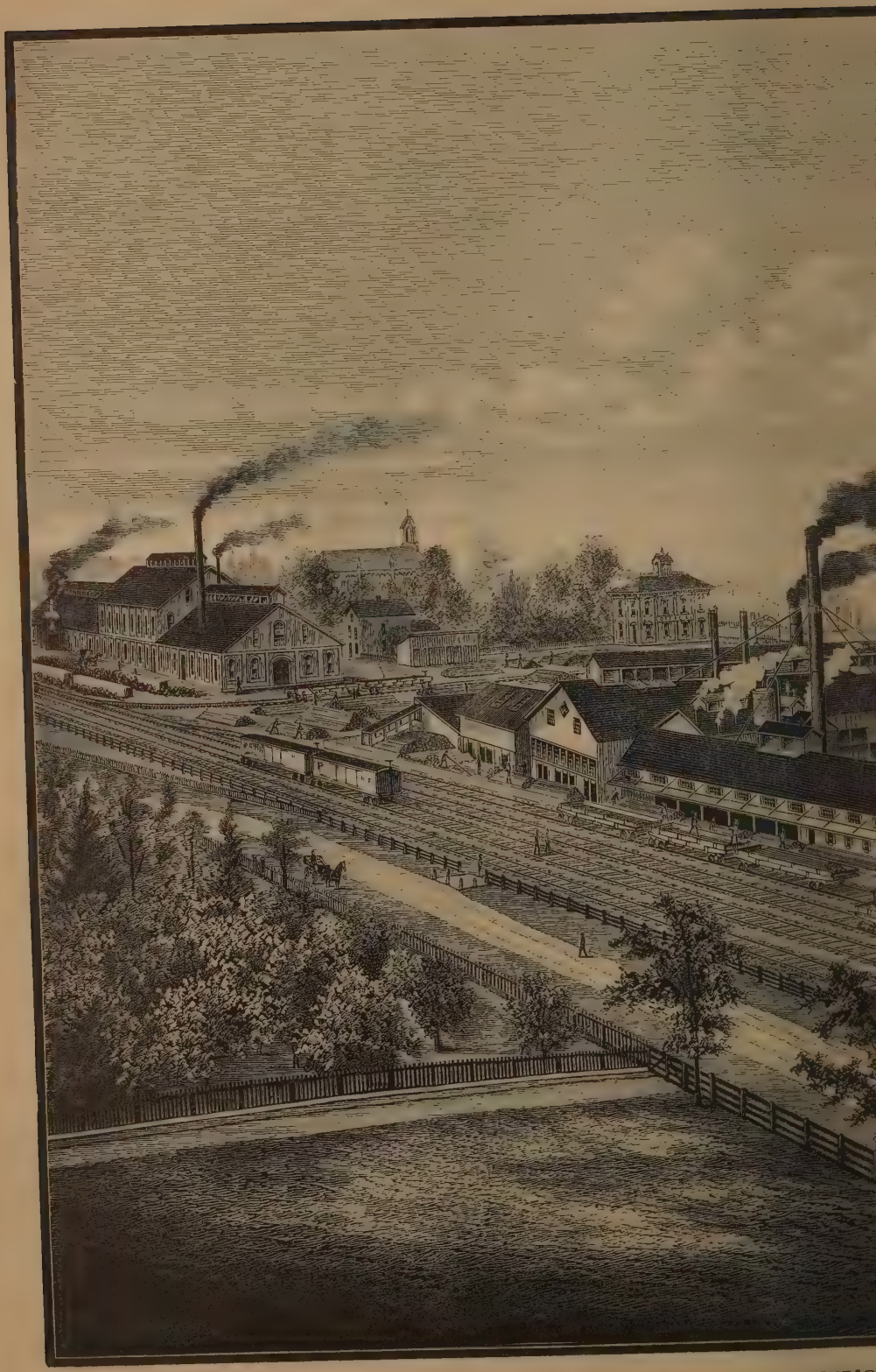
Near the close of the Revolution, when the old Continental money was gradually depreciating, George, who always kept both eyes open, contrived to be on the right side of the account, so that instead of losing he gained immensely by the depreciation; and, in short, by dint of untiring industry, close economy, sharp bargains, and lucky financiering, he at length became the capitalist of the village, and owned much of the real estate in and around the town. Although married, he was never blessed with children; hence he made the bequest to found an institution to cheer and educate the fatherless children of a succeeding age, and Emaus Institute is a splendid monument to George Frey's benevolence. It was the first institution of the kind projected in this country. The bequest for its endowment was signed May 12, 1806.

A notice of the death of Frey, the most prominent individual of the locality, appears in the *Morgenrothe*, a German newspaper of Harrisburg, published by Benjamin Mayer, May 17, 1806. There is no obituary further than that he died "at Middletown, on Tuesday last, at a great age, and was a citizen of wealth and renown." At his demise he could not have been less than eighty years of age. We find him trading in 1762–64 at Forts Hunter and Augusta (Sunbury). In 1768 he kept tavern in Middletown; and it is stated that he was employed about Middletown years before, certainly as early as George Fisher. Frey appears as the owner of the mill and whatever rights then attached in 1766. He was a very successful man for forty years after. He was buried on the Middletown farm in 1806, removed in a few years to "the Emaus," and now rests at the new orphan house, covered by a proper and deserved monument.[1]

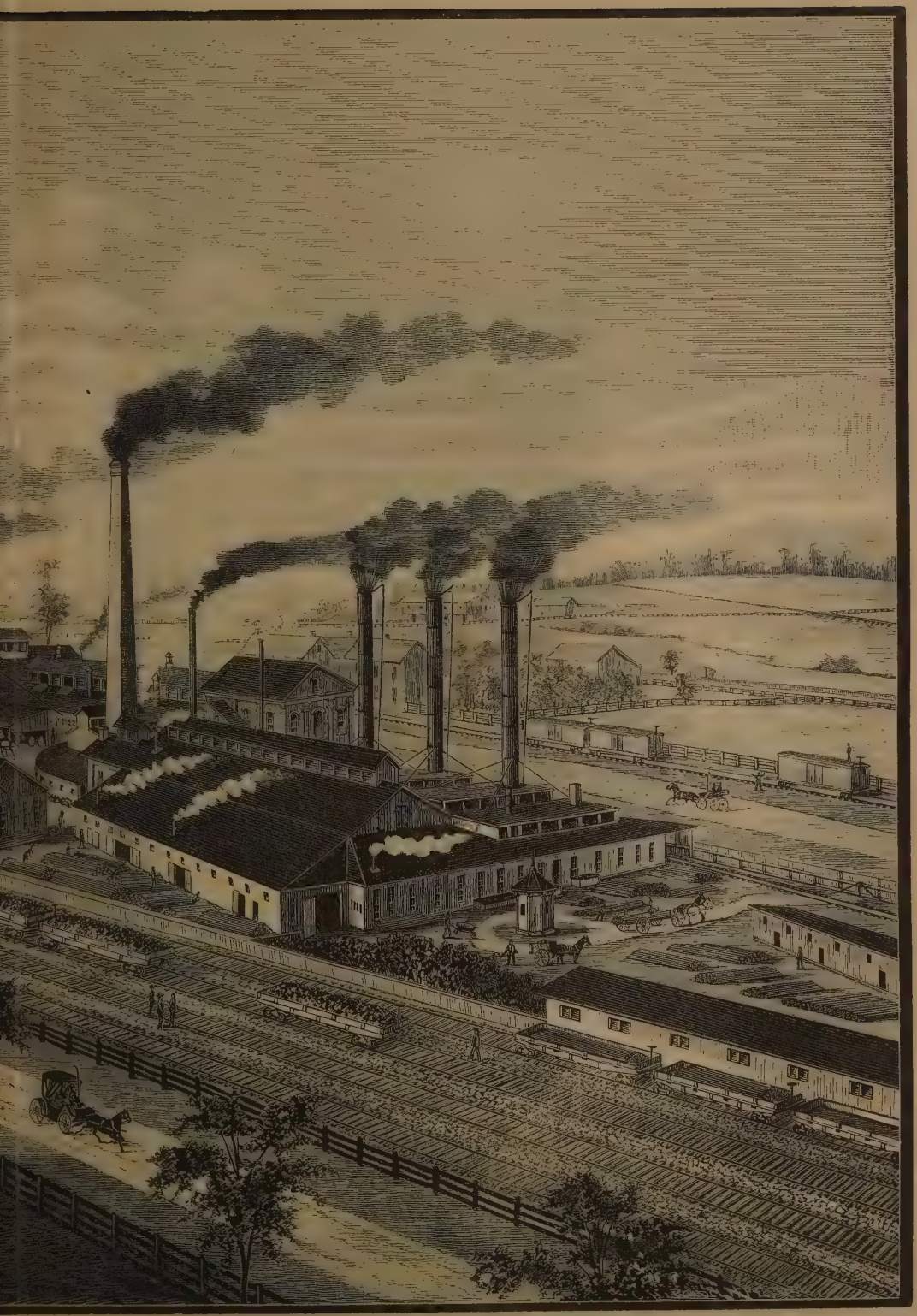
In the chapter devoted to the "early courts," etc., a full account is given of the litigation which ensued upon Frey's death. Some years prior to 1806, Mr. Frey had determined to found the institution which was afterwards established, and commenced its erec-

[1] At the house of George Frey, in Middletown, on the 3d day of March, 1768, a tragical affair occurred. On the evening of that day, Henry Cowan, with five or six other men, were assembled in the store-room of Frey, when James Derry, a negro slave of Col. Burd, of Tinian, much intoxicated, entered the store-room, and, with a drawn knife in his hand cried out, "Strike me!" He was ordered out of the room, but refusing, was pushed out of the door by Cowan. The latter would have followed the negro had he not at the time been prevented by George Bombaugh and Jacob Rohrer. He subsequently went in search of Derry, but could not find him, and returned into the store-room. Soon after some one opened the door, crying, "The nigger's in the wood-pile!" whereupon Cowan re-entered the yard. Finding the negro, Cowan struck him with the butt end of a whip, when the former pursued him through the house, but Cowan slipped away and hid himself. The negro then ran up "the main street of the town," crying, "Where is he?" flourishing his knife, and cursing furiously Cowan and others. After which, it seems, he was pursued a couple of miles, until Col. Burd's garden was reached, when, while in the act of stooping down to pick up something to throw at his pursuers, Cowan, coming up, struck him, pushing him against the house. Presently Cowan cried out, "I am murdered!" and Col. Burd then coming out of the house, he said, "Oh, Col. Burd, he has murdered me!" holding his hands over his stomach and lying down on the cellar-door. Cowan was at once carried to Dr. Wooltz's. The wounds proved fatal, and he died on the second day after the 5th of March. The day following an inquest was held at the house of Frey by Matthias Slough, coroner of Lancaster County. The gentlemen comprising this jury were Richard McClure, Henry Benick, Thomas McCord, William Dicky, John Steel, John Bachenstose, Conrad Wolfley, John Steel, Sr., William Kerr, John Duncan, Thomas McArthur, Joseph Cook, John Myer, and John Laird. They found that the "said negro James Derry, the said Henry Cowan then and there feloniously did kill and murder, against the peace of our said Lord the King, his Crown, and Dignity." Derry was not hanged for the crime, but, after a term of imprisonment, was probably sold out of the Province. We narrate this affair more to put upon record the expression, "*The nigger's in the wood-pile*," which, in all probability, was the origin of that so frequently heard in these modern days.

Of the men composing the coroner's jury eleven were Scotch-Irish and three German. All wrote their names, Bachenstose only being German. They were prominent men in the Swatara region, three or four of them officers in the Pennsylvania Line of the Revolution.



AMERIC
MIDDLETO



GE AND IRON CO.,
AUPHIN COUNTY, PA.

tion prior to his death. The building, however, was never completed. It was built of logs, thirty by forty feet, two stories, and was roofed, but not inclosed. In this state it remained until decay worked its ruin.

The present school is managed by six persons, viz., four trustees, one principal, and one tutor. After many years of expensive litigation, the house was built between Middletown and Portsmouth in 1837, and moved to its present site in 1874. The institution is devoted to the education of poor orphan children, who are carefully trained in the doctrines of the Lutheran Church. Instruction is given in both English and German. The charter has been so altered by the Legislature as to permit the establishment of a literary and scientific department. Since its removal to the present site, it has been under the charge of William A. Croll, principal, and George A. Lauman, tutor.

The early elementary schools were all of a private character. The first English school was taught by Mrs. Ward. Jacob Peeler, the first male teacher, was a nail-maker, and taught school during the winter months. The teacher had the whole management of the school, teaching eight hours per day. Later, Rev. John F. Hay taught in an old log house, where the Pine Street school-house now stands. He was afterwards the founder of Cottage Hill Seminary, at York, Pa. When the school law of 1834 was passed, Middletown was among the first to adopt it. The first directors were Dr. Mercer Brown, president; John Croll, secretary; Christian Spayd, treasurer; John Bomberger, E. J. Ramsey, and Peter Kob. Joseph Ross was appointed a delegate to represent the district in the joint meeting of the commissioners at the court-house in Harrisburg, on the first Tuesday of November of that year. He was instructed to vote for the laying of a tax for the support of the common schools. There was very little opposition to this school law. Among the most active in its favor were Gen. Simon Cameron, Henry Smith, George Smuller, John Bomberger, and Martin Kendig, the latter representing the county in the Legislature during the "Buckshot War." In 1835, Michael Lazarus was elected to represent the district in convention at the county commissioners' office in Harrisburg, with instructions to vote for levying a tax and such other measures as might be necessary for carrying into effect a general system of education. Before this the schools were all independent. The teachers received from the parents and guardians a certain amount per quarter for each scholar, and for those who were too poor to pay for their education the county commissioners provided, and also supplied them with the necessary books.

POST-OFFICE AND POSTMASTERS. — The Middletown post-office was established in the fall of 1800, with William Crabb as postmaster, who made his first returns to the department Jan. 1, 1801. His successor was Peter Shuster, who made his first returns October 1st of the same year. John McCammon was appointed in 1803, and made his first returns April 1, 1803. He continued in office until Dec. 24, 1829, a period of nearly twenty-seven years, and was succeeded by William Lauman. After the latter's death, his widow, Elizabeth Lauman, was appointed, Dec. 29, 1832. She was succeeded, June 30, 1834, by Elizabeth Crabb. Her successor was Christian Spayd, appointed April 12, 1836. He was succeeded by Edward S. Kendig March 25, 1840. His successors were appointed as follows: John Hicks, June 21, 1841; Edward S. Kendig, Jan. 1845; Catharine A. Stouch, Feb. 17, 1849; Maria L. Lauman, May 15, 1857; W. H. Kendig, April 8, 1861; John J. Walborn, April 10, 1863; Mary A. E. Walborn, April 17, 1863; Jackson H. Kirlin, April 18, 1866; Clarence Monaghan, March 27, 1867 (did not qualify); Rachel McKibben, April 5, 1867. In April, 1883, Mrs. R. McKibben resigned as postmaster, and Miss Eveline R. Wiestling was appointed, and has entered upon the duties of the office. The office became a Presidential one March 27, 1867. In the summer of 1850 the citizens of Portsmouth petitioned the department for the establishment of a post-office at that place, setting forth that Middletown and Portsmouth were two distinct places; that the location of the Middletown office was inconvenient for them, it being then on Main Street, opposite the Middletown National Bank; that the largest portion of the mail matter not connected with the bank was for the lumber merchants, furnaces, etc., who would be more easily accommodated at Portsmouth than at Middletown, especially as the railroad station was in Portsmouth. The department granted the petition, and the Portsmouth post-office was established, with Dr. John Ringland as postmaster. He opened the post-office in August, 1850. In October, 1851, he resigned and S. H. Ninian was appointed, who was succeeded by his sister, S. E. Ninian, who held the office until April, 1857, when the extension of the borough limits having included Portsmouth the latter office was abolished.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE MIDDLETOWN ARGUS was the first newspaper printed in the town, and was established in 1834 by a Mr. Wilson. It was an independent and family journal. Mr. Wilson did the editorial work, and his wife helped to set the type. The office was located on Main Street, opposite S. L. Yetter's residence. It was discontinued in 1835.

THE MIDDLETOWN EMPORIUM was established in 1850, by William Henlock, formerly of Henlock & Bratton, State printers at Harrisburg. It was printed at the corner of Pine and Main Streets, and after being published for a year and a half was discontinued.

MIDDLETOWN JOURNAL.—*The Central Engine* was published in Middletown in 1851 and 1852 by H. S. Fisher, but the material was purchased, and the paper

merged into the *Swatara Gem* in July, 1853, by J. W. Stofer. This was a neat sheet of four pages, and five columns to the page. In August, 1854, Mr. Stofer enlarged it to six columns, and printed it on a sheet twenty-two by thirty-three inches. In August, 1856, he sold the paper and office to Benjamin Whitman, who, retaining its size, changed its name to the *Dauphin Journal*. In September, 1856, a copartnership was formed between Messrs. Whitman and Stofer, and they continued to publish the *Journal* jointly, enlarging the paper and changing it to a quarto form. In January, 1857, Mr. Whitman retired, and J. W. Stofer became the sole proprietor again. He resumed the old size and style, retaining the name *Dauphin Journal* as before. In November, 1870, the paper was enlarged to a seven-column paper and printed on a sheet twenty-four by thirty-eight inches, the title being changed to the *Middletown Journal*, its present name. Since then it has been enlarged to eight columns. It has been published from the first as an independent family newspaper, giving large space and attention to local news, and published in the interest of home affairs. It is a good advertising medium, enjoying a healthy circulation, is well edited, and in every way is a first-class country newspaper.

The Middletown Press, an eight-column journal of four pages, was established July 16, 1881, by J. R. Hoffer as proprietor. Its editor is J. E. Hoffer, and its business manager A. E. Hoffer. It is published every Saturday, is an independent sheet, and as a local paper is hardly surpassed in the State. It has a well-equipped job office, which, together with the publication office, is located opposite the Washington House.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Soon after the incorporation of the borough, Feb. 19, 1828, an engine was procured, and a fire company organized under the name of the "Union." The engine was small but very effective for its class, and was built in Philadelphia in 1787 by Philip Mason. It remained in use until about 1868. The Borough Council, in order to make the engine available in case of fire, required the owner of each house to provide leather fire-buckets, one for each story of the house. These were kept at some point in the house where they could be readily obtained, and it was no uncommon thing to see a pair of fire-buckets suspended in the hall near the front door. Each bucket was marked with the owner's name and that of the "Union Fire Company." Some of these buckets are still in existence.

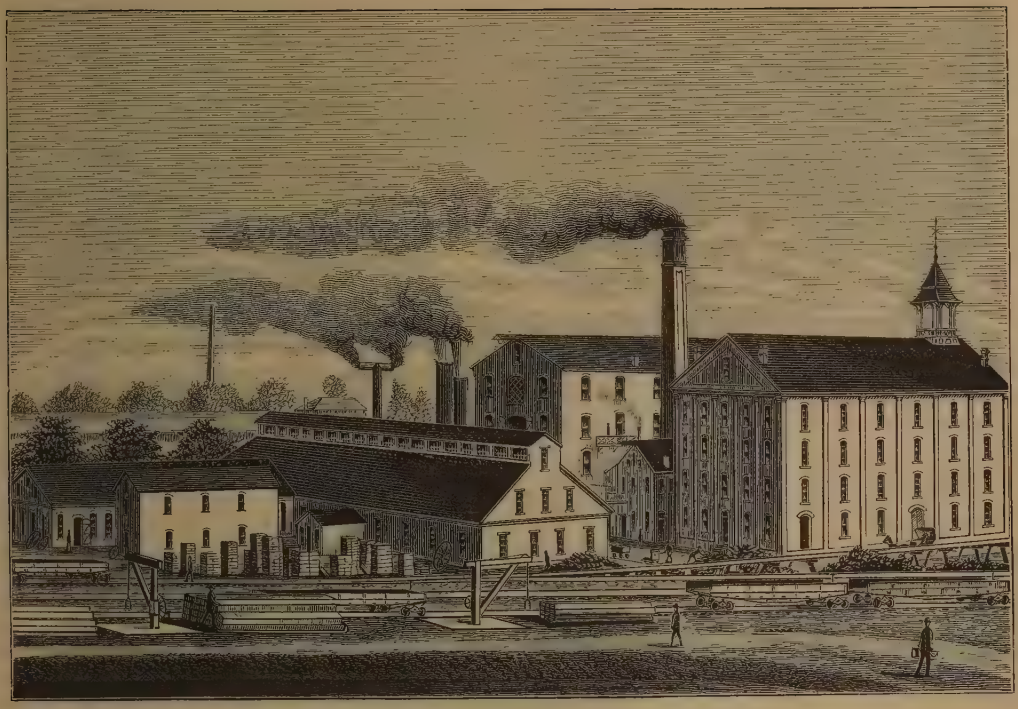
United States Engine Company.—In 1851 a meeting of citizens of Portsmouth was held, at which steps were taken to provide better facilities for extinguishing fires. Those present subscribed liberally, and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions were so successful that in a short time a contract was made with Mr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, to build a suction-engine. The engine, built after the pattern of the "United States" of Philadelphia, was built and delivered, and then turned over to a company for service. The engine company purchased a quantity of hose and truck, and failing to pay for them the property was seized and sold by the sheriff, and the engine was purchased by the late Judge Murray, taken to Harrisburg, and was burned with the building in which it was stored.

On Nov. 16, 1866, on the petition of one hundred and eighty-three freeholders of the borough, an appropriation of two thousand dollars was made to purchase a fire-engine and erect an engine-house. For four hundred and fifty dollars an engine was purchased of George Smuller, with hose-carriage, etc. Christian Fisher for nine hundred and eighty dollars contracted for and erected the engine-house. It was operated a short time by the "Good Will" Company.

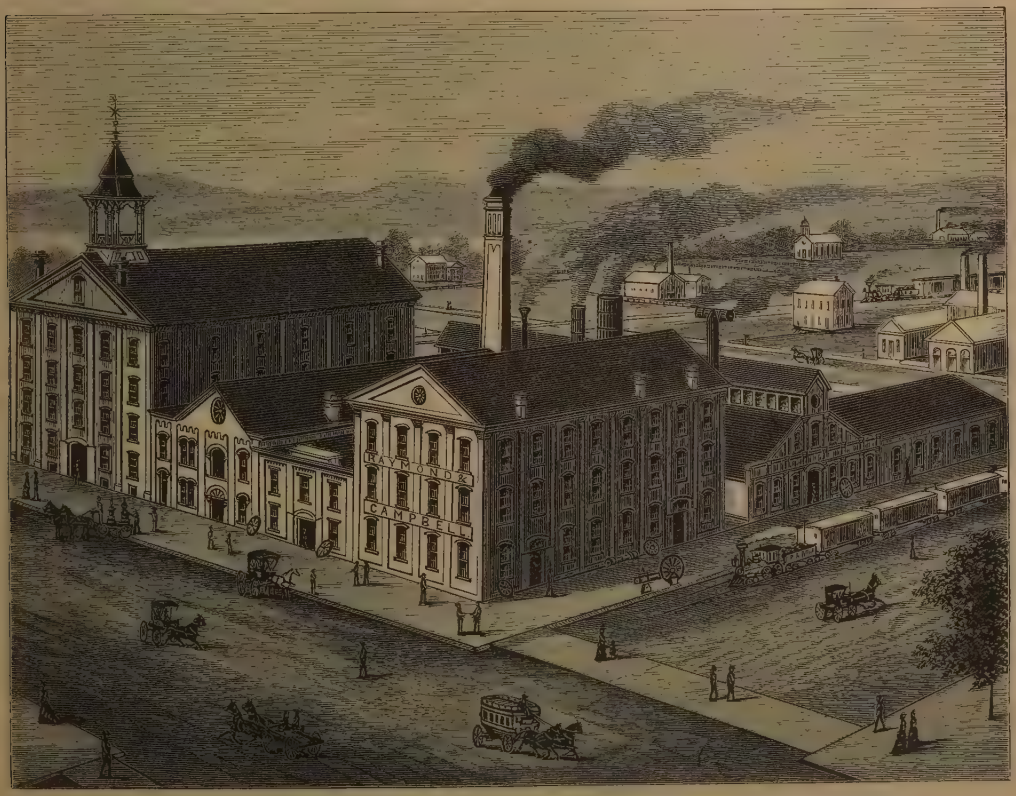
Liberty Steam Fire-Engine Company, No. 1, was organized Nov. 7, 1874, and incorporated by a decree of the court in January, 1875. The presidents have been: 1874–75, D. R. Ettla; 1876, H. C. Raymond; 1877–78, W. G. Kennard; 1879, Rufus Frunks; 1880–81, W. G. Kinnard. The other officers for 1881 were: Vice-President, Stephen Curtis; Treasurer, D. H. Bucher; Secretary, Harry Rakestraw; Trustees, David A. Detwiler, J. Porter Campbell, Robert Martin, John Stipe; Foreman, Henry Hipple, Jr.; First Assistant, William Davis; Second Assistant, David Brant. The company has eighty equipped men. The engine-house is located on Catherine Street, above Emaus, in the Middle Ward.

INDUSTRIES.

The Susquehanna Iron-Works.—About the year 1848 Samuel Jenkins (and afterwards Dr. Andrew Patterson) established a foundry here, at which stoves and other castings were made, and was the nucleus of the Susquehanna Iron-Works. In 1856, Nisley, Bro. & Co. (the latter being Seymour Raymond) opened their foundry here with ten hands on the same site where the above iron-works are now located. In the same year James Campbell & Son (Joseph Campbell) established their machine-works. In 1864 these two establishments were united under the firm of Raymond (Seymour) & Campbell (James), and have been in successful operation ever since. The firm transacts a general foundry and machine business, the latter being the most extensive branch up to the panic of 1873, since which time the former has taken the lead. This is the pioneer establishment of the town, and the first manufacturing house organized here outside of the lumber business save the furnaces. It has been the nucleus around which other large establishments have since been built up. In its first year it employed but few hands, and its business did not exceed ten thousand dollars, but it now employs one hundred and twenty-five men, and its sales aggregate two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It weathered the great financial storms of 1857



REAR VIEW OF SUSQUEHANNA IRON-WORKS.



SUSQUEHANNA IRON-WORKS, RAYMOND & CAMPBELL, PROPRIETORS,
MIDDLETOWN, DAUPHIN CO., PA.

and 1873, and did not suspend operations or succumb to the pressure. Its warehouse is sixty-six by ninety feet, and has five floors besides the cellar. The foundry is one hundred and forty-four by seventy feet, with a wing eighty-five by forty feet, in which there is room for forty-five moulders. Its brick pattern-shop is eighty by thirty feet, and is fire-proof. There are two frame buildings, one hundred by thirty feet and eighty-five by thirty, for storing castings, patterns, etc. The machine-shop is three stories high and ninety-five by forty-two feet. The blacksmith-shop is eighty by fifty feet. The building for storing plates is ninety by forty-five feet, and two stories high. Railroad tracks connect all the buildings, making shipping most convenient.

THE CAMERON FURNACES, at first called the Christiann Furnace, were established prior to 1840 by John Gamber, who named them for his daughter. It was originally a charcoal furnace; the Round Top and much other woodland was cleared to furnish the charcoal. It was afterwards converted into an anthracite furnace. These furnaces have largely contributed to the growth and prosperity of the town. The proprietors are J. Donald Cameron, Joseph H. Landis, and James Young.

THE AMERICAN TUBE- AND IRON-WORKS was originally the Middletown Pipe-Mill, and was operated by a company, the largest stockholders being Philadelphians, and manufactured pipe of two inch and less. The operations were suspended during the panic of 1873, and remained idle until 1879, when George Matheson, James Young, and others took hold of them and have extended them, so that the works are now among the largest in the country. They are now manufacturing pipe of eight-inch diameter down to half-inch, and are constantly increasing their facilities for manufacturing. It is now owned by a company, of which James Young is president, George Matheson treasury, and Adam Matheson superintendent, and are compelled to run day and night to keep up with orders.

THE MIDDLETOWN CAR-WORKS were started by an incorporated company in 1869, and in 1881 were purchased by the present proprietors, Michael Shad and Arthur King, the latter being the superintendent. It is now one of the prosperous industries of that thriving town.

THE MIDDLETOWN FURNITURE COMPANY'S FACTORY is one of the leading establishments of the borough. Its work is becoming well known, and its success has been steady and assured.

There are a number of *planing-mills*, which have been established for years. The lumber trade, as previously stated, has for over a century been the great business of the town. The *paint manufactory* of Cobaugh Brothers is located on Railroad Street.

LOWER SWATARA TOWNSHIP.

LOWER SWATARA TOWNSHIP was erected by an act of Assembly passed March 18, 1840, which directed,—

"That part of Swatara township, in the county of Dauphin, south of straight lines forthwith to be run by the supervisor of said township, commencing at the west end of the bridge over Swatara Creek at Nissley's mill; thence to the residence of Daniel Smith; thence to Christian Roop's; thence to Samuel Neidig's; thence to the River Susquehanna at the line dividing the farms of Christian Mumma and John Heagy; and thence immediately by the lower end of Shreiner's Island to the York County line, shall hereafter form a separate election district and township to be called Lower Swatara."

And by the twenty-seventh section of an act of Assembly passed on the 13th of June, 1840, it is further provided that,—

"That part of Lower Swatara township, in the county of Dauphin, north of straight lines to be run by the supervisors of the townships of Swatara and Lower Swatara, commencing at the residence of Daniel Smith; thence to Peter Roop's; thence to Christian Good's fulling-mill; and thence to the residence of Samuel Neidig, shall hereafter form part of Swatara township, etc., and that so much of the resolution passed 18th of March, 1840, as is hereby altered is repealed."

As thus constituted the township of Lower Swatara is bounded on the east by Derry and Londonderry townships, from which it is separated by the Swatara, on the south by the Susquehanna River to the York County line, and on the west and north by the township of Swatara.

HIGHSPIRE is a post-town, situated between the Susquehanna River and the Pennsylvania Canal, on the turnpike from Harrisburg to Middletown, six miles from the former and three from the latter. It is on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The town was laid out prior to the war of 1812–14, but how and why designated Highspire we have yet to learn, the statement that it was named for Spires in

Germany not being correct. By an act of the Assembly passed Feb. 7, 1867, it was incorporated into a borough, but the act was annulled on April 8, 1868. The village did not begin to grow much until 1842, when the following were the freeholders in its limits:

Conrad Alleman.	Michael Raymond.
George Boyer.	David Mumma.
Jacob Baker.	Christian Mumma.
John Carr.	Jacob Nisley.
Henry Cook (colored).	John O'Brien.
Widow Carr.	John Parthamore.
Jacob Erisman.	Jacob Roop, Jr.
Henry Fleisher.	John Roop.
John A. Fisher.	Mary Sener (widow).
Henry Fogle.	Henry Stoner.
Michael Frantz.	Michael Stentz.
Abraham Funk.	Swartz and P. Garman.
Andrew Gayman.	Elizabeth Stoner (widow).
John Geistweite.	Michael Strayer's estate.
Peter Goul's estate.	Michael Ulrich, Jr.
Christian Hoover's estate.	Henry Wolf.
John Hocker.	Jacob Waggoner.
Lehman & Stoner.	Matthias Winagle.
Widow Long.	Robert Wilson.

Two additions have been made to the town, the first by Maj. David Mumma, of Harrisburg, and the second by Judge Isaac Mumma. The oldest houses in the place are those of Jacob Bender, Michael Stoner, Samuel Mumma, Alfred Cannon (the old "Cross-Keys" tavern), and Jacob Roop. These were all built before the laying out of the town in 1814. The first store was kept by a Mr. Liverick, who was succeeded by Conrad Alleman, who kept for thirty-five years, and the store building of the latter is still owned by his estate. John Sener came from Lancaster and kept the first tavern. The next inn was that of Mrs. Early, the "Cross-Keys." Afterwards Conrad Alleman kept a tavern in connection with Matthias Winagle.

John Sener, about 1800 and later, made edge-tools for this whole region. The first blacksmith was Benjamin Ebersole, whose successor was Jacob Roop, who carried on the shop for forty years. During part of this time Jacob Wolf also had a shop at the other end of town. John Roop succeeded Wolf, and Daniel Long followed Jacob Roop. The first cooper was Benjamin Roop, whose successor was the late Abraham Funk.

In 1775, John Hollingsworth erected a large stone grist-mill, which stood in constant operation until destroyed by fire, March 3, 1860, when owned by the Demmys. In 1863 it was rebuilt of wood by John and Elizabeth Buser, who have since operated it. It is one of the oldest mills in this part of the county, being ten years older than Frey's mill at Middletown.

SCHOOLS.—Lower Swatara being connected with Swatara township until 1840, was by a majority opposed to the establishment of free schools, and year after year voted against it. But the town of Portsmouth, having a population of seven hundred and fifty, was nearly unanimous in favor of the common-school system. It was not until 1843 that the township accepted the law, and then only through the efforts of Martin Kendig, William F. Murray, and others, who took advantage of the almost impassable roads, gathered up every voter in Portsmouth and vicinity that could be got out, and carried them to the place of holding the election, rightly supposing that the farmers, who were generally opposed to the law, would not make their appearance. Enough votes were obtained, not only to accept the provisions of the law, but to elect directors who were in favor of carrying out its provisions. The adoption of the law was mainly owing to Martin Kendig, Robert Wilson, John Balsbaugh, and Michael Alleman. At this time the township has eight good schools, with good and new houses well arranged for the scholars.

In 1875 the present commodious two-story brick school building was erected by the Board of Education, consisting of George W. Parthemore, A. Ebersole, J. Bingaman, J. Yingst, Isaac Mumma, J. J. Lehman. The architect was G. Fisher.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.—The United Brethren denomination had preaching by local preachers as early as 1830 in the old school-house, but the congregation was not organized until 1843. On January 6th of this year the first subscription paper was started to erect a church, which was headed by Jacob Roop with one hundred dollars, followed by Conrad Alleman with fifty dollars, and Samûel Neidig with fifty dollars. The second subscription paper, dated January 17th, was started with Michael Frantz's name for seventy-five dollars, John Balsbaugh's for eighteen dollars, and Christian Good's for ten dollars. Several other subscription papers were circulated, the money raised, and the church edifice completed the same year. The following have been its regular pastors: 1846, Simon Dreisbach; 1847–49, Daniel Funkhouser; 1849, Samuel Siders; 1850, George Miller; 1851, Samuel Siders, Jacob Roop, Simon Dreisbach; 1852, Abraham Noll; 1853–55, Joseph Young; 1855–57, Samuel Zimmerman; 1857, Samuel Roop; 1858, Jacob Kessler, L. W. Cromer; 1860, J. B. Daugherty, L. Fleisher; 1861, J. B. Daugherty; 1862–65, J. P. Smith; 1865, John G. Clair, G. W. Hoffman; 1866, G. W. Hoffman; 1867, J. O. Brewer; 1868, J. P. Smith, H. Hackman, A. Miller; 1869–71, Israel Carpenter; 1870–72, W. B. Evers; 1872, David O. Farrall, P. Bowman; 1873, W. D. Mower, P. Bowman, Isaiah Baltzell, H. C. Phillips; 1874, Isaiah Baltzell, H. C. Phillips, Hiram Neaffer; 1875, Hiram Neaffer; 1876–79, Thomas Garland; 1879, G. W. M. Rigor; 1880–82, Abraham H. Kaufman.

CHURCH OF GOD (BETHEL).—This denomination have had for years prior to 1843 preaching by missionary ministers in the old school-house, and in that year its church edifice was built. Among the earliest pastors were Revs. Thomas Strohm, Abraham Snyder, Simon Fleisher, Israel Brady, Sterny, and Deshong. Since 1867 they have been: 1867–69, J. W. Miller; 1869–72, Rev. Carvell; 1872–75, Rev. Arnold; 1875–

77, D. S. Shock; 1877–79, James Speese; 1879–81, J. B. Lockwood; 1881–82, S. B. Howard.

TINIAN.—Just back of the village of Highspire, on the bluff overlooking the broad expanse of the Susquehanna, is "Tinian," the residence of Col. James Burd. At present it possibly presents the same appearance as when Col. Burd passed from off this stage of life. It is a stone structure, thirty by forty feet, two and a half stories high. It was erected by Col. Burd prior to the Bouquet expedition of 1763, and, unless the residence of Peter Allen, at the foot of Peter's Mountain, is in existence, is probably the most ancient edifice within the limits of the county of Dauphin. The place was named "Tinian" by Col. Burd, and is certainly one of the historic mansions of our State. The most notable men of the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars were entertained at "Tinian" right hospitably, and the associations which cluster around that famous building, whose owner was a man of mark in Provincial days, claim its preservation in this volume. The old iron knocker of Col. Burd remains on the front door, while the interior presents little change. It has never been remodeled.

One-half a mile to the east of "Tinian" is "Walnut Hill," the home of the Crouchs and Jordans. In some particulars the progressive spirit of the age has changed it. It, too, was erected a century ago,

"TINIAN," RESIDENCE OF COL. JAMES BURD, 1764.

and, as the residence of Capt. James Crouch, of the Revolution, Edward Crouch, a representative in Congress, and Benjamin Jordan, a State senator, all representative men, has an historic interest.

SWATARA TOWNSHIP.

THE court at their September sessions in the year 1799 issued an order to commissioners to view Lower Paxtang township and report to the next sessions a line dividing said township as nearly as might be for the convenience of the people into two equal parts; to which the commissioners made return that they had made a division of the said township by a line.

"Beginning at the Paxtang Creek, where the breast of Landis' mill-dam formerly stood; thence south 85 degrees east 192 perches to a hickory in the land of John Neisley; thence south 76 degrees east 375 perches to a black-oak in the land of Joshua Elder, Esq.; thence south 80 degrees east 135½ perches to the fence of the glebe land belonging to the Paxtang meeting-house; thence south 85 degrees east 667 perches to a chestnut-tree in Christian Page's field; thence 340 perches to Michael Cassel's bake-oven; thence 200 perches to the house of George Reese; thence 262 perches to a marked hickory on the bank of Beaver Creek, on land of Jacob Siders."

This report was confirmed by the court, and it was ordered that it be entered of record, and that the southern division be designated upon the records of the court by the name of Swatara township. The foregoing shows the division line between Lower Paxtang and Swatara townships in the year 1799; subsequently Lower Paxtang township was again divided and Susquehanna township taken from it by a line from the mountain to somewhere near the centre of the line of Swatara, giving the southern section of the division to Susquehanna, thus making the before-described Swatara line in part the dividing line between Susquehanna and Swatara townships. In the year 1842 the court issued an order to commissioners to view, *ascertain, and establish and lay out* a line of division between Susquehanna and Swatara townships, from the bridge over Paxtang Creek at the junction of Market and Chestnut Streets, in the line of the then borough of Harrisburg, to the corner between the townships of Swatara, Susquehanna, and Lower Paxtang. The commissioners reported the following line, to wit:

"Beginning at the corner between the said townships of Swatara, Susquehanna, and Lower Paxtang, where the eastern branch of Kimbortz's mill-dam crosses the same, and where a public road from said mill

crosses said branch; thence down said branch and mill-dam, along the west side thereof by the several courses, 39 6/10 perches to the forks of said dam; thence by the western fork of said dam and branch, and along the north side thereof by their several courses, 68 perches to a point where said branch is crossed by a road leading to Kimbortz's mill, and opposite the mouth of a run entering said branch from the southwest; thence crossing said branch and up said run and ravine, along which it flows by their several courses, 94 7/10 perches to a hickory in or near the line of lands of F. Rudy; thence by said line north 88¾ degrees west 93 perches to the forks of a stream rising near a stone corner between lands of the heirs of Joshua Elder and Jacob Pancake, deceased, in said Rudy's line; thence down said stream, by the several courses thereof, 88 perches to its junction with Rutherford's Run; thence down Rutherford's Run two perches to the mouth of Hileman's Run; thence up Hileman's Run, by the several courses thereof, 119 perches to the line of James Herrington, where a road crosses said run; thence by the line of Herrington's land, south 67½ degrees west 109 perches, to where said line strikes the head-waters of a run which leads across the Downingtown and Ephrata turnpike road; thence down said run, by the several courses thereof, 153 perches to the middle of said turnpike and a bridge across said run; thence along the middle of said turnpike road to the middle of the bridge over Paxtang Creek aforesaid, by the following courses and distances: north 74 degrees west 68 perches to an angle; north 74¼ degrees west 213 perches to an angle on Allison's Hill; north 66 degrees west 51 2/10 perches to the junction of said turnpike with the Jonestown road, and south 78¼ degrees west 8 perches to the middle of said bridge."

This report was confirmed by the court on the 18th of January, 1843. The line thus run, so far as it goes, varies materially from the line of 1799, before mentioned. The first division line of Swatara township may be found recorded in Ses. Doc., 1795–1801, page 272, the second in Road Doc. A, page 273, and by reference to what follows it may be seen how Lower Swatara was separated. As now organized the township of Swatara is bounded on the north by the townships of Susquehanna and Lower Paxtang, on the east by Derry and Lower Swatara, on the south by Lower Swatara, and on the west by the Susquehanna River and the limits of the city of Harrisburg.

Many of the incidents narrated in the general history as occurring in Paxtang township proper transpired within the limits of the township of Swatara. The township is located in one of the finest valleys in Pennsylvania, and most of the land is highly cultivated. There is little or no poor land within its limits.

PAXTANG CHURCH.

Three miles east of Harrisburg, on the ridge which forms the northern boundary of Paxtang Valley, stands the Paxtang Presbyterian Church, one of the oldest landmarks in Dauphin County. While it is true that

OLD PAXTANG CHURCH.

nothing in the New World can be called *old*, it is also true that the origin of this place as a place of worship is lost in antiquity. In 1732, when the Presbytery of Donegal was organized, there was standing on the spot a log house of worship with some of the marks of age upon it, and near by were the green graves of the pioneers, most of which were never marked, and their existence to-day is only discovered by the gravedigger when he strikes his spade into the soil to add one more to the already populous city of the dead. Sixty years ago there was at the head of one of these graves a rough limestone, upon which was chiseled in rude letters an inscription which stated that the inhabitant below had departed this life in 1716. This establishes the fact of the existence of the burying-ground at that date, and we are naturally led to the conclusion that the log church was also then in existence. Rev. James Anderson and others preached here as supplies, under the care of the Presbytery of New Castle, prior to 1732. On the 11th of October of that year the Presbytery of Donegal was constituted

out of a portion of the Presbytery of New Castle. The meeting was held at the Donegal Church; ministers present, Messrs. Anderson, Thomson, Boyd, Orr, and Bertram. Mr. Thomson was elected moderator, and Mr. Bertram clerk. The first item of business brought before the new Presbytery of Donegal was in relation to Paxtang and Derry. These churches having united in a call to the Rev. William Bertram, which had been placed in his hands at the last meeting of the old New Castle Presbytery, George Renick and others of Paxtang and Derry appeared and required an answer thereto. Mr. Bertram accepted, and was installed Nov. 15, 1732, at Swatara, which Webster says was the original name of Derry Church. Thomas Forster, George Renick, William Cunningham, and Thomas Mayes were appointed for the Paxtang side, and Rowland Chambers, Hugh Black, Robert Campbell, John Wilson, William Wilson, James Quigley, William McCord, and John Sloan for the Derry side of the creek, to assist Mr. Bertram in congregational affairs until the erection of a formal session.

At the meeting of Presbytery at Upper Octorara, Sept. 6, 1733, "Mr. Bertram presented a list of men nominated by the congregations of Paxtang and Derry to be set apart for ruling elders. Presbytery ordered that they be again published, and intimation given that if any objection be made against any of them, said objection be given in due time."

The amount of the subscriptions to Mr. Bertram's salary does not appear, but the congregation, in addition thereto, made over to him and his heirs their "right and title to the plantation commonly called 'The Indian Town,' purchased from the Indians." Hitherto, and until 1736, Paxtang and Derry were considered simply as two branches of the same congregation; this arrangement was unwieldy, and gave rise to various disputes and misunderstandings about financial matters. They had fallen into arrears with Mr. Anderson, and were ordered no less than five times at as many different meetings of Presbytery to pay up; difficulty was experienced in getting all parts of the congregation to contribute their just dues towards the repairs of Mr. Bertram's house, and to defray the expenses of a lawsuit about certain boards. These and other troubles of a like nature were a source of annoyance to both societies as well as to Mr. Bertram, so much so that at Nottingham, Oct. 9, 1735, Mr. Bertram and his elder united in asking Presbytery to appoint a committee "to go into and reason with the people of said congregation and inquire into their circumstances, as to their ability to be separated into two distinct congregations and support themselves, in order that Mr. Bertram, being eased of part of his burden, may be able to go on with more comfort in the discharge of his duty to whichever part of said people he shall be determined to continue with."

A committee was appointed and reported to Presbytery Nov. 20, 1735. Accompanying their report they presented a supplication from the session asking for a separation, and that their bounds might be fixed. At the same time Lazarus Stewart prosecuted a supplication from Manada Creek (Hanover) for a new erection. The subject of the separation between Paxtang and Derry was postponed from one Presbytery to another, until finally on the 2d of September, 1736, it was agreed to. So popular was Mr. Bertram with his people that both parties were anxious to secure his services,—Paxtang engaging to pay for his yearly support sixty pounds, "one-half in money, the other half in hay, flax, linen, yarn, or linen cloth at market price." Derry promised fifty-five pounds, to be paid in like manner. Mr. Bertram was perplexed, and asked for time to consider; Presbytery gave him until the next meeting of Synod, which took place on the 16th of September. He chose Derry, and Paxtang was declared vacant. From this date until Dec. 22, 1738, the congregation was supplied by Messrs. Sankey, Alexander, Craven, and Elder.

On Dec. 22, 1738, John Elder, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, was ordained and installed pastor of Paxtang, at a salary of sixty pounds in money. Mr. Elder was a strong man, and filled a large space not only in the church but in the State. In addition to the sacred office he held a commission as civil magistrate, was captain of the celebrated body of men known as the "Paxtang Rangers," and held a colonel's commission under the Proprietary government. It is unnecessary to give more of his personal history in this connection, as a full biographical sketch of him will be found in another part of this volume. Soon after Mr. Elder began his labors in Paxtang it was found that the old log church was insufficient, and steps were taken towards the erection of the present building. It stands about twenty feet back from the site of the old house, and was begun about the year 1740, but owing to the poverty of the congregation and their aversion to going into debt (a characteristic which they still retain) it seems to have been some years in course of erection, and according to a tradition which is doubtless correct, was used for a long time as a house of worship with neither floor nor pews; seats made of logs hewn on one side were used by all the people excepting the family of the pastor, who occupied a *settee*. In the division of Mr. Elder's effects after his death, the old settee fell to his son Thomas.

The building is an unpretending stone structure, thirty-six by sixty-six feet, without ornament of any kind, and has stood without change in its outward appearance for more than one hundred and forty years. The stones used in the construction of the walls are rough limestone, and so irregular in size and shape that a modern mason would pronounce them utterly unfit for building purposes, and yet no firmer or better walls can be found anywhere. Their strength seems to lie in the mortar used, which is now as hard as the stone itself, and the storms of almost a

century and a half have had so little effect upon it that the marks of the mason's trowel are as distinct to-day as when he finished the work.

Ground had scarcely been broken for the new house when the dissensions between Old and New Sideism arose in the church, which resulted in the division of the congregation. Mr. Elder and a portion of the people adopting Old Side views, remained in possession of the property. The New Side people secured two acres of land about two miles farther east, and immediately erected thereon a rival church, and in 1745, Rev. John Roan became their pastor, and continued his labors among them until his death in 1775. Mr. Roan was at the same time pastor of the New Side Churches of Derry and Mount Joy.

This movement seriously crippled the congregation, and was the main cause for the delay in finishing and furnishing the building. Mr. Elder's salary was also greatly reduced, but was supplemented by the Old Side people of Derry, who at this time united with Paxtang under his ministrations. The minutes of Donegal Presbytery from Sept. 28, 1745, to June, 1747, and from Oct. 9, 1750, to June 5, 1759, having been lost, Mr. Elder's private papers, many of them, being also lost or inaccessible, it is somewhat difficult to trace the history of Paxtang during this period, probably the most trying one in its existence. The French war was in progress and the Indians very troublesome. "Many a family mourned for some of their number shot by the secret foe or carried away captive. Their rifles were carried with them to their work in the field and to the sanctuary. Elder placed his trusty piece beside him in the pulpit. Death often overtook his flock as they returned to their scattered plantations. In 1756 the meeting-house was surrounded while he was preaching, but their spies having counted the rifles, the Indians retired from their ambuscade without making an attack." On another occasion, in the same year, they came for the purpose of attacking the worshipers in church, but by mistake they arrived on Monday instead of Sunday, and after waiting several days, finding they were discovered, left the settlement by way of Indiantown Gap, murdering a number of persons on the Swatara and carrying off several prisoners.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, Mr. Elder and his congregation prospered. They finished their church and furnished it, not very neatly, but very substantially. The building had three doors of entrance, and the pulpit was built against the north wall, high above the heads of the congregation and directly opposite the southern entrance. An aisle ran through from east to west, and another north and south from the southern door to the pulpit.

The congregation seems to have acquired no legal title to their property until 1754, as we find that on the 8th of June, 1754, Henry Forster and Ann, his wife, gave their deed for twenty acres strict measure, consideration ten pounds.

The following curious document also bears the date 1754. When the disorganization and separation caused by Old and New Sideism took place in Paxtang and Derry, some ten or twelve years before this, no regular call seems to have been made out to Mr. Elder, he just took charge of the Old Side people of both congregations, and this paper may have been drawn up simply to place matters in proper shape. There is no tradition of any misunderstanding occurring at this time between Mr. Elder and his people:

"*To the Reverend Mr. Jno. Elder.*

"Sir,—We, the Inhabitants in the Township & Congregation of Paxtang & Derry, Being now Destitute of a settled Gospel minister amongst us; Being also Deeply Sensible of the great loss & Disadvantage we & ours may sustain, In regard of our souls & spiritual Concerns by our living in such a Condition in this Wilderness; & having had Sufficient Proof of, & being well pleased & satisfied with the ministerial abilities & qualifications of y'u, the Revd. Jno. Elder, Do unanimously Invite & Call y'u to take the Pastoral Care & oversight of us, Promising all due subjection, submission & obedience to the Doctrine, Discipline & Government & Ordinances Exercised & administred By y'u as our Pastor in the Lord. And that y'u may be the Better Enabled to attend upon y'r Pastoral & ministerial work amongst us, without Anxious & Distracting Cares about y'r worldly Concerns, WE Do hereby Cheerfully Promise & Engage to take Care of y'r Support and maintenance for an Honourable & Creditable manner Suitable to & befitting y'r Honourable Function & office as a Minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ amongst us; Knowing that the Lord hath ordained that they who Preach the Gospel should live by the Gospel. In testimony of all w'h we have hereunto Subscribed our Names This 26th of September, 1754."

*Thos. fforster.	William Harris.
*Wm. Armstrong.	Robert Gilchrist.
*John Harris.	John Gilchrist.
*Thos. McArthur.	William McAlevy.
*James Wallace.	John Foster.
David Walker.	David McClanochan.
*Robert Chambers.	David Reany.
*Moses Dickey.	John Craig.
William Stoe.	John Wyllie.
*Thomas Simpson.	Thomas Mays.
James Collier.	Hugh Hays.
Thomas Dougan.	Andrew Moore.
Henry McKinney.	David Foster.
Andrew Stephen.	John Hays.
John Bell.	Henry Walker.
John Morrow.	John Walker.
Henry Renick.	John Walker.
John Johnson.	James Walker.
Oliver Wyllie.	Hugh Carothers.
Samuel Simpson.	James Carothers.
Thomas Renick.	James Williamson.
Patrick Montgomery.	Samuel Galbraith.
Richard Cavit.	Hugh McKillip.
William Bell.	Matthew Cowden.
Thomas King.	James Houston.
Edward King.	James Tom.
Robert Montgomery.	John Starling.
John Wiggins, jr.	Andrew Hannah.
James Gilchrist.	Peter Corbit.
James Mitcheltree.	Wm. Kerr.
John Neal.	Joseph Kerr.
William Hannah.	John Gray.
John Carson.	William Wilson.
James Drummond.	Michael Whitley.
Samuel Hunter.	Thomas Alexander.
Alex. Johnson.	Valentine Stern.
George Gillespy.	Andrew Houston.
Patrick Gillespy.	Alex. Johnston.
David Patton.	Samuel Stephenson.
James Potts.	Thomas Rutherford.
Joseph Wilson.	Mathias Taylor.
John McCormick.	Stephen Gamble.
John Cavit.	Alex'r Mahon.

James Galbraith.
Robert Wallace.
*John Harris.
James Foster.
James Freeland.
Robert Armstrong.
Hugh Wilson.
James Wilson.
Robert Chambers, jr.
Arthur Chambers.
William Reney.
Robert McCallen.
John Hutchison.
Charles McClure.
Hugh Black.
Robert Snodgrass.
Thomas Black.
Jean Black.
Wm. Laird.
Matthew Laird.
Elizabeth Park.
Chas. Clarke.
Mary McIlvain.
James Harris.
Samuel Shaw.
Thomas Aikens.
Th. Strean.
Thomas McClalen.
William Brison.
John McClintock.
James Davis.
James Rodgers.
Hugh Rodgers.
Joe McNut.
Widow Rodgers.
Seth Rodgers.
Joe Snoddy.
Robert Harris.
Wm. Galbraith.
David Jamison.
Robert Walker.

On June 22, 1764, at a meeting of Presbytery held at Derry, Mr. Elder and four other ministers declared their intention to cease from active membership in the judicatory. This decision was not acted upon by Synod until May 19, 1768, when they were joined to the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, so that for a period of about four years Paxtang was not represented in any of the church courts. The trouble arose out of the old party feeling of the Old and New Sides, which, notwithstanding the union, was still rampant in the Presbyteries. Upon the formation of Carlisle Presbytery, 1786, Paxtang was joined thereto, and has remained in that connection ever since. After the death of Mr. Roan, Oct. 2, 1775, Paxtang and Derry were again united solely under the charge of Mr. Elder. The congregation at Harrisburg was formed April 12, 1787, and added to Mr. Elder's charge, as was also the New Side branch of Paxtang.

In 1789 some repairing was done at Paxtang, as the following papers will show:

We, whose names are underwritten, do promise to pay to James Johnston & William Smith the several sums annexed to our names, on demand, for Laying the Allies in Paxtang Meeting House. Witness our hands at Paxtang, the 10th Day of August, 1789.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
William Kerr	0	7	6	Roland Chambers	0	7	6
Jacob Awl	0	7	6	Richard Fulton	0	7	6
William Smith	0	7	6	Samuel Sherer	0	5	0
John Rutherford	0	7	6	Thomas Murray	0	7	6
Joseph Hutchinson	0	7	6	James Rutherford	0	7	6

We, the underwritten subscribers, do promise to pay to John Rutherford the several sums annexed to our names on demand for Laying the Allies in Paxtang Meeting House. Witness our hands the 22d Day of August, 1789.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
George & Joseph Gray	0	10	0	Jeremiah Sturgeon	0	7	6
Robt. Gray	0	7	6	Thos. McArthur	0	7	6
John Wilson	0	7	6				

The pastorate of Rev. John Elder, after a duration of more than half a century, closed on the 13th of April, 1791. The congregation, after hearing various candidates, finally united with Derry and Harrisburg in a call to Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden, of Philadelphia, each congregation agreeing to pay him fifty pounds per annum. The following subscription is probably not a full list of the Paxtang people who contributed to the support of Mr. Snowden, but simply those who were present at the congregational meeting held on the 7th of March, 1793. The paper itself is in the handwriting of James Caldwell, but the names and figures were written by the subscribers, each one for him or herself, and all in the same ink:

We the under subscribers do each of us promise to pay annually the sums annexed to our names, to the trustees of Paxtang congregation, or the collectors appointed by them, as a salary due to the Rev. Mr. Snowden for the one-third part of his labors amongst us, and while he continues a regular preaching pastor in said congregation and we members of it. Given under our hands this seventh day of March, A.D. 1793.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
James Caldwell	1	2	6	Jacob Awl	2	5	0
John Means	0	15	0	John Rutherford	1	15	0
John Willson	1	5	0	William Smith	1	15	0
William Calhoun	0	15	0	James Cowden	1	10	0
Richard Carson	0	15	0	Josiah Espy	1	10	0
Joshua Elder	2	0	0	Thomas McArthur	1	2	0
John Elder, Jr.	1	2	6	Barbara Walker	0	7	6
John Gilchrist	1	0	0	Mary Peacock	0	7	6
Alexander McCay	0	8	4	James Cochran	1	0	0
Thomas Forster	1	17	6	John Wilson, Jr.	1	10	0
William McRoberts	0	15	0	Andrew Stephen	0	17	6
Richard Fulton	1	5	0	James Johnston	0	16	8
Thomas Brown	0	18	9	William Boyd	0	8	4
William Wanless	0	10	0	Adam Barbe	0	10	0
Daniel Brunson	0	17	6	Alexander Mahargue	0	15	0
Alexander Willson	1	5	0	William Kerr	1	15	0

Mr. Snowden was installed Oct. 2, 1793, but soon found the labor of attending to three congregations too great for his bodily strength. His efforts to curtail his labors called forth the following papers, the result being that he was relieved of both Paxtang and Derry and retained only by Harrisburg:

LETTER SENT TO PRESBYTERY IN 1795.

"PAXTANG, Octr. 5, 1795.

"*To the Revd. Presbytery of Carlisle about to convene at Marsh Creek in the County of York:*

"WHEREAS, Mr. Snowden has signified to his congregation in Derry Township that he is no longer able to officiate in his Ministerial capacity to them on acct. of Inability of body, & that he purposes to apply to Presbytery for a Discharge from said congregation which we conceive, if he might be indulged in his Request, wou'd leave the congregation of Paxtang in a very distressing & Perilous Situation; that the two congregations have lived for many years past in perfect peace, friendship and unanimity, and that we do not wish for a schism between us now; that if the union is once broke there will be no probability of us being united again; that if Mr. Snowden is rendered incapable of undergoing the fatigue of the three congregations in less than three years in the prime of life, by all probability he will not be able in a short time to attend to two congregations, and of consequence we shall be left without a pastor and the means of giving a call to another. We, therefore, pray to be considered as united with Derry, and that if Mr. Snowden should insist on being disunited from them, that Presbytery will appoint a committee of their body to enquire into the matter before anything decisive may take place; and that the majority of this congregation, how much soever they may be attached to Mr. Snowden, wou'd rather he should leave us as he found us, than submit to a dissolution of the union subsisting between us.

"By order of a meeting of Paxtang congregation.

"JOHN RUTHERFORD,
"JOSHUA ELDER."

SUPPLICATION SENT TO PRESBYTERY, 1796.

"PAXTANG, Jan'y, 1796.

"*To the Moderator of Carlisle Presbytery about to meet at Big Spring:*

"By order of the Committee of Presbytery which sat at Paxtang the 3d of Nov'r last, the Congregation of Paxtang was notifyed the last Sunday but one which we had meeting that the sense of the Congregation wou'd be taken on the next Sabbath whether we wou'd adhere to Harrisburg & break the Union with Derry, or whether we wou'd continue the Union with Derry & break off with Harrisburg. Accordingly after sermon last Sunday the heads of families were desired to attend,

and after the business was explained to them, we proceeded to take the votes of the People, & it appeared that a Majority of the Congregation was for continuing the Union with Derry and relinquishing Harrisburg; they likewise chose the bearer Capt'n John Rutherford as their Commissioner to wait on Presbytery with this Remonstrance, praying that Presbytery wou'd grant us Supplies & dissolve the Congregation of Paxtang from their Obligations to Mr. Snowden & that he might discontinue his labors to them unless ordered to supply them as any other Gentleman.

SUPPLICATION SENT TO THE PRESBYTERY OF CARLISLE, 1796.

"PAXTANG, Sept. 3, 1796.

"*The Reverend Presbytery of Carlisle:*

"GENTLEMEN,—Whereas we are now destitute of the Gospel Ordinances being regularly administered to us, and what few supplies were alloted for us at the last Presbytery we fell short even of these on account of the age and inability of one of the members appointed to supply us; We, the subscribers, in behalf of this Congregation who met for that purpose do most earnestly beg and entreat that Presbytery would be pleased to grant as many Supplies as they can with convenience; we likewise wish that if there be any young or unsettled members belonging to Presbytery these might be sent to us that we might have an opportunity of the Gospel once more regularly established and administered in all the forms thereto belonging; and your Supplicants as in duty bound shall ever pray."

APPEAL OF THE PAXTANG CONGREGATION TO THE MODERATOR.

"PAXTANG, Oct. 1, 1797.

"*To the Moderator of the Reverend Presbytery of Carlisle:*

"SIR,—We again acknowledge our dependence and renew our request in praying Presbytery to give us such and as many supplies during the winter season as they can with convenience. The bearer, Mr. James Rutherford, is appointed our Commissioner to present this remonstrance to Presbytery and to answer such interrogatories as may be required of him.

"Signed in behalf of Paxtang congregation by

"JOSHUA ELDER."

LETTER TO THE MODERATOR OF CARLISLE PRESBYTERY, 1798.

"PAXTANG, Sept. 25, 1798.

"*To the Moderator of Carlisle Presbytery:*

"SIR,—The bearer, Edward Crouch, is our commissioner, appointed by the congregation of Paxtang to wait on the Reverend Presbytery of Carlisle with a call for the Reverend Joshua Williams for the one-third of his labors in union with Derry, whom we expect will apply for the remaining two-thirds; likewise to solicit the Presbytery to grant us Supplies in the meantime. Signed in behalf and with the approbation of the congregation by JOSHUA ELDER."

Mr. Williams accepted the call, and was ordained and installed Oct. 2, 1799, Derry to receive two-thirds of his time and pay one hundred and twenty pounds, and Paxtang one-third and pay sixty pounds. This pastorate only lasted one year and eight months, ending on the 30th of June, 1801. Mr. Williams seems to have had trouble collecting his salary, for we find him complaining to Presbytery in 1803 about his salary arrears. The moderator was directed to write to these churches and say "that if these arrearages are not discharged before the next meeting of Presbytery, that body would be under the disagreeable necessity of withholding from them that attention and regard which they pay to churches under their care." This did not have much effect, for we find them still unpaid in September, 1805.

May 29, 1807, Mr. James R. Sharon was installed, both congregations agreeing to pay the same salary as that promised to Mr. Williams.

In 1808 the "meeting-house" and "retiring-house" were put in thorough repair. As a matter of interest to their descendants, now widely scattered, we give the names of those contributing thereto:

	£	s.	d.
Robert Elder	3	15	0
James Cowden	3	15	0
Edward Crouch	3	15	0
Elizabeth Gray	1	2	6
John Gray	1	5	0
John Wiggins	1	17	6
James Rutherford	2	5	0
Samuel Sherer	1	17	6
John Gilchrist	1	10	0
Samuel Rutherford	1	10	0
William Rutherford	1	10	0
Robert McClure	1	10	0
John Ritchey	1	17	6
Thomas Smith	2	5	0
Susanna Rutherford	0	11	3
Thomas Elder	1	10	0
John Carson	0	10	0
Josiah Espy	1	10	0
James Awl	1	2	6
John Allison	0	17	6
James Cochran	0	15	0
Ann Stephen	0	15	0
John McCammon	0	15	0
Mary Fulton	1	17	6
Mary Rutherford	0	7	6
William Larned	1	0	0
James Stewart	0	15	0
Joshua Elder	3	0	0
Thomas Buffington	0	15	0
John Elder	1	10	0
Sarah Wilson	1	2	6
John Forster	1	10	0
Charles Chamberlain	0	15	0
John Ross	0	9	4½
Michael Simpson	1	10	0
Jean Carson	0	7	6
Joseph Burd	2	5	0
Robert Gray	1	10	0
Thomas Walker	0	17	6
William Caldhoon	1	0	0
John Rutherford	0	15	0
Michael Simpson	6	0	0
James Awl	0	7	6
Joseph Burd	2	5	0
David Patton	1	2	6
Robert Gray	1	10	0
Thomas Walker	0	17	6
John Walker	0	17	6
Jacob Richards	1	10	0
Jean Wilson	1	5	0
Frederick Hatton	0	11	3
William Calhoon	1	0	0
John Finney	0	10	0
Joseph Wilson	1	2	6
William Whitely	0	12	6
David Stewart	0	15	0
Thomas McCord	0	15	0
Elizabeth Wills	1	10	0
Hugh Stephen	0	15	0
John Rutherford	0	15	0

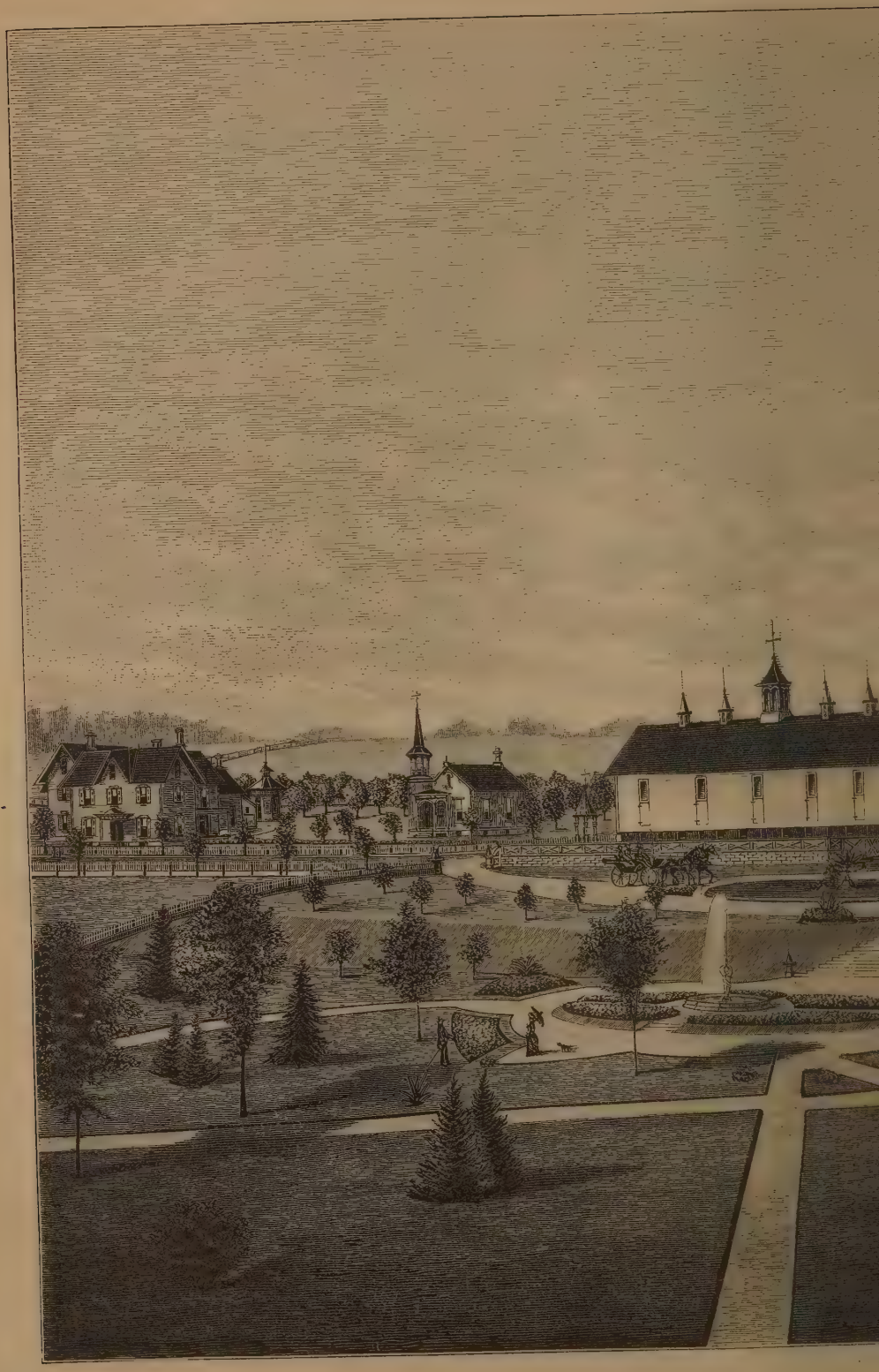
The "retiring-house" was a small log building near the church, used for meetings of session, and as a study by the pastor during the interval between the morning and afternoon service, and on week-days as a school-house.

The "repairs" at this time consisted partly in the running up of two board partitions, thereby creating a vestibule at each end, with the audience-room in the centre. The partitions were of yellow pine, as was also the ceiling, which was placed in position at this time. The pews were left standing in the western vestibule, and were still in position within the memory of many of the present congregation. There was little uniformity in the Paxtang pews of that day, as each had been built by the family occupying it, and by their own architect. Two huge ten-plate stoves were placed in the long aisle, the smoke from which ascended through pipes to the loft, and made its escape as best it could through a small hole in the comb of the roof.

Mr. Sharon was a man of eminent piety, and was greatly beloved by his people. His pastorate covered a period of almost thirty-six years, and ended only with his life, April 18, 1843. During these years the gospel of peace reigned, and little is left for the historian but to record the fact.

Oct. 1, 1844, the Presbytery of Carlisle met at Paxtang. A call was placed in the hands of Rev. John M. Boggs, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Donegal. Mr. Boggs accepted, but asked that his ordination be postponed until the spring meeting, in order that he might attend the Theological Seminary at Princeton during the winter. His request was granted, and he was ordained April 9, 1845, and installed soon after as pastor of Paxtang and Derry.

His pastorate was uneventful, and was dissolved Oct. 6, 1847. The field was now vacant for a period



RESIDENCE
SWATARA TO

RISE."
TEMAS WILHELM,
DAUPHIN CO., PA.

of more than two years, during which time extensive alterations and repairs were made. The whole inside of the building was removed, the western door and the small window back of the pulpit walled up, new shingles placed upon the roof, and a floor laid throughout the entire building, the halls and ceiling plastered, the pulpit taken down from its perch on the north wall, and a new one placed at a much lower elevation against the western wall. New pews of modern style and uniform character were built, and the old pulpit, pews, and furniture, which had been in use since Mr. Elder's time, sold at public auction.

Sept. 28, 1849, a call from Paxtang and Derry was placed in the hands of Rev. Andrew D. Mitchell, Paxtang promising three hundred dollars and Derry two hundred per annum. Mr. Mitchell accepted, and was ordained and installed April 10, 1850. Mr. Mitchell was a single man when he accepted these charges, but married a few years afterwards.

Hitherto Paxtang had never needed a parsonage. Bertram lived at Derry; Elder and Sharon, who had occupied the field for a century, were both practical farmers and lived on their farms; Boggs was unmarried. It now, however, became necessary to provide a house for Mr. Mitchell, and the present parsonage was erected, and was occupied by him during the remainder of his pastorate, which ended Feb. 12, 1874. Near the close of Mr. Mitchell's pastorate the inside was again remodeled and arranged as it now stands.

In November of the same year a call was made out for Rev. William W. Downey by Paxtang, Derry having died out. Mr. Downey accepted, and was installed April 29, 1875. In 1878 this pastorate was dissolved, and the congregation has ever since been supplied by Rev. W. A. West, of Harrisburg.

Intimately connected with Paxtang Church was a school which flourished from the earliest times down to the establishment of free schools in Dauphin County. The school was never under the control of the church as an ecclesiastical body, but the same men who composed the congregation were the patrons of the school, and the building itself was the property of the congregation. It may therefore fairly be considered as an appendage of the church, and the old masters stood next in rank and dignity to the clergyman. Here flourished such men as Francis Kerr, Joseph Allen, Benjamin White, James Couples, Francis D. Cummings, and others celebrated in their day and generation as educators, and from whose instructions went forth many young men afterwards distinguished in every walk of life.

Originally the congregation owned a tract of twenty acres in the shape of a parallelogram, whose length was about three times its width. Nearly forty years ago a portion of this tract was sold, leaving a square of six or eight acres, covered largely with forest-trees, among which are several giant oaks that were doubtless trees when Columbus landed on the shores of America. Near the centre of the tract stands the church, the parsonage occupies the southeast corner, and between the two lies the graveyard. In early times no distinct limits were set to the burying-ground, and the people buried their dead anywhere, according to their fancy, in the clearing to the south and southeast of the church. Graves were seldom marked, and a few years obliterated all trace of them. As families became permanent and the number of these graves increased more care was taken, tombstones began to be erected and lots fenced in. The want of uniformity, however, in these fences and of regularity in the selection of lots rendered the grounds very unsightly, as well as very difficult to keep clear of weeds and briers. This state of affairs existed until 1791–92, when the ground was inclosed by a stone wall, the greater portion of which is still standing. This wall does not by any means include all the graves of Paxtang. It did, however, surround all that were marked by tombstones or protected by fences. The only one of these fences still standing is that around the graves of the Simpsons; it is built of iron, and is in as good condition to-day as when first erected. In 1819 a new roof was placed upon the wall; the contractor was Matthew Humes. The ground inclosed had very nearly all been buried over once, and some of it twice before the wall was erected. In course of time, therefore, it became impossible to dig a grave without disturbing the remains of several of the unknown and forgotten dead. In November, 1851, the following paper was drawn up and signed. It is in the handwriting of Joseph Gray:

"At a meeting of the congregation of Paxtang Church, on the 27th of November, 1851, it was decided by a majority of the meeting, that the graveyard ought to be enlarged about ninety feet, on the south side, and that the yard wall requires a new cover, either of wood, iron, or stone. We, the subscribers, whose names are hereto annexed, do promise to pay for said purpose the sums by us subscribed according to the materials which may be used for covering, the contract to be given by public letting to the lowest bidder or bidders."

	Material.	
	If of wood.	*If of iron or stone.*
J. P. Rutherford	$20	$30
Robert R. Elder	20	30
Abner Rutherford	20	30
Joseph Gray	10	35
Josiah Espy	25	30
Joshua Elder	20	30
Thomas Elder	20	40
John Forster	10	10
Susanna Espy	10	20
Elizabeth G. Espy	10	25
T. W. Buffington	10	20
Margaret Bigger	2	3
J. Wallace	3	5
Robert Wilson	10	20
B. Jordan	15	20
William Gilmore	10	20
M. B. Cowden	15	10
John W. Cowden	15	20
James Gilchrist	8	...
Mary Gilchrist	10	10
Thomas Gilchrist	10	10
Robert Gilchrist	15	...
Robert McClure	20	...
John B. Rutherford	20	...
Wm. W. Rutherford	10	...
James Walker	6	5
Mary C. Rutherford	10	15
S. S. Rutherford	20	30
Samuel Gray	5	12
Jackson G. Rutherford	...	5
William K. Espy	10	15
Margaret Rutherford	10	10
Alex. Wills' heirs	15	...
Matilda Brown	10	...
Elizabeth Elder	1	...
	$425 For wood.	$510 Iron or stone.

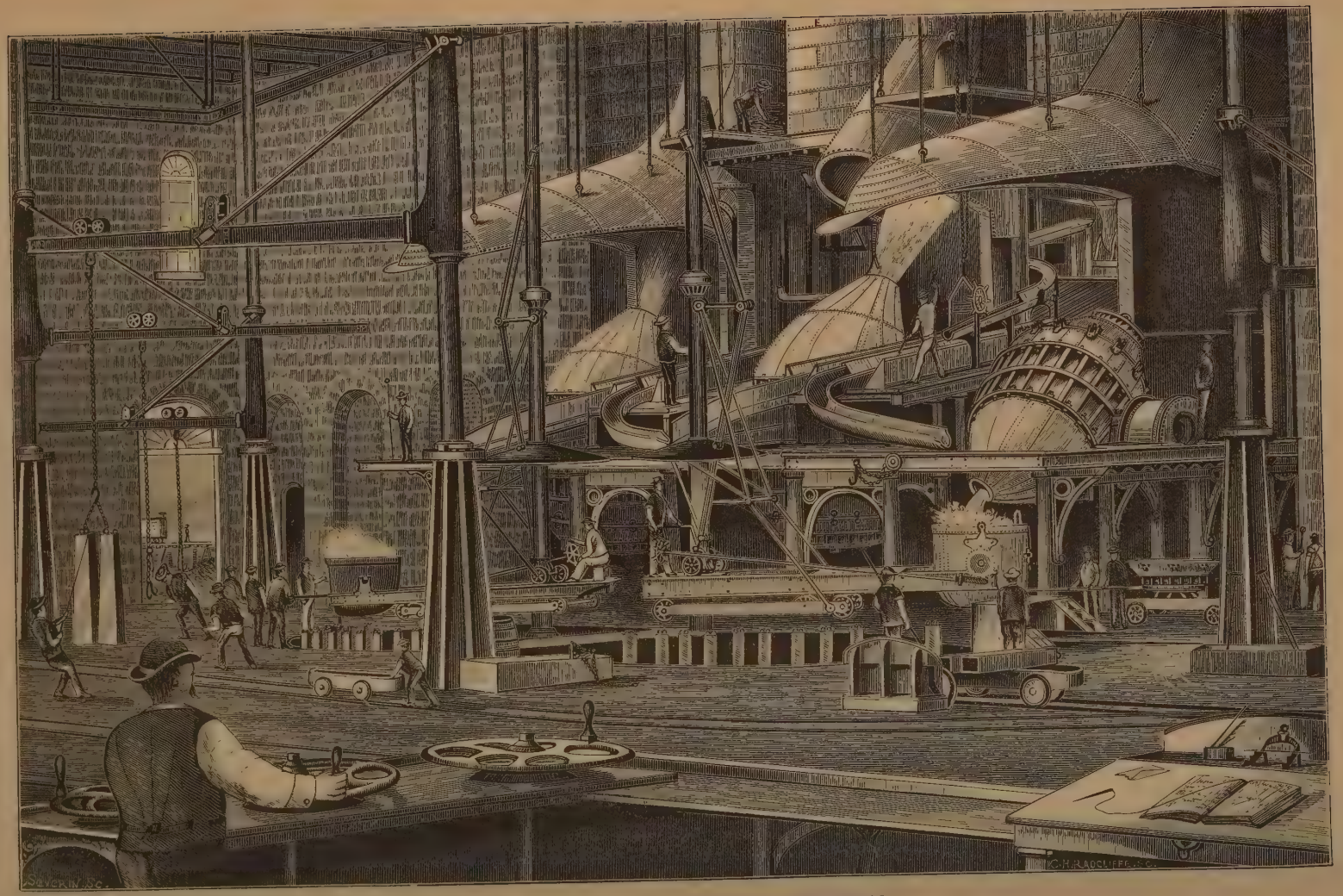
The old south wall was taken down, and during the summer of 1852 the grounds were extended ninety feet, and the whole covered with wood, and so it stood until the summer of 1882, when the wall was again repaired, and a new roof of wood placed thereon.

STEELTON BOROUGH.

In 1866, within the territory now comprising the boundaries of the flourishing town of Steelton there were only six families residing. The Pennsylvania Steel Company were organizing and prospecting for a site for their contemplated works. The board of directors came by a special train and quietly examined the land now occupied by them. The object of their visit was not surmised. A few weeks afterwards Rudolph F. Kelker and Henry A. Kelker were approached and solicited to make sale of the land. This, at first, they hesitated to do. It was a heritage from their father, Frederick Kelker, and they desired to transmit it to their children, for which reason, and the associations connected with it, they had always refused offers to purchase it. The land was covered by a warrant to Thomas Renick, bearing date of March 27, 1738, and by a patent to Richard Peters, bearing date of March 19, 1747, "a tract of land in Paxtang township, Lancaster County." Frederick Kelker purchased the first tract of land of the heirs of John Snavely, April 1, 1830, at thirty-seven dollars per acre, and another tract of the heirs of Felix Landis in 1843. When Dr. Lamborn, for the Pennsylvania Steel Company, observed what was to be the character of the works they intended to construct, Mr. Kelker consented to transfer the land to them. The matter was noised abroad, public interest was awakened, and different places desired the works to be located near them. There were gratuitous offers of land, and competition was strong. At Harrisburg subscriptions were invited, and a mass-meeting of its citizens held in the court-house, where impromptu speeches were made. The majority were in favor of locating the works below Harrisburg. The amount of land purchased by these contributions was as follows: From Rudolph F. Kelker thirty-eight acres and one hundred and thirty-four perches at three hundred dollars per acre, and from Henry A. Kelker forty-three acres and one hundred and fourteen perches at three hundred dollars per acre. The line extends from the centre of the canal to the river at low-water mark. The deed was given Jan. 8, 1866. The entire amount was estimated at $24,577.50. Subsequently the company bought with their own means fifteen acres and fifty-two perches from Rudolph F. Kelker at $300 per acre, equal to $4597.50. So the total cost of the land was $29,175. This does not include the recent purchase of land from Henry Gilbert and others. The subscribers to purchase the land of the Messrs. Kelker, and which was presented to the Pennsylvania Steel Company, were J. D. Cameron, $4000; Henry A. Kelker, $3778.75; Rudolph F. Kelker, $2358.25; William Calder, $1000; Simon Cameron, $1000; First National Bank, $1000; Harrisburg National Bank, $1000; David Mumma, $1000; Alexander Koser, $1000; Walter L. Trevwick, $700; Peter Stucker, $700; Immanuel M. Kelker, $500; George Trullinger & Co., $500; Jacob R. Eby, $500; John B. Simon, $500; Aaron Bombaugh, $500; Daniel Sheesley, $500; Geo. Bergner, $500; D. W. Gross & Co., $250; A. Boyd Hamilton, $200; W. O. Hickok, 200; Henry Booser, $125 (who refused to pay, and the same was paid by Henry A. Kelker); Jacob Boyer, $125; Jacob Eshenaur, $100; Isaac Mumma, $100; Jacob Reel, $100; William Parkhill, $100; Samuel S. Rutherford, $100; Christian E. Hess, $100; David Ober, $100; Joseph Rudy, $100; Bigler & Son, $100; Martin Wetzel, $100; Fager & Maeyer, $100; Thomas J. Weirman, $100; Henry Brown, $100; Jacob C. Bomberger, $100; Weidner W. Boyer, $100; D. Eppley & Co., $100; Geo. J. Bolton, $100; Lewis Koenig (Chesnut Street), $100; Abner Rutherford, $100; B. S. Kunkel, $100; J. B. Rutherford, $100; J. and J. R. Greenawalt, $100; Robert Tippett, $100; Jacob S. Haldeman, $100; Michael Frantz, $100; J. J. Bishop, $75; Jacob Bender, $75; Martin Good, $50; Charles F. Muench, $50; Henry Opperman, $50; John Myers, $50; John Dellar, $50; L. Koenig (Paxtang Street), $50; Philip Lewis, $50; J. Brisbin Boyd, $50; J. Adam Frederick, $50; William Bishop, $25; W. S. Shaffer & Bro., $25; Theodore F. Scheffer, $25; John Hoffer, $25; Christian Snavely, $25; Daniel Leedy, $20; John Sautter, $20; George Fearster, $10; George Keil, $10; George Hermansdarfer, $10; Ensminger & Adams, $10; George Winters, $10; Carl Bucher, $5; H. Shrenk, $5; H. Huntsberger, $5; Dickel & Treida, $5; C. Forney, $5. Total $24,577.50.

Having disposed of this quantity of their land for the Pennsylvania Steel-Works, R. F. Kelker bought forty-five acres from Abraham Wolf, and twenty-two acres from Jacob Bender, and also fifty acres for Henry A. Kelker. Completing their purchases, Mr. Kelker commenced to lay out building lots, and offering them for sale. They were only sold to purchasers intending to build, and not with a purpose to advance

GENERAL VIEW OF PENNSYLVANIA STEEL-WORKS,
STEELTON, PA.



INTERIOR VIEW OF BESSEMER STEEL-MILL,
PENNSYLVANIA STEEL-WORKS,
STEELTON, PA.

the plans of land speculators. This land was the first laid out, and was done by R. F. Kelker in person. The lots were in what was formerly known as Lower Baldwin. The surveying was done in April, 1866, by John W. Cowden. Arrangements were made to have streets fifty feet in width, and alleys twenty feet, and each lot to front on a street, and also on an alley. The prices received for the lots varied from one hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars each, according to location. Henry A. Kelker immediately afterwards began to lay out his lots in what was afterwards called Central Baldwin. Adjoining the latter was the farm of Walter L. Trewick. A part of this was sold to the Steel Company, the remainder to Charles L. Bailey, of Harrisburg, who subsequently sold to Josiah Dunkle.

After the location of the steel-works, the officers of the company conferred with Rudolph F. Kelker as to the name of the prospective town. They suggested the name of Matthew Baldwin, a distinguished philanthropist, and the founder of the Baldwin Locomotive-Works at Philadelphia. The name, however, presented difficulties which perhaps were unforeseen. There was a town in Allegheny County called Baldwin, and also a post-office in Butler County of the same name. When the need of a post-office arose, the name chosen was "Steel-works." The post-office was established in 1871, and Joseph B. Meredith appointed postmaster. In October, 1880, the post-office name was changed from Steel-works to Steelton, and the town, including the surrounding villages, subsequently incorporated as Steelton.

The steel-works are situated between the river and the canal, on a level tract of bottom land. Steelton until its absorption of Ewington was located mainly on the turnpike running from Middletown to Harrisburg, and extends nearly a mile. The old turnpike runs parallel with the canal. There are streets which are laid out running back upon the adjoining lands.

In 1875, Messrs. Purdy and Ewing laid out a town on the river directly above the steel-works, which was called Ewington. After the incorporation of the borough of Steelton application was made to the court to include within its limits the town of Ewington, which was directed. The latter had as remarkable a growth and prosperity as the old town of Baldwin. Comprised in one municipality, Steelton is the second town in population in the county, containing possibly five thousand inhabitants.

PENNSYLVANIA STEEL-WORKS.

The Pennsylvania Steel-Works are the most prominent establishment of the kind in the United States. The importance of the improvements in the manufacture of steel as developed by Bessemer, Kelly, and others, and the bearing of those improvements on the interests of railways, was early recognized by prominent men in Pennsylvania, and, after due investigation of the subject, at a meeting held June 26, 1865, they became associated, and organized the company known as the Pennsylvania Steel Company, and finally secured a charter with liberal provisions. The capital stock first subscribed was two hundred thousand dollars, which was subsequently increased as the progress of the undertaking required, and the business expanded, until two million dollars have been invested. When the company first organized Mr. Samuel M. Felton was chosen president, and he has ever since continued to preside over the affairs of the company.

The Susquehanna Valley having been early selected as the district in which the works should be located, an eligible site was secured about three miles from the city of Harrisburg, and, after the grounds had been surveyed and graded, the excavations were made and the masonry commenced on the 12th day of May, 1866.

The Bessemer or pneumatic process was adopted, and the construction and arrangement of the steel plant, with two converters of the nominal capacity of five tons each, was according to plans prepared principally under the direction of Mr. Alexander L. Holley, who became the company's superintendent January, 1867. The work of erection was pushed as rapidly as possible, and in May, 1867, was sufficiently advanced to commence the manufacture of steel ingots, the first blow being made May 25, 1867. The ingots were forwarded to Johnstown, Pa., to be rolled in the iron rail-mills of Cambria Iron Company (as the rail-mill of this company was not completed), and the rails were then delivered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and put into service, being the first steel rails ever produced in this country on an order in regular course of business.

At that date the great superiority of steel rails over iron rails for railway purposes had already been demonstrated on several of our most important railways, and railway managers were generally beginning to have some conception of the decrease in cost of maintaining their tracks, which could be effected by the use of steel rails, but as they had been previous to that time supplied only by foreign manufacturers, the cost was heavy, and precluded the idea of their adoption, except for places where traffic was very great, with trains so frequent that repairs to track were difficult to make. The importance, therefore, to the railway interest, of the successful commencement at these works of the manufacture of steel, and the demonstration that in due time the railways of this country would be no longer dependent on foreign manufacturers for a supply of this most important auxiliary to their progress, can scarcely be overestimated.

In May, 1868, the rail-mill was completed and went into operation, making rails directly from small ingots. The improvement of the quality secured by making large ingots, and hammering the steel before

rolling into rails, had already been discovered, and in 1869 the company completed a forge department, where the largest steam hammer then in the country was employed in preparing the steel blooms for the rail-mill. The practice of hammering was continued without interruption until December, 1876, when a blooming-mill, with a powerful train of blooming- or cogging-rolls, was completed, by which the capacity of the works was greatly increased; and since then, except when rail orders have specially required hammered blooms, the forge department has been devoted to the production of billets and forgings.

This company increased its capacity for the production of steel by erecting, in 1876, an open-hearth plant, with two five-ton Siemens' melting furnaces, for producing steel on the open hearth. This plant was operated with success for several years, and, although the product was principally required for rails, a high reputation was secured for the special qualities of "S. M. Steel," of which quantities were made from time to time. To provide room for extending the blooming-mill, the first plant was removed, and has been replaced by a new and improved plant, with two twenty-ton furnaces, on original plans, embodying many important improvements affecting the convenience of operating and repairing, and the cost of manufacture. The building is brick, with iron roof, and is constructed in the most substantial manner, provided with abundant tracks, elevators, cranes, etc., for the handling of materials and products.

The capacity of the original Bessemer plant having proved insufficient to meet the demand for the company's products, although the output had been many times greater than was contemplated when it was erected, the company decided upon the erection of an additional Bessemer plant, which was completed and commenced operations in 1881.

The new plant has three eight-ton converters, with two pits, and has been arranged and constructed on original plans, which secure great facility for the handling of the materials and products, with a capacity which has already reached an output of over eight hundred tons of steel in one day of twenty-four hours. All the engines, boilers, and machinery of the new plant were constructed in the shops of the company, and are all of the most substantial construction. The buildings are of stone, with iron roofs, and are reached from all sides by tracks conveniently arranged.

The No. 1 Bessemer plant has recently been adapted to the "Thomas Gilchrist" or "basic" process of converting and dephosphorizing, by which material formerly not available for steel purposes may be used. The first charge was converted May 7, 1883, being the first produced in this country by the "basic" process. The company commenced the erection of blast-furnaces in 1872 to produce pig-iron for their own purposes, and completed No. 1 furnace in 1873, and No. 2 furnace in 1875. These furnaces were of highly-approved designs and large capacity, since increased very much by the use of the Whitwell patent hot-blast stoves, and have produced outputs of iron comparing favorably with any blast-furnaces in the country. Two additional furnaces, No. 3 and No. 4, of the largest class are in progress, nearly completed, and will soon enable the company to produce most of the iron they require. A very large rolling-mill has been erected, and is now being equipped with the latest improved machinery for rolling steel billets and all shapes of merchant bars. This mill is expected to require for its supply of steel a large portion of the steel from the open-hearth furnaces and from the "basic" converters of the No. 1 Bessemer plant.

The company commenced the manufacture of railroad switches, frogs, etc., in 1872, and have enjoyed the patronage of railroads in every part of the country to an extent that has frequently required enlargement of their facilities. For this department a substantial brick building nearly five hundred feet long has lately been erected, and is still receiving additional machinery. The company have also commenced the manufacture of interlocking switches and signals, and have acquired valuable patents covering important improvements in this branch of railway safety appliances.

The repair departments, consisting of pattern-shop and foundry, machine- and smith-shops, and boiler-shop, are all of large capacity, with substantial brick buildings, and thoroughly equipped for the reproduction of any portion of the machinery and appliances used in the works, also to produce the heavy steam-engines and other machinery that the new plants, mills, and furnaces may require.

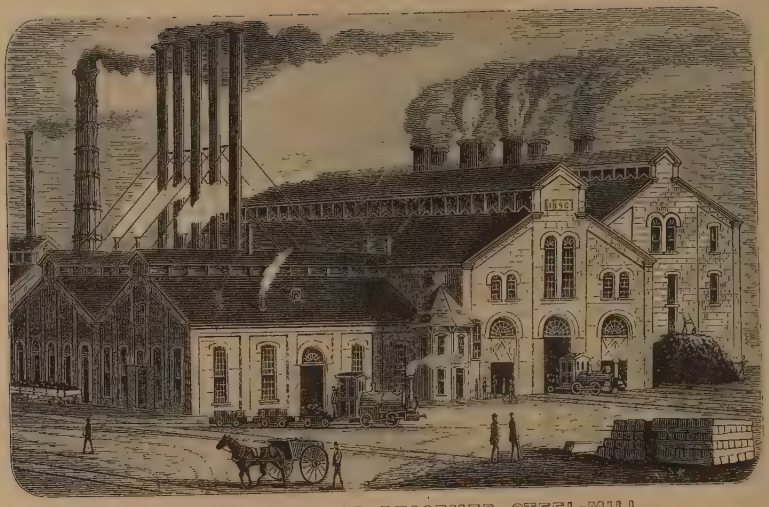
No labor strike has ever occurred at the works, and in view of the liberality of the company toward its labor, and the intelligence of the thrifty and industrious employés, it is hoped that none may ever occur.

The company has steadily preferred to make quality of product the great object. At the same time the production has increased with a healthy growth, as may be noted in the following memoranda:

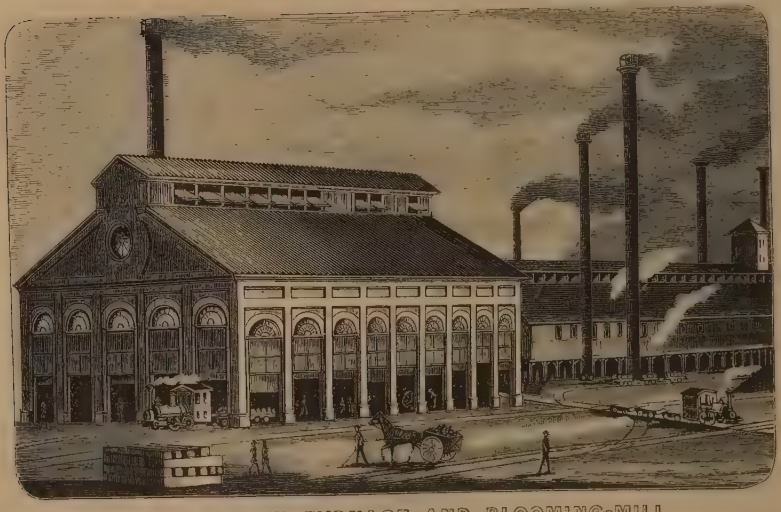
1867	1,005 gross tons steel.	000 gross tons rails.
1868	4,181 " "	1,221 " "
1869	7,097 " "	5,629 " "
1870	11,340 " "	8,835 " "
1871	17,281 " "	13,208 " "
1872	20,616 " "	15,091 " "
1873	24,924 " "	19,053 " "
1874	29,231 " "	21,076 " "
1875	40,919 " "	31,744 " "
1876	56,263 " "	45,756 " "
1877	68,995 " "	55,821 " "
1878	83,765 " "	67,071 " "
1879	92,486 " "	67,703 " "
1880	112,886 " "	85,733 " "
1881	127,658 " "	94,484 " "
1882	178,180 " "	126,614 " "

Bessemer steel is produced from pig-iron, which must be of a particular quality, made from the purest ores, although its appearance is the same as the iron commonly used in foundries for making castings. It is

FROG DEPARTMENT AND RAIL-MILLS,
PENNSYLVANIA STEEL-WORKS,
STEELTON, PA.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF BESSEMER STEEL-MILL,
PENNSYLVANIA STEEL-WORKS.



OPEN HEARTH FURNACE AND BLOOMING-MILL,
PENNSYLVANIA STEEL-WORKS.

the common practice to melt the iron in the converting department, as in this way a better commingling of the various qualities is obtained, but the iron is sometimes brought in the melted state directly from the blast-furnaces in which it has been made in large ladles, mounted on trucks running on elevated tracks, into the converting department. The ladle must in either case stand at a considerable height from the general level that the melted metal may flow through suitable troughs into the "converting vessels," and the cupolas are placed still higher, so that the iron may run from the cupolas into the large ladle.

The "converters" or "vessels" are large egg-shaped affairs, made principally of heavy plate iron, with trunnions, on which they turn up or down, and they are connected with powerful hydraulic machinery, by which they may be made to turn as desired. The converters are lined very thickly with fire-bricks and other refractory materials adapted to resist the intense heat. The bottom or lower part of the lining is made of perforated fire-bricks (called tuyeres), through which the air is blown into the converter, and this part is made to be readily removed and replaced when necessary. The air is conveyed by passages extending through the trunnions of the converter, connecting with pipes leading from the engine.

To receive a charge the converter is turned down, so that the mouth is opposite the end of the troughs or "runners," through which the iron flows down and pours into the converter, the iron giving off quantities of sparks and making a brilliant spectacle, which is, however, surpassed by that presented when the air is let on and the converter turned back to the upright position, as the powerful blast of air (twenty to twenty-five pounds pressure per square inch) when it first bursts through the metal forces out showers of bright sparks, which for a moment appear to fill the air.

As pig-iron contains about two per cent. of silicon and four per cent. of carbon, and as the steel must be practically free from silicon, and have only about four-tenths of one per cent. of carbon, to convert the iron into steel the silicon and carbon must be entirely removed. By forcing through the molten pig-iron such immense quantities of atmospheric air the carbon in the iron combines with the oxygen of the air, and, being consumed, passes off in the form of gas; the silicon being also oxidized is removed from the iron; and when all of these elements are thus expelled the material arrives at the condition (chemically) of pure iron, and is then ready for the addition of the recarbonizing material, which returns to the charge enough carbon to give the steel the required carbonization.

To convert a charge requires from fifteen to twenty minutes. At first there is comparatively little flame passing out of the converter, but it rapidly increases, passing with a dull roar into chimney-stacks above the mouth of the converter. As the blast continues, the flame increases more and more, and grows in brilliancy until it rivals the light of the sun and becomes too bright for unaccustomed eyes, passing out of the stacks high into the air, lighting up at night the vicinity, the noise having also increased to a roar, which may be heard at considerable distance. After the carbon has been expelled the flame loses brilliancy and drops very noticeably, the blast is shut off, and the converter is turned down. As the converter is turned down the blast again sends out a splendid shower of sparks. At this point the recarbonizing material is introduced. This is Spiegeleisen, a metallic combination of iron and manganese with carbon. It is melted same as the pig-iron, and a quantity proportionate to the weight of the charge is run into the converter. It instantly pervades the metal in the converter, throwing off flames of a very peculiar hue as the manganese and carbon combine with the metal, and the charge at once becomes steel and is discharged into the steel ladle.

In front of the converters are two semicircular pits several feet deep, and in the centre of each pit the powerful hydraulic crane which supports the steel ladle is placed. The steel ladle is swung around under the mouth of the converter and the steel is poured into the ladle, after which it is swung back over the cast-iron moulds that are ranged along the side of the pit, and the steel is discharged through the bottom of the ladle into the moulds, where it soon congeals and takes the form of "ingots," containing enough steel for several rails. After the steel is poured out of the converter another charge of iron is run into the same or another converter, and the above repeated. As there are three converters in the converting department of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, one is always ready to use, and the process goes on day and night. As soon as the ingot loosens itself from the mould by contraction the mould is stripped off, and the ingots are loaded soon as possible, while red-hot, on trucks for removal.

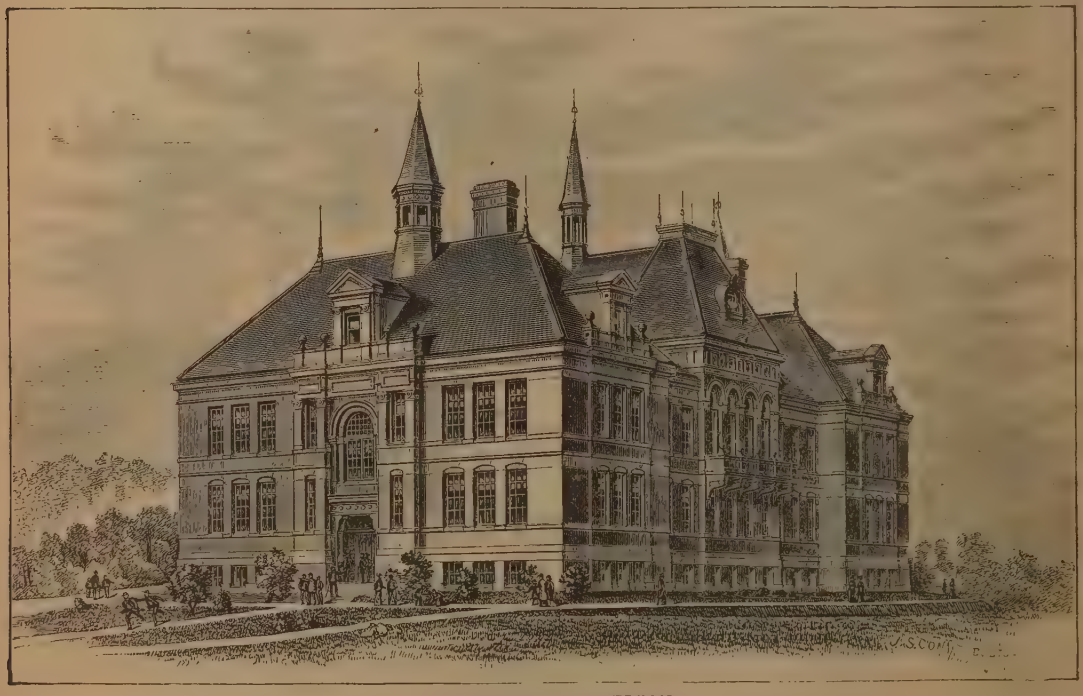
The ingots, ladles, moulds, and all heavy articles are handled by the aid of hydraulic cranes, whose power is derived from powerful pumps that furnish a pressure of two hundred and eighty pounds to the square inch, the pressure being applied by persons stationed where they can observe every operation and apply the pressure as it is needed.

When a charge of ingots has been loaded on the trucks, a small locomotive speedily moves it to the blooming-mill, where the ingots are reheated in furnaces, and are then passed through the blooming-rolls, which reduce the size to seven inches square. The ingot is then cut into pieces of length required to make a rail, which under the name of blooms are conveyed to the rail-mill, where the blooms are reheated and rolled into rails. After the rails have cooled they are inspected to find any defects, made straight and true, and drilled at the ends for the splices.

STEELTON SCHOOL BUILDING.

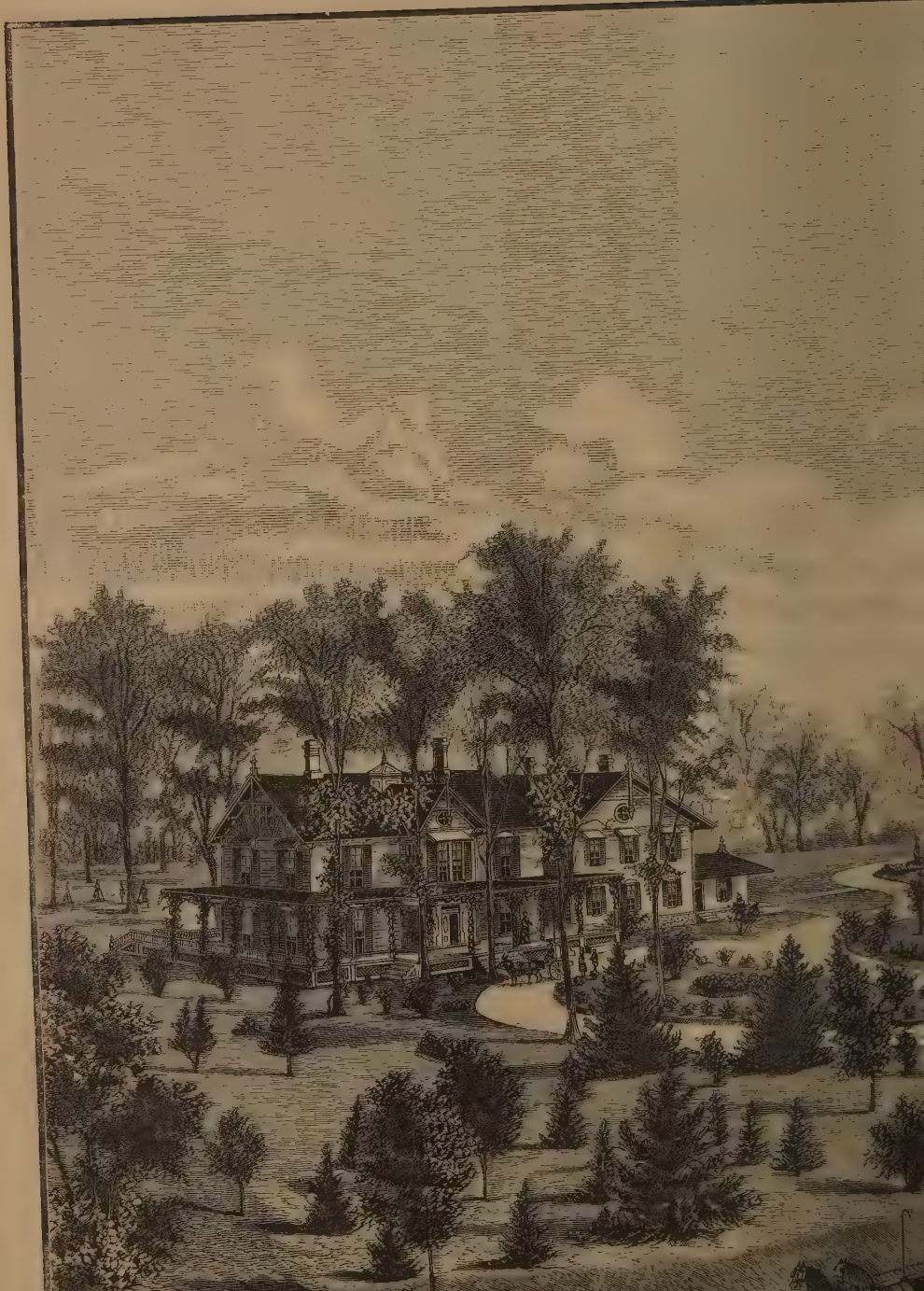
When the borough of Steelton was incorporated, one of the most perplexing questions was how to provide school facilities for the rapidly-increasing population that would be in keeping with the enterprising character of its citizens and the affairs committed to their charge. It became evident the provisions of the statute laws regulating common schools would be entirely inadequate, and that for a number of years large sums would have to be expended for school sites and the erection of school buildings. By the usual experience the prospect was that upon undesirable locations ill-adapted and indifferent buildings would be erected for schools as necessity compelled, and that at the end of say ten years there would have been expended a large sum of money, resulting in a collection of buildings, that although meeting immediate needs at the period of erection, would be by that time entirely unsuitable for the requirements of the schools, many of them hemmed in on all sides by business-places or other association equally unsuitable; that sooner or later the whole matter would require revision, and with much expense abandon the makeshift policy and meet the necessity of providing proper accommodations. Holding such views of the future, the management of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, feeling they would be held largely responsible for such a condition of affairs, decided to provide for the needs in advance by the erection at its own expense of a first-class modern school building, to be incorporated into the common-school system of the borough. In doing this they would relieve the borough of an oppressive tax for school buildings for a term of years, and thus enable the school revenue to be devoted to the direct tuition of the children, making it practicable to secure high standards from the commencement.

Although the expenditure of a large sum of money for such a purpose may appear to some as unwarranted, and to be classed as extravagant on the part of the company, the management of the Pennsylvania Steel Company have abiding confidence that only a few years will be required to demonstrate the wisdom of anticipating the share of expenses they would have to bear, and at the outset making it practicable for the children of their employés to enjoy school privileges of the highest type, both as regards buildings and tuition.



PUBLIC SCHOOL, STEELTON.

The site upon which this building stands is a prominent one, and embraces all of the actual requisites for a school building, especially in regard to sanitary conditions. It is high, therefore is surrounded with abundance of light and air, and affords perfect drainage. It is located sufficiently back from the main thoroughfares of the town to insure perfect quiet, and easily approached from a winding roadway which follows up a ravine. This ravine extends each side of the hill upon which the building stands, and



RESIDENCE OF THE SUPERINT
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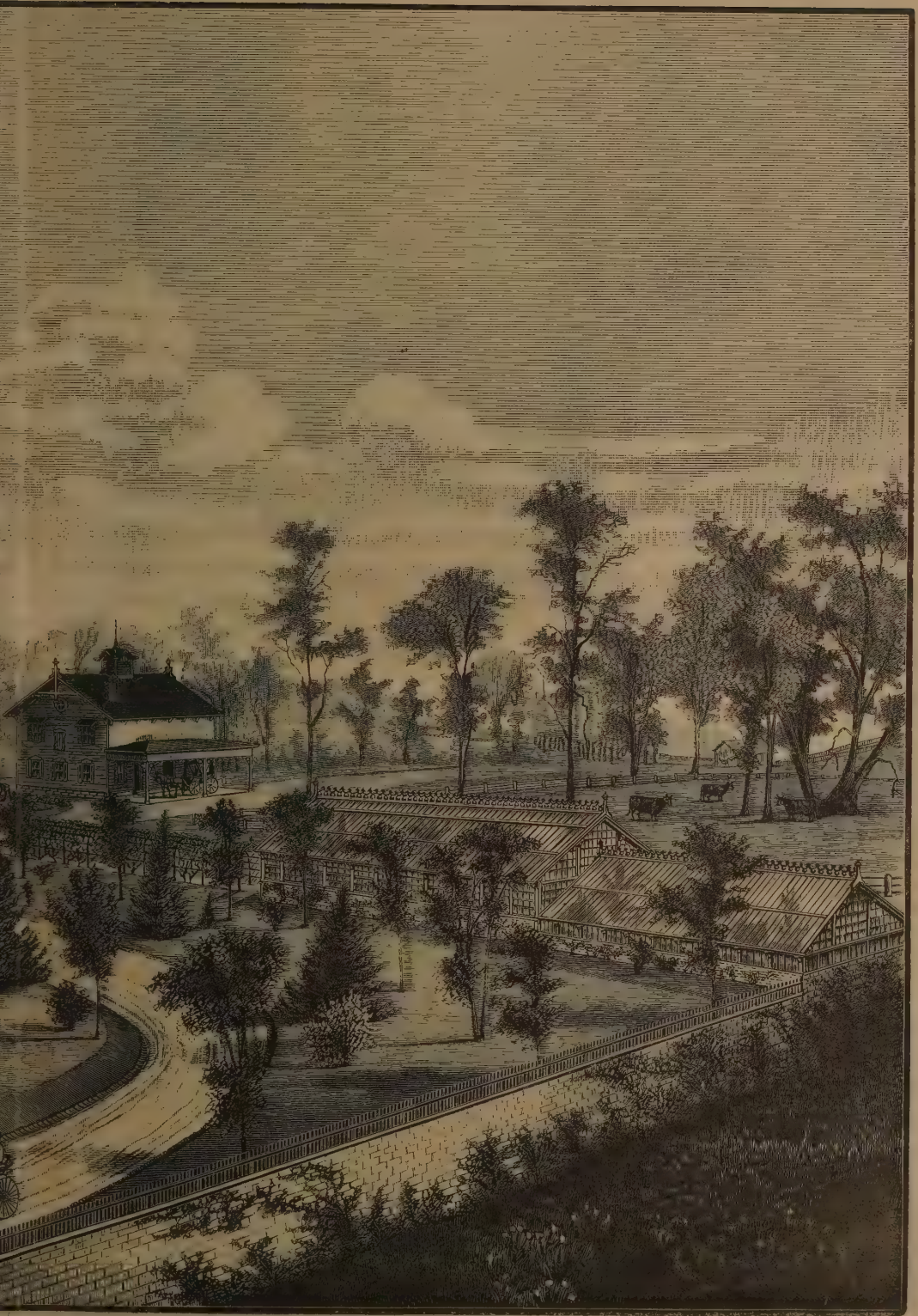


T OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STEEL-WORKS,
AUPHIN CO., PA.

is sufficiently steep to form a barrier against any encroachments or obstructions in the future which would interfere with its present excellence. Although this is an elevated site, it is yet protected from bleakness by higher lands back of it. From its elevated and commanding position a beautiful view is obtained of the surrounding country for miles away, the town forming the foreground, while the city of Harrisburg and the quiet Susquehanna mingle in the background. The building has an extreme length of one hundred and forty-eight feet four inches and width of seventy-nine feet eight inches, and in outline is a parallelogram. It is built of brick, trimmed with brownstone, in the modern Renaissance style, the chief characteristics of which are three distinct features, *i.e.*, a central and two end pavilions. The central pavilion, being the highest, is a little more decided in character, one of the features being a graceful stone balcony projecting from the exhibition hall windows at the level of the second floor. The character of the end pavilions consists mainly in the treatment of the entrance-ways, with large double and circular-headed windows opening upon the staircase landings above them. The roofs are quite steep, and are slated, and each pavilion is surmounted with a liberal-sized ventilating tower; the hips and ridges are capped with copper mouldings, and at all the principal points rise ornamental finials.

The accommodations of the interior are arranged on two floors, consisting of ten school-rooms, an exhibition hall, and a principal's room. The school-rooms are of uniform size, thirty-three feet by twenty-six feet (intended for fifty-six single desks); six of them, with the master's room, are situated on the first floor, while four with the exhibition hall are on the second floor. Each school-room has its separate wardrobe for the pupils' clothing and teacher's closet. The rooms are abundantly lighted, the windows being arranged in all cases so that the greater portion of the light is received at the left of the pupils. Each window has its head near the ceiling, and is provided with a double run of sash. This system of sashes is made a means of ventilation without creating draughts by a simple appliance of dropping the inner upper half, at the same time raising the outer lower half, thus directing the volume of air between the two sashes towards the ceiling. To further assist in controlling the air as well as the light of the school-room, each window is fitted with inside folding-blinds with rolling slats.

The grouping of these school-rooms, which constitutes the general plan of the building, is upon the German principle, which consists in confining the width of the building as near as possible to the width of one room and corridor, thus gaining a better system of lighting and a freer circulation of air.

The basement is well elevated above the lot, and is devoted principally to play-rooms for the children, being thoroughly lighted and ventilated. Sufficient space is reserved for the boiler- and fuel-rooms. The mode of construction of this school-house differs from any known in this country. It is thoroughly fire-proof, the floor-beams being of iron with brick arches between, and the staircase also of iron. The interior finish is of pine, the walls are wainscoted throughout with narrow strips to the height of three and a half feet, the workmanship and all being of the most substantial character. The heating and ventilation is on the system of indirect steam, the fresh air being conducted from a reservoir through underground ducts, and admitted to the steam coils at the ceiling of the basement, or about five feet above the level of the lot, and from the coils conducted by tin pipes, two to each room, the size of each pipe being graduated to provide eight cubic feet to each occupant of the room. The fresh-heated air in each case is admitted against the window surface or cold side of the room, and on the opposite side two ventilating-pipes of equal capacity to exhaust the vitiated air. These pipes are conducted to the three ventilating-turrets at the highest points of the roof.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, Steelton, was organized about 1868, and its first church edifice erected in 1869 on the grounds of the Steel Company, opposite the blast-furnace, on the road leading from Steelton to the depot. While the building was in course of construction there was preaching in the dining-room of the boarding-house,—the building afterwards occupied by the company's offices. This church was subsequently removed and rebuilt on its present site in 1877. It was originally a mission of Grace Church, Harrisburg, in connection with Lochiel. The pastors have been: 1869, John Stringer; 1870, Wesley C. Johnson; 1871–74, John W. Sayrer; 1874, John A. Cooper; 1875–78, Thomas M. Jackson; 1878–80, John H. Wood; 1880–83, A. L. Urban; 1883, G. A. Wolfe. The parsonage is on Lincoln Street.

A United Brethren (Centenary) Congregation was organized in 1867 by Rev. Jeremiah C. Smith, and religious worship held in the old school-house (also used by the Methodists and Episcopalians). The congregation afterwards purchased the old school-house for two hundred dollars and remodeled it. In 1868 it was made an appointment with Highspire, in 1873 made an appointment with Churchville, and in 1874 made a station. The pastors have been: 1868, Rev. J. C. Smith; 1869, J. L. Smith, J. Mumma; 1870, W. B. Evers; 1871, D. O. Farrell, G. A. Mack; 1872, D. O. Farrell; 1873, A. V. H. Gosweiler; 1874, E. F. Light, L. Peters; 1875, S. Peters; 1876–80, H. C. Philips; 1880–82, J. Mumma; 1883, J. R. Hutchison. The present church edifice, a two-story frame building, was erected in 1874 on Second Street.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal Mission, with the Rev. Jacob Miller as rector, was established in Steelton in 1882.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATION was organized in 1875, and its church edifice in Steelton erected in same year. Its pastors have been Revs. Edward Daron, Samuel Yingling, and W. S. Parr. The present pastor is Rev. M. J. Hocker. The Sunday-school was established in 1874.

ST. JAMES' ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH building was erected in 1878, on land purchased of Hon. J. D. Cameron. Its pastor is Rev. M. J. McBride, who has officiated from the outset. It has a prosperous Sunday-school.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was built in 1874 in "Cooney Hollow," where most of the colored population resided. The Sunday-school was organized in 1873. Rev. John C. Brock was pastor in 1879, and largely built up the congregation in numbers and material strength. The minister at present in charge is Rev. G. R. Miller.

A PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION was organized in 1881, and hold their services in Reehling's Hall, Rev. William G. McDannold pastor.

The *Token of Progress*, a weekly newspaper, was established in April, 1875, by Frank McClure. It was at first a four-page sheet of four columns each, and thus continued until October, 1876, when Joseph A. Work became part proprietor. In May, 1877, the latter purchased the interests of the former publishers, subsequently associating with him his brother, James W. Work. The name of the paper was changed in May, 1878, to *The Weekly Item*, and enlarged it to a twenty-column journal. Upon the incorporation of the borough of Steelton the title of the newspaper was changed to *The Steelton Item*, and the publication continued under its former management.

In the spring of 1882, William H. H. Seig, of Harrisburg, an experienced printer and journalist, was induced to start a daily newspaper at Steelton, *The Steelton Daily Reporter*, which he continued to publish about six months, when it was discontinued for want of proper support. The publication of the weekly *Steelton Reporter*, however, has in some measure taken the place of the former enterprise.

CHURCHVILLE is a flourishing village about one mile and a fourth northeast of Steelton. It is a town of recent origin, and takes its name from the place having two large and well-supported churches, the Lutheran and United Brethren.

"CHAMBERS' FERRY."—This old landmark of Provincial days is located a short distance below Steelton. It was on the main route to Carlisle, as teams going west crossed here, saving several miles from that going by Harris' Ferry. In later years it went by the name of "Half-way House." Through many generations the ferry privileges were preserved, and in all subsequent transfers of property these have been specially noted and reserved. The Chambers' Ferry right is now vested in Rudolph F. Kelker, of Harrisburg.

LOWER PAXTANG TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was never actually authorized, but was what remained of the original township of Paxtang, from which had been carved towns and townships until the northeast section, now comprising Lower Paxtang, was left. It was never officially so named, but to distinguish it from that of Upper Paxtang was thus designated. As we find the township on the county maps, it is bounded on the north by Middle Paxtang township, the ridge of the First Mountain being the line, on the east by West Hanover township, on the south by Swatara township, and on the west by Susquehanna township. It contains many fine, fertile farms, and is well watered.

The township was first settled by the Scotch-Irish, all of whom have gone out from this section, and the descendants of the Pennsylvania Germans occupy the magnificent fields and farms.

The early schools of what now includes Lower Paxtang township were connected with Wenrich's and Shoop's Churches, and one in Linglestown. They were supported by the citizens and managed by the teachers, and date back as early as 1765.

LINGLESTOWN.

LINGLESTOWN is situated nine miles from Harrisburg, not far from the base of the First Mountain, and six miles from the Susquehanna River. It was laid out by Thomas Lingle in 1765, and called St. Thomas, but afterwards changed to Linglestown. In 1860, Dr. W. C. Smith laid out an addition south of the town, which is gradually becoming improved. The proposed Boston and South Mountain Railroad runs through the village. John Hoofnagle, born in 1800, is the oldest person living in the town. The oldest house is a log structure, built about 1771, and now owned by George Walmer, but has not been oc-

cupied for some years. There are no immediate descendants of Thomas Lingle, the founder of the town, living now in the place or its immediate vicinity. The old tannery of Samuel McIlhenny was built at the beginning of the century.

The schools of Linglestown date from the laying out of the town in 1765. They compared favorably with those already described, and continued until about the close of the last century, when another log house was built and maintained by subscriptions. Among the most prominent teachers was Amos Wickersham, a Quaker, who resided at Middletown, who was a master mathematician and grammarian, possessing all the characteristics of a perfect gentleman, as well as a scholar. John Focht, who taught seventeen years before the free schools were introduced and twelve years after, was also the founder of the Linglestown Institute. The results of his labors are seen and felt to this day in the community. He was succeeded in the same institution by John Strock. To the foregoing Lower Paxtang township owes its present educational enthusiasm. There is no town in the county that has produced more or better teachers and is better represented in the normal schools and colleges than Linglestown. The most active men in favor of adopting free schools, etc., were Dr. Houtz, Judge Cowden, Dr. David Umberger, and Andrew Miller, all men of influence and education. The present two-story brick school building was erected in 1876.

The United Brethren Church is a neat one-story frame building, which was remodeled in 1881. Its pastor is Rev. Joseph F. Meredith, of Grantville.

Church of God (Bethel).—This congregation was organized in 1826–27 by Rev. John Winebrenner, and was among the first churches of this denomination in the county. Since 1866 the pastors have been: 1866, W. L. Jones; 1867, J. W. Deshong; 1868–70, Thomas Still; 1870–72, Simon Fleigle; 1872–76, Abraham Snyder; 1876–78, S. S. Richmond; 1878–80, S. C. Stonesifer; 1880–82, J. C. Seabrook.

The Lutheran and Reformed Church edifice was built and is occupied by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations jointly. It is an elegant two-story brick structure. The original meeting-house was a log building built about the year 1766. At this writing neither denomination has a resident pastor, and its old records are therefore inaccessible.

The Methodist Episcopal Church have an organization here, of which the Rev. E. Potts was the first pastor, in 1873, but further facts we have not been able to secure.

The Linglestown Cemetery, tastefully laid out and beautifully ornamented, located south of the town, in which is erected a monument twenty-five feet high to the memory of the heroic dead who died during the late civil war of 1861–65. The base is granite from the Gettysburg battle-field, the other parts marble. Its design is artistic and the execution faultless. It was erected in 1863 by the loyal citizens, through the energy of Dr. W. C. Smith.

Shoop's Church (Lutheran and Reformed).—As early as 1771 there was a sufficient settlement of Germans in what is now Lower Paxtang township to invite the attention of traveling missionaries of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. Among the early baptisms performed by the Lutheran missionary preachers we find that the first was that of Johannes Schupp (Shoop), son of Christopher and Rosina Shoop, born May 5, 1771, and baptized June 5, 1771, following which occur baptisms in the same family for several successive years. In 1783 the Lutheran members of the Reformed Church organized two separate congregations and built a log meeting-house to be jointly used by them for worship. This house was at first called "Beckstein," but shortly afterwards changed to "Schupp's Kirche," in honor of Johannes Schupp (now called Shoop), one of the earliest and most prominent settlers in this section. The first four baptisms after the organization of this church were:

1. Jonas, son of Johannes Heinrich Seiler and his wife Veronica; born May 10, 1780; baptized June 14, 1783.
2. Jacob, son of John Adam and Mary Level; born May 1, 1783; baptized June 18, 1783.
3. Christopher, son of Philip and Anna Barbara Parthemer; born June, 1783; baptized June 29, 1783.
4. Johan Adam, son of Frederick and Catharina Schweitzer; baptized June 29, 1783.

Among the earliest marriages were those of Philip Frederick Shoop to Elizabeth Nass, and Carl Welker to Catharina Nass, both on May 4, 1784.

We find that Rev. Philip Gloninger, pastor of the Reformed Church in Harrisburg, preached at Shoop's Church during his pastorate, July 17, 1808, to June 26, 1814. His successors, Rev. Frederick Rahauser, Rev. John Winebrenner, Rev. Alfred Helfenstein, Jr., and Rev. Daniel Zacharias, also ministered statedly there. The congregation was a part of the Harrisburg charge during the pastorates of these ministers, and most likely for years previous.

For more than twenty years after the pastorate of Rev. Zacharias the Rev. David Bossler served the Reformed congregation at Shoop's Church, during which time he resided in Harrisburg.

For a number of years subsequently the Reformed congregations at Hummelstown, Shoop's, Wenrich's, and Union Deposit were served by one pastor, who resided at Hummelstown.

At present (1883) Hummelstown, Wenrich's, and Union Deposit Reformed Churches constitute the Hummelstown charge, and Shoop's Church and Shell's Church constitute the Hanover charge, supplied at present by Rev. A. S. Stauffer, pastor of the Hummelstown charge.

SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP.

An order was issued by the Court of Quarter Sessions on the 30th of January, 1815, returnable on the 1st of April succeeding, to three commissioners to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of inhabitants of Lower Paxtang township asking for a division of said township. The commissioners reported in favor of a division, and that they had run the dividing line as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at the top of the first bench of the mountain, north of the plantation of Andrew Stephens, at a hickory-tree; thence south seventeen degrees east eighteen hundred and fifty-six perches to the intersection of the northern line of Swatara township near the head of Joshua Elder's mill-dam; in the course of which division line we passed about fifty perches west of John Beck's, about twenty perches east of Andrew Stephens's, close to the west end of Miller's mill on Paxtang Creek, about fifty yards west of George Hain's, about half-way between Shupp's and Parthemer's; thence about fifty yards east of Daniel Ferree's; thence about fifty perches west of Martin Mayer's; thence west of Christian Eby's about forty yards; thence east of John Carson's about twenty perches to the intersection of Swatara line about sixty perches farther on."

This report was confirmed by the court on the 1st of May, 1815, and it was ordered that the western division be called Susquehanna township. For a subsequent alteration of the south lines of this township, see Swatara township,—the mill-dam there called Kimbortz is the same which is called Elder's above. (See Road Docket, 1809–15, page 431.) The township of Susquehanna was and yet is bounded in part by the city of Harrisburg, the limits of which were extended to the northwest by the act of 16th April, 1838. In August, 1847, the court appointed commissioners to ascertain the new line of this township, dividing it from the then borough of Harrisburg, who reported the following, to wit:

"Beginning at a point at the river Susquehanna near the house of George Hammond; thence a straight line north sixty-four degrees east to a post at the Paxtang Creek near a willow-tree two hundred and fifty-nine perches."

This report was confirmed by the court on the 24th January, 1848. By the act of 1860, incorporating the city of Harrisburg, the boundaries of Susquehanna were further trenched upon. The township as now constituted is bounded on the north by Middle Paxtang township, east by Lower Paxtang township, south by Swatara township and the line of the city of Harrisburg, and on the west by the Susquehanna River to the western line of the county. It is named for the river. The lower portion of the township was included in the manor of Paxtang, to which reference has been made in the history of Harrisburg. The township comprises some of the richest farming lands in the county, especially that portion fronting the river.

Estherton.—This place, known to the present generation as Coxestown, was laid out during the French and Indian war by Dr. John Cox, Jr., of Philadelphia, and named by him for his wife Esther. In point of time it was probably the second town laid out within the limits of the county of Dauphin, Middletown preceding it one or two years. The first notice we have of Estherton is on the 2d of October, 1767, when Dr. John Cox, Jr., and his wife Esther, of Philadelphia, by deed did grant and confirm to "The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" a lot of ground situate in the "New Town" on the east side of the Susquehanna, lately laid out by the said John Cox, and called Estherton, bounded by Third Street to the westward, by lot No. 65 to the northward, by a sixteeen and one-half feet wide alley to the eastward, by lot No. 79 to the southward, in breadth north and south sixty-six feet and two hundred feet long, "for a site for a church and burial-ground for a religious society in communion with the Established Church of England for ever." During the Sullivan campaign of 1779 Estherton was an important point, being the depot of supplies for that army, from whence they were conveyed in bateaux built at Middletown up the Susquehanna. Maj. Cornelius Cox, deputy commissary of purchases during the Revolution, who resided at Estherton, was a son of the original proprietor, and it was under his management that the supplies were furnished to Sullivan's army, aiding in a great measure the successful accomplishment of that expedition. The village probably contained more houses fifty or a hundred years ago than it does to-day. There is nothing at present to aid its growth or prosperity. It contains a Methodist Episcopal Church connected with the Dauphin Circuit.

RESIDENCE OF W. T. HILDRUP,
SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP, DAUPHIN CO., PA.

ROCKVILLE is situated five miles from Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna River. It was first settled by a Mr. Roberts in 1774. The town was laid out by Mrs. Matilda Cox in 1834, to which additions were made by Miss McAllister in 1838. It was first called Brushy Rock, afterwards changed to Rockville. The post-office is called Susquehanna. The Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at this point is one of the finest structures in the State. It has eighteen piers and is one mile long. The locality is a beautiful one for a summer resort. It has two churches, the Methodist Episcopal, connected with the Dauphin Circuit, and a United Brethren. The village lies at the foot of the First Mountain between the canal and the Susquehanna River. In the days of river lumbering it was an important point, the landing being better here than at any other point on the lower Susquehanna.

PROGRESS is a growing rural village, situated in the southeast part of the township, and two miles east of Harrisburg. It is a post-town on the Harrisburg and Jonestown road. There is one church, belonging to the Church of God (Bethel).

DERRY TOWNSHIP.

IN the record of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the County of Lancaster, the 1st of August, A.D. 1729, we find the following boundary of the township of Derry, "as settled and agreed upon by the magistrates and inhabitants of the said county, on the 9th day of June, 1729, and confirmed by the court.

"The township of Derry, beginning at the mouth of Conewago, thence up Susquehanna to the mouth of the Suataaro, thence up Suataaro to the mouth of Quetopohello, thence south on a direct line to Conewago, and down the same to the place of beginning."

The eastern boundary of this township as originally adopted, seems to be involved in some uncertainty. To pursue the letter of the foregoing order, to run *south on a direct line* from the mouth of the Quitopahilla Creek to Conewago Creek, would strike the latter something like seven miles lower down than the point which, from everything which can now be discovered, seems to have been originally adopted as the southeast corner of Derry township, —that, instead of running the eastern line of the township south on a direct line, as the record calls for, the Quitopahilla Creek, Killinger's Run, and a line southeast from the head of that run to strike the Conewago Creek, seems most probable, if not entirely certain. This is inferred from the following facts: *First*, All the territory which lay between the Susquehanna River and eastern boundary of Lebanon township, and between the Conewago Creek and the mountain, was at the same time divided into three townships, viz., Peshtank, Derry, and Lebanon. To adhere to a line directly south from the mouth of the Quitopahilla would have left the territory of Derry township very limited as compared with that of the other two townships. By adopting the Quitopahilla, etc., as the eastern boundary of Derry, that township was still less than either of the other two, but of course bore a better proportion to them. *Second*, In the year 1768 the inhabitants of Derry township applied to the court for a division of the township, whereupon, at the February sessions that year, "the court, taking into consideration a petition preferred to them by the inhabitants of Derry township, setting forth that the bounds of the said township were very extensive and large, and the inhabitants thereof labored under several inconveniences by reason thereof, and praying the said court to divide the said township into two parts, according to a boundary line agreed upon by the said inhabitants, to wit:

"Along a certain road leading from Conewago Creek, by the Widow Hall's, thence to Felix Landis, Sr., at Swatara Creek, which said road is to fall into the east part of the said township, and that the said part be known by the name of Londonderry, and that the west part of said township retain the name of Derry. It is considered and ordered by the court that the said township be divided agreeable to the prayer of said petition, and that the said part to the east be known by the name of Londonderry, and the west end be known by the name of Derry, which said division line is hereby confirmed to be and remain firm and stable forever, and as such to be entered of record."

Now, if in the year 1768 a line directly south from the mouth of the Quitopahilla to the Conewago Creek was considered as the eastern boundary of Derry township, a division of it by the road before mentioned would have been most objectionable, as it would have left Londonderry township but a mere slip of territory, for some distance not a mile wide. And *lastly*, if the Quitopahilla Creek, etc., was not considered in 1768 as the originally-adopted eastern boundary of Derry township, how or when was the township of Londonderry brought up to that line? There is no record or authority found, creating the township of Londonderry other than by the division

of Derry in 1768, before mentioned, nor any afterwards extending the limits of the former eastward, and yet it is certain that Londonderry extended eastward to the Quitopahilla and Killinger's Run line in 1799, when on the occasion of a division of Lebanon township, Londonderry was called for on that line, as may be seen on reference to Annville township. Upon these grounds the conclusion that the Quitopahilla Creek, Killinger's Run, and a line southeast from the head of that run to the Conewago Creek, was the originally-adopted eastern boundary of Derry township, seems to be warranted; notwithstanding it must be admitted that that line does not appear to be in strict accordance with the foregoing record.

While upon this subject, and to give our readers a better understanding of the subsequent division of Derry township, we give the explanation of the late Herman Alricks, who was, in his day, the best-informed lawyer on land titles at the Dauphin County bar: In the year 1815, when Thomas Smith projected his map of Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, which we have had reproduced from the original for this work, "what is now familiarly known as Derry Church was in Londonderry township. The grant of the lands was made by the Penns 'to the congregation of Derry,' but on the 28th March, 1787, an act of the Legislature was passed 'to incorporate the Presbyterian Church in the Township of Londonderry,' as the land, at that time, was in Londonderry (Bioren's Laws, iii. p. 201), and yet is now and was originally in Derry township.

"By an act of the General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, the county of Lancaster was erected on the 10th of May, A.D. 1729, and contained all the territory now included in Lancaster, Dauphin, Lebanon, and a part of Berks County, etc. (Smith's Laws, i. p. 176).

"The Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster, at August term, 1729, confirmed the report of the magistrates and inhabitants of said county fixing the boundaries of the several townships in said county, and we find that Derry township was bounded by Conewago Creek, the Susquehanna River, the Swatara Creek, and 'thence up to the mouth of the Quitopahilla, and thence south in a direct line to Conewago' Creek, embracing within its limits all the territory south and east of the Swatara Creek in Dauphin County, and a part of Lebanon County.

"The Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County at their February session, 1768, confirmed a report of viewers dividing the township of Derry 'by a line running directly south from the mouth of Quitopahilla to the Conewago Creek, along a certain road' leading from the Conewago Creek to the Swatara Creek, after which proceeding all the territory east of what is known as the old road to Elizabethtown was called Londonderry township, and all south and west of that road retained the name of Derry.

"The Legislature afterwards, by an act of the 4th of March, 1785, erected a part of Lancaster County into a separate county, called Dauphin (Smith, ii. p. 285), and on the 16th of February, 1813, the Legislature constructed Lebanon County out of the counties of Dauphin, Lancaster, and Berks. A considerable portion of the township of Londonderry, as it then existed, was within the bounds of Lebanon County.

"As the country became more densely settled, the inhabitants of Derry and Londonderry townships complained that those townships made inconvenient election districts, and, on the petition of a number of citizens, the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County, at December term, 1816, appointed Thomas Smith and two other persons as viewers, to make a survey and plot of the townships of Derry and Londonderry, and report the most proper place for a division line between said townships. (Sessions Docket, p. 81.)

"The viewers agreed in their report, that what is now known as the division line between said townships was the most convenient and proper place for the said line (Sessions Docket, p. 99); but on the 8th of May, 1817, the report was set aside, and no further action had on the premises until the 15th of April, 1825, when, on the petition of a number of the inhabitants of said townships, the court appointed John Roberts, Esq., of Harrisburg, and two other persons, as viewers, to resurvey and mark a division line between the said townships. (Sessions Docket, p. 10.) The reviewers made their report to November Sessions, 1825, and the report was, 21st January, 1826, confirmed absolutely, and the court denominated the northern section Derry and the southern section Londonderry. (Sessions Docket, p. 13.) The line thus adopted and marked by Col. John Roberts has ever since remained the division line between the townships of Derry and Londonderry, except as since modified by the erection of the township of Conewago; therefore Derry Church, as it is called, has ever since the year 1825 been in Derry township."

The following were the township officers from the year 1759 to 1785, when the county of Dauphin was erected. It will be seen that after the separation of Londonderry, in 1769, the officers were from what is now Londonderry, while the officers of the latter township, which are given under the head of Londonderry, were from now Derry township. The reference to the reformation of the townships explains this matter:

1759. *Constable.*—John Ree.
Overseers of Poor.—David Ree, Adam Baum.
Overseers of Roads.—Hugh Hays, James Forster.
1760. *Constable.*—James Russell.
Overseers of Poor.—Moses Potts, David Johnston.
Overseers of Roads.—James Shaw, John Tanner.
1761. *Constable.*—Christian Snider.
Overseers of Poor.—John Meban, John Logan.
Overseers of Roads.—James Campbell, Adam Baum.

1762. *Constable.*—Patrick Kelly.
Overseers of Poor.—Charles Clark, Robert McKee.
Overseers of Roads.—John Tanner, John Mabin.
1763. *Constable.*—John Long.
Overseers of Poor.—John Campbell, Joseph Candor.
Overseers of Roads.—John Campell, Martin Brand.
1764. *Constable.*—John Tanner.
Overseers of Poor.—William Willson, William Sterrett.
Overseers of Roads.—Matthew Laird, Christly Snyder.
1765. *Constable.*—James Foster.
Overseers of Poor—Matthew Laird, Robert McCallen.
Overseers of Roads.—William Willson, Stophel Shoupe.
1766. *Constable.*—Adam Baum.
Overseers of Poor.—John Walker, Sr., Frederick Humble.
Overseers of Roads.—William Boyd, Robert McKee.
1767. *Constable.*—John Fleeman.
Overseers of Poor.—Andrew Shridley, William Sawyer.
Overseers of Roads.—Joseph Candor, William Moore.
1768. *Constable.*—Robert Walker.
Overseers of Poor.—Robert Allison, Stophel Shoop.
Overseers of Roads.—Adam Haymaker, William McClinket.
1769. *Constable.*—Robert Walker
Overseers of Poor.—Robert McKee, Michael Hoover.
Overseers of Roads.—Castle Byers, William Dean.
1770. *Constable.*—Moses Willson.
Overseers of Poor.—William Shaw, Abraham Strickler.
Overseers of Roads.—David Johnston, Henry Nover.
1771. *Constable.*—John Appler.
Overseers of Poor.—William Shaw, John Brandil.
Overseers of Roads.—Christian Stopher, Jacob Smith.
1772. *Constable.*—William Deam.
Overseers of Poor.—Max Spiddle, Robert Allison.
Overseers of Roads.—William Laird, Jacob Mitzker.
1773. *Constable.*—William Bredin.
Overseers of Poor.—Martin Brand, Moses Willson.
Overseers of Roads.—Peter Landis, Moses Campbell.
1774. *Constable.*—John Myers.
Overseers of Poor.—Castle Byers, Moses Willson.
Overseers of Roads.—Max Spidle, William Shaw.
1775. *Constable.*—Stophel Shoop.
Overseers of Poor.—Castle Byers, Jacob Smith.
Overseers of Roads.—Henry Snyder, Frederick Hess.
1776. *Constable.*—Joseph Misker.
Overseers of Poor.—John Myers, John Coffman.
Overseers of Roads.—Henry Snyder, Samuel Bell.
1777. *Constable.*—Jacob Metzgar.
1778. *Constable.*—Moses Campbell.
Overseers of Poor.—Jacob Smith, Christian Stoufer.
Overseers of Roads.—David Datwiller, Andrew Sretley.
1779. *Constable.*—William Laird.
Overseers of Poor.—James Russell, Jacob Shofner.
Overseers of Roads.—John Blair, Jacob Reiger.
1780. *Constable.*—William Laird.
Overseers of Poor.—John Ritzell, George Allison.
Overseers of Roads.—Daniel Eliot, John Kain.
1781. *Constable.*—John Ritzell.
Overseers of Poor.—Daniel Elliott, John Myer, Jr.
Overseers of Roads.—Nicholas Lighty, Henry Larndy.
1782. *Constable.*—Daniel Shelly.
Overseers of Poor.—John McFarland, John Kaufman.
Overseers of Roads.—Jacob Neesly, Abraham Coppagh.
1783. *Constable*—James Russell.
Overseers of Poor.—John Bransor, Fred. Hess.
Overseers of Roads.—William Mills, Henry Etter.
1784. *Constable.*—Henry Etter.
Overseers of Poor.—John Long, John Kain.
Overseers of Roads.—John Sherer, John Kauffman.

In the Derry return for 1780, which is herewith given, we find that *mills* were possessed by Michael Haun (2), Adam Hamaker (2), Barbara Sharer, and William Scott. *Stills* were operated by Martin Brand (2), James Laird (2), and David Mitchell (2). Negroes were owned by Joseph Candor, George Cass, and William White (2).

DERRY TOWNSHIP RETURN, 1780.

	Acres.
Alison, David	40
Alison, Geo	155
Alison, Robt	48
Bransor, Chrisn	120
Bousor, Henry	...
Borholder, Chrisn	164
Bower, George	150
Bransor, John	...
Bricker, Mathias	200
Baum, Adam	150
Brand, Martin	212
Bradon, Robt	50
Breden, Wm	200
Bucks, Geo	..
Bucks, Peter	...
Beaver, Geo	50
Bucks, John	...
Bayers, Casimor	243
Byers, Jno	...
Blessley, Anthony	100
Blessley, John	...
Berine, Danl	40
Blair, John	150
Chambers, James	...
Coss, Jacob	25
Cobough, Abram	120
Cander, Joseph	200
Caufman, Jno	...
Cain, Jno	40
Cough, Mathias	25
Coss, Geo	80
Cumble, Moses	100
Couns, Geo	...
Darr, Conrad	15
Etter, Henry	150
Espy, Thomas	...
Elliot, Danl	200
Fryer, Andw	...
Fifer, Jno	...
Foutz, Conrad	150
Felix, Stephan	150
Fox, Jno	...
Foutz, Barnard	...
Fleck, Alexr	100
Fritz, Henry	100
Grossman, Nicholas	...
Galoway, Jos	...
Grimes, Hector	...
Gingrey, Jno	132
Gingrey. Abram	259
Grape, Wm	...
Hershey, Andw	...
Hall, Hugh	251
Hunsberger, Jacob	50
Humel, Valenn	100
Henry, Adam	...
Hindman, Wm	...
Hamacher, Chrisn	100
Hamacher, Adam	...
Hamacher, David	...
Hess, Fredk	100
Hock, Philip	...
Hood, Geo	..
Haun, Michl	...
Hamacher, Adam, Jnr	174
Hanna, Saml	...
Hindman, John	...
Hindman, Saml	...
Jackson, Jno	...
Johnston, Thomas	100
Johnston, David	100
Johnston, Saml	100
Jackson, Edward	...
Jamison, William	...
Kile, James	230
Lightic, Nicholas	250
Long, Jno	100
Laferty, Patrick	...
Landis, Peter	...
Landis, Jacob	...
Laird, Wm	263
Landis, Henry	...
Laird, James	221
Myers, Jno, Junr	100
Myers, Jno	25
Mills, Wm	3
McGee, Henry	...
Mitchel, David	160
Myers, Jno	240
Monigh, Vandle	...
McKee, Saml	130
Mars, Jno	...
McGinnis, James	...
Mitzger, Jacob	150
McKee, Robt	400
McKee, Esther	1 lott.
McFarland, Jno	...
Nissley, Jacob	240
Nupher, Henry	...
Nupher, Christian	...
Oagel, Thos	350
Prim, Jos	100
Patton, James	...
Persht, Peter, Junr	...
Persht, Peter	...
Rodes, Michl	...
Rife, Jacob	75
Rusel, James	50
Roadrock, Peter	85
Ridley, Henry	140
Rouse, Martin	60
Reitzel, John	250
Rife, Jos	114
Risser, John	...
Rham, Martin	40
Richart, Philip	...
Smith, Jacob	...
Sharer, Jno	...
Sharer, Barbara	100
Shire, Jno	...
Shote, Fredk	100
Sellars, Philip	...
Sellars, Fredk	100
Shaffner, Fredk	...
Shoop, Margret	100
Spidle, Mack	100
Spidle, Mack, Jr	...
Spalsbach, Geo	...
Stephanson, Geo	...
Scott, Wm (James Gold)	...
Singer, Jacob	115
Singer, Jno	...
Spidle, Adam	...
Spidle, Jacob	...
Stul, Dennis	...
Stoufer, Chris	...
Shelly, Danl	150
Shreidly, Andw	90
Stall, Fredk	...
Strickler, Jacob	...
Strickler, Abram	...
Simerman, Nichl	...
Scott, James	...
Shaffner, Jacob	274
Shearer, Henry	...
Thomas, Adam	100
Thrum, David	...
Tetweiler, David	100
Tetweiler, Jacob	130
Titts, Fredk	2
Taylor, Jno	50
Taner, Michl	...
Wolf, Geo	...
Wagner, Fredk	90
Whitmer, Jno	150
White, Wm	150
Wilson, Mosses	400
Williams, William	...
Wickersham, Abner	...
Servine, Stephan	...
Hurst, Charles	...
Yeates, Anthony	66
Yeates, Peter	...

Humels Town.

Fredk Humel.
Ann Arbuckle.
Ann Ales.
Geo. Lower.
Richard Hall.
John Gall.
Christoph Bower.
James Donally.
Jos. Furey.
Adam Cram.
Jacob Quhard.
Jacob Derrey.
Andw Gamble.
Adam Deam.
Wm. Whigand.
Lodwig Emrich.
Suseanah Wetherholt.
Peter Spade.
Michl Spade.
Martin Fredley.

Lewis Meyer
Mary Heroof.
Adam Haverling.
Peter Fredley.
James Glung.

Freemen.

Sam[l] Glark.
Jacob Bricker.
Jn[o] Shoop.
Hirman Birnard.
Fred[k] Sellars.
Jn[o] McLaughlin.
W[m] Gray.
James M. Glester.
Rob[t] Henderson.
Dan[l] Robinson.
Jacob Shearer.
Geo. Crabner.
Philip Blessly.
James Cuims.
Dan[l] Baum.
Henry Cooper.
Jn[o] Landis.
Chris[n] Landis.
Henry Miller.
Jacob Quhard.
Jn[o] Camble.
Edward Burgess.
Geo. Minet.
Jacob Axnoe.

DERRY TOWNSHIP, 1826.

Derry township as now constituted is bounded on the north and west by the Swatara Creek, which separates it from the townships of Lower Swatara, Swatara, South Hanover, and East Hanover, on the east by the Lebanon County line, and on the south by the townships of Conewago and Londonderry. It is one of the richest townships in the county. The following is the only complete list of supervisors we have been able to obtain of any of the townships:

SUPERVISORS OF DERRY TOWNSHIP.

1785. J. Sherer.
A. Strickler.
1786. A. Blessing.
Joseph Rife.
1787. J. Brenser.
J. Risser.
1789. J. Kingrich.
C. Stauffer.
1792. G. Balsbaugh.
J. Nissley.
1793. J. Candor.
J. Nissley.
1794. Frederick Hummel.
J. Hoffer.
1795. George Bower.
Philip Fishburn.
1796. D. Brandt.
P. Roadrock.
1797. George Louer.
J. Funck.
1798. J. Groff.
M. Brandt.
1799. Christian Earnest.
J. Bricker.
1800. M. Walford.
A. McCleary.
1801. C. Baer.
J. Mumma.
1802. C. Boughman.
Joseph Rife.
1803. D. Baum.
J. Martin.
1804. C. Kouffman.
J. Gingrich.
1805. P. Beinhauer.
D. Detweiler.
1806. A. Hocker.
W. Laird.
1807. J. Hershey.
D. Shoop.
1808. H. Shaffner.
J. Greenawalt.
1809. Abram Hoober.
John Moses.
1810. John Berst.
Jacob Merisler.
1811. Jacob Books.
Peter Geib.
1812. Frederick Hummel.
Henry Goss.
1813. James Wilson.
John McKee.
1814. John Landis.
Henry Horst.
1815. Christian Apple.
Jacob Heister.
1816. M. Hoover.
Henry Booser.
1817. Abram Brandt.
F. Wagner.
1818. G. Hoover.
C. Brennaman.
1819. H. Strickler.
John Hoffer.
1820. M. Nissley.
Daniel Seiler.
1821. John Nissley.
George McCann.
1822. J. Beinhower.
J. Lime.
1823. David Metzler.
C. Landis.
1824. H. Roadrock.
T. Smith.
1825. H. Hawk.
John Detweiler.
1826. A. Henry.
John Minnick.
1827. Christian Stoner.
Henry Landis.
1828. John Fishburn.
Peter Berst.
1829. John Landis.
Jonas Miller.
1830. Jacob Coble.
Christian Nissley.
1831. Christian Stoner.
B. Fishburn.
1832. John Bear.
Abram Yingst.
1833. David Earnest.
Abram Yingst.
1834. David Earnest.
John Baum.
1835. Jacob Hoover.
Samuel Bechtel.
1836. Christian Rutt.
Samuel Bechtel.
1837. Fred. Shreadly.
John Mumma.
1838. Abram Yingst.
Christian Landis.
1839. John Landis.
John Felty.
1840. A. Strickler.
D. Fishburn.
1841. A. Strickler.
John Yingst.
1842. Jacob Shenk.
John Yingst.
1843. M. Nissley.
John Yingst.
1844. J. Hershey.
W. Parthimore.
1845. John Strickler.
Christian Eby.
1846. David Reitzel.
S. Bechtel.
1847. John Berst.
D. Lehman.
1848. John Yingst.
David Reitzel.
1849. Adam Hocker.
C. Hollinger.
1850. Adam Hocker.
John Leetz.
1851. D. Berst.
J. M. Hummel.
1852. John Landis.
1852. John Moyer.
1853. John Landis.
D. Fishburn.
1854. Adam Hummel.
John Henry.
1855. J. Hummel.
D. Fishburn.
1856. Joseph Nissley.
George Shiffler.
1857. D. Hummel.
D. Coble.
1858. J. Emerick.
Elias Smith.
1859. John Yingst.
Abraham Yingst.
1860. M. Nissley.
Christian Landis.
1861. H. Fausnacht.
A. Hummel.
1862. H. Fausnacht.
J. Hocker.
1863. A. Hummel.
J. Goodman.
1864. J. Bernhard.
M. Eby.
1865. J. Balsbaugh.
John Letter.
1866. D. D. Lehman.
J. Hoffer.
1867. Daniel Felty.
Philip Siders.
1868. F. Balsbaugh.
A. Hummel.
1869. F. Balsbaugh.
A. Hummel.
1870. J. Hocker.
S. M. Hummel.
1871. Jacob Zoll.
David Ginder.
1872. J. Kauffman.
J. Snavely.

The *fords of the Swatara* were more or less noted in the history of this section.

Dixon's Ford was in the bend of the Swatara, not far from the Lebanon County line. It is now Laudermilch's Ford.

Hamilton's, or Derry Church, is between Manadaville and Union Deposit.

Logan's is farther down the Swatara than the foregoing.

Col. Rogers', now McElhenny's, is at Manadaville.

Earnest's and Sherer's Ford or Ferry was located for many years at the Swatara, one mile due west of Hummelstown, on the Reading pike. Before the year 1816 the Swatara could be forded easily at the point designated during the summer months, but ferry flats were used in stages of high water. When the fourteen-feet dam was erected across the Swatara, about a mile farther down the stream (at Nissley's and Brehm's mill), the back-water necessitated the building of a bridge at Sherer's and Earnest's Ferry. John Earnest, Sr., who lived on the east bank of the river, and Samuel Sherer, who resided on the west bank, built the first bridge, of two spans, across this ferry, owning it and collecting tolls jointly. Mr. Sherer died in 1821, and the interest in the bridge fell to his son, Joseph Sherer. By the breaking away of the big dam above the Union Water-works, located five

miles north of Lebanon, in 1851, the bridges were swept from their piers from that point all along the Swatara (save the one at Laudermilch's Ferry) to its mouth at Middletown. The bridge at Hummelstown was rebuilt in less than a year after its destruction by the original owners. Joseph Sherer died March, 1824, and his interest fell to his wife, who disposed of it to Mr. Hefflefinger prior to her removal to the West in 1838. John Earnest, Sr., also dead, his widow held the half-interest until the homestead was sold to Samuel Klopp. Mr. Klopp afterwards purchased Mr. Hefflefinger's interest, and held the entire control of the bridge until he disposed of it to the commissioners of Dauphin County in 1855, since which time it has been known as a "free bridge." The Swatara River at this point is from twelve to fourteen feet in depth the best portion of the year. The first bridge was built about the year 1818. The bridge built twenty-five or thirty years later at Hammaker's Mill Ferry by the county was always a free bridge. The old Red Bridge, leading from Centre Square through Water Street, Hummelstown, to the Hanover townships, was built by a stock company, but was also purchased by the county twenty-five years or more ago, and is free for travelers. Below Landis' Dam, one-eighth of a mile north of Hummelstown, and visible from the railroad depot, is another ferry or fording-place, which is still used by the farmers of Lower Paxtang and West Hanover, between their homes, the mill, and the railroad depot.

DERRY VILLAGE is situated thirteen and a half miles east of Harrisburg, and is named for Old Derry Church. It is a post-town, located in the midst of a beautiful and productive farming region. The United Brethren have a church here, a brick structure, rebuilt in 1881, of which Rev. David Longnecker is the pastor. One mile west of Derry is SWATARA STATION, and, like the former, situated on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Mechanicsburg lies east of Derry, and is really an extension of Palmyra, Lebanon Co. Spring Creek was the name formerly given to the western part of the village of Derry, but it is now generally known by the latter name.

A Dunkard Meeting-house is located about half a mile south of Derry Station. It is a neat brick building, erected nearly half a century ago.

South of Hummelstown about two miles is the *Hill Church of the Evangelical Lutheran congregation.* It was the oldest German church in the township, the old log church having been built in the year 1756. It was rebuilt in 1875. The ministers are supplied by the Hummelstown charge. There are several other churches in the township, concerning which we endeavored to secure information, but failed to receive it.

MEMORIAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.—This beautiful church, one and a half miles south of Hummelstown, was erected by Edward Stover as a memorial to his only son and child, and was dedicated on Aug. 4, 1872. The dedicatory services were conducted by Ex-Bishop Erb, Revs. J. F. Smith, Lewis Peters, Ezekiel Light, and G. W. Miles Rigor (presiding elder). The building is thirty by forty feet, and is neatly furnished. A cemetery adjoins the church, in which a monument twenty-two feet in height bears the following inscription in raised letters: "At Rest, Edward Stover, died July 31, 1870, aged 21 years, 10 months, and 3 days."

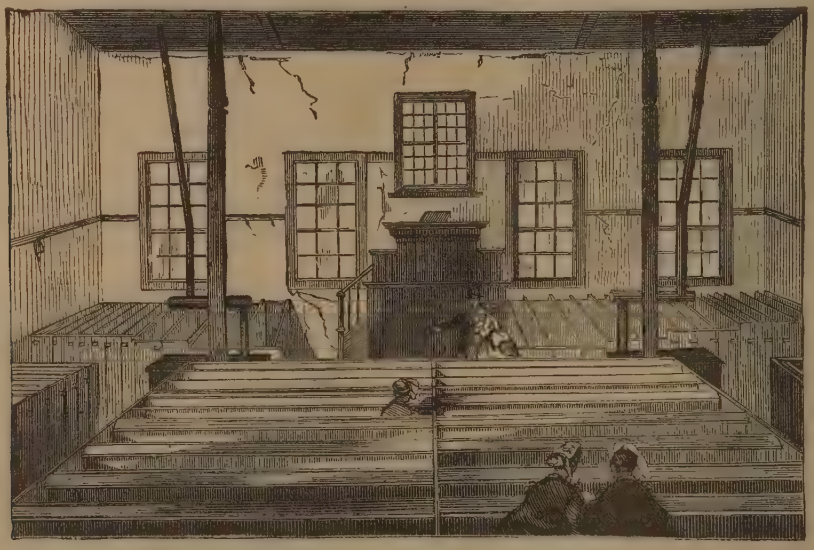
OLD DERRY CHURCH.

It is almost certainly established that what is known as Derry Presbyterian Church, in Dauphin County, held its first services near the head of a confluent of Spring Creek, in that portion of Chester County from which Lancaster was taken, and subsequently Dauphin, about one and a half miles from the site upon which its first church building (that of 1729) was erected. This building was nearly square, twenty-three by twenty-five feet, of logs and clapboards. The first services we have account of were held at the close of the month of April, in 1724. The small congregation must have been gathered from all the frontier within a radius of ten miles, and without exception was of the Scotch-Irish immigration. Its canopy was the primeval forest. It was addressed by the Revs. George Gillespie, David Evans, and Robert

OLD DERRY CHURCH.

Cross. Some names of those present have been preserved: Rowland Chambers, Thomas and William Clark, James Galbraith, Patrick and Robert Campbell, John Mitchell, William McBey, James Quigley, William Hay, Robert Moody, Malcolm Kar (Kerr), Thomas and Hugh Black, James Harris, William McCord, Morgan Jones, David McClure, James MacFarlane, Alexander Hutchinson, John and Benjamin Boyd, James Hamilton, John McCosh and sister. These men were all engaged making themselves homes on the frontier, "over Conoy" and along the

Susquehanna, much to the distraction of mind of those who managed land affairs for the Penn family. Every obstruction was thrown in their way to prevent permanent location. However, they were not to be deterred by the frowns of the governing powers at Philadelphia, but took what land they needed; as they felt settled, sought religious consolation from ministers of the Presbyterian faith, erected a church, and complied with the Provincial laws, in an uneasy, antagonistic fashion, "on the barrens of Derry." No one can speak with entire certainty of its exact location. A public road now occupies a part of the first graveyard used by the early settlers, on a farm owned by Mr. Samuel Wingert, on a commanding elevation, and by tradition, it is the place where the first service was held and the original church built. The confused relics of a building supposed to have



INTERIOR VIEW OF OLD DERRY CHURCH.

been the church were there sixty years ago. Therefore it is just possible that a small church was there, until one was erected on the present site, in 1732, the year the land-office was opened. One thing is known, that the remains of Patrick Campbell, who died in 1735, were removed from the abandoned burial-place at Wingert's to the present cemetery, and is the oldest date found there. Be all this as it may, it is certain that a congregation was formally gathered in 1730, and soon afterwards worshiped at the present Derry, now an historically prominent feature in early frontier occupation, and their descendants have held divine service there ever since.

So rapidly did the settlement increase that the first house was in a few years found to be too small. It underwent some enlargement, when in 1769 a new church of logs, thirty-eight by thirty-nine feet, was erected. It was used by the congregation up to 1831, when it was thoroughly repaired at a cost of five hundred dollars. It stood without further repair until May, 1883, when it came to be so much decayed that it was thought dangerous. It was taken down and a new one of stone is at present in course of construction of nearly the same dimensions. The early records of the congregation seem to be lost; most likely have been carried "West" in the luggage of the very great migrations that have so frequently almost depopulated this early settlement. We know, however, the following interesting particulars: The Rev. Adam Boyd "preached to the westward of Octorara and Donegal, over Conoy," in 1723. The Rev. James Anderson preached in Donegal in 1724, and became pastor there in 1726, giving one-fifth of his time "over Conewago," the present Derry. The Rev. William Bertram was called in 1732 "to Derry," upon the solicitation of Rowland Chambers, William Wilson, John Sloan, John Wilson, Hugh Black, Robert Campbell, James Quigley, William McCord. The congregation paid him sixty pounds a year in hemp, linen, corn, yarn, and cloth, and gave him the use of a farm. Mr. Bertram served Derry until his death, which occurred on the 2d of May, 1746.

In 1742 the exact record is missing; Rev. John Elder, then in charge of the Paxtang congregation, after some debate about salary and "the time" to be given to Derry, was installed pastor. The congregation was then a large one, perhaps the largest in the Presbytery, but was not increasing. Soon after the peace of 1763 it began to diminish; the tendency to go West was not to be resisted among these sons of the frontier, and its effect upon the church was especially disastrous. Mr. Elder was a most efficient shepherd of his extensive charges, and held this pas-

torate with the presidency of the board of trustees from 1742 to April, 1791, when he was succeeded in the latter by Col. Robert Clark. Mr. Elder died July, 1792.

Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden was called March, 1793. He was pastor of Derry, Paxtang, and Harrisburg. In 1795 he resigned. Mr. Snowden died in 1850.

Rev. Joshua Williams was called August, 1798, with a salary of one hundred and eighty pounds in cash. In June, 1802, Mr. Williams resigned.

Up to this time it was the custom to elect the pastor president of the corporation consisting of thirteen trustees. After Mr. Williams' pastorate this ceased and laymen were chosen.

An inscription in the graveyard has the following: "In memory of James Adair, preacher of the Gospel, who departed this life September 20, 1803, aged 32 years." Mr. Adair came to Derry as a "supply" during the vacancy in the pastorate, preaching occasionally from Sept. 20, 1802, until April 7, 1803, when this appears on the books of the congregation: "Paid Reverend James Snodgrass for moderating a call for Mr. Adair, £1.10." He does not appear to have accepted this call. He, however, preached seven Sundays as a supply, when this appears: "By cash paid to Mr. Snodgrass for a funeral sermon at Mr. James Adair's Burial, £1.10.0."

June, 1805, the congregation came together to call a pastor; fifteen voted for Rev. James Snodgrass, and twenty-six for others. No choice was made. In September another meeting was held. Rev. John Hutchinson was called,—twenty-one for, nineteen against. Mr. Hutchinson declined the call. September, 1806, all the members of the congregation united in a call to Rev. James R. Sharon, who had previously been settled at Paxtang. He continued pastor of both congregations to the time of his death, in 1843. May 31, 1843, the following is recorded: "By cash paid Mrs. Sharon, a donation from Derry congregation for the purpose of erecting a tombstone over the remains of the Rev. J. R. Sharon, our late pastor, $100." Then, April 2, 1844, this entry: "By cash paid Mrs. Sharon, being a donation granted by the congregation to Mrs. Sharon, which will appear by reference to the minutes as entered April 24, 1843, $100."

Rev. J. M. Boggs was called March 9, 1844, until April 1, 1847, when a church dispute between Derry and her daughter "over Swatara, on lands of Dr. William Simonton," caused so much feeling that Mr. Boggs was refused compensation, and Presbytery dissolved his relation to Derry June 12, 1849.

Rev. Andrew D. Mitchell was chosen pastor by a unanimous vote Aug. 11, 1849, the congregation agreeing to pay him two hundred dollars a year for one-fourth of his time. He served as pastor until Aug. 19, 1874, the date of his last receipt for salary. The minutes are missing from 1857 to 1883. Mr. Mitchell died in 1882, at Middletown, Dauphin Co.

Thus this congregation has had in one hundred and fifty-four years the following pastors: Mr. Bertram, four years; Mr. Elder, fifty years; Mr. Snowdon, two years; Mr. Williams, four years; Mr. Sharon, thirty-seven years; Mr. Boggs, five years; Mr. Mitchell, twenty-five years; vacancies, seventeen years.

Under the charter of March 28, 1787, an organization took place, with Rev. John Elder as president; Robert McCallen, treasurer; Thomas Laird, Jr., secretary; John Rodgers, William Laird, and Robert Clark, trustees. There is no earlier record than this, except a note "that William Laird, James Wilson, Jr., and Thomas McCallen were appointed to settle accounts with former trustees, John Rodgers, Robert Clark, and James Wilson, Sr.," who appears to have been the security for the treasurer of the previous organization.

In 1842 the graveyard was carefully and substantially inclosed, memorials of sorrow or affection to departed friends "set up and cleaned," iron gates provided, and every mark of respect paid to the remains of the fathers and mothers of a noted race. The wall and yard are to-day in excellent order. The cost to the congregation was six hundred and seventy-eight dollars, a very liberal expenditure for a congregation whose income was not five hundred dollars a year.

Aug. 1, 1845, it was agreed that a chapel "for the members beyond the Swatara Creek" should be erected on "land of Dr. William Simonton, on the line of Dr. Simonton and John Berst, facing the road from Swatara to Corbett's Mill," to be weatherboarded and plastered. "Capt. John B. Moorhead and Dr. William Simonton are to superintend, and Mr. Boggs is to give one-sixth of his time" after the building is ready. The chapel was soon finished, and cost four hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-nine cents. It was sold about 1860 for three hundred and ten dollars. As has been stated, this "daughter of Derry" was the cause of many disputes before the necessity of the mother church required it to be disposed of. It was not until about 1800 that the exact dimensions of the Penn gift of 1741 were determined. Since that time the glebe has dwindled to less than a dozen of acres.

HUMMELSTOWN BOROUGH.

In the year 1738 there was warranted to Valentine Gloninger one hundred and fifty acres of land on the Swatara. In 1761 this right was purchased by John Campbell, one of the earliest settlers in that region, who the year following sold to Frederick Hummel. The same year the latter laid out the tract into town lots, naming the place Fredericktown. The lots sold freely, and one of the earliest purchasers was Anthony Doebler, of Lebanon, who bought a lot on Market Street in January, 1763, within a month after the lots were for sale. That lot is described as being along "another lot taken up by Adam Hurshey." Doebler agreed to pay a yearly rent for the fee of ten shillings sterling (about two dollars and a half of our present money), "one shilling sterling of which sum was to be paid yearly forever for the use of a German Lutheran Church intended to be erected," the purchaser further binding himself to erect a substantial house eighteen by twenty feet "at least" on the premises. No time for the fulfillment of this condition is fixed. It may be here stated that it was not until after the founder's death that the name of the town was changed from Fredericktown to that which it now bears. From the assessment-list of Fredericktown, in 1771, and that of Hummelstown, in 1779, it will be seen that in the eight years supervening there was no increase in the number of inhabitants. Whether this was due to the war which was then going on, and which will account for the absence of either "freemen" or "single men," we cannot say. The absence of the name Hummel in the last list is in striking contrast with recent returns. The Hummels then resided on the adjoining farm to the town, and are included in the other portions of Derry tax-lists. In 1779 it is well known that there were a large number of gunsmiths at Hummelstown making arms for the Continental army. They perchance are also included in the Derry assessment proper.

FREDERICKTOWN, DERRY TOWNSHIP, 1771.

Peter Shat.	Jacob Myer.
Jacob Reigart.	Henikle Shwoontz.
Widow Wetherhold.	Peter Hiney.
Sebastian Creas.	Christopher Bogner.
Fred. Hummel.	Melchor Reigert.
Widow Eurick.	John Philips.
Jacob Hammer.	Henry Wieser.
Adam Baum.	Andrew Hearauf.
Bernard Fridley.	

Freemen.

Hanickle Evart.	Thomas Flack.
William Grab.	Jacob Fridley.

HUMMELSTOWN, DERRY TOWNSHIP, 1779.

Elizabeth Cloony.	George Lauer.
Jacob Deery.	Jacob Ricard.
James Dainy.	Martin Rise.
Ludwik Emerick.	Peter Spade.
David Eatly.	Nicholas Smith.
John Fergison.	Adam Baum.
Martin Fridley.	Widow Wetherhold.
Peter Fridley.	Andrew Gambel.
Joseph Ferree.	Michael Spade.
Widow Haupt.	—— Hall.

The oldest house in town is that owned by Christian Garver, on Swatara Creek. It is a log structure, weatherboarded, and originally stood on the square, and in it lived Frederick Hummel, son of the founder of the town. Before the latter's death he built another house on the same site. The white stone house on the square (partly of logs) was erected before Harrisburg was laid out. James Clunie lived in it and kept store, the first in the place. Mr. Clunie sold the building to John Barnard, he to Abraham Landis, and he to Frederick Hummel. Rahm & Baum kept store, in 1790, on Main Street in the house now owned by James Hays. Among the early physicians was Dr. Duncan King, who died in 1826. Frederick Hummel kept hotel on the northwest corner of the square, and Michael Rahm kept another at same time where Richard Hummel now lives, both about 1792. Afterwards John Fox had an inn (within the town limits) on the Harrisburg, Ephrata, and Downingtown road. The first schoolmaster of whom any recollection is preserved was David Eckstein, who was teaching here as early as 1792 in the Lutheran Church. He had served in the Revolutionary war as one of Washington's life-guards. Peter Fishburn was the first cooper in the village. In 1814, Philip Leebrick, Jacob Earnest, George Gish, and Thomas Fox kept stores here. Drs. William Henderson and Nice were physicians. Michael Spade, George Fox, Jacob Greenawalt, and Mr. Hill had taverns. Allison Piney taught school, his successors being John Phillips and David Eckstein (the latter having taught more or less since 1790). Thomas Ramsey and Daniel Seiler were blacksmiths, and Samuel Spidle and John Shadel had cabinet-shops. For a long time the town was a favorite militia training point for the old-time battalions.

On Thursday morning, Nov. 20, 1800, two shocks of earthquake were sensibly felt by the inhabitants of Hummelstown and vicinity. The first took place about fifteen minutes before five o'clock, and lasted about

forty seconds. In some houses the effects were more visible than in others. The knockers on some of the doors rapped as though they were moved by hands, and in the dwelling of Philip Leebrick a set of china was shaken from a table and broken to pieces. The fright caused many of the people to rise from their beds. The second shock took place five minutes after five o'clock, and lasted about half a minute. It was not as severe as the former, but was sensibly felt in every house. In both instances a rumbling noise accompanied the trembling of the earth. Such was the fear of the people that a large number of them immediately repaired to the meeting-house, where prayers were offered for the preservation of the inhabitants.

The history, growth, and prosperity of the town is so intimately connected not only with that of the county but with its *local* institutions that reference to them will be found of value and interest. Hummelstown was incorporated as a borough Aug. 26, 1874, since which period the following have been the chief municipal officers:

BURGESSES.

1874–76. John Z. Grove.	1879–80. George F. Greenawalt.
1876–78. C. A. Nissley.	1880–81. Dr. J. B. Crist.
1878–79. W. R. Hendricks.	1881. Dr. H. B. Rupp.

TOWN CLERKS.

1874–81. Franklin Smith.	1881. John J. Bolton.

Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This congregation was organized in 1765, and the first church edifice, a log structure, was completed May 16, 1766. The church receipts for building the meeting-house and all other purposes from 1765 to 1768 were £140 18*s.* 6*d.*, and the expenditures £127 2*s.* 4*d.* The original building stood some twenty or thirty feet from the present edifice, and was destroyed by fire in December, 1817. David Eckstein was the parochial schoolmaster from 1792 to 1805, and kept school in the old log church. The present stone church was erected in 1815 and 1816 and remodeled in 1855, making it now one of the most attractive church edifices in the county. All that can be learned from the few fragments left of its early history is that Maj. Frederick Hummel was the chief member of the building committee, and that Rev. Michael Enterline served the church as pastor until 1780, and during his administration baptized seventy-one children, confirmed eighteen catechumens, and administered the communion to one hundred and forty-eight persons. The pastors have been: 1771–81, Michael Enterline; 1781–95, William Kurtz; April 15, 1804, to April 5, 1807, John Frederick Ernst; April 5, 1807, to June 23, 1811, John Paul Ferdinand Kramer; June 23, 1811, to June, 1819, John Henry Vanhof; June, 1819, to Oct. 6, 1822, Charles Rudolph Denime; Oct. 6, 1822, to Dec. 5, 1830, Peter Scheurer; Dec. 5, 1830, to Oct. 27, 1854, Henry G. Stecher; Oct. 27, 1854, to Nov. 1, 1856, George Haines; Nov. 1, 1856, to Feb. 1, 1857, John F. Probst; 1857–61, A. S. Link; 1861–67, Eli Huber; 1867–73, P. Rizer; July 1, 1873, to 1877, P. S. Mack; July 1, 1877, J. H. Leeser, the present incumbent.

From 1795 to 1804 the congregation had no minister.

Reformed Church.—As heretofore stated, when the town was laid out in 1762 by Frederick Hummel, he set apart a lot to the Reformed congregation, on which its church is now erected. The first church edifice was a log structure, built by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations jointly, and which was burned in December, 1817. Before 1808 there are no records to show who the pastors or church officials were. Rev. Philip Gloninger, of Harrisburg, served the congregation from 1808 to 1824. Under his pastoral care the elders were Peter Heffelfinger, Sr., and Henry Seig; Deacons, Jacob Duey, Sr., and Samuel Brightbill. His successor was Rev. Joseph La Ross, who married here Miss Elizabeth Earnest, and after several years' faithful ministry removed to Bloomsburg, Columbia Co. He was followed by Rev. Samuel Seibert, who continued some years, and resigned in favor of Rev. Daniel Bossler, who preached for some seventeen years every four weeks in German. He was succeeded in 1853 by Rev. D. G. Heisler, who continued until 1856. The religious services up to 1853 were conducted in the German language only, but after that, under Rev. Mr. Heisler, were alternately in English and German. Up to 1855 the congregation worshiped in the Lutheran Church, first in the log edifice burned in 1817, and afterwards in the stone building erected in 1815–16. In 1855, the Lutherans having decided to remodel their church edifice, the Reformed congregation was compelled to vacate, and removed temporarily to what was then known as the Middle school-house. On the 8th of January, 1855, it resolved to erect a church edifice, the corner-stone of which was laid in the following May by Rev. Mr. Leinbach, Rev. Messrs. Gans, Kremer, and Huster participating in the ceremonies. The dedication occurred Dec. 23, 24, 25, 1855, the officiating ministers being Revs. H. Harbaugh, J. W. Nevin, Daniel Bossler, and others. The original cost of the church was five thousand two hundred and twenty-one dollars. Rev. D. G. Heisler continued until 1857. The next pastor, Rev. M. A. Smith, came in December, 1857, and continued until 1866. At this time the charge consisted of congregations known as Shoop's, Wenrich's, Union Deposit, and Hummelstown, with preaching here every two weeks.

The next pastor, Rev. Samuel Kuhn, came in the spring of 1847, and continued until 1877, when he resigned. No pastor for some time, preaching being supplied by the students of Franklin College. During this year the church was made a separate charge, and in May, 1877, Rev. A. R. Bartholomew was installed pastor, who remained until the fall of 1878, when he accepted a call to the Jonestown

Church, in Lebanon County. The congregation was then supplied with preaching every two weeks by Rev. J. H. Pennypacker, of Elizabethtown charge, until Aug. 1, 1879. In 1882, Rev. A. S. Stauffer took charge.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.—This denomination began to have preaching at Hummelstown as early as 1840, the services being held at the residences of different members. In 1842 a congregation was formed, Conrad Smith (now deceased) being one of the first and leading members. In 1843 a stone church edifice was erected on the site of the present one, which was built in 1857, the first not being large enough to accommodate the increased membership. Since 1865 the pastors have been: 1865, Rev. Miller (who died); 1865–67, J. M. Kephart; 1867–69, D. O. Farrell; 1869, Israel Carpenter; 1869–71, Rev. Stehrwalt; 1871–73, John F. Smith; 1873–74, Jacob F. Smith; 1874–77, C. C. Meily; 1877–79, G. A. Loose; 1879–81, E. Light; 1881–82, Thomas Garland.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Hummelstown Station was formed out of Dauphin Circuit in 1857. Since then the pastors have been: 1857, William B. Gregg; 1858, C. L. Stineman; 1859, Gideon J. Barr; 1860, John C. Gregg; 1861–63, Jacob Slichter; 1863, J. O. Sypherd; 1864–66, M. Barnhill; 1866–69, F. M. Brady; 1869–72, L. Hubbs; 1872, E. Potts; 1873–76, J. M. Gable; 1876–79, Richard Kaines; 1879, J. T. Gray; 1880–82, Jonathan Dungan.

In 1852 the congregation was organized as the Dauphin and Hummelstown Mission. The church edifice was built in 1852 and 1853, and is a neat one-story frame structure.

CHURCH OF GOD (BETHEL).—This congregation was organized in 1874, and for nearly two years services were held at the Engine Hall. The church edifice, a brick structure, was erected in 1876 on South Railroad Street. The pastors have been: 1875–77, S. P. Stoneseifer; 1877–79, James McDonald; 1879–81, A. Snyder; 1881–82, F. L. Nicodemus. Mr. Nicodemus lives at Palmyra, and preaches there and at Hummelstown.

The first school-house of the town and vicinity was built on Hanover Street about 1764. The ground was donated by Frederick Hummel, the founder of the town, for school purposes. A one-story house was erected, and a school supported voluntarily by the citizens. The district composed an area of fifty square miles. The furniture consisted of desks, constructed of rough oak or pine boards, fastened to the walls around the room. Benches were made of rough logs hewn on the one side, and supported by blocks. The building was in use until 1790. It was then sold and converted into a dwelling-house. In the same year the Lutheran Church was selected for school purposes (the school being then taught by Allison Piney), and was occupied as such until it was destroyed by fire in 1819. A small house in which articles belonging to the church were kept was then used, and subsequently the school was moved from one private house to another until 1820, when a brick house on Front Street was built in a more modern style. At this period the schools were managed by a board of trustees appointed by the commissioners, and this plan was continued until the free schools were established in 1837.

The *Hummelstown Weekly Press* was the first newspaper established in the town, and its first number was issued July 14, 1870. It was a four-page sheet of twenty-four columns, and was published at one dollar per year. Its publisher, Mr. Kersey, was also a surveyor and engineer. Its publication was continued until March 30, 1871, when it was discontinued for want of support.

The *Hummelstown Sun*, a weekly paper, was established and its first number issued Dec. 1, 1871, by W. R. Hendricks and J. W. Stofer, the latter of the *Middletown Journal*. Mr. Stofer having the *Journal* to edit and publish, retired from the *Sun*, and Mr. Hendricks became its editor and publisher until April 1, 1875, when he purchased Mr. Stofer's interest, and has continued from that to the present time its sole editor, publisher, and proprietor. Its size was originally four pages and twenty-four columns, changed during the past year to twenty-eight columns.

THE HUMMELSTOWN BANK, a private institution, owned by individuals, was organized in 1868. George T. Hummel was president until 1875, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Abner Rutherford. John J. Nissley has been the cashier from its formation. The first board of directors was composed of George T. Hummel, Jacob Eberly, John M. Shenk, Abner Rutherford, John H. Balsbaugh, Joseph Farnsler, Dr. Jacob Shope, Christian Landis, Martin Early. The directors in 1882 were Abner Rutherford, Dr. Jacob Shope, John M. Shenk, John Balsbaugh, Joseph Hershey, Judge Isaac Mumma, John H. Balsbaugh, Joseph Louch. The teller was Levi H. Nissley.

CITIZENS' FIRE COMPANY, NO. 1.—The Hummelstown Fire Company was organized Jan. 12, 1819, and remained as such until 1882, when the name was changed to Citizens' Fire Company, No. 1. In January, 1819, the company bought an old engine built in Philadelphia about forty years prior, and which it uses to this date.

NIOBE FIRE COMPANY, No. 2, was organized as early as 1837, but there are no records, save a bill found showing it to have been in existence that year. Its second engine was brought here in 1850. It was reorganized first in 1865 and again in 1872, when John M. Hummel was elected president. It was incorporated July 19, 1879.

VIGILANT FIRE COMPANY, No. 3, was organized as a stock company in the fall of 1881. It bought an engine of Rumsey & Co., of Seneca Falls, N. Y.

LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.

At the February sessions, 1768, the court taking into consideration a petition preferred to them by the inhabitants of Derry township setting forth that the bounds of the said township were very extensive and large, and the inhabitants thereof labored under several inconveniences by reason thereof, and praying the said court to divide the said township into two parts, according to a boundary line agreed upon by the said inhabitants, to wit:

"Along a certain road leading from Conewago creek, by the widow Hall's; thence to Felix Landis, senior, at Swatara creek, which said road is to fall into the east part of the said township, and that the said part be known by the name of Londonderry, and that the west part of said township retain the name of Derry. It is considered and ordered by the court that the said township be divided agreeable to the prayer of said petition; and that the said part to the east be known by the name of Londonderry, and the west end be known by the name of Derry, which said division line is hereby confirmed to be and remain firm and stable forever, and as such to be entered of record."

The reasons for adopting the Quitopahilla Creek, etc., as the eastern boundary are stated under the head of Derry township, and need not be repeated here.

The officers for the township from 1769 to 1785 are herewith given:

1769. *Constable.*—Robert Clark.
Overseers of Poor.—John Campbell, John Chesnit.
Overseers of Roads.—John Sayers, James Forster.
1770. *Constable.*—Christian Stoner.
Overseers of Roads.—Christian Taner, David Wray.
1771. *Constable.*—Robert Hay.
Overseers of Poor.—John Campbell, John Chesnit.
Overseers of Roads.—John Grabel, Robert McCallan.
1772. *Constable.*—Christian Beam.
Overseers of Poor.—Benjamin Boyd, Christian Tanner.
Overseers of Roads.—John Patten, Jacob Longenecker.
1773. *Constable.*—Philip Fishbourn.
Overseers of Poor.—John Bowman, David Hay.
Overseer of Roads.—Robert Clark.
1774. *Constable.*—John Early.
Overseers of Poor.—Joseph McQueen, Ulrey Walkmour.
Overseer of Roads.—John Camble.
1775. *Constable.*—James Walker.
Overseers of Poor.—Thomas McCullen, Christian Snyder.
Overseer of Roads.—Robert Hays.
1776. *Constable.*—George Bell.
Overseers of Poor.—William Moore, Michael Tanner.
Overseer of Roads.—Samuel Broadley.
1777. *Constable.*—George Bell.
1778. *Constable.*—Peter Talabaugh.
Overseer of Roads.—Francis Taylor.
1780. *Constable.*—James Kelly.
Overseers of Poor.—Samuel Brodly, Robert Hays.
Overseer of Roads.—James Sullivan.
1781. *Constable.*—Dewald Grim.
Overseers of Poor.—William Hunter, John McCallan.
Overseer of Roads.—David Hays.
1782. *Constable.*—John McCallen.
Overseers of Poor.—Thomas Mitchell, Patrick Hays.
Overseers of Roads.—Philip Fishbourn, James Kelly.
1783. *Constable.*—George Bell.
Overseers of Poor.—William Sawers, Mark Worst.
Overseers of Roads.—John Myers, David Foster.
1784. *Constable.*—Robert McCallen.
Overseers of Poor.—Hugh Hamilton, Dewalt Grim.
Overseers of Roads.—Christly Stoner, David McQueen.
1785. *Constable.*—James Kelly.
Overseers of Poor.—John Morrison, Walter Clark.
Overseers of Roads.—Jacob Reichard, Robert McCleary.

The Londonderry returns for 1780 give us the following additional information from that herewith given: *Mills* were in the possession of William Moor, Sr. (2), Christian Snyder (2), and John Tanner. *Stills* were operated by Jacob Cook (3), Christian Early, and Deitrick Shultz. "Negro servants" were owned by Samuel Broadley, Jacob Cook, James Campbell, James Foster, William Hays, Jr., James Kelly, John Logan (2), Archibald McAllister (3), and James Sullivan.

LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP RETURNS FOR 1780.

	Acres.		Acres.
Brand, Mich^{l}, no return	...	Ellot, Archibald	...
Bleck, John	...	Erdy, Jn^{o}., Sen^{r}	100
Buch, Christian	100	Erdy, Jn^{o}., Jr	100
Bahn, Jn^{o}., Sen^{r}	140	Erdy, Chris^{n}	...
Bahn, Jn^{o}., Jun^{r}	100	Ealy, Mich^{l}	150
Bahn, W^{m}	...	Eversole, John	...
Beal, Ludwig, no return	...	Fliger, Ludwig	50
Broadly, Sam^{l}	226	Fliger, Jn^{o}., no return	...
Beam, Chris^{n}., no return	...	Farney, Jn^{o}., no return	...
Bedtion, Philip, no return	...	Fishburn, Philip, Sen^{r}	200
Buck, Rob^{t}	...	Farmer, W^{m}	100
Bishop, Stophel	80	Fishburn, Philip, Jun^{r}	392
Bowman, Henry, no return	...	Foster, David	...
Bowman, Jacob, no return	...	Foster, James	248
Boyd, Joseph	223¼	Farley, Jn^{o}	...
Boyd, Benj^{n}	188	Feltsbarger, Mich^{l}	142
Bachman, Philip	...	Franz, Mich^{l}	200
Bombarger, Chris^{n}	300	Faulket, Jos	...
Brand, Chris^{n}	150	Foster, W^{m}	100
Byers, Andrew	100	Hay, David	198
Brough, Dan^{l}., no return	...	Hay, W^{m}., Jun^{r}	320
Bukham, James	222	Hay, Patrick	145
Cook, Jacob	229	Hay, James	50
Cansinger, Jn^{o}	...	Hay, Matthew	50
Carmany, Jos	50	Herchbarger, Dan^{l}	50
Cooper, John, no return	...	Hunter, W^{m}	100
Criger, Jacob, no return	...	Hay, W^{m}., Sen^{r}	...
Clark, Rob^{t}	260	Hunter, Rob^{t}	100
Clark, Watter	250	Hunter, David	100
Cumble, James	178	Horson, Jn^{o}	366
Crosivo, W^{m}	100	Hamilton, Hugh	200
Donelson, James	...	Henry, Geo., no return	...
Diniuger, Adam	200	Hemperly, Anthony	50
Duncan, Jn^{o}	174	Hershey, Benj^{n}	100
Dolabach, Chris^{n}	70	Hetzler, Balsor	100
Dolabach, Peter, no return	...	Hoarst, Jacob	100
Eshelman, Henry	30	Hess, Sam^{l}	...

	Acres.
Huber, Ludwig	200
Humble, Jn°	60
Hay, Robt	150
Grove, Jacob	100
Gran, Cornelius	50
Garret, Jn°	...
Grim, Dewalt	70
Jordan, Geo	100
Johnston, Charles	84
Johnston, Jn°	80
Johnston, Wm	...
Kernaghan, Jn°	...
Killinger, Geo., no return	...
Keatrin, Fettigh, no return.	...
Kelly, James	250
Kelly, Patrick	30
Kennedy, Jn°	47
Kenrigh, Emanl	180
Kilpatrick, James.	...
Kenishy, Jacob	15
Heaphard, Geo	90
Linch, Patrick	...
Linnin, Jacob	140
Longenecker, Jacob, no return	...
Longenecker, Danl., no return	...
Longenecker, Abram, no return	...
Landis, Felix, no return	...
Landis, Jn°., no return	...
Lineweaver, Peter	177
Long, Alexr	...
Logan, Jn°	200
Long, Martin, no return	...
McGlaughlin, Barnet	...
McQueen, Josiah	141
McQueen, Robt	90
McQueen, David	156
McClintock, Joseph	30
Mitchel, David	200
Mitchel, Thomas	...
Moor, William, Senr	150
Moor, William, Jr	100
Mickley, Jacob,	90
Mickley, Jn°	90
McChary, Robt	135
McCallon, Robt	210
McCallon, Thomas	162
McCallon, Jn°	144
Morrel, Fetrich, no return	...
Myer, John	300
McCalister, Archibald	253
McDonald, David	100
Morison, James	100
Morison, Jn°	...
Mitchel, Abram	...
Nafshoe, Jacob, no return	...
Nafshoe, Jos	...
Nigh, Adam	140
Nigh, Nicholas, no return	...
Nigh, Wm., no return	...
Null, Geo	...
Null, Chrisn	100
Over, John	100
Over, Peter	250
O'Neal, Jn°	200
Painter, Hanlin	150
Prats, Nicholas	...
Penogle, Martin	...
Peters, Geo	80
Plough, Jacob, no return	...
Painter, Jn°	...
Poorman, Peter	...
Pennal, James	170
Rowan, Widow	116
Reamer, Philip	50
Rhay, David	195
Rhay, Robt	127
Rhay, Jn°	127
Riesor, Jn°	100
Riesor, Peter	200
Rist, Conrad	80
Rist, Jacob	100
Rowland, Henry	40
Riterbach, Peter, no return	...
Shenck, Dewalt	...
Snyder, Chrisn	200
Shire, Jacob, Senr	100
Shire, Jacob, Jr	...
Shenck, Stophel	44
Stopher, Jacob	25
Stoner, Chrisn	107
Shultz, Detrich	25
Sulivan, James	300
Sawers, Benjm	600
Sawers, Jn°	...
Sawers, Wm	...
Shirtz, Michl	...
Stwick, Chris	...
Sick, Paul Cordwino	...
Shaw, Wm	64
Simonton, Wm	...
Stwick, Jn°, no return	...
Stickley, Jn°	50
Shorckly, Jn°, no return	...
Schenck, Michl., no return	...
Taylor, Francis, no return	...
Teets, Philip	...
Tanner, Chrisn, no return	...
Tanner, Jn°	...
Wolf, Michl	100
Walker, Archibald	180
Wiltmore, Ulry, no return	...
Worst, Mark	130
Wolf, Conrad	104
Wishan, Conrad	150
Wear, Saml	300
White, Jn°	...
Fox, James	...
Kernaghan, James	...

Freemen.

Christopher Keatly.	Ludwig Fishborn.
Jos. Farney.	Jacob Longenecker.
Fredr. Buck.	Martin Miller.
Anew. Wallus.	Anthony Tera.
Henry Stafford.	Geo. Gega.
Danl. Plough.	Jn°. Nigh.
Abram Stickley.	Jn°. Smith.
Robert M. Cleary.	Jn°. Thompson.
Andw. Foster.	Geo. Henry.
James Donnal.	James Kennady.
Robt. Allen.	Jos. Brosh.
Jn°. Gibb.	Michl. Keatrin.
Jn°. Farmer.	James Hughey.
Jn°. Shoemaker.	Wm. Hall.
Everhart Keatrin.	Jn°. Link.
Wm. Hunter.	Jn°. Frana.
John Weary.	Jn°. Leach.
Wendle Henry.	Jn°. Hay.

As previously stated, between the year 1813, when the erection of Lebanon County cut off a large portion of Londonderry township, and the year 1825, some proceedings were had in the Quarter Sessions to remodel the townships of Derry and Londonderry, none of which, however, seemed to have received the final sanction of the court. At November term, 1825, the court appointed three commissioners to inquire into the propriety of a division, who made report in favor of a division by a line "Beginning at a black-oak-tree on the eastern bank of the Swatara Creek, at the mouth of Strickler's Run; thence a due east course seven miles and one hundred and twenty perches to the Lebanon County line, at the farm of Jacob Longnecker." The court confirmed this report on the 21st of January, 1826, and gave to the northern section the name of Derry, and to the southern division the name of Londonderry. (See Road Docket A, page 13.) Since that period the township has been limited in its dimensions by the erection of the township of Conewago. The township is bounded on the east by Conewago township; on the south by Conewago Creek, which separates it from Lancaster County; on the west by the Susquehanna River and the Swatara Creek, which separates it from Lower Swatara township; and on the north by Derry township. It covers an extensive area, but there are few villages of any importance,—Port Royal, noticed in the history of Middletown, being the most prominent.

About 1811 or 1812, Gainsburg, and also called Franklin, was laid out by Conrad Grim, John Fulweiler, and John C. Kramer. It was a venture of the speculative era in our State history, when there was a mania for building turnpikes and erecting towns every four or five miles along their route, the farmers selling their broad acres and investing their hard cash in town lots. This was well calculated to overdo the town business and hurry on a financial crash. Gainsburg did not survive its fledgeling, the only houses now in the locality having been erected by the present generation.

THE CONEWAGO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was located a little east of Gainsburg. It was one of the earliest churches of this Scotch-Irish neighborhood. A log building was erected prior to 1741, for in that year the Rev. Samuel Black was their regular minister. The land is contiguous or rather inclosed by a tract of two hundred and two and five-eighths acres, which James Clark held by a warrant from the land-office dated Aug. 1, 1743. Samuel Clark conveyed it by an indenture Feb. 23, 1775, to William Braden, of Derry township. The land was afterwards patented to Robert Spear by patent deed Nov. 8, 1785, and was called "Spear's Choice," and called for 202⅝ acres and the usual allowance. The patent was enrolled in rolls-office, in Patent Book No. 4, page 99, etc. The following memorandum, accompanying a draft, will explain itself;

"Resurveyed for Robert Spear, August 18, 1785, the above tract of land, containing two hundred and two acres and five-eighths and allowances, situate in Derry township, Dauphin County, late Lancaster, by warrant granted to James Clark 28th of July, 1743.

"Signed BERTRAM GALBRAITH.

"N.B. The above square piece of nineteen by twenty perches is a Presbyterian meeting-house and burying-grounds.

"To JOHN LUKENS, S. G.

"Returned into the Land-Office the third November, 1785, for John Lukens, Esq., S. G. EDWARD LYNCH."

Robert Spear assigned his patent to Robert Coleman; Sept. 21, 1784, William Braden conveyed it to Robert Spear; and John Spear, Nov. 5, 1804, transferred it to Robert Coleman, the asssignee of Robert Spear of the patent. Robert Coleman sold it, June 15, 1818, to Robert Dempsey, whose administrator, Jacob Redsecker, on April 13, 1831, conveyed it to John Conrad. The latter's administrator, Henry Fisher, sold it, June 16, 1841, to John Fisher, who, March 11, 1842, conveyed it to George Hess. John B. Coleman, Feb. 24, 1836, conveyed his interest in it to Samuel Hoffer, who in turn transferred to George Hess April 8, 1842, making the latter the owner in fee. George Hess conveyed it, April 4, 1868, to Abraham Rutt, who in April, 1875, sold to John Olwine, the present owner. So, this old church lot is in the midst of a farm, repeatedly sold and transferred as land. The title, however, to the old graveyard is by law vested in the Presbytery of Carlisle, who should take charge of it and have it properly inclosed. What has been supposed to have been a church foundation is a dilapidated wall, inclosing the burial-place of some important families. There is no inscriptive stone to tell what it really was. It is about ten by twelve feet. Clearly there is no mark of a church at this spot. What is very remarkable, there is not a tombstone, or part of one, with any inscription in the mass of fragments of such memorials which surround the family inclosure spoken of. The stones are of the red sandstone of the neighboring hills,—many of them free from all evidence of manual adornment,—weatherbeaten as well as rough.

Islands in the Susquehanna.—Several very important islands in the Susquehanna are included in Londonderry township. In the days when the shad fisheries of the Susquehanna were productive and valuable, these islands were considered the choicest fishing-rights on the river. The principal ones are Shelly's, nearest the York County shore; Elliott's, east of it; and Hill Island north, nearly opposite the mouth of the Swatara Creek. Hill Island is noted for being the place whence, during the Millerite excitement of 1844, a score of firm believers assembled, expecting from thence to be translated heavenward. After enduring the severe weather of that lonely night on Hill Island, the morning dawn not bringing the expected millennium, the converts wended their way home, wiser than before.

Shelly's and the adjoining island have recently become favorite tobacco ground, the richness and peculiarity of the soil admirably adapting them for tobacco culture.

CONEWAGO TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized by an act of Assembly approved April 2, 1850, which enacted "that from and after the passage of this act all that part of the townships of Derry and Londonderry lying within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the Conewago Creek, the line of the counties of Dauphin and Lancaster, at the place where Brill's Run empties into said creek; and from thence by a straight line running parallel with the line dividing the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon to a point that by running a straight line from said point at a right angle with the aforesaid parallel said straight line will intersect the said line of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon at a point not more than one-half of a mile north of the Mennonite meeting-house at or near said county line; and from thence along the line of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon to the line of the county of Lancaster; and from thence down said line to place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district and township, and shall be called Conewago," etc.

The township was so named for the creek which forms its entire southern boundary. It is four and one-fourth miles in length by three and one-half miles in width, and in population one of the smallest in the county. The southern portion along the Conewago Creek is a beautiful plain, which gradually slopes from its northern margin, the granite ridge, towards the creek. It has good pasture meadows and fine farms. There are sections of the township, however, much broken by rocky elevations, but even here and there between these are often rich fields and farms. In the northwestern part are the sand-hills, which culminate in a few prominent spurs belonging to that system of which the Round Top in Londonderry is the most striking. Beautiful springs gush out of these hillsides, and as the early settlers built near running water, some of the oldest farms are in this locality.

Indian implements are frequently found,—tomahawks, axes, and arrow-heads. Two hominy-stones, capable of holding a peck, are in existence, having been preserved,—one in the possession of Cyrus G. Shenk, who has it in use at his barn; another on the adjoining farm. A curious stone of this ⊏ shape has been found. In this locality traces are to be seen of a

high fence surrounding a plot of ground, erected by the Indians for entrapping deer.

Among the early settlers in the neighborhood were Christopher Shoop, John Buchs, Leonard Wallers, Rev. John Roan, Robert Carothers, and David Johnson. The tract of land which Moses Potts had surveyed to him March 29, 1755, he sold to Michael Shenk in 1770. The Hoffers came about 1800. Other families about the same period, if not earlier, were in the locality,—the Longeneckers, Rissers, Grubbs, Lehmans, etc. In 1799, Goss' mill, which has also connected with it a saw-mill, was erected. On the farms of John Risser and Benjamin Longenecker were distilleries about the year 1780. Risser's mill was built in 1770, and Redsecker's in 1776.

There are three churches within the township limits. The Mennonite meeting-house, near the Derry line, on the northeast, was built about 1780; the Brethren's Church in 1854, and the Union meeting-house in 1869.

The first schools were taught by the church minister under large trees during favorable weather and at such other places as opportunity afforded. In 1790 there were only five schools in that section, principally German.. About 1795 an English school was organized where Henry Shenk now resides. It was taught by Stephen Templeton. The one-story log school-house, twelve by sixteen feet, in which Templeton taught comprised three rooms,—a bed-room, kitchen, and a school-room. On each side a portion of a log was left out for a row of window-panes, and it is presumed vagrants did not push up the sash for ingress to lodge, nor was the teacher troubled to close and open the shutters. Some sixty pupils were crowded in this small room. Shortly after Templeton came another school established by a Mr. McMullen. These things existed until about the year 1800, when the schools were generally kept at private houses. The names of Abraham Snyder and others of the earlier days, and those of Rev. Speck, Samuel Hoffer, Joseph Clark, and the Techtmyers of later times are intimately connected with the schools of the neighborhood. For many years school was taught in the old Mennonite meeting-house, down to the adoption of the present system of education.

The township has two villages. BACHMANSVILLE, a post-town, is situated in the northeastern part, and was named for the Bachmans, who erected the first buildings of any importance. Its population is less than a hundred. MOUNT HARRISON, or FOLTZ'S STORE, near the centre of the township, is a hamlet of some six or eight houses. It was named Mount Harrison by the Kreiters, who kept store there during the Harrison campaign of 1840. It is beautifully situated on an eminence between Middletown and Colebrook.

There are three grist-mills in the township,—Redsecker's, in the southwestern part, built in 1776; Goss', near the centre, in 1799; and Risser's, in the southeastern corner, erected in 1769. In early times they hauled all their grain to Philadelphia over poor roads, and little or no accommodation "for man or beast" by the way. The teams at night halted by some stream of water, the feeding-trough was fixed upon the wagon-tongue, and there the horses ate and slept, no matter how inclement the weather, the drivers stowing themselves snugly under the wagon-cover in the "fuhrmons bet." Four, five, and frequently six horses constituted the team.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

AT February sessions, 1736–37, a petition was presented to the court of Lancaster County stating that many of the *inhabitants of Derry township, living on the northwest side of the Swatara Creek*, labored under inconveniences by reason of the largeness of the township, and asking to be divided from the other part thereof, and that their bounds might be as follows: "To be divided on the west from Peshtank by Beaver Creek, from its mouth to the mountain; from Lebanon on the east and Derry on the south, by Swatara Creek from Beaver Creek mouth to the forks, and thence by the north branch thereof to the mountain; which was allowed by the court and ordered to be recorded, and that the said township be called Hanover." The boundaries of this township (so named for the House of Hanover) as originally laid out are all natural, and therefore cannot easily be mistaken, but there is an evident mistake in stating the petitioners to be inhabitants of Derry township, residing northwest of the Swatara Creek, and that their prayer was for a division of Derry township. A glance at the boundaries of Derry will show that there was no part of that township on the northwest side of Swatara Creek, and the division lines asked for and granted did not touch upon the territory at all. The mistake is not of any practical importance, but seems evident that the petition was from inhabitants of Peshtank, and for a division of that township. Hanover, as thus laid off, embraced parts of what was before Peshtank and Lebanon townships.

During the years 1768 to 1775 frequent efforts were made for a division of the township of Hanover, those in the east end favoring a division, those in the west end in opposition. The war of the Revolution opening, the question was not mooted until the efforts were being made for the erection of the new county of Dauphin. The matter was brought to the attention of the court at Lancaster at the February sessions, 1785, from which we take the following record:

"The court, taking into consideration the limits of the township of Hanover and great difficulties of the several officers therein in discharging their respective duties, on due consideration and advisement, do direct a division thereof by a small stream of water running through the same, which is called the West Branch of Priest's Run, and rises on the lands of Philip Rank, and from thence by the said stream or run of water until it empties itself into Swatara Creek at Michael Brown's mill; and do further denominate that division which is next to Jonestown by the name of East Hanover, and the other division thereof by the name of West Hanover."

The stream of water called Priest's Run in the foregoing record is not found by that name on Thomas Smith's map, nor is any one now living in that section of the county who knows of a stream by that name; but from the best information which has been obtained, that marked on Smith's map, and now generally known as Raccoon Creek, was the dividing line between East and West Hanover townships down to the year 1813, when Lebanon County was taken from Dauphin, the northwest line of which runs in the neighborhood of Raccoon Creek, and, indeed, the head of that creek is made one of the points of that line, and the running of that line so near the dividing line of East and West Hanover townships made it of but little practical importance where the separating line of the two townships was; it may, however, be assumed with reasonable certainty that Raccoon Creek was the line.

There is another question which it seems proper and in place here to refer to, it is as to the true boundary on the north of East and West Hanover townships. In point of what may be called practice, it seems those townships were held to extend to the Second Mountain at least from an early day. If the records are consulted it by no means is certain that the practice was in accordance with them, or that there was any authority, until a later day, for supposing those townships extended beyond the First Mountain, other than long usage. When the township of Paxtang was erected, in 1729, it extended from Swatara Creek to Kohtohtoning Hill, above Peter Allen's; where Peter Allen's was, or whether the First Mountain of the range was the only one known by the name of Kohtohtoning, it is now impossible to know. The probability is that start from below and running up the river, if it had been intended to pass the First Mountain and adopt the Second, it would have been so stated; this, however, is but conjecture. The next matter of record bearing on the question occurs when Hanover township was erected in 1737. Beaver Creek, from its mouth to the mountain, was made the dividing line between Hanover and Peshtank. Beaver Creek had its source at the southern base of the First Mountain, and the division line was extended no farther. It should have been stated before, when referring to the boundaries of Peshtank, that when the Kohtohtoning Hill was reached, the line ran eastward by the south side of said hill to the meridian of the mouth of Quitopahilla Creek. Again, in the year 1767, the court ordered the division line between Upper and Lower Paxtang townships to be made from "the mouth of Fishing Creek; thence along the top of Kittatinia Mountain, *next to Lower Paxtang*, to Beaver Creek." Hanover township was divided into east and west in the year 1785; the dividing line was a run, having its source on the south side of the First Mountain. In this case, like that of the division of Peshtank and Hanover, the record provides no line extending beyond the First Mountain. The practice of treating the territory between the First and Second Mountains as within the Hanovers probably originated soon after the organization of Dauphin County, in the year 1785. The question whether East Hanover township extended beyond the First Mountain in the year 1796 occurred in the trial of the case of Gloninger *vs.* Goddard, in the Common Pleas of Lebanon County, and which is reported in 5th Watts, 221. The understanding and practice before mentioned was fully proved on that trial; in the Supreme Court, however, although it was not thought necessary to the question, the judge who delivered the opinion of the court clearly intimated that the records showed the First Mountain to be the true boundary. This question and these matters relating to it are here merely referred to as a part of the history of township boundaries, and not to be understood as suggesting any existing difficulty; incidentally the Second Mountain has become the record line of West Hanover, as may be seen on reference to the records establishing the township of Rush in 1820, and the division of West Hanover township in 1842, both in Dauphin County.

The assessment lists up to the formation of the county of Dauphin were designated as East and West End of Hanover. Those for the East End we have given with the history of Lebanon County, the whole of which probably fell into that county upon its erection in 1813.

Hanover township suffered severely in the French and Indian war, and many are the incidents of pioneer life which have come down to us. In the "Barnetts of Hanover" reference is made to Joseph Barnett and his son, William, giving the statement as it came to us from the late Samuel Barnett, of Springfield, Ohio. The following detail, however, differs somewhat from that there given.

The Barnetts and their immediate neighbors erected a block-house in proximity to Col. Green's mill, on the Manada, for the better safety of their wives and children, while they cultivated their farms in groups, one or two standing as sentinels. In the year 1757 there was at work on the farm of Mr. Barnett a small group, one of which was an estimable man named Mackey. News came with flying speed that their wives and children were all murdered at the block-house by the Indians. Preparation was made immediately to repair to the scene of horror. While Mr. Barnett with all possible haste was getting ready his horse, he requested Mackey to examine his rifle to see that it was in order. Everything right they all mounted their horses, the rifle in hand, and galloped off, taking a near way to the block-house. A party of Indians lying in ambush rose and fired at Mr. Barnett, who was foremost, and broke his right arm. His rifle dropped; an Indian snatched it up and shot Mr. Mackey through the heart. He fell dead at their feet, and one secured his scalp. Mr. Barnett's father, who was in the rear of his company, turned back, but was pursued by the Indians, and narrowly escaped with his life. In the mean time Mr. Barnett's noble and high-spirited horse, which the Indians greatly wished to possess, carried him swiftly out of the enemy's reach, but becoming weak and faint from the loss of blood, he fell to the ground and lay for a considerable time unable to rise. At length by a great effort he crept to a buckwheat-field, where he concealed himself until the Indians had retired from the immediate vicinity, and then raising a signal he was soon perceived by a neighbor, who, after hesitating for some time for fear of the Indians, came to his relief. Surgical aid was procured, and his broken arm was bound up, but the anxiety of his mind respecting his family was a heavy burden which agonized his soul, and not until the next day did he hear that they were safe, with the exception of his eldest son, then eight or nine years of age, whom the Indians had taken prisoner, together with a son of Mackey's about the same age. The savages on learning that one of their captives was a son of Mackey whom they had just killed, compelled him to stretch his father's scalp, and this heartrending, soul-sickening office he was obliged to perform in sight of the mangled body of his father.

The Indians escaped with the two boys westward, and for a time Mackey's son carried his father's scalp, which he would often stroke with his little hand and say, "My father's pretty hair."

Mr. Barnett lay languishing on a sick-bed, his case doubtful for a length of time, but having a strong constitution he at last, through the blessing of God, revived, losing about four inches of a bone near the elbow of his right arm.

But who can tell the intense feeling of bitterness which filled the mind and absorbed the thoughts of him and his tender, sensitive companion, their beloved child traversing the wilderness, a prisoner with a savage people, exposed to cold and hunger, and subject to their wanton cruelty? who can tell of their sleepless nights, the anxious days, prolonged through long, weary months and years? their fervent prayers, their bitter tears, and enfeebled health?

The prospect of a treaty with the Indians, with the return of prisoners, at length brought a gleam of joy to the stricken hearts of these parents. Accordingly, Mr. Barnett left his family behind and set off with Col. Croghan and a body of five hundred "regulars" who were destined to Fort Pitt for that purpose. Their baggage and provisions conveyed on pack-horses, they made their way over the mountains with the greatest difficulty. When they arrived at their place of destination, Col. Croghan made strict inquiry concerning the fate of the little captives. After much fruitless search, he was informed that a squaw who had lost a son had adopted the son of Mr. Barnett and was very unwilllng to part with him, and he, believing his father had been killed by the Indians, had become reconciled to his fate, and was much attached to his Indian mother.

Mr. Barnett remained with the troops for some time without obtaining or even seeing his son. Fears began to be entertained at Fort Pitt of starvation. Surrounded by multitudes of savages, there seemed little prospect of relief, and to add to their despondency a scouting party returned with the distressing news that the expected provisions which were on the way to their relief was taken by the Indians. They almost despaired,—five hundred men in a picket fort on the wild banks of the Allegheny River without provisions! The thought was dreadful. They became reduced to one milch cow each day for five days killed and divided among the five hundred. The three following days they had *nothing!* To their great joy, on the evening of the third, provisions arrived; every sunken, pale, despairing countenance gathered brightness, but owing to its imprudent use, which the officers could not prevent, many died.

While the treaty was pending many were killed by the Indians, who were continually prowling around the fort. One day Mr. Barnett wished a drink of water from Grant's Spring (this spring is near Grant Street, in the city of Pittsburgh, known to most of the older inhabitants); he took his "camp-kettle" and proceeded a few steps, when he suddenly thought the adventure might cost him his life and turned back; immediately he heard the report of a rifle, and looking towards the spring he saw the smoke of the same, —the unerring aim of an Indian had deprived a soldier of life. They bore away his scalp, and his body was deposited on the bank of the Allegheny.

The treaty was concluded and ratified by the parties; nevertheless great caution was necessary on the part of the whites, knowing the treachery of many of their foes.

Mr. Barnett was most unhappy. His hopes concerning his child had not been realized, and he had

been absent from his family already too long. Soon after the conclusion of the treaty a guard with the pack-horses started to cross the mountains, and he gladly embraced the opportunity of a safe return. After injunctions laid upon Col. Croghan to purchase, if possible, his son, he bade him and his associates in hardships farewell, and after a toilsome journey reached home and embraced once more his family, who were joyful at his return. But the vacancy occasioned by the absence of one of its members still remained. He told them that William was alive, soothed their grief, wiped away the tears from the cheeks of his wife, and expressed a prayerful hope that through the interposition of a kind Providence he would eventually be restored to them.

Faithful to his promise, Col. Croghan used every endeavor to obtain him. At length, through the instrumentality of traders, he was successful. He was brought to Fort Pitt, and for want of an opportunity to send him to his father was retained under strict guard, so great was his inclination to return to savage life. On one occasion he sprang down the bank of the Allegheny River, jumped into a canoe, and was midway in the stream before he was observed. He was quickly pursued, but reached the opposite shore, raised the Indian whoop, and hid himself among the bushes. After several hours' pursuit he was retaken and brought back to the fort. Soon after, an opportunity offering, he was sent to Carlisle. His father, having business at that place, arrived after dark on the same day, and without knowing took lodgings at the same public-house where his son was, and who had been some time in bed. As soon as he was aware of the fact he asked eagerly to see him. The landlord entreated him to let the boy rest until morning, as he was much wearied by traveling. To this the father could not assent, replying, "If a son of yours had been absent for three years could you rest under the same roof without seeing him?" The hardy host felt the appeal and led the way to the chamber. The sleeping boy was awakened and told that his father stood by his bed. He replied in broken English, "No my father." At this moment his father spoke, saying, "William, my son, look at me: I am your father." On hearing his voice and seeing his face he sprang from the bed, clasped him in his arms, and shouted, "My father! My father is still alive!" All the spectators shed tears, the father wept like a child, while from his lips flowed thankful expressions of gratitude to the Almighty disposer of all events that his long-lost child was again restored.

Early the next day the father and son were on the road homewards, where they arrived on the second day in the dusk of the evening. The rattling of the wheels announced their approach; the mother and all the children came forth. She, whose frequent prayers had heretofore been addressed to the Throne of Divine Grace for the safety and return of her son, now trembled and was almost overcome as she beheld him led by his father and presented to her, the partner of her sorrows. She caught him to her bosom and held him long in her embrace, while tears of joy flowed. His brothers and sisters clustered eagerly around and welcomed him with a kiss of affection. It was a scene of deep feeling not to be described, and known only to those who have been in similar circumstances. The happy family, all once more beneath the parental roof, knelt down and united in thanksgiving to Almighty God for all His mercies to them in protecting and restoring to their arms a beloved and long-absent child.

The children scrutinized him with curiosity and amazement. Dressed in Indian costume, composed of a breech-cloth around the waist, with moccasins and leggins, his hair about three inches long and standing erect, he presented a strange appearance. By degrees he laid aside the dress of the wilderness, which he greatly preferred, forgot the Indian language, and became reconciled to his native home. But the rude treatment which he received from the Indians impaired his constitution. They frequently broke holes in the ice on rivers and creeks and dipped him in order to make him hardy, which his feeble system could not endure without injury.

Respecting the son of Mackey, he was given by the Indians to the French, and passed into the hands of the English, and was taken to England, came as a soldier in the British army to America at the time of the Revolutionary war. He procured a furlough from his officers and sought out his widowed mother, who was still living, and who had long mourned him as dead. She could not recognize him after the lapse of so many years. He stood before her, a robust, fine-looking man, in whom she could see no familiar traces of her lost boy. He called her "mother," and told her he was her son, which she did not believe. "If you are my son," said she, "you have a mark upon your knee that I will know." His knee was exposed to her view, and she instantly exclaimed, "My son indeed!" Half frantic with joy, she threw her arms around his neck, and was clasped in those of her son. "Oh, my son," said she, "I thought you were dead, but God has preserved you and given me this happiness. Thanks, thanks to his name! Through long years I have mourned that sorrowful day which bereft me of my husband and child. I have wept in secret till grief has nearly consumed me, till my heart grew sick and my poor brain almost crazed by the remembrance. I have become old more through sorrow than years, but I have endeavored to 'kiss the rod' which chastised me. My afflictions have not been sent in vain, they have had their subduing and purifying effect; heaven became more attractive as earth became dark and desolate. But I now feel that I shall yet see earthly happiness. Nothing in this world, my son, shall separate us but death." He never returned to the British army, but remained with his mother and contributed to her support in her declining years.

There was another interesting meeting, that of Mackey with the son of Mr. Barnett. They recapitulated the scenes of hardship through which they passed while together with the Indians, which were indelibly impressed upon the memory of both. They presented a great contrast in appearance,—Barnett a pale, delicate man, and Mackey the reverse. The former sank into an early grave, leaving a wife and daughter. The daughter married a Mr. Franks, who subsequently removed to the city of New York.

Mr. Barnett, the elder, after experiencing a great sorrow in the loss of his wife, removed to Allegheny County, spending his remaining days with a widowed daughter. He died in November, 1808, aged eighty-two years, trusting in the merits of a Divine Providence. His eventful and checkered life was a life of faith, always praying for the sanctified use of his trials, which were many. His dust reposes in the little churchyard of Lebanon, Mifflin township, Allegheny Co.

In 1768 a movement was put on foot to divide the township, and again the year following. Prior to 1759 no records have been found giving the township officers. From that period until the erection of the county in 1785 we have gathered the following:

1759. *Constable*.—Samuel Sterret.
Overseers of Roads.—Robert Snodgrass, William Thompson.
1760. *Constable.*—John Brown.
Overseers of Poor.—Walter McFarling, Hugh Rippy.
1761. *Constable.*—Robert Snodgrass.
Overseers of Poor.—Anthony McCreight, James Willson.
Overseers of Roads.—William Allen, Jacob Toops.
1762. *Constable.*—Peter Walman.
Overseers of Poor.—John Andrew, William Allen.
Overseers of Roads.—Lazarus Steward, David Ferguson.
1763. *Constable.*—James Stewart.
Overseers of Poor.—James Rippetts, James Young.
Overseers of Roads.—John Dickson, William Young.
1764. *Constable.*—James Young.
Overseers of Poor.—John Gilliland, James McClelihan.
Overseers of Roads.—John Dixon, William Young.
1765. *Constable.*—James McClure.
Overseers of Poor.—John Young, John Hill.
Overseers of Roads.—James Willson, George Tittle.
1766. *Constable.*—William McClure.
Overseers of Poor.—John Hill, John Forster.
Overseers of Roads.—Joseph Allen, Walter McFarland.
1767. *Constable.*—John Dixon.
Overseers of Poor.—William Brown, Adam Harper.
Overseers of Roads.—William Stuart (East End), Samuel Allen (West End).
1768. *Constable.*—John Hill.
Overseers of Poor.—Jacob Stover, Joseph Barnett.
Overseers of Roads.—Peter Walmer, Joseph Hutchison.
1769. *Constable.*—Benjamin Clark.
Overseer of Poor.—John Kough.
Overseers of Roads.—Thomas McMullen, John Bruńner.
1770. *Constable.*—Robert Hume.
Overseers of Poor.—Arnold Sherts, Thomas Robinson.
Overseers of Roads.—William Robinson, James Todd.
1771. *Constable.*—William Cooper.
Overseers of Poor.—John Toups, William Cincarte.
Overseers of Roads.—James Wilson, John Tibbin, Jr.
1772. *Constable.*—William Brown.
Overseers of Poor.—Joseph Crean, Thomas Hume.
Overseers of Roads.—Peter Eversole, Adam Harper.
1773. *Constable.*—Joseph McQuire.
Overseers of Poor.—Benjamin Wallace, Andrew Carverock.
Overseers of Roads.—Matthias Poor, James Robinson.
1774. *Constable.*—John Youard.
Overseers of Poor.—Peter Walmer, William McClure.
Overseers of Roads.—Thomas Robinson, David Priest.
1775. *Constable.*—James Low.
Overseers of Poor.—George Tittle, Joseph Hutchason.
Overseers of Roads.—Daniel Musser, William Kithcart.
1776. *Constables.*—Edward Tute, Joseph McGuire.
Overseers of Poor.—John Graham, Abraham Hoobler.
Overseers of Roads.—William Wright, John Winter.
1777. *Constable.*—Edward Tate.
1778. *Constable.*—James McMillan.
Overseers of Poor.—Josiah Espy, James Willson.
Overseers of Roads.—Joseph Crane, Francis Alberdele.
1779. *Constable.*—James Stewart.
Overseers of Poor.—Richard Dearmond, Abraham Latcha.
Overseers of Roads.—James Porter, James Young.
1780. *Constable.*—James Porter.
Overseers of Poor.—James Robertson, Kilian Long.
Overseers of Roads.—John Hooper, Henry Shuey.
1781. *Constable.*—Robert Caldwell.
Overseers of Poor.—Josiah Parks, William Robinson.
Overseers of Roads.—John French, Josiah Espy.
1782. *Constable.*—John Thompson.
Overseers of Poor.—John Rodgers, Daniel Bradley.
Overseers of Roads.—Richard Dearmond, Abraham Latcha.
1783. *Constable.*—James Wilson.
Overseers of Poor.—Robert Hill, James Young.
Overseers of Roads.—William Young, John Cooper.
1784. *Constable.*—John Winter, Sr.
Overseers of Poor.—Robert Sturgeon, Thomas Hunn.
Overseers of Roads.—Thomas McCord, William Stewart.
1785. *Constable.*—John Winter, Jr.
Overseer of Poor.—James Young.
Overseer of Roads.—George Tittle.

The only complete assessment-list of Hanover is that for 1781. It includes, however, the entire township of East and West End, and much of it is therefore referable to Lebanon County.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP RETURN FOR 1781.

Names.	Acres.	Names.	Acres.
Anger, George	300	Craige, Jn°	166
Allen, Jos	285	Cook, Jacob, Esq^{r}	300
Andrew, Jn°	170	Caldwell, Rob^{t}	187
Allen, William	200	Cimmerman, Jn°	150
Andrew, James	370	Cunningham, John	210
Abertdal, Nicholas	150	Crain, Ambrose	100
Abertdal, Francis	150	Camble, John	208
Brown, William	160½	Clark, Benjamin	318
Brand, Philip	150	Countrim, John	150
Beard, James	240	Carpenter, W^{m}	120
Brown, Michael	150	Carvery, And^{w}	200
Beal, Peter	80	Dearmond, Richard	232
Brandon, W^{m}	200	Dixson, Sinkey	200
Barnet, Jos	140	Dixon, James	102
Brown, Sam^{l}	140	Dixson, Geo	100
Beaker, Jn°	150	Dixson, Richard	135
Brown, And^{w}	150	Espy, Geo	212
Brown, William	100	Endworth, Jn°	135
Brown, Jn°., Jun^{r}	100	Espy, Josias	133
Bell, Samuel	136	Ewing, Robert	100
Bachman, Mich^{l}	8	Ebersole, Peter	150
Bumgardner, Philip	120	Freeman, Caspar	130
Boal, Robert	242	Feuleer, Michael	150
Bumgarner, Jn°	100	Finny, Thomas	135
Bradly, Dan^{l}	135½	In trust	175
Bumgarner, Baltzor	60	Furguson, Sam^{l}	150
Brown, Jn°	150	French, Jn°	170
Brightbill, Jn°	130	Furguson, Jn°	120
Brightbill, Peter	130	Finly, Richard	44
Bell, Robert	52	Firebach, Adam	180
Boge, Andrew	160	Finney, Sam^{l}	...
Crain, Jos	175	Faneeler, Henry	150
Crain, W^{m}	125	Fox, Anthony	135
Crafford, Elizabeth	260	Frank, Christian	200
Cathcart, W^{m}	100	Green, Timothy, Esq^{r}	337½
Crain, Geo	300	Grahams, Jn°	200
Caldwell, David	220	Glenn, Hugh	100
Caldwell, James	100	Greenlee, Robert	200
Calhoun, James	200	Graham, Henry	180
Cooper, Andrew	100	Graham, James, Jun^{r}	100
Cooper, Jn°	111½	Graham, James, Sen^{r}	181
Craford, Richard	212	Grahams, W^{m}	100

Names.	Acres.
Goodman, Adam	100
Hugey, Jn°	...
Hooke, Geo	215
Humes, Jn°	150
Hutchison, Jos., Junr	100
Horst, Abram	150
Hutchison, Jos., Junr	194½
Horner, Andw	179
Humbarger, Leonard	300
Hoover, John	150
Hill, Robert	120
Hill, Wm	131
Hamaker, Adam	20
Hammel, James	150
Hedrick, Geo	130
Humes, Thomas	200
Hedrick, Wm	80
Hedrick, Peter	150
Harper, Adam	219
Helm, Conrad	130
Hess, Henry	100
Henry, Jacob	190
Johnston, James	130
Johnston, Jn°	180
Innis, Mary	160
Johnston, Richard	118
Kennady, Robt	70
Karr, Andrew	100
Killinger, Andrew	50
Kennady, Thomas	178
Kingry, Peter	221
Kleck, Ludwig	150
Latchar, Abram	310
Low, James	100
Lowmiller, Henry	140
Loss, Jacob	240
Lidigh, Jn°, Dr	80
Matthew, Lind	168
McCormac, Jn°	150
McGuire, David	180
McMullin, James	150
Moody, Robert	1[illegible]
McInare, Thomas	150
McClure, James	200
McClure, Francis	200
McCormac, Elezr	170
McCreight, James, Capt	100
Meyers, Conrad	80
Menough, Geo	148
McQuown, Jn°	147
In Trust	147
McNutt, Barnard	140
Mislemings, Wm	125
McCreght, Anthony	100
McCord, Jn°	100
McCollough, Wm	177
Michael, Wm	120
McCord, Thomas	230
McElheney, Thos	200
McClugh, Wm	173
Menoch, Simon	200
Miller, Dan[l]	28
Myer, Michael	40
Myers, Jacob	200
Myers, Henry	174
Markellion	142
McBride, Jn°	15
Mowrey, Widow	100
Miley, Martin	150
Musser, Dan[l]	160
Meese, Geo	300
McFarland, Walter	211
Nigh, Philip	124½
Poltz, Michael	120
Poore, Mathias	130
Pickel, Jn°	100
Pesore, Geo	130
Pesore, Mathias	145
Pesore, Fredrick	135
Proner, John	228
Petierue, James	100
Pergue, Joseph	100
Pesore, Henry	130
Portlemey, Vintle	70
Philipi, Michael	195
Porter, James	177
Parks, Jos	225
Porterfield, Robert	120
Prooner, Jacob	133
Ramsey, Geo	100
Righard, Jn°	177
Ram, Milher	150
Ram, Jacob	100
Rodger, James	178
Rodgers, Jn°, col°	200
Robinson, Jn°	232
Rodger, Andw	144
Rodger, Wm	197
Rippit, Wm	100
Rippet, James	200
Ramage, Wm	126
Rough, Jn°, Rev	180
Robinson, James	73
Rodger, Jeremiah	144
Robinson, Sam[l]	102
Rigart, Jacob	100
Robinson, Widow	147
Ramsey, William	100
Ramsey, Hugh	100
Reaguel, Abram	300
Rumberger, Geo	40
Rambo, Peter	160
River, Peter	300
Robinson, Wm	130
Ramsey, David	100
Robinson, James	73
Rank, Philip	100
Rough, Barnet	100
Stewart, James, Jun	120
Stewart, Jn°	120
Stewart, Sam[l]	200
Sterret, Jn°	180
Sharp, Isaac	192
Sturgeon, Robt	150
Sarkerry, Ulry	120
Saint, Jacob	160
Sprecher, Jacob	80
Spetzbach, Peter	150
Sneider, Jn°	175
Snoddy, Wm	130
Snodgrass, Wm	196
Stream, David	80
Swan, Samuel	150
Shuy, Jn°	240
Snodgrass, Jn°	100
Sturgeon, Sam[l]	140
Segler, Henry	100
Stewart, James	147
Slone, Archibald	179
Silsor, Michael	150
Shultz, Jn°	130
Stone, Adam	250
Stewart, Widow	100
Seidenstricker, Philip	200
Steely, Jn°	121
Serung, Ludwig	300
Straw, Michael	280
In trust	300
Smiley, Jn°	200
Slone, William	230
Shuey, Henry	300
Stone, Peter	95
Seaman, Jn°	137
Stone, Abram	150
Slone, Alexander	100
Stewart, James	130
Tittle, Geo	200
Toner, Dan[l]	189
Toops, Jn°	137
Tippins, Jn°	79
Tippins, Jacob	100
Tittler, Adam	200
Templeton, Robert	200
Trousdle, Wm	153
Todd, James	200
Todd, David	199
Todd, Jn°	391½
Thompson, Jn°	157½
Twoeys, Eman[l]	65
Thom, Wm	200
Tagart, James	125
Wallmore, Geo	80
Wallace, Wm	131½
Wilson, Hugh	177
Walker, Thomas	150
Wallace, Andw	80
Willson, James, Senr	360
Wonderly, Dan[l]	154
Wilson, James	147
Wolf, Geo	203
Wright, Wm	225
Ward, Geo	200
Wilson, James, Capt	300
Wilson, James, Exr	150
Wallace, Robert	200
Wise, Adam	130
Wallace, Thomas	243
Weaver, Jn°	170
Wingart, Abram	130
Weaver, Dan[l]	160
Wolf, Jacob	20
Wingart, Chris	170
Wilt, Geo	195
Wilt, Jacob	100
Walmore, Peter	200
Winter, John	211
Walmore, Peter, Junr	200
Winlin, Dewalt	100
Young, Wm, Sen	443
Young, Wm, Junr	200
Young, James	284

Inmates.

Wm Wilkison.	Christr Brown.
Wm Evens.	Maths Crowser.
David Hase.	Jn° Elder.
Robert Frahelton.	Jn° Stopher.
Alexander McGee.	Jos. Wilson.
Josh Briggs.	James Johnston.
Alexanr Ridd.	Philip Wallhower.
Jn° Dunlap.	Jn° Rippith.
Robert Dulton.	James Rippith.
Charles Mulroy.	Patrick Gallant.
Robt Lewis.	Edward Israel Low.
Jas Johnston.	Valens Spelsbach.
Wm Stewart.	Jn° Young.
Jn° Murry.	Jacob Creamer.
Jas Wilson.	Eva Huftnagle.
Jn° Sibert.	Wm Donalson.
Jos. McClure.	Geo. Mury.
Isaac Hannah.	Lazarus Stewart.
Neal Colgan.	Philip Frank.
Wm Jones.	Jn° Lose.
David McCracken.	Jn° Petrey.
Robt Strain.	Sam[l] Kirsley.
Jn° Herkenreider.	Chris Pirky.
Fredk Pickel.	Jn° Stone.
Jas Breadon.	Thos McCullough.
Wm McEnally.	Jn° Dups.
Patrick Flin.	Jn° Walmore.
Jn° Martin.	Henry Pruner.
Wm Cloky.	Jacob Greatt.
Sam[l] McCullough.	Isaac Harison.
Jn° Hoover.	Andw Young.
David Kinny.	Peter Weirup.
Isaac Hodge.	Valens Salla.
Neal Meidon.	Conrad Road.
Hugh Morris.	Jn° Tebbins.
Francis Ferguson.	Adam Mark.
Dan[l] Miller.	

Freemen.

Jas Pinkerton.	Jn° Young.
Robt Lewk.	Jacob Dupes.
Wm Barnet.	Nicholas Titlow.
Jos. Barnet.	Jacob Rasor.
Jn° Barnet.	Alexander Young.
Jn° Martin.	Jacob Muser.
Jn° Paterson.	Jn° Pruner.
Thos McMillin.	Nicholas Pruner.
Jn° Millers.	Wm McFarland.
Hugh Reppith.	Geo. Hains.
Thomas Hardon.	Jn° Carvery.
Robert Warnoch.	Peter Felty.
Duncan Sinclair.	Peter Simon.
James Wallace.	Jacob Stone.
Wm Glen.	Benjamin Clark.
Wm Cunningham.	Wm Young.
Philip Boil.	Adam Weaver.
Duncan Camble.	George Pruner.
Jn° Ramage.	Jn° Sups.
Robert Hervey.	Jn° Philip Dehaar
Henry Sherp.	Josuah Mathew.
Mathias Becker.	Peter Uncher.
Jn° Carter.	Caspar Grosser.
Martin Miller.	Chris Fox.
Jn° McCully.	Dan[l] McBride.
Stophel Syder.	Elizabeth Moyer.
Jn° Snody.	Peter Fox.
Adam Harbison.	Conrad Shrith.
James Duncan.	David Peticrue.
Jn° Morison.	Geo. Syder.
Wm Hume.	Abram Eallis.
Jn° Tully.	Jn° Carvery.
Alexr McElheney.	Peter Fleeting.
Jacob Lose.	Archibald McCullough.
Robert Young.	Adam Poore.

Upon the formation of the county, Hanover was divided into East and West Hanover, and thus continued until 1813, when Lebanon was formed, when the entire East Hanover, with a portion of West Hanover, were included in the new county. West Hanover in Dauphin continued as such until the year 1842, when by the sixty-fourth section of an act of Assembly, passed on the 4th of March that year, it provided "that the township of West Hanover, in the county of Dauphin, shall, as then divided into three separate election districts, thereafter form three separate townships, the south district to be called *South Hanover*, the east district to be called *East Hanover*, and the west district *West Hanover*, and that the then supervisors should file in the office of the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County, as the dividing lines of said townships, the survey and draft thereto annexed of the election lines run of said West Hanover township, pursuant to law, by M. Robeson, on the 17th day of September, 1838."

On the 14th of March, 1842, the survey and draft of M. Robeson was filed as above directed, and was recorded in Road Docket A, page 253, as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at the Swatara Creek, half a mile south of the intersection of Bow Run with said creek, at a chestnut oak on the land of John Fox; thence through land of Conrad Waggoner, Philip Stine, Abraham Hoover, Jacob Leasure, and John B. Morehead, to the present residence of J. B. Morehead, leaving the houses on all said farms north, except Conrad Waggoner—whole distance, 2 miles and 20 perches—course bearing south 82 degrees west; thence from J. B. Morehead's through other land of said Morehead, Doc. William Simonton, Samuel McCord, William McCord, Jacob Keiffer, Samuel Shellenberger, George Bashore, William Bomgardner, and Christian Walters, to Beaver Creek to a hickory, leaving all the houses on said farms north, except J. B. Morehead's present residence, one of Doc. William Simonton's tenant-houses, now occupied by John Farling, Samuel McCord's and William McCord's—these five are south—course bearing the same, viz., south 82 degrees west, distance 2⅞ miles. Then beginning at the house of J. B. Morehead (present residence); thence through land of said Morehead, and near land of Daniel Keim, through land of Doc. William Simonton, Alexander McFadden, Daniel Keiffer, Samuel Zimmerman, John Snodgrass, Simon Stout, Samuel Fleming, Mary McCreight, Joseph Shoop, Benjamin Snodgrass, Emanuel Cassel, junior (near Daniel and William Gross), Joseph Allen, William Crum (near Daniel Aungst), E. and C. B. Grubb, George Rhoads, John Rhoads, and E. and C. B. Grubb, to the top of the second mountain—the present boundary of West Hanover township—leaving all the houses on said farms west, except Daniel Keim, Simon Stout, Benjamin Snodgrass, Daniel and William Gross, Emanuel Cassel, junior, Daniel Aungst, E. and C. B. Grubb, George Rhoads, and John Rhoads; course bearing north 14½ degrees west, distance 8 miles."

SOUTH HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

This township lies south of the other Hanovers, with the Swatara and Beaver Creeks on its entire eastern, southern, and western border. It is well watered, and there is little poor or untillable land in the township.

Union Deposit was laid out by Philip Wolfersberger, July 30, 1845, and called Unionville. The survey was made by Samuel Hoffer, and the platting done by Jacob R. Hoffer. It comprised twenty-three lots. In the same year Isaac Hershey laid out some lots adjoining. The place, however, always went by the name of Union Deposit, from the fact of its being a deposit of all the grain produce, etc., of this region, preparatory to its shipment on the canal by Mr. Wolfersberger, who owned several boats. He also kept the first store. Dr. D. C. Keller came in 1848, and was the first resident physician. The first house built on the hill was the one in which he resides. The post-office was established in 1857, and David Wolfersberger appointed postmaster. McCormick's Furnace was erected about 1857, and a few years ago a railroad built from it to Swatara Station, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, a distance of a mile. It manufactures pig metal, and employs in the furnace and quarries some forty hands. Most of the ore is obtained from Sand Hill, three and a half miles distant, the rest from Cornwall and other banks.

The churches are the Lutheran and Reformed, a one-story brick edifice, erected in 1847, and the United Brethren, a similar structure, built in 1848. The former is supplied by the Hummelstown pastors. Its trustees are George Hocker, Sr., Lutheran, and Jacob Walmer, Reformed. Rev. David S. Longnecker, of Derry, is the United Brethren pastor. The village is on Swatara Creek and the Union Canal, one mile from Swatara Railroad Station.

Hoernerstown is situated in the southwestern part of the township, one and a half miles north of Hum-

melstown. It takes its name from John Hoerner, born in 1782, of one of the earliest families that settled in this region, and whose descendants are very numerous in this vicinity. The place has a store, post-office, and the usual number of small shops. The United Brethren Church is at the east end of the village, and the German Baptist at the west.

MANADAVILLE lies in the extreme eastern part of the township, at the junction of the Manada with Swatara Creek. It contains a saw- and grist-mill, school-house, cabinet-shop, store, and several other shops. The first settlers in the place were J. Ream, G. F. Yengst, D. Houck, John Gordon, Dr. Samuel Eby, H. Styles, J. Dougherty, D. Ritter, and S. Rose.

WEST HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

ADJOINING East Hanover township on the west is the extreme portion of the Hanover of 1737. To the north and west is Middle Paxtang township, while on the south lies South Hanover township, and southwest Lower Paxtang township. In the northern part of the township are the First and Second Mountains of the Kittochtinny range, between which lies Fishing Creek Valley, entered through a gap in the First or South Mountain, long known as Heckert's Gap. The township contains many fine, well-watered, and productive farms. The history of this locality is so intimately connected with not only the history of the township proper and the county, especially during the most interesting epochs, that what might otherwise be of interest here will be found elsewhere. The Barnett place, one of the earliest farms cleared within the township, is located one mile and a half east of Linglestown, recently owned by George Runyen. Another landmark of the early settlement is the late Robert Stewart homestead on Beaver Creek.

MANADA HILL is the only village in the township, and lies in the southwest of the township near East Hanover line. It has a post-office, store, and several shops. A mile and a half southwest is the Lutheran Church, a one-story frame structure. Two and a half miles southeast is the German Baptist Church, and a little northeast is the Zion Lutheran Church, a one-story brick structure.

EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP, as defined by the record, is bounded on the north by Rush township, on the east by Lebanon County, on the south by South Hanover and Derry townships, and on the west by Middle Paxtang and West Hanover townships. In the northern part of the township are the three ranges of the Kittochtinny Mountains, the First, Second, and Third, and as a consequence the land is much broken and the greater portion sterile. The central and southern part of the township is well watered, highly cultivated, and productive. On the southern border, separating the township from Derry, is Swatara Creek. Bow Creek is in the eastern part of the township, while the Manada, another branch of the Swatara, courses through the entire western side, rising in Lebanon County between the First and Second Mountain, finding its way through the former by the Manada Gap. Between the Second and Third Mountain is Stony Creek, in the centre of Stony Creek Valley, appropriately named.

SHELLSVILLE, often called Earlysville from the large number of Earlys living in and near the village, and whose post-office is called "West Hanover," is situated a little south of the centre of the township. It takes its name from Maj. John Shell, who was born Dec. 20, 1790, and died March 27, 1875. He laid out the town, and in 1821 opened the first hotel, in which he was succeeded by Henry Dick, John Adam Albert, and William Snyder. This tavern is the oldest building in the village, being originally a log house built in 1764, but has been remodeled and additions put to it. The first store was opened by Maj. John Shell and Jacob Early, as partners, in 1822. It has two churches, the Evangelical Association, of which

Rev. C. S. Brown is pastor, and the joint Lutheran and Reformed Church. Rev. Mr. Gauker is pastor of the Lutheran congregation, while that of the Reformed is supplied by the minister of Hummelstown, Rev. A. S. Stauffer.

GRANTVILLE is a thriving village, located a mile and a half east of Shellsville, near the Lebanon County line. It is a new place which sprang up since the war. It is a growing town, and has a large trade with the surrounding country. The United Brethren have a neat church edifice and beautiful cemetery.

MANADA FURNACE is in the northwest of the township. It is owned by the Grubb heirs, and embraces some twenty-five hundred acres. It was built in 1836, but is not now in operation. Near it is the site of old "Fort Manada," erected about 1755 for protection against the Indians, and as a kind of block-house to which the early settlers fled on the advance of the red men.

The German Baptists have a meeting-house in the southeast end of the township, and the Methodist Episcopal congregation are near the centre, just about the proposed South Mountain Railroad.

HANOVER CHURCH.

Nearly eleven miles from Harrisburg, on Bow Creek, was located old Hanover Church, one of the landmarks in the history of the Scotch-Irish and of Presbyterianism in Pennsylvania.

HANOVER CHURCH.

In 1735 the Presbytery of Donegal, then the only Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in America west of Philadelphia, was in session at Nottingham, Chester Co., Pa., in the month of September. This Presbytery had been created by order of the Synod of Philadelphia in September, 1732. The original members of it were Rev. Messrs. James Anderson, Adam Boyd, William Bertram, John Thomson, and Robert Orr. On the 3d of September, 1735, a supplication was presented from "A people on the borders of Suetara Congregation, desiring the countenance of Presbytery in building a new meeting-house in order to have supplies," which being read, the Rev. William Bertram, the pastor of the Swatara congregation, reported that his people desired him to signify to the Presbytery that they desire them to defer granting said supplication until they be heard. The matter was deferred until the next meeting of Presbytery.

At a session of Presbytery held at the same place Oct. 7, 1735, the affair of the people of Manada Creek was again deferred.

"Mr. Richard Sankey, a theological student from Ireland, having produced his certificate at last meeting before the members of Presbytery and been taken under its care, the Presbytery ordered that he endeavor to acquaint himself with the brethren before our next meeting, and also endeavor to prepare some preliminary *extempore* trials against our next meeting."

At a session of the Presbytery held at Middle Octorara, Lancaster Co., November 20th, Lazarus Stewart appeared to prosecute a supplication of Manada Creek for a new erection. The region along Manada Creek to the mountains was settled rapidly, and the people early began to feel the inconvenience of going so far as Derry to church, and moved for a new "erection or congregation." At that early day they were all Scotch-Irish, and were connected with the Presbyterian Church. The boundaries of congregations and the location of meeting-houses were determined by the Presbytery with considerable authority.

On the 10th November, 1736, Presbytery ordered James Gelston and Richard Sankey to supply Pequea and Manada by monthly turns alternately until the next meeting of Presbytery. On the 6th of April following, in pursuance of a supplication from the people of Manada, Mr. Bertram was ordered to supply that people on the last Sabbath of April, and to convene the people on some day of the following week in order to moderate a call to Mr. Sankey.

On the 22d June, 1737, a supplication and a call to Mr. Sankey was presented to Presbytery by John Cunningham and Robert Grier, commissioners from the congregation of Hanover (Manada), by which said commissioners are empowered to promise towards Mr. Sankey's support among the people of Hanover as their orderly pastor the annual payment of sixty pounds, *i.e.*, one-half in cloth and the other in particular commodities, as flax, hemp, linen, yarn, and cloth, together with several gratuities mentioned in said supplication. Said call was recommended to Mr. Sankey's consideration till the next meeting of Presbytery. He was appointed to supply Paxtang and Hanover alternately, and to open the next meeting of Presbytery with a sermon from Rom. vi. 21.

On the 30th August, 1738, the Presbytery of Donegal met for the first time at Hanover. Richard Sankey was ordained and received as a member of the Presbytery of Donegal, and was installed as the *first pastor* of the Hanover Church.

On June 6, 1759, we learn that Mr. Sankey, having received a call to a congregation in Virginia, and de-

signing to remove there, applied for and received credentials from the Presbytery. His relation to the Hanover Church as pastor seems to have been already dissolved. He removed to Virginia, accompanied by many of the Hanover congregation, about 1760. The main reason for going was to escape the incursions of the savages. He settled at Buffalo, joined the Hanover Presbytery of Virginia in 1760, and was appointed to preside at the opening of the Synod of Virginia in 1785. He lived to a good old age, respected by his people and his brethren in the ministry. Mr. Sankey served the Hanover Church for twenty-one years, and, though no further record is known of his ministry, it was evidently an acceptable one to the people, who kept him so long, and many of whom accompanied him when he left the place. After his dismissal, during the year 1759 the church was supplied occasionally by Rev. Messrs. John Steel and John Elder.

In November, 1762, a call was made for the Rev. Robert McMordie, which he accepted. During the year 1765 or 1766 the church of Hanover became vacant. No record of Mr. McMordie's resignation exists, but it was doubtless caused by the dissensions in his church. After his withdrawal the church continued in a distracted and enfeebled state. In April, 1772, Mr. William Thom was appointed one of the supplies at Hanover. On the 21st of May a call for Mr. Thom was presented in Presbytery, with a copy of a subscription paper of over one hundred pounds. The call was put into his hands. In the mean time Mr. Thom received other calls from Big Spring, Sherman's Valley, and Alexandria, Va., and on Oct. 15, 1772, accepted the latter. For the next seven years, covering part of the period of the Revolutionary war, the Hanover Church depended on occasional supplies. The times tried men's souls. Men were called away to war; the people were poor.

On the 20th of June, 1781, a call from Hanover to Rev. Matthew Woods was made out, in which they promise to pay him *six hundred bushels of wheat*, or a sum of *hard* money equivalent thereto, and also a gratuity of six hundred bushels. The cause of these peculiar calls in grain was the greatly depreciated value of the Continental currency. Mr. Woods accepted the call, and was ordained and installed over the Hanover congregation June 19, 1782. The pastorate of Mr. Woods was a brief one. On Sept. 13, 1784, the Rev. Matthew Woods died. His remains were buried in the Hanover graveyard adjoining the church, and a tombstone erected by subscription to his memory in 1789.

In 1787, Hanover was allowed to prosecute a call to a probationer for the ministry under the care of the Presbytery of Philadelphia. On the 16th of October, Mr. James Snodgrass was received under the care of the Presbytery from the Philadelphia Presbytery, and having accepted a call from the Hanover congregation he was appointed to prepare a lecture on Rom. viii. 1–7, and a Presbyterial exercise on 1 Cor. xv. 22, as parts of his trial for ordination.

On the 13th of May, 1788, the Presbytery of Carlisle met at Hanover,—John Craighead, Robert Cooper, and Samuel Waugh, with James Johnston, elder. Upon the next day, May 14th, James Snodgrass was ordained and installed as pastor of the Hanover congregation. Rev. John Craighead presided and gave the charge, and the Rev. John Linn preached the sermon.

During the first eight or ten years of his pastorate Mr. Snodgrass kept in a blank-book of the trustees of the church a record of the marriages, baptisms, and admissions to the church, but he seems to have become weary of it, and to have utterly abandoned it before the year 1800. There is no record of removals from the church by letter or by death. A list remains of the heads of families about the year 1788, and the lists of those who paid stipends are continued down to the date of his death. Mr. Snodgrass' receipts for his salary and the records of the board of trustees are also in existence.

The church was very weak at the time of his death, and never had another pastor. The building fell into decay, and was at length in 1875 or 1876 taken down. The care of the glebe funds and the cemetery grounds was placed in the hands of trustees.

HALIFAX TOWNSHIP.

At December sessions, 1803, the court issued an order to certain commissioners to view and lay out a new township out of parts of Upper and Middle Paxtang townships, who reported the following boundaries of the new township, to wit:

"Beginning on the west side of the Susquehanna River, opposite the end of Peter's Mountain; thence along the top of Peter's Mountain to the Berks and Dauphin County line; thence along said line to Wiconisco Mountain; thence along the top of said mountain to the Susquehanna River, and across said river and thence to the place of beginning."

This report was confirmed by the court at their March sessions, A.D. 1804, and it was ordered that the new township be called Halifax. The mountain called "Wiconisco" in the above report is the same usually called Berry's Mountain.

The history of the township centres about Fort Halifax and the town of Halifax, and is referred to elsewhere. There are certain facts, however, of local importance which it is well to consider in this connection.

The township accepted the free school law in 1836, and the most active persons in urging the adoption of the system were Judge Landis and John Mutch.

Opposite the town of Halifax is Clemson's Island, once the site of a Shawanese Indian village as late as 1701. A large mound on the island partially examined shows it to be one of those burial-places of the aborigines which evidence some great sanguinary struggle or sudden calamity, where the large number of dead required their sepulture in one common grave. Various surmises and traditions have come down to us concerning this Indian mound, but whether the result of the famed "grasshopper war" of the Indians centuries ago we know not. Many implements of the Stone Age have been exhumed.

On one of the islands opposite the borough, prior to 1820, was a noted roosting-place of bald eagles.

A *Lutheran and Reformed Church* is located two miles northeast of Halifax. It is a substantial one-story brick structure. It is better known as Fetterhoff's Church.

The Mennonites have a church situated a few rods distant from the foregoing.

Matamoras is a village situated about two miles south of Halifax. It contains three churches, the Church of God, United Brethren, and Methodist Episcopal, the latter supplied by the Halifax pastor. It has several industrial establishments, a good schoolhouse and stores. The post-office is called "Powell's Valley." Southwest of the village is another United Brethren Church with graveyard, and a little north of the village is the Union meeting-house and cemetery. There is a fourth United Brethren Church in the northwest part of the township, just back from the Susquehanna River.

Lytle's Ferry.—Joseph Lytle removed from Marietta to the spot which was afterwards known as "Lytle's Ferry" in the fall of 1773. The property was obtained by warrants issued severally to John Kroker, Samuel Hunter, and Joseph Lytle, and comprised about two hundred acres in all. Geographically, the location was about four miles north of Halifax, two miles south of Millersburg, and about a half-mile below Berry's Mountain, which was then a formidable barrier to journeying along the river. Here Joseph Lytle established a ferry, which became the most important crossing on the river between Harris' Ferry and Sunbury (Fort Augusta). The property was surveyed by Bartrem Galbraith and styled "Fairview," in December of 1773. Joseph Lytle continued in this occupation until his death, about 1790. The ferry property was then purchased by his only son, John Lytle, and Michael Bauer. At the end of about sixteen years they sold the ferry to William Moorhead, father of the Moorhead brothers (J. Kennedy, of Pittsburgh, J. Barlow, of Philadelphia, etc.), well known through Pennsylvania, in April, 1806. Mr. Moorhead came from Soudersburg, Lancaster Co., and after some time also tried to start a town. It was located on the old "Moorhead homestead," about two miles south of Millersburg, more recently known as the "Finney farm," and at present as the "Miller farm." The project never amounted to anything, and no buildings were ever erected on the lots.

With all its advertised attractions the project failed, and the contemplated town and future county-seat forever remained a farm, on whose fertile fields several generations have lived and labored.

HALIFAX BOROUGH.

THE town of Halifax, pleasantly located on the Susquehanna River seventeen miles above Harrisburg, was laid out July 18, 1784, by George Sheaffer and Peter Rise. The first deed given by white men in this vicinity was issued to Robert Armstrong by Thomas and John Penn, proprietaries. The warrant for the land was dated April 17, 1764, and the deed given Feb. 8, 1775. As the valley and creek still bear his name, Armstrong was no doubt the first white settler here. The price stipulated was £51 18*s.* and 7*d.*,—from sixty to seventy cents an acre. This, however, did not include the rental of one halfpenny per acre which had to be paid to the agent of the Penns at Lancaster City yearly in the month of May. The land included in this deed is now owned by the Boyers, Geiger, and Loomis families, beginning at the northern line of the borough and extending along the river to Armstrong's Creek. It is described as having been bounded on the east by a barren ledge of hills, on the west by the Susquehanna River, south by vacant lands, and north by settlements in the right of Simon Girty. The house of Robert Armstrong is still standing on the bank of the river, three-fourths of a mile above the town, and is the oldest house in the neighborhood. This is also the site of old Fort Halifax, from which the town derives its name, reference to which has been made in the general history. There is nothing now to mark the place except in a slight elevation of the ground and a well known to have belonged to the fort.

The land on which Halifax stands was deeded to James Aston, Sept. 29, 1773, and was called in popular parlance "Flat Bottom," and about the same time the tract adjoining—perhaps the one now owned by George Singer and others—was conveyed to Aston, and was known as "Scanderoon." From 1729 to 1785 Halifax was in Upper Paxtang township, Lancaster Co. From 1785 (at which time the county of Dauphin was formed) until 1803 it was in Upper Paxtang township, Dauphin Co.

As heretofore stated, the town of Halifax was laid out by George Sheaffer and Peter Rise in 1794, but we find that the deed was recorded by Philip Brindle and George Norton, attorneys for George Winters, on the 8th of May, 1794.

The plot of the town extended from the river to the alley adjoining the property of Henry Shamond, and from north to south as indicated by the present length of Front Street from Boyer's to Singer's land.

When the town was laid out the lots were sold for twenty dollars each by means of a lottery, then the customary way of designating the public preference for lots. John Downey made the survey for the original proprietors. In 1801 the houses were mostly on the river, and even in 1825 and 1826 all the old houses but five or six were along the Susquehanna. The original settlers were generally Scotch-Irish, who soon gave way to the German tide that fast set in in this region. James Ferguson in 1801 bought an old story and a half log house (stone basement) on his arrival and there lived. Three tanneries were early established, George Leebrick's, John Shammo's, and Hassinger's (first built and started by Abraham Landis). Three-quarters of a century ago four cooper-shops flourished and four distilleries in or adjoining the town, and at a somewhat later period Isaac Jones started the first hat manufactory.

At an early period the town was a flourishing point of trade, receiving its impetus from the "shad fisheries," which were the largest and best-paying along the Susquehanna River. During the fishing season large quantities were packed, and often fifty and sixty teams were here from a distance to haul away the fish. In olden times the place was noted for horse-racing, and two men, Brubaker and Bower, were killed when running horses, but at times twenty years apart. The old track was along the river bottoms.

Halifax was incorporated into a borough May 29, 1875, its first burgess being Dr. H. W. Bischoff. The first election was held on June 29th following, of which the judge was T. J. Sawyer, and the inspectors were William B. Gray and J. B. Markley. The corporation officers have been: *Burgesses*, 1875–79, H. W. Bischoff; 1879, Isaac Lyter; 1880–82, Albert S. Loomis. *Clerks*, 1875–77, G. T. Leebrick; 1877–80, C. D. Waldron; 1880–82, Isaac Lyter.

THE HALIFAX BANK was organized Aug. 1, 1871. Since its establishment the officers have been William Lodge, president; William Shammo, cashier, and J. E. Lighter, teller. The directors in 1881 were Andrew Bowerman, Joseph Fetterhoff, Leonard Clemson, William Taylor, J. B. Landis, James Hoffman, William Fitting, Charles W. Ryan, Conrad Bauer,

Thomas J. Sawyer, Andrew Shepley. Its capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars. It has always occupied the same building.

THE "HALIFAX HERALD," the only newspaper ever published in the town, was established Feb. 22, 1844, by Anthony Wayne Loomis. It was originally a four-page sheet of four columns each, and its terms were one dollar a year if paid in advance, one dollar and twenty-five cents if paid during the year, and one dollar and fifty cents if paid at the close. Its motto was, "We aim to serve the people and to promote the greatest good of the greatest number." It was Democratic in politics, and warmly espoused in the campaign of 1844 the election of "Polk and Dallas."

HALIFAX METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—About 1799 and 1800 several Methodist families settled in and around the town. Three members of them, James Ferguson, Robert Bowes, and Thomas Burrell, who had emigrated from Ireland, located in the town. Soon after, Philip Shephard established himself three miles above town, and George Lemon four miles below town, both families coming from the lower end of the State. About the same time five or six more families of the Methodist Episcopal Church settled in Lykens Valley, and John and Daniel Miller settled near the mouth of Wiconisco Creek, where they laid out Millersburg. Two or three miles farther up the valley settled Daniel Stever, an old soldier of the Revolutionary war, and the first Methodist exhorter in the county. About this time John Motter, Philip Verner, John Deitrich, and Samuel Wells located ten miles farther up the valley. Just a few miles from the Dauphin County line, in Schuylkill County, lived Henry Kunzelman, who afterwards became an itinerant preacher of the Methodist faith, preaching in the German language. In the summer of 1801 the Philadelphia Conference sent out Rev. William Rose, an Irishman, as a missionary, who, after making several excursions through the upper end of Dauphin County with the view of establishing permanent appointments for preaching, organized several classes and preaching appointments, one in Halifax, one near where Millersburg is, and one near where Berrysburg is. Next year he was followed by the eccentric Rev. Jacob Gruber, who preached in both German and English. The Dauphin Circuit was then fully explored and organized, embracing Dauphin, Lebanon, and parts of Schuylkill County, making a six weeks' tour, day or night appointments, besides the Sunday labors. This territory now embraces twenty circuits and stations (or, as old Father Gruber called them, tobacco patches), supporting from one to two ministers each, with at least two preaching appointments each Sabbath. In 1834, Harrisburg was cut off as a station, and in 1837 the circuit was divided, making Peter's Mountain the line, the upper end forming Halifax Circuit. Afterwards Lykens and Wiconisco were made into a circuit, and Williamstown into a station, with other sub-divisions hereafter to be noted under the heads of the various towns.

The old log meeting-house in Halifax was probably the first Methodist edifice in the county, and was built in 1806. The following is a list of all the itinerant and station preachers that have preached or ministered at Halifax:

Dauphin Circuit from 1801 to 1837:

1801, William Ross, missionary; 1802–3, Jacob Gruber; 1803, Henry Boehm; 1804, Auning Owens, Henry Boehm; 1805, Joseph Osborne, Joseph Stephens; 1806, William Hunter, Daniel Ireland; 1807, Thomas Burch, William Hoyer, George Harmer; 1808, Thomas Burch, James Miller, J. Kitchell; 1809, Thomas Boring, John Betchell; 1810, Thomas Baring, John Farmon; 1811, William Fox, D. Brown, John Van Shock; 1812, William Fox, James Mitchell, William W. Foultz; 1813, James Mitchell, William W. Foultz; 1814, William W. Foultz, John Walker, Henry Kunzelman; 1815, Henry Kunzelman, Lawrence Lawrenson; 1816, John Goforth, Richard McCallister; 1817, John Price, Phineas Price; 1818, William Leonard, William Able, Samuel Grace; 1819, William Quinn, Henry G. King; 1820, Henry G. King, Jacob Gruber (2d time); 1821, Jacob Gruber, Joseph Cary; 1822, John Woolson, W. W. Wallace; 1823, John Woolson, Matthew Soren; 1824, John Goforth (2d time), William Allen; 1825, A. Ogden, Henry G. King (2d time); 1826, Henry G. King, Joseph McCool; 1827, Francis Hodgson, Thomas Neal; 1828, Thomas Neal, Francis Hodgson; 1829, Eliphalet Reed, Jefferson Lewis; 1830, Eliphalet Reed, J. B. Ayres, C. B. Ford; 1831, David Best, J. B. Ayres, A. Z. Baring; 1832, David Best, Allen John, Richard W. Thomas; 1833, Thomas Sovern, Allen John, Francis Hodgson (2d time); 1834, John Edwards, Robert E. Kemp; 1835, Charles W. Jackson, Robert E. Kemp; 1836, Richard W. Thomas (2d time), Charles W. Jackson.

Halifax Circuit from 1837:

1837, Jonas Bissey, Charles Schock; 1838, Charles Schock; 1839, Jacob Davidson; 1840–43, Eliphalet Reed (2d time); 1843, John Edwards (2d time), William L. Gray; 1844, Edwards and Gray; 1845, Leeds K. Berridge, Thomas A. Fernley; 1846, John Watson, John Hough; 1847, Eliphalet Reed (3d time), S. R. Gillingham; 1848, Valentine Gray, C. L. Stineman; 1849, Valentine Gray, George W. McLaughlin; 1850, James E. Meredith, Frederick Illman; 1851, John Cummins, C. R. Curry; 1852, Cummins J. Childs; 1853, H. H. Hickman, Joseph S. Cook; 1854, Joseph S. Cook, Robert L. Colier; 1855, Henry B. Mauger, J. Wheeler; 1856, H. B. Mauger, G. W. Barr; 1857, H. H. Hobbs, R. J. Carson; 1858, William B. Gregg, Joseph Cook; 1859, William B. Gregg, J. T. Crouch; 1860, S. W. Kurtz, Gearge Sheaffer; 1861, Kurtz and Sheaffer; 1862, William H. Burrell, C. W. Ayres; 1863, W. H. Burrell, John Stumger;

1864, G. S. Conway, J. E. Kesler; 1865–66, J. E. Kesler, F. M. Brady; 1867, S. R. Gillingham (2d time); 1868, E. J. D. Pepper; 1869–71, Silas B. Best; 1872, M. Barnhill; 1873, Thomas Sumption; 1874–76, Joseph Aspril; 1876, Richard Morley; 1877–80, Jonathan Dungane; 1880, Henry White.

Some of the above was paid in work and labor, some in materials and hauling, and the remainder in cash. Some of the subscribers gave more than they originally promised, and only in two or three instances did the subscribers fail to make their subscriptions good. When the old church was taken down the shingles were found as good as when first put on.

The old log church was replaced in 1850 by the present substantial brick edifice, built in the centre of the town. The circuit now embraces Matamoras, Trinity Church in Powell's Valley, and preaching in United Brethren Church near the Parks neighborhood.

The Lutheran Church, a one-story log structure, was built about 1814, but from 1826 to 1838 was used occasionally (nearly half of the time) by the village school. The Lutheran congregation gradually dwindled down so that by 1838 it had no members, or at least no officials to take charge of it. Then the citizens held a meeting and sold its material to Anthony W. Loomis, who removed it to the village. The proceeds from its sale were used to inclose the graveyard lot, upon which it stood, with a substantial fence. It stood on the hill.

United Brethren Church in Christ.—This congregation was organized about 1840, but the present church edifice was not built until 1868. Since 1868 the pastors have been Revs. J. W. Hunkle, A. F. Yeager, Joseph Young, John W. Geiger, Mr. List, William D. Knower, A. V. H. Gosweiler, Ezekiel L. Hughes, V. S. Riddle, W. D. Mower, and S. P. Funk, the present incumbent, who came in 1881.

The Evangelical Association Church was until recently part of the Millersburg Circuit, but preaching here has been abandoned.

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

On the 23d of October, 1819, the Court of Quarter Sessions issued an order to commissioners to inquire into the propriety of dividing the township of Middle Paxtang. The commissioners reported in favor of a division, and that they had run a dividing line as follows, to wit:

"Beginning on a stone heap on the Second Mountain, the summit of which separates West Hanover from Middle Paxtang township, at the distance of three and one-half miles from the northwest corner of West Hanover township, thence north ten degrees west three miles one hundred and fifty perches to a chestnut-oak tree on the top of Peter's Mountain and line of Halifax township."

This report was confirmed by the court March 14, 1820, and it was ordered that the new township be called Rush township. (For record, see Sess. Doc. 1815–23, page 282.) The line above described continued to be the dividing line between Rush and Middle Paxtang townships from 1820 to 1832. Previous to the 22d of November, 1831, a petition had been presented to the court praying for an alteration of the dividing line between those two townships, and on that day the court issued an order to commissioners to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of said petition, who made report in favor of altering the line, and that they had run the line as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a chestnut-oak on the top of Peter's Mountain, the northwest corner of Rush township; thence a southwesterly course along the summit of said mountain, which separates Jackson and Halifax townships from Middle Paxtang and Rush, seven miles twenty-five perches to a marked hickory; thence passing on the line between John Williams and the Widow Fortenbach south ten degrees east one mile and one hundred and eighty-five perches to a chestnut-oak on the summit of the Third Mountain; thence a northeasterly course along the top of the said mountain seven miles, intersecting the west line of Rush township."

This report was confirmed by the court Nov. 19, 1832. (See Road Doc. A, page 74.)

The township as thus organized, being exceedingly mountainous, contains fewer farms and the least number of inhabitants than any other in Dauphin County. Clark's Creek flows through the centre of the entire township westward. Third or Sharp Mountain forms its southern, while Peter's Mountain its northern boundary.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

On the 23d of August, 1828, an order was issued by the Court of Quarter Sessions to three commissioners to view and report upon the propriety of dividing the township of Halifax according to the prayer of inhabitants of the east end of said township, asking for a division, and that the new township might be called Jackson, previously presented to said court. The commissioners reported that in their opinions a division of said township was necessary and proper, and that they had run and marked a division line as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a chestnut-oak on the top of Peter's Mountain, in Winn's Gap, on the line dividing Halifax and Middle Paxtang townships; thence across Powell's and Armstrong's Valleys, north 3½ degrees west 6 miles and 280 perches to a hickory on the line between Upper Paxtang and Halifax townships, on Berry's Mountain, at a small curve in said mountain about three-quarters of a mile west of Woodside's Gap."

This report was confirmed by the court at November sessions, 1828. (See Road Docket A, page 37.) It was thus named for the then President of the United States, Gen. Andrew Jackson, and as thus established was diminished by the erection of Jefferson in 1842. The early settlers in the township were the Hoffmans, Enders, Fishers, Millers, Snyders, Fetterhoffs, Werts, Shotts, and others, many of whose descendants remain in the locality. Armstrong's Creek rises in this township, and flowing southwest, empties into the Susquehanna above Halifax.

Fisherville was laid out in 1854 by Adam Fisher, now deceased, then an extensive landholder. It is now a flourishing little village, containing a neat frame school building, stores, etc. The Methodist Episcopal Church edifice was erected in 1859, and is supplied by the Halifax Circuit. Of the United Brethren congregation, Rev. Jacob Funk is pastor, those formerly being the same as at Jacob's Church in Wayne township, and St. John's in Mifflin township. The Evangelical Lutheran Church was erected many years ago. It is a one-story brick building.

Jacksonville was laid out about 1825 by George Enders and Joseph P. Lyter, most of the houses being on the lots owned by the former. It was named in honor of Ex-President Jackson. Joseph Bowman built the first house. William Enders had the first store. The first blacksmith was Joseph P. Lyter; the first physician was Dr. McGuire. The post-office was established under President Pierce's administration in 1854. The present postmaster is J. F. Helt, and the first one was William Enders, after whom the office was called "Enders Post-Office." There are two churches, the Lutheran and Reformed (Star of Bethlehem), a neat frame edifice erected in 1875, and the United Brethren built in 1873. Rev. Isaac Erhart is pastor of the former, and Rev. Jacob Funk of the latter.

East and northeast of Jacksonville are the following churches: Stearn's, Miller's (Reformed, of which Rev. A. S. Stauffer is pastor), and the United Brethren, at Deitrich's.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

In the year 1842 inhabitants of Jackson township petitioned the Court of Quarter Sessions, asking for a division of said township; whereupon the said court, on the 23d April, 1842, issued an order to three commissioners to inquire into the propriety of granting the said prayer, who made report that they considered a division of the said township necessary, and had run a dividing line as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a white-oak on the summit of the dividing ridge, at the Halifax township line, and between the farms of Abraham Kinports and Lewis Culp; thence north 66 degrees east 250 perches to a

post; thence north 42 degrees east 50 perches to a post; thence north 66 degrees east 340 perches to a post; thence north 71 degrees east 160 perches to a post; thence north 66 degrees east 80 perches to a post; thence north 69 degrees east 656 perches to a post; thence 18 degrees east 171 perches to a post; thence north 55 degrees east 28 perches to a post; thence north 39 degrees east 304 perches to a post; thence along Broad Mountain north 13 degrees east 140 perches to a post; thence north 7 degrees west 520 perches to a pine in Deitrich's Gap, on the summit of Berry's Mountain, being in length 8 miles and 140 perches."

This report was confirmed by the court on the 24th of November, 1842. In the year 1844 the inhabitants of Jackson petitioned the court, complaining of part of the division line as made in 1842, and praying for an alteration. Whereupon the court appointed other commissioners to view and report on the propriety of making such alteration. These commissioners reported in favor of alteration, and that they agreed upon and run the following line:

"Beginning at a pine on lands of John Shoop, Sr., corner of former partition line between said Jackson and Jefferson townships; thence north 68 degrees east 13¼ miles to the Schuylkill County line."

This report was confirmed by the court Nov. 23, 1844. The township was named for President Jefferson, and as thus established continued until 1879, when the western portion was erected into a separate township and called Wayne. The early settlers in the township were the Buffingtons, Bordners, Etzweilers, Hoffmans, Shoops, Pauls, Millers, Werts, Runks, Wolfangs, Enders, Deitrichs, Trawitzs, Lehrs, Hawks, and others of German descent, nearly all of whom have representatives in the valley. The surface of the township is irregular and abrupt, but contains a number of fine productive farms. Powell's Creek rises in the township, flows westward, emptying into the Susquehanna above Clark's Station.

There are several old churches in the township. St. James' Reformed Church has a large congregation, of which the Rev. A. S. Stauffer is pastor. Of St. Jacob's Lutheran Church the present minister is the Rev. Joseph Hilpot, and for his predecessors see St. John's Church, Mifflin township, of which charge this church forms a part.

CARSONVILLE is the only village in the township, and contains a store, church, post-office, etc. Near the village are the remains of old Shawanese Indian camps and burying-grounds, the location being on one of the Shamokin trails, which passed through the limits of the county.

REED TOWNSHIP.

REED TOWNSHIP was erected by the act of Assembly of the 6th April, 1849, which directed

"That portion of the qualified voters of Penn election district, Dauphin County, that reside in Middle Paxtang township, shall hereafter vote at the regular place of holding elections for said township, and the balance of the voters of said Penn election district shall hold their election at the new school-house on Duncan's Island, and shall be erected into a separate township and school district, to be called Reed township," etc.

The township is bounded on the north and northeast by Halifax township, on the west by Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers, and on the south and southeast by Middle Paxtang township. It includes the large islands on the western side of the river,—Duncan's and Haldeman's. It is named for William Reed, who resided about half-way between Clark's Ferry and Halifax. Previous to being set off as Reed township it was Penn election district, formed of portions of Middle Paxtang and Halifax. When the township was erected, the portion of Middle Paxtang reverted to the original township.

The history of this township centres chiefly around the islands at the mouth of the Juniata, well known by the general designation of Duncan's Island. The southern part of the township includes the Susquehanna portion of Peter's Mountain, and the land is much broken. There are several fine farms on Powell's Creek, while the lands on the large islands in the river are unsurpassed for cultivation. The Wiconisco Canal, connecting with the Pennsylvania Canal at Clark's Ferry, and the Northern Central Railroad edge the river the entire length of the township. Clark's Ferry, at the crossing to the islands and the Juniata (named by the Indians Queenashawakee), was for many years quite a noted place. Being hemmed in by the mountain and river, it has never increased beyond the usual country tavern.

DUNCAN'S ISLAND.

The first we hear of Duncan's Island was in 1733, when at a Provincial Council held at Philadelphia, on the 19th of June, Shikellamy, a chief of the Five Nation Indians, a man of much consequence among the savages, asked through Conrad Weiser, the interpreter,—

"Whether the Proprietor had heard of a letter which he and Sassoonan sent to John Harris, to desist from making a plantation at the mouth of the Choniata, where Harris has built a house and commenced clearing fields.

"They were told that Harris had only built that house for carrying on his trade; that his plantation, on which he has houses, barns, etc., at Peixtan, is his place of dwelling, and it is not to be supposed he will remove from thence; that he has no warrant or order for making a settlement on Choniata.

"Shekallamy said that though Harris may have built a house for the convenience of his trade, yet he ought not to clear fields. To this it was answered that Harris had only cleared as much land as would be sufficient to raise corn for his horses. Shekallamy said that he had no ill will to John Harris; it was not his custom to bear ill will; but he is afraid that the warriors of the Six Nations, when they pass that way, may take it ill to see a settlement made on lands which they had always desired to be kept free from any person settling upon. He was told in answer that care should be taken to give the necessary orders in it."

John Harris had settled upon the island; that is, established a trading-post, being a large Indian village there, but at the request of the authorities, who had granted him previous permission, he removed therefrom. At this period the inhabitants were mostly Shawanese. By what tribe it had previously been inhabited, we know not. It is probable by a band of Susquehannas. Upon the advent of the whites there was a large mound on the island (Duncan's), upon which large trees had grown. During the construction of the Pennsylvania Canal this mound was dug into and found to contain the bones of hundreds of Indian warriors, who had no doubt fallen in battle. The archæologist of the future was not consulted, and these remains of the aboriginal inhabitants were used as filling-material for one of the shoulders or bastions of the dam. Indian relics have been found all over these islands, and we are of the opinion that the antiquary, to whom we have alluded, will no doubt be able by research in that locality to discover much relating to the primal inhabitants.

The first notice we have of the Shawanese on these islands is from the journal of the Rev. David Brainerd in 1745, and which has been reprinted.

From a "rough draught" of the islands at the mouth of the Juniata, made by Marcus Hulings in 1762, three are noted. One, now known as Duncan's Island, is marked "Island," and house as "Widow Baskin's." The large island in the Susquehanna known as Haldeman's Island, containing three houses, the one to the southern point "Francis Baskin," one-third farther up, on the Susquehanna side, "George Clark," while about the centre that of "Francis Ellis." On the north point is the word "Island." Almost opposite, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, is "James Reed's" house, while between the centre of the island and the western shore is a small triangular "Island," so marked. On "the point" between the "Susquehannah River" and the "Juneadey River," near the bank of the latter stream, is "Hulings' house." Some distance from "the point" is a straight line running from river to river on which is written "this is the way I want my line," while beyond, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, nearly opposite "James Reed's" house, is "Mr. Neave's" house. Farther up the river, opposite a small island, is "Francis Ellis's" house. A circuitous line, denominated "Mr. Neave's line," crosses the straight line referred to which included "Part of Hulings' Improvement." On the south of the Juniata, below the mouth thereof, is "William Kerl's" house, opposite the point of Duncan's Island. "James Baskin's" house, while "Hulings' house" (another improvement) is farther up, in what is named the "Onion Bottom." Beyond this, on the same side of the Juniata, is a house marked "Cornelius Acheson, who had encroached upon Hulings' Improvement in the Onion Bottom, settled there last spring." Opposite the islands, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, are "Peter's Mountain" and "narroughs."

Prior to this the French and Indian war had desolated the Juniata Valley, and the islands at the mouth felt the terrible blow. In the spring following Braddock's defeat (1756) the savages had reached the Susquehanna, but the few scattered frontiersmen were unequal for the conflict, and were obliged to flee. Some lingered too long, for the wily red man came down suddenly, and the tomahawk and scalping-knife were reeking with the life-blood of the hardy but unfortunate pioneers. Mr. Hulings on being apprised of the near approach of the savages, hurriedly packed up a few valuables, and placing his wife and youngest child upon a large black horse (the other children having previously been removed to a place of safety) fled to the point of the island, ready to cross over at the first alarm. Forgetting something in the haste, and thinking the Indians might not have arrived, Mr. Hulings ventured to return alone to the house. After carefully reconnoitering he entered, and found, to his surprise, an Indian up-stairs "coolly picking his flint." Stopping some time to parley with the savage, so that he might retreat without being shot at, the delay to his wife seemed unaccountable, and fearing he had been murdered, she whipped up her horse and swam the Susquehanna. The water was quite high, but nowise daunted, she succeeded in reaching the opposite shore in safety. Mr. Hulings soon appeared, and finding the animal with his wife and child had disappeared, in turn he became alarmed, but a signal from the eastern shore of the stream relieved his anxiety, and he himself, by means of a light canoe, was safe from pursuit. The fugitives succeeded in reaching Fort Hunter, where the Baskins and others of their neigh-

bors had congregated, and the inhabitants of Paxtang had rallied for a defense.

In the summer following William Baskins, living on Duncan's Island proper, returned from Fort Hunter with a portion of his family to cut his grain, and while thus engaged they were suddenly startled by the yell of Indians who were hard by; however, discovering they were neighbors, their alarms were quieted, but, alas! they were deceived, for the barbarous savages, as soon as they were near enough, gave them distinctly to understand their object was their scalps. At this moment they all fled in consternation, hotly pursued, towards the house, and when there Mr. Baskins, in the act of getting his gun, was shot dead and scalped; his wife, a daughter of about seven, and a son three years old were abducted. Mr. McClean, who was also in the field, plunged into the river and swam the Juniata at what is called "Sheep Island," and concealed himself in a cleft of rocks on the opposite side, and thus eluded the pursuit of the savages and saved his life. Mrs. Baskins effected her escape from the Indians somewhere near Carlisle; the daughter was taken to the Miami country west of the Ohio, then an unbroken wilderness, where she was detained for more than six years, when, in conformity with Bouquet's treaty made with the Indians, she was delivered up and returned. She subsequently married John Smith, the father of James Smith, of Newport. The lad who was captured at the same time was taken to Canada, subsequently christened Timothy Murphy, and concerning whose history we have the following account:

The first we hear of Murphy was his being one of the chief riflemen of Morgan's celebrated sharpshooters. At the battle of Bemis' Heights, Morgan selected a few of his best marksmen and directed them to make the British general, Fraser, their especial mark. Several of them fired without effect, but when Murphy fired Fraser fell.

A short time after the battle of Monmouth, three companies of Morgan's corps were sent into Schoharie, N. Y. Among these was Murphy, and before long the Tories set an extra price on Murphy's scalp, a price that was never paid, although many Indians lost their hair in trying to win the reward. Murphy was a stout, well-made man, with rather a large body and small limbs, handsome in face, with jet-black hair and eyes.

Murphy's hairbreadth escapes were many in number. In the nick of time something was certain to turn up to help him out. He had at one time a double-barreled rifle, a weapon unknown to the Indians in those days. He was chased by a party, and although he could generally outrun them, on this occasion they gained upon him. So he turned and killed one. Then he ran on, and while sheltered from the view of his enemies by a clump of bushes managed to load the empty barrel. As they gained upon him still, he stopped and shot another. The party pursued him without firing, being particularly anxious to roast him before a slow fire or show him some such warm hospitality, which anxiety would not be satisfied if they shot him dead. They were sure of taking him, and he felt that his luck had deserted him at last. Utterly exhausted he treed, and as they advanced killed another redskin. To his astonishment the party immediately fled. Murphy afterwards ascertained that, seeing him fire three times without seeing him load once, they imagined he had a great medicine of a gun that would shoot forever.

At the war's end Murphy became a farmer. It was characteristic of this man to live for others, and he died from a disease contracted in saving the children of a neighbor from a winter's flood.

When peace was declared and our independence acknowledged, many of the Schoharie Indians had the assurance to return and settle again among a people whose houses and barns they had burned, and whose friends and relatives they had killed. There was one Indian named Seths Henry, who had killed more Schoharie people than any other man. He would sometimes leave a war club upon the dead body of a victim, with a horrid row of notches thereon, each notch indicating a scalp taken. An energetic savage, he once led a party from Fort Niagara in the winter to capture certain Schoharie patriots, and he succeeded, traveling six hundred miles through the snow to do so. He, too, had the audacity to come back, but he was much upon his guard. One day he started from one house to another. Timothy Murphy was observed to go in the same direction shortly afterwards, and it is a curious coincidence that, as far as can be ascertained, Seths Henry never reached any place in this world.

After this there began to be mysterious disappearances of Tories and Indians, and was to be noted that coincident with a disappearance would be a bush-heap fire in the vicinity in which the missing person was last seen. It is to be supposed that calcined human bones might have been found in the ashes of these bush-fires. The remaining renegades and savages took the hint and departed that land before they departed this life, so the country was cleared of the vermin.

Timothy Murphy was a capital stump-speaker, and was a political power in Schoharie County. He brought William C. Bouck into public life, which brought him into the gubernatorial chair of the Empire State. He died in 1818, at the age of seventy years.

As to the widow of William Baskins, the first settler on Duncan's Island, she married her neighbor, Francis Ellis. Ellis established a ferry across the Susquehanna during the Revolution, which he carried on many years.

As previously mentioned, Duncan's Island was noted in early times, and really until the construction of the great Pennsylvania Railroad, as an impor-

tant point on the line of travel northward and up the Juniata.

In 1819 strenuous efforts were made by interested parties to annex Duncan's Island to Cumberland County. Upon the formation of Perry County in 1824, no doubt the opportunity would have been afforded the secessionists to be included in the new county, but that did not please them, and hence they remain loyal to the county of Dauphin, to which they are allied by many interests.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century, and until the march of internal improvements which has needlessly destroyed our fisheries, the islands at the mouth of the Juniata were noted for their catch of shad, and these rights were in themselves considered of great value there as elsewhere on the Susquehanna and its branches.

At the commencement of the present century Duncan's Island proper was named Isle Benvenue, but why so designated, instead of Juniata Island, we have not learned. Duncan's Island is about two miles in length, although quite narrow, at the eastern end of which is the village and post-office of Benvenue. Haldeman's Island (so named for the owner) lies to the north, and separated from the former by a narrow channel. Unlike Duncan's Island, it is not of alluvial origin, but is elevated far above the neighboring flat-lands. The farm-house on it commands a magnificent landscape, comprising many of the wonders both of nature and art. The river here is nearly a mile in width, and is crossed by a wooden bridge. A dam across the river, just below the bridge, creates a pool, upon which canal-boats cross by means of a double towing-path attached to the bridge. The canal continues up Duncan's Island, diverging at its upper end into the Juniata and Susquehanna divisions. The Juniata division then crosses the Juniata River on a splendid aqueduct with wooden superstructure, and continues up the right bank. There is also a fine bridge across the mouth of the Juniata.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

THIS was the last created township in the county, and the first erected under the Constitution of 1874, which directed that in case a division of a township is desired, the whole question must be submitted to the popular vote of legal voters within the township. There were in favor of a division of the township of Jackson one hundred and seventeen, and sixty-six against a division. At the court in May, 1878, his Honor Judge Pearson issued the following decree:

"It appearing to the court by the vote taken and the return of the election ordered and held for the purpose of determining the question of a division of Jefferson township, and the return of said election showing that a majority of the votes taken are in favor of the division of said Jefferson township as reported by the commissioners for that purpose, the court therefore order and decree that said township be, and the same is hereby divided according to the report of the commissioners and the lines marked out and returned by them, and the draft attached to and made a part of said report; and that the east end of said township division shall continue to be named Jefferson, and the west end of said division shall be a new township, to be named Wayne, and shall by that name be known for all corporate purposes; that the elections of said township of Wayne shall hereafter be held at the school-house, No. 2 (named Sawyer's), in said township; and the elections for the said township of Jefferson shall be held at the school-house in Carsonville, in said township; and the courts appoint Simon Smith judge, and Henry Buffington and George W. Bowman inspectors for the said Jefferson until the next election for said officers: and the court appoint for the township of Wayne John P. Sweigert as judge, and George Becker and James Lebo inspectors until the next election for said officers.

"By the court.

"JOHN J. PEARSON, *President Judge.*"

The commissioners appointed to divide Jefferson township reported as follows:

"Beginning at a pine-stump on land of Jacob Miller (formerly John Shoop), and on the line between Jackson and Jefferson townships; thence by land of said Jacob Miller south nine and a quarter degrees east forty-four perches to a pine-tree at forks of public roads; thence south thirty-eight degrees through woodland of Samuel Shoop and others east one hundred and twenty perches to a stone corner of lands of Christian Hoffman and John Werner; thence south twenty and a half degrees east through lands of Christian Hoffman fifty-four perches; thence by the same bearing on what is termed the Old Bull or Sawyer line six hundred and ninety-four perches to a chestnut-oak-tree on the summit of Peter's Mountain line between Rush and Jefferson townships; and that they consider the division of said township necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants as regards assessments, roads, elections, schools, etc.

"JOHN K. MCGANN.
"GEORGE W. ENDERS.
"WILLIAM H. FITTING."

The early settlers were the Buffingtons, Hoffmans, Lebos, Gross, Swigards, Millers, Sheets, Sheesleys, Breslers, Enterlines, Lenkers, Bowermans, Lehrs, Enders, Etsweilers, Engles, Lautzs, Shoops, Zimmermans, Wises, Sponslers, Hoovers, Pauls, and Pottigers.

ENTERLINE POST-OFFICE is in the centre of the township. In 1855, Jonathan Enterline opened a store here, and kept the same for fifteen years. He was the first postmaster, the office being named in his honor. The present store is kept by Abraham Fortenbaugh, and the postmaster is Amos Sponsler. The Reformed Church here was erected about 1830, of which the present pastor is Rev. A. S. Stauffer.

JACOBS' UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH is a one-story frame building located in the western part of

the township, built in 1861. Its pastors have been Revs. George Hoffman, Amos Yeager, Israel Carpenter, Kunkle, Loose, Doner, and Jacob Funk, the present incumbent.

HOFFMAN CHURCH.—This church edifice, just east of Enterline post-office, is no longer used for worship. Attached to it is an old graveyard, but with few tombstones standing.

UPPER PAXTANG TOWNSHIP

AT a Court of Quarter Sessions held at Lancaster in August, 1767, a petition was presented from inhabitants of Lower Paxtang township, stating that "some time ago Upper Paxtang above the Narrows was a separate township from Lower Paxtang, and had their annual officers. James Murray and William Clark served as constables in said Paxtang above the Narrows, and they had their own inspectors, etc., and learning that the inhabitants of Upper Paxtang above the Narrows had petitioned the court for a road from the Narrows to James Reed's, and obtained an order for a view of the same as in Lower Paxtang, which alarmed the petitioners, and they therefore prayed the court to grant them relief by confirming a division line of said townships." Whereupon the court ordered that the partition line "between Upper and Lower Paxtang be made from the mouth of Fishing Creek, where it empties into Susquehanna, and from thence along the top of Kittatenia Mountain, *next to Lower Paxtang*, to Beaver Creek."

There does not appear to be any record of the court previous to the date of the above establishing or in any way recognizing the existence of Upper Paxtang township. The minutes of the Court of Quarter Sessions, which usually exhibit the townships and the names of the constables for each at the commencement of each session, does not notice either the name of Upper Paxtang township or any constable as from such township until after the date of the order of 1767; that order is the only record found creating this township at all, and as it has in that order no northern limit assigned, it may be taken that from August, 1767, Upper Paxtang embraced at least all the territory subsequently assigned to Dauphin County, from the lower mountain to the Mahantango Creek, subject, however, to a debatable question whether Hanover township extended northward by the second mountain, a question which is noticed more at large under the head "East and West Hanover."

The first assessment-list of Upper Paxtang is that for the Wiconisco District in 1778. It is the earliest record we have of the inhabitants of Lykens Valley, as separate from Upper Paxtang. The paper is indorsed "Appeal Doblicate, 1778, Peter Hoffman, Upper Paxtang, Wikiniski District," and the orthography of the surnames given as in the original. It will be seen by the large number of "Located Lands" that much of the valley had been taken up by outside parties for speculation or as investments. Aaron Levy, Michael Miller, John Cline, and Henry Wails, from the amount of taxes assessed, seem to have been very large landowners. The latter portion of the list refers to the age of persons who were not liable to military duty:

UPPER PAXTANG, WICONISCO DISTRICT, CONTINENTAL TAX.

Buffington, Benj.	Nigla, George.
Bratz, Ludwick.	Peter, Richard.
Conaway, Francis.	Paul, John.
Con, Daniel.	Regel, Andrew.
Cline, Widow.	Rither, William.
Divler, Michael.	Ridle, George.
Divler, Mathias.	Seal, George.
Fritz, George.	Stiver, Yost.
Frelick, Anthony.	Snoak, Christian.
Grub's, Lamd.	Saladay, Michael.
Huffman, Peter.	Salady, John.
Huffman, Hanicle.	Stonebreaker, Nitter.
Huffman, John.	Shesley, Stophel.
Huffman, Jacob.	Shotz, Jacob.
Herman, David.	Shesley, John.
Hains, Henry.	Shesley, Jacob.
Jury, Abraham.	Smith, Jacob.
King, Adam.	Snider, Leonard.
Kooper, George.	Shotz, Ludwick.
Lerue, Francis.	Sheadel, George.
Lark, Stopher.	Walker, Robert.
Leman, Daniel.	Woodside, James.
Meck, Nicholas.	Weaver, Martin.
Metz, Jacob.	Wolf, Daniel.
Miller, John.	Worz, Adam.
Matter, John.	Weaver, Jacob.
Myers, John.	Wersel, Henry.
Nighbour, Abraham.	Yeager, Andrew.

Freemen.

Jonathan Woodsides.	Adam Nartz.
Samuel Kessler.	John Herman.
John Philips.	Godlep Kline.

Located Lands.

Aaron Levy.	—— Lauman.
Bartrem Galbraith.	Michael Miller.
Lattis Winger.	Jacob Whitmore.
Isaac Heeler.	Caleb Way.
Simon Snyder.	William Poore.
Daniel Williams.	George Fry.
Felty Overlady.	Abraham Reggy.

John Cline.
James Beeham.
Stephen Martin.
Andrew Boggs.
Rev. Anderline.
Nicholas Miller.
Patrick Work.
John Shock.
George Muckland.
Philip Dehause.
Martin Cryder.
Arthur Niger.
Christian Snyder.
Michael Groscolp.
Simon Brand.
Frederick Height.
Henry Wails.
Samuel Sleight.
George Harris.
Levy Simeons.
Doctor Leight.
John Clandining.
—— Tceker.
George Ferree.
John Didde.

Above 53 years.

Richard Peter.
Peter Huffman.
John Coulman.
William Rider.
Jacob Weaver.
Chrisley Snoak.
Jacob Shot.
George Nigley.
Philip Glinger.
John Gilman.

Upper Paxtang remained entire until after the formation of the county of Dauphin, when it was division following division, until all now left of the original township is what we find in the extreme northwest corner of the county. The full return for 1780 is herewith given, that comprising the "Upper District" included all that section north of Berry's Mountain, the "Lower District" that portion lying south of Berry's Mountain and north of the First Mountain. In the Upper District there is no return for a mill, and but one still, and that owned by Capt. Weaver. In the Lower District, Marcus Hulings and Joseph Lytle had each a ferry, while Christian Hetick is returned for a boat; David Ireland has one negro.

UPPER PAXTANG.

Upper District Return, 1780.

	Acres.
Bozard, John	30
Buffington, Benj	100
Bretz, Ludwig	50
Bend, Stephen	100
Barger, Charles	50
Conway, Francis	...
Cline, Wid°	300
Cooper, Adam	50
Clinger, Philip	200
Cole, John	150
Develer, Mich¹	50
Develer, Mathias	50
Dido, John	150
Debendurf, Rev^d	...
Free, Joel	200
Frelick, Anthony	50
Feight, Geo	50
Grub's Land	200
Harmon, John	...
Hufman, Peter	200
Hufman, Nicholas	40
Hufman, Jn°	100
Harmon, Jacob	20
Harmon, David	100
Haynes, Henry	50
Hakert, Peter	...
Inrey, Abram	300
Inrey, Sam¹	...
Ingrim, W^m	30
King, Adam	100
Lark, Stophel	150
Lioman, Dan¹	400
McClain, James	...
Metz, Jacob	50
Miller, Jn°	40
Motter, John	100
Myers, Jn°	...
Minich, George	30
Meeck, Nicholas	200
Michael, Mich¹	...
Neibour, Abram	150
Negley, Geo	80
Omholtz, Henry	30
Phillips, Joseph	50
Peter, Richard	50
Powel, Jn°	50
Rider, W^m	150
Rider, Jn°	100
Ridle, Geo	50
Rousculp, Philip	100
Rush, David	...
M^rs Anderlin	...
Shoop, Geo	50
Stiver, Yosts	50
Stiver, Dan¹	...
Salady, Michael	75
Stonebreaker, Detrich	50
Stonebreaker, Detrich, Jun^r	...
Shadle, Michael	...
Shirley, Stophel	50
Seal George	...
Shirley, John	50
Shirley, Jacob	50
Sneider, Leonard	150
Smith, Jacob	200
Shot, Jacob	60
Saladay, John	30
Sneider, Abram	100
Snoke, Chris^n	100
Shot, Ludwig, Sen^r	1
Shot, Ludwig	100
Shot, Michael	...
Woodsides, James	100
Weaver, Capt	50
Wolf, Henry	30
Weaver, Jacob	50
Wentz, Adam	100
Werfel, Henry	50
Welfrey, Henry	...
Well, P. John	...
Yeager, And^w	100

Located Unimproved Lands.

	Acres.
George Frey	100
James Bigham	100
Nicholas Millar	200
D°	100
Henᵞ Winower	100
Abram Regey	200
And^w Boggs	300
Stephen Martin	...
Craford's Land	100
Peter Isk	150
Abram Regle	...
Jn° Shough	100
Isaac Kellar	250
D°	150
Tetrich Stonebreaker	100
Martin Lowman	200
Thomas Carmchael	150
Geo. Eckert	150
Simon Sneider	200
Landis Winger	700
Arthur Tagerts	400
Pat^k Work	200
Caleb Way	400
Fred^k Shich	150
Sneider Grove	600
Aaron Levy	1000
Bartrim Galbreath	300
Dan¹ Williams	3000
Dan¹ Miller	...
Felty Overlady	300
Jacob Wetmer	200
W^m Poor	100
Geo. Frey	200
Jn° Cline	1500
Jn° McLand	100
Philip Dehass	200
Martin Greider	300
Michael Grosculp	100
Simon Brand	50
Fred^k Weight	300
Henry Wails	800
Sam¹ Sleigh	100
Levy Simons	100
Doctor Ledigh	150
Jn° Clendenning	200
Geo. Trice	100
Geo. Hake, Esq	200
Blacher's Land	200
Dan¹ Wolf	100
Simon Sneider	200
Dan¹ Moor	100
George Shadle	50
Chris^n Sneyder	150
Philip Qeel	100
Michael Walker	300
Henry Merhler	200
Jacob Shaver	100
Jn° Hackert	100
Jacob Covel	50
And^w Regla	100
Chris^n Coffman	...
Geo. Redsecker	...
Smith, Jacob	...

Freemen.

Anthony Wertz.
Jonathan Woodsides.
Jn° Phillips.
W^m Armecot.
Zachariah Shoningberg.
Philip Clinger.
Jn° Wert.
Leo. Coffman.
Andrew Spangler.
Henry Olst.

Lower District Return, 1780.

	Acres.
Armstrong, Rob^t	300
Armstrong, Rob^t, Jr	100
Ayrs, W^m	100
Alison, Richard	100
Bell, George	...
Brown, Peter	...
Bell, William	60
Bell, Jn°, Sen^r	30
Brown, Joseph	200
Bell, John, Jun^r	100
Brown, Jn°	100
Bell, Wid°	...
Birney, James	30
Blue, John	...
Brough, Felty	50
Baskin, Widow	30
Boan, W^m	...
Buckhanon, James	100
Bell, James	100
Bundle, Jn°	...
Black, Thomas	...
Black, James	200
Black, Dan¹	50
Boyd, Rob^t	100
Beard, Thom^s	100
Boyd, Rob^t	100
Boan, Thomas	...
Cochran, Geo	...
Clark, Geo	50
Chambers, Jn°	100
Carbet, Peter	50
Camble, W^m	100
Clark, W^m	1
Cochran, Sam¹	100
Colgon, Jos	...
Clark, James	100
Cline, Cutlip	...
Cascadon, James	...
Colegon, Jn°	...
Dougherty, Henry	...
Duncan, Jn°	265
Dice, Jn°	60
Doughlass, Alex^r	200
Eyeman, Jacob	40
Elder, Jn°	150
Ekert, Adam	400
Forster, Stephen	100
Forster, W^m	100
Forster, James	100
Fulks, W^m	145
Frey, Conrad	15
Fulton, Alex^r	...
Finley, John	...
Garber, Jno	60
Galligher, Thomas	100
Gartner, Adam	50
Garber, Mich¹	100
Gilmore, Jn°	20
George, Alex^r	...
Givens, Alex^r	10
Gownow, W^m	...
Goudy, Robert	...
Huling, Marcus Smith	...
Hatfield, Jn°	40
Harmon, Mich¹	100
Hoane, Anthony	100
Holms, Ged	...
Huling, Marcus	1
Hetick, Chris^n	...
Himpson, W^m	...
Joans, Isaac	50
Joans, Isaiah	50
Irland, David	200
Johnston, W^m, Cap^t	100
Kellar, Jos	50
Kisler, Wo	50
Kinter, Jn°	...
Kearns, Thomas	60
Kennaday, W^m	50
Kays, John	...
Kesler, Dan¹	...
Leonard, James	10
Little, Jos	150
Lockert, Inopis	...
Laferty, Patrick	200
Leek, Henry	50
Meek, Mathias	...
McCluskey, Henry	10
Mooney, Abram	30
McGill, Rob^t	...
McElhar, Patrick	...
Mutch, Jn°	100
McClenahan, Ja^s	...
McCord, Rob^t	130
McCaul, James	60
Murray, James	150
Murdock, Jn°	...
McElrath, Jos	50
Murray, Archibald	100
Mishor, Wid°	20
McComb, W^m	...
Murray, John	200
McNamara, James	60
Montgomery, Colo^r	...
McMillon, Jn°	...
McFadding, Jn°	...
McCleyre, Patrick	...
Newpecker, Martin	...
Nickleson, Thomas	...
Oram, Thomas	100
Ock, Sam¹	...
Plough, Sam¹	90

	Acres.
Powel, Malachi	30
Pecker, Aaron	150
Peacock, James	...
Richmond, Jn°	20
Rinzling, Jn°	...
Ryan, Jn°	50
Suffron, Patrick	...
Smith, Wm	...
Straw, Jos. & Geo	300
Smith, Robt	50
Stricker, Jacob	100
Shelman, Ludwig	100
Sturgeon, Thomas	150
Shorts, Leonard	...
Swagerty, Peter	100
Stiver, Michael	30
Simpson, Jno.	15
Stevenson, Jn°	...
Spore, Alexr	50
Simons, George	...
Stone, James	...
Swineford, Albright	...
Taylor, John	100
Taylor, Saml	120
Taylor, Geo	100
Tindurf, Jacob	100
Thomas, Jn°	1
Thompson, Wm	...
Thompson, Thos	100
Venderback, Henry	...
Weeks, Jessey	...
Walker, Robt	50
Watt, James	100
Winn, Josiah	...
Yanslet, Michael	100

Located Unimproved Tracts.

	Acres.
Jacob Rizet	100
Peter Landis	100
Rubin Hains	600
" "	500
Jn° Cline	250
James Tilman	600
Jn°. Lida	120
Geo. Fry	200
Jn°. Cline	300
Isaiah Jones	600
Bull's Land	300
Peter Pilley	120
Alexr. Bartrim	400
Timothy Matlat	4000
John Flora	150
Jn°. Muma	150
Jn°. Harshal	200
Bartrim Galbreath	600
Robt. Neal	50
McClure's Land	100
Dennis Dougherty	150
Jn°. Metch	100
Joseph Little	150
Widow Duncan	200
Widow Scott	250
Fredk. Humble	100
Jacob Wagoner	50
Colon. Marstaller	...
Alexr. Porter	...
James McCaul	...
McGrahan & McKeo	...
Chris°. Hetick	600
Peter Sturgeon	...
Wm. Shields	...
Edward Waters	...
Geo. Cooper	...
Christn. Hetick	...
Do	...

Freemen.

Jn°. Swagerty.	Henry Taylor.
Jn°. Goldenberry.	James Diveny.
George Simers.	Jn°. Cochron.
Harmon Leek.	Richard Waid.
Conrad Leek.	Sam. Orom.
Peter Sturgeon.	Andw. Fouler.
Philip Newpecker.	Jn°. Landis.
Philip Tindurf.	Alexr. Taylor.
Jn°. Ayers.	Jn°. Bell.
James Spear.	Elijah Chambers.

The township officers from 1769 to 1785 were:

1769. *Constable.*—John Cochran.
Overseers of Poor.—Thomas Sturgeon, James Murray.
Overseer of Roads.—William Clark.
1770. *Constable.*—John Bell.
Overseers of Poor.—John Cochran, John Mutch.
Overseers of Roads.—Robert Armstrong, John Black.
1771. *Constable.*—John Murray.
Overseers of Poor.—Samuel Cochran, John Taylor.
Overseers of Roads.—Peter Corbit, John Colligan.
1772. *Constable.*—John Murray.
Overseers of Poor.—Patrick Sufferin, Samuel Taylor.
Overseers of Roads.—Marquis Hulins, John Bell, Jr.
1773. *Constable.*—John Murray.
Overseers of Poor.—Robert Armstrong, William Foulk.
Overseers of Roads.—John Cochran, James Buchanan.
1774. *Constable.*—John Gillmore.
Overseers of Poor.—Thomas Forster, Ludwick Shots.
Overseers of Roads.—Alexander Randles, James Woodside.
1775. *Constable.*—Joseph Little.
Overseers of Poor.—John McMullan, John Reed.
Overseers of Roads.—Robert Armstrong, Sr., Samuel Cochran.
1776. *Constable.*—William Cline.
Overseers of Poor.—Ludwick Shutz, Sr., James Forster.
Overseers of Roads.—John Mutch, John Colligan.
1777. *Constable.*—Henry Ginder.
1778. *Constable.*—Malachia Powell.
Overseers of Poor.—James Buchanan, John Tice.
Overseers of Roads.—John Taylor, Joseph Little.
1779. *Constable.*—Benjamin Buffington.
Overseers of Poor.—William Airs, Abraham Jury.
Overseers of Roads.—John Bell, Jacob Scifley.
1780. *Constable.*—Stophel Shesley.
Overseers of Poor.—Peter Hoofman, Thomas Oram.
Overseers of Roads.—Stophel Lark, Malachia Powell.
1781. *Constable.*—Robert Armstrong.
Overseers of Poor.—James McCall, George Migla.
Overseers of Roads.—William Ayres, Joseph Little.
1782. *Constable.*—John Mutch.
1783. *Constable.*—John Mutch.
Overseers of Poor.—William Clark, Abraham Neighbour.
Overseers of Roads.—John Murray, Adam Wentz.
1784. *Constable.*—Abraham Jury.
Overseer of Poor.—Patrick Laferty.
Overseer of Roads.—William Foster (Lower District).

The township of Upper Paxtang, as now existing, is bounded on the north by the Northumberland County line, on the east by Mifflin and Washington townships, on the south by Halifax and Jackson townships, and on the west by the Susquehanna River.

KILLINGER'S POST-OFFICE.—This point is situated on the road from Millersburg to Berrysburg, three miles from the former place and seven from the latter. Near by is the Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church, an elegant two story-brick edifice erected in 1872. This church is supplied by the Millersburg pastors.

DAVID'S REFORMED CHURCH edifice, a two-story brick structure, was built in 1866, and is only a few yards from Salem Lutheran Church. The congregation of David's was formed prior to 1774, as baptisms are found recorded as early as June 8th of that year. Rev. Samuel Dubenborn was the pastor, and labored from 1779 to 1789. After 1795 he returned and remained a while. On March 7, 1775, these two congregations—Lutheran and Reformed—had one hundred and sixty-one acres of land surveyed for them jointly, called "Good Intent," and received a deed therefor Sept. 22, 1804. According to an agreement between them, dated March 30, 1792, they made a division in 1808. In 1794 the old log church was built, and on Feb. 27, 1797, a contract was made with some one to finish it for one hundred and eight pounds. The building committee on the part of the Reformed congregation were Abraham Nachbar [Neighbour], Jacob Meck, George Neagley, and Valentine Weker. It stood at the lower end of the cemetery, and was a two-story log house, weatherboarded, plastered, and with galleries on three sides. The pulpit was ascended by stairs and surmounted by a sounding-board. It is not known whether it had regular pastors or not, but occasional preaching was had by Revs. William Hendel, of Tulpehocken, Geistweit, Anthony Hautz, of Lebanon, and Philip Gloninger, of Harrisburg. During the Revolutionary war, when Rev. William Hendel came, he was escorted by members of the congregation with muskets to protect him and them from the prowling Indians, and during the services guards stood with guns in hand near the church to protect the worshipers from skulking savages. Rev. Hendel had a catechism class of eighty-five, many of whom came ten or fifteen miles to attend class or service.

Rev. James Reily was pastor from 1812 to 1819, and during his time the parsonage was built opposite the church (where the farm-house now is). Rev. Isaac Gerhart was pastor from 1819 to 1844. His successors have been: 1844–56, J. A. Ellis; 1856, Richard A. Fisher; 1857–65, Ephraim Kieffer; 1865–68, F. J. Moore; 1868–75, J. W. Lescher; 1875 to present time, J. B. Kerschner.

The old church edifice was torn down in 1865, and the corner-stone of the present structure laid Sept. 9, 1866. The basement was dedicated Dec. 8, 1868, and the main audience-room May 24, 1868.

HOOVER'S CHURCH.—This church edifice, lying in the southeast part of Upper Paxtang township, near the Mifflin township line, is a joint church of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. The Evangelical Lutheran congregation (called "Zion's") is supplied by the pastors of St. John's Church, near Berrysburg, and the Reformed congregation ("Zion's") by the Millersburg pastors of that denomination. In 1842, Andrew Keefer, Sr., donated one-fourth acre of land upon which to build a church edifice. The corner-stone was laid in 1843, and a neat structure built thereon.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION CHURCH, at Riegel's, a handsome frame edifice, is in the extreme eastern part of Upper Paxtang township, and only a few yards from the Mifflin township line. It is supplied with preaching by the pastor of the Berrysburg church.

PAXTON POST-OFFICE is the name of a village in the northwestern corner of the township, at the mouth of the Mahantango Creek. It contains a population less than one hundred.

MILLERSBURG BOROUGH.

MILLERSBURG BOROUGH is situated on the Susquehanna River, at the confluence of the Wiconisco Creek, twenty-three miles north of Harrisburg, on the Northern Central and Lykens Valley Railroads. The place was settled some years prior to the time it was laid out. It derived its name from Daniel Miller and John Miller, who emigrated from Lancaster County about 1790. They took up some four hundred acres of land and began a settlement. It was laid out by Daniel Miller into town lots in July, 1807, and incorporated into a borough April 8, 1850, from which time its progress has been rapid. Daniel Miller's first wife, Elizabeth, died in 1813, and he married for the second time Mary Wingert, July 8, 1817. They both died in October, 1828, leaving one child, Mary, who was born Nov. 25, 1820, married George W. Bowers, Feb. 11, 1838, and is still living in the town. Daniel Miller, who was born in 1750, had two children by his first wife, who removed at an early day to Ohio.

The first settlers in this region, known as "Lykens Valley," were French Huguenots and Germans. Francis Jacques or "Jacobs," commonly known as "French Jacob," Larue or La Roy, Shora, Sandoe, the Kleims, Werts, Steevers, Shutts, Ferrees, Millers, Andrew Lycan, and John Rewalt are found among the earliest names of white men who settled in this section. About the time John and Daniel Miller settled here "French Jacob" built his grist-mill on the north bank of the Wiconisco Creek, just above the foot of Race Street, and near to which, some time before, he had built his log cabin, then considered quite a pretentious structure, large and strongly put together, and well provided with loop-holes,—a kind of fort to which the settlers might fly for safety in cases of attack from the Indians. Here was taught the first school, kept by Daniel Miller, the proprietor of the town. Neither cabin or mill are longer to be seen. Domestic trouble had caused at an early date the owner (Jacobs) to remove forever from the spot. The property was at times unused and unoccupied. It fell under the ban of superstition, several of the settlers having seen about it divers strange and unearthly appearances, "shapes dire, dismal, and horrid." Time and the spoliations of man have done their work, and the almost obliterated channel of the old head-race alone is seen to mark the spot where once was the forest-home of the old French Huguenot. Upon a part of this land Daniel Miller, the then sole proprietor, through Peter Williamson, his surveyor, laid out the town-lots in July, 1807. These lots sold very readily, being selected by lottery, and soon the place assumed the importance of a rapidly-growing and prosperous town. The town is regularly laid out, with spacious streets crossing each other at right angles, and practical alleyways giving passage to the rear of every building. The Susquehanna River at this point is a mile in width, stretching away in lake-like form some three miles, from Berry's Mountain in the south to the Mahantango Mountain in the north, at which points, forcing its way through these mountains much diminished in its

bed, it hurriedly tumbles over rocks and pebbles of the passage, winding quickly out of sight.

The first school was taught in a log cabin or fort by Daniel Miller, the founder of the town, and he was succeeded by a Mrs. Miller. This fort was built about 1794, on the banks of the Wiconisco Creek, as a place of safety from the surrounding Indians. The next house was built about 1812 or 1813, on Union Street, and was taught by an educated German. This house was superseded by a poorly-constructed brick building, and that by a frame structure on the site where now stands the large and substantial building on Middle Street, which continued in use until the citizens refused to send their children. In 1833 a select school was taught by Mrs. Susan Barringer, a lady of considerable culture, who established a good educational sentiment, and was succeeded by Samuel McGaw, a man of scholastic abilities. About 1844 or 1845 the free-school system was adopted, after being defeated twice, as the town and township were at that time one school district. The opposition from the township was very great, but persistent perseverance overcame all the opposing forces. The most active school men in the early history of the town were Jacob Seal, Dr. Robert Auchmuty, David Link, Simon Wert, Adam Light, John Ebery, Benjamin Musser, and Matthias Freck. The town has now two first-class school buildings and five graded schools. Its high school compares favorably with any in the county.

In 1846 there were in Millersburg about eighty dwellings, two stores, one mill, and three churches. In 1850 it had five hundred population, which it doubled in 1860 and trebled in 1880.

The officers of the borough since its incorporation in 1850 have been:

BURGESSES.

1850. Simon Wert.	1865. Simon Wert.
1852. J. J. Bowman.	1867. A. Douden.
1853. Jacob Seal.	1870. Simon Wert.
1855. Jacob Rathvon.	1872. J. S. Musser.
1857. George M. Brubaker.	1874. H. Frank.
1858. J. L. Bomgardner.	1876. John S. Musser.
1859. C. Penrose.	1879. B. G. Steever.
1862. George Slate.	1880. J. L. Freck.
1864. B. G. Steever.	

TOWN CLERKS.

1850. David Brindle.	1863. C. C. Freck.
1851. B. G. Steever.	1864. S. S. Bowman.
1853. Jesse Auchmuty.	1867. Benjamin Bowman.
1857. George Yeager.	1868. H. H. Mosser.
1858. William A. Jodon.	1871. E. W. Steever.
1860. B. Bowman.	1878. Jesse Auchmuty.
1862. N. Bowman.	1880. William M. Hartman.

THE MILLERSBURG LITERARY SOCIETY was organized in 1876, and is in successful operation, being patronized and actively participated in by many of the best and most prominent men of the town.

TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH.—About the year 1833 several members of the Reformed faith purchased a frame building on Middle Street and fitted it up for church services. Here Rev. Isaac Gerhart preached occasionally. The building was never dedicated, and no regular pastors were called. In 1856 the Reformed and Lutheran congregations jointly erected the brick church on Middle Street. The corner-stone was laid in June, and the building dedicated on the 30th of November following. The first consistory was elected April 25, 1857. Rev. Ephraim Kieffer was the first pastor, and the present incumbent is Rev. J. B. Kerschner; for the others see David's Church, which with Zion's at Hoover's and this make one charge. In 1874 this congregation bought out the interest of the Lutherans.

ST. PAUL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.—About the year 1830 the Rev. J. N. Hemping preached occasionally to the Lutherans here in the old school-house in the German language. In 1832, Rev. S. D. Finckels, of Middletown, came here every four weeks and preached in both English and German. In 1842, Rev. W. G. Laitzell, one of the seven founders of the East Pennsylvania Synod, who had been called to his first charge in Armstrong's Valley, crossed Berry's Mountain and preached here and at Salem (Killinger's). From 1846, Rev. C. F. Stower, of Berrysburg charge, preached here for four years as often as convenient, and in 1852, Rev. Jacob Martin, of same charge, came occasionally. In November, 1853, Rev. D. Sell, of same charge, began holding services, and after one year's labors organized a congregation, which united with the Reformed, and in 1856 built the church edifice on Middle Street. The pastors have been: 1856–61, D. Sell; 1861, P. P. Lane; 1862, George P. Weaver; 1863–66, C. A. Fetzer; 1866–78, M. Fernsler; July 27, 1879, George Conrad Henry. Under Rev. M. Fernsler the charge consisted of Berrysburg, Millersburg, Salem (Killinger's), and Lykens, but in 1871 the latter was withdrawn. In 1871 the project of withdrawing from the joint union building and erecting a new church was discussed. It sold its interest in the Union Church to the Reformed congregation for fourteen hundred dollars, broke ground for a new edifice in March, 1873, and laid the corner-stone in June, 1874. The basement was dedicated in 1878, and the audience-room Nov. 14, 1880.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION CHURCH.—This congregation was organized about 1840. The first church edifice was built on the lot where the present parsonage stands, and was a log structure weatherboarded. The present church building, a commodious two-story brick structure, was built in 1860. Since 1862 (as early as any records are found) the pastors have been:

1862–64, William Hain; 1864, Joseph M. Sayler; 1865–67, F. P. Lehr; 1867–69, A. A. Overholt; 1869–71, L. Snyder; 1871–73, S. S. Chubb; 1873–76, H. A. Neitz; 1876–79, W. K. Wiand; 1879–81, S. S. Chubb; 1881, H. A. Neitz, present incumbent.

Berrysburg was the first seat of this denomination in this region, and two years after its organization

into a church this one was organized. It owns valuable church property, and is clear of debt.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Millersburg and Berrysburg Circuit was cut off of Halifax in 1866. Since then the pastors have been: 1866–68, A. W. Wiggins; 1868–70, Able Howard; 1870, Thomas Kilpatrick; 1871–75, W. H. Fries; 1875–77, W. S. Pugh; 1877–79, J. M. Hinson; 1879, William M. Gilbert; 1880–82, N. D. McComas. It was made a station. The large brick edifice was erected in 1858. The church has one hundred and seventy-five members, and a parsonage adjoining the church edifice.

THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES of the borough are the planing-, saw-, and lumber-mills of John Neagley, C. F. Freck, and Alfred Douden and the Standard Axle Manufacturing Company, the latter of which has proved a successful enterprise.

The Millersburg Herald was established by its present editor, proprietor, and publisher, J. B. Seal, on the first Friday in January, 1875. It is a weekly family journal, and specially devoted to local news. It is a four-page sheet of thirty-two columns, and enjoys a large circulation. With it is connected a well-equipped job-office. This paper is independent in politics, and occupies a position which gives it great strength in moulding opinion in the north of the county.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK was organized Feb. 12, 1867, as the Lykens Valley Bank, and began business March 6th following. It was a private company, composed of G. M. Brubaker, S. P. Auchmuty, Benjamin Reigel, Philip Moyer, Joseph F. Corbett, Henry Walborn, George Gleim, Aaron Mattis, Jonathan Reigel, and Daniel Good. Its capital was twenty-five thousand dollars, which was shortly after increased to forty thousand dollars by the addition of the following new partners: Tobias Bickel, A. Fortenbaugh, Jonathan Swab, Sept. 7, 1868, and Benjamin D. Reigel, George Deibler, and George Daniel in March, 1869. It was incorporated Feb. 29, 1872, and reorganized as a corporation. It was merged into a national bank April 13, 1875, with its charter numbered 2252, and began business as such May 1st the following. G. M. Brubaker was president to January, 1875, and was then succeeded by Alfred Douden, the present incumbent. George Gleim was cashier until April 14, 1873, when Ferdinand H. Voss succeeded him. It has a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a surplus of twelve thousand dollars. Its first banking-house was on Market Street. In 1869 it erected its present building, and occupied it in the fall of that year.

THE MILLERSBURG BANK was organized in the fall of 1868. It is an individual banking institution, composed of eighty to one hundred stockholders, mostly of the wealthiest farmers, and all individually liable. Its capital stock is thirty thousand dollars, with a surplus of ten thousand dollars. Its first president was S. Buck, succeeded in 1875 by the present incumbent, F. Wenrich. J. S. Gilbert has been cashier from its organization, and Isaac Miller vice-president since the creation of that office. Since its establishment it has occupied its own building on Union Street.

MIDDLE PAXTANG TOWNSHIP.

AT a Court of Quarter Sessions, held in Dauphin County in the month of August, 1787, an order was issued to commissioners to take into consideration the necessity and propriety of dividing Upper Paxtang township, who reported a dividing line, "commencing at the river Susquehanna, at the mouth of a run emptying into the said river, and running from Jacob Strickler's spring, and thence along the different courses of the said run to the place where the said spring extracts out of the earth, and from thence by a direct line to the dividing ridge; thence along the said ridge to the extremity thereof, to the line of Berks County."

The court directed the township to be divided, agreeably to this report, from the said line to the upper boundary of Lower Paxtang, to be called Middle Paxtang. As thus constituted the township included the section of the county between the First and Peter's Mountains, embracing Fishing Creek, Stony Creek, and Clark's Valleys. As may be surmised, the face of the country is much broken, and save along the principal streams as they near the Susquehanna and the valleys expand, the land is poor and unproductive. Nevertheless, there are some fine farms on Clark's Creek and along the Susquehanna.

The history of the township is so intimately connected with that of the general record of the county, and to which reference is made for a history of Fort Hunter, at the mouth of Fishing Creek, and other details relating to the French and Indian war. The following incident, however, is of such a local character that we give place thereto.

Ludwig Minsker, an emigrant from the Palatinate,

located in Clark's Valley in 1750. He built his cabin on a run near the place where the house of John Hocker, Jr., now stands. He was a man of great courage, and the Indians of the neighborhood fearing him, never molested him or his family.

It was subsequent to Braddock's defeat that hostile Indians crossed over the mountains and spread death and desolation on the frontiers. While out hunting during the spring of 1756, Ludwig observed the trail of the marauding savages. Knowing that if they discovered his cabin, his wife and child in his absence would be killed, he hastened home and quickly devised means for their protection. It was too late to go below the mountains, for he would be overtaken. Having in his house a chest six feet long, he bored a sufficient number of holes in it to admit air; then taking it upon his shoulder, waded up the run some distance, placing it in a sequestered nook. Returning to his cabin he took his wife and child (the latter but six months old) in the same way to the chest to conceal his trail, where the dense foliage covered their hiding-place. It was ten days before the hostiles had left the valley, and during all that time Mrs. Minsker and her child were safely secured in the huge chest, her husband in the mean time keeping guard in the neighborhood of their cabin, hunting and carrying provisions to the refugees.

One autumn, while Ludwig was carrying towards his cabin half of a good-sized hog he had butchered, an Indian stealthily came up behind him, quickly severed the lower part, exclaimed, "Hog meat very good meat, Indian like him," and scampered off to the woods.

The child who was concealed with his mother in the chest became Ludwig the second. He married a daughter of Thomas Cairn, and built his cabin at a spring on the Third Mountain, on property now belonging to Harry Zeiders, who is a descendant of the first Ludwig. It is only a few years since that the cabin was torn down.

Prior to the Revolution a friendly Indian had his cabin on the north side of Peter's Mountain, near the spring which supplies the water-trough on the pike. Here he lived for years unmolested. One evening in the fall of the year Mrs. Minsker, while standing in the door-way, heard a loud moan, resembling that of some one in extreme agony. She told her husband, who replied that it was the cry of a panther. Still listening, she found by direction of the sound that the person was going up the mountain, but Ludwig to quiet her said she must be mistaken, it was only the cry of the panther. The ensuing summer the cows remained out beyond the usual time, and the children were sent in search of them. Going up the mountain they came to what was then called and still known as the "King's Stool," when they found a skeleton lying under it. Informing their father of the fact, Ludwig examined the remains, and found by the hunting-shirt, which was intact, that it was the Indian referred to. It appeared that some ill-disposed whites had gone to the cabin of the Indian and wantonly shot him, but did not kill him. With his little strength remaining the poor Indian crawled up and then down the side of the Fourth Mountain, across Clark's Valley; thence up the Third Mountain to the "King's Stool," where he died from exhaustion. The rock alluded to is a huge bowlder heaved on the top of another, and as high as the tallest trees.

DAUPHIN is a prosperous town located at the mouth of Stony Creek, nine miles north of Harrisburg. The first settlement made at that point was by Samuel Sturgeon, who removed thither shortly after the French and Indian war. A mill was built there in 1770, and the place went by the name of Green's mill. The town was laid out in 1826 by Innis Green for the Dauphin and Schuylkill Coal Company, and by him named Port Lyon. It was afterwards and for many years called Greensburg, until it was made a post-town, when the name was changed to Dauphin, for the county, and when the borough was incorporated, 31st of March, 1845, the post-office name was adopted.

CORPORATION OFFICERS.—The borough was incorporated March 31, 1845. Its officers since then have been:

BURGESSES.

1845. Joseph S. Dixon.	1857. Jacob Stevenson.
1846. H. B. Crouse.	1860. Dr. William Graydon.
1847. John Ehrman.	1861. J. W. Griffith.
1848. Robert Simmons.	1864–65. Not found.
1850. William Lackey.	1866. William Clark.
1851. J. Ray.	1872. John Crouse.
1852. Martin Ryan.	1879. Edward O. Winn.
1853. Ezra Chase.	1880. T. G. Sweitzer.
1854. Peter McCullough.	1881. Edward O. Winn.
1856. Augustus Garverich.	

TOWN CLERKS.

1845. J. Wilson Parks.	1859. Joseph F. Corbett.
1846. Peter Miller.	1860. Jefferson Clark.
1849. John Ehrman.	1862. Leonard Poffenberger.
1850. P. B. Greenwalt.	1863. J. W. Griffith.
1851. Peter McCullough.	1867. Philip Greenawalt.
1853. J. W. Griffith.	1873. A. F. Stees.
1854. Philip Greenawalt.	1874. Jacob W. Shope.
1855. Josiah C. Young.	1876. H. D. Greenawalt.
1856. Josiah Frame.	1877. T. G. Sweitzer.
1858. Ira M. Frame.	1879. T. C. Mertz.

HILL CHURCH.—About 1770 a log house was erected for a meeting-house on land owned by Robert McCord, half a mile north of the present town, and on the site of the "Hill Church Cemetery." On Oct. 11, 1796, an agreement was entered into whereby Mr. McCord stipulated to convey by deed said lot to the trustees of the Middle Paxtang Presbyterian congregation. This conveyance was made Nov. 6, 1813, to William Cochran, William Forster, and James Green as said trustees. The expenses of its erection were principally met by the Scotch-Irish settlers, who were then the main farmers of this region. The congregation at one time was very large, and this old log structure (weatherboarded) held two hundred persons.

The increase of German settlers led to the Scotch-

Irish Presbyterians removing, and the church edifice passed into the hands of the Lutherans and German Reformed, or was jointly owned by them and the remaining Presbyterians. It burned down in 1855, but for some five or six years previous had not been used for religious services.

A PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION was organized April 6, 1850, when twenty-three members entered into solemn articles of covenant and faith. There is no record before that, although previous to that time Rev. Dr. DeWitt, of Harrisburg, preached occasionally in the school-house and at the old "Hill Church." Rev. George R. Moore came June 21, 1848, to officiate at the old "Hill Church," and was ordained Oct. 18, 1848. Under his auspices the congregation was formed as previously stated. He preached mainly in the school-house. The new church was dedicated May 12, 1850. The bell was a donation from John W. Patton, Esq., of Philadelphia. Miss Monroe and other ladies, of Wilmington, Del., donated the communion service. Rev. George R. Moore continued as pastor to June, 1856; Rev. John W. Davis, from March, 1857, to August, 1860; Rev. Alexander D. Moore, from Sept. 8, 1860, to Sept. 8, 1868; Rev. David C. Menker, from Dec. 1, 1868, to April 25, 1880; and the present incumbent, Rev. Robert F. McClean, from Sept. 1, 1880.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Dauphin Circuit was cut off of Halifax Circuit in 1838, since which time the pastors have been: 1838, D. Sheets; 1839, V. Gray, William McCombs; 1840, H. E. Gilroy, William McCombs; 1841–43, William Cooper, T. W. Arthur; 1843, R. M. Greenbank, J. M. Wyeth; 1844, R. M. Greenbank, T. A. Fernley; 1845, William L. Gray, George D. Brown; 1846, Eliphalet Reed; 1847, John C. Thomas; 1848–50, C. R. Brooks; 1850–52, Henry Sutton; 1852, H. Sanderson, C. R. Curry; 1853, H. Sanderson, J. J. Lane; 1854, S. R. Gillingham, H. H. Hickman; 1855–57, Valentine Gray, E. J. Pepper; 1857–59, William Dalrymple; 1859–61, George G. Rakestraw; 1861–63, Abel Howard; 1863–65, S. L. Kemble; 1865–67, G. T. Hurlock; 1867, Gideon Barr; 1868–70, T. Montgomery; 1870–72, John Stringer; 1872, J. Robison; 1874–76, Frederick Illman; 1876–79, Ephraim Potts; 1879 to the present time, R. C. Wood. The church edifice, a commodious frame structure, was erected in 1837. The circuit embraces Dauphin, Rockville, Coxestown, and Paxtang, a preaching appointment four miles from Harrisburg and near the residence of Judge Hiester.

ZION'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This congregation before 1849 had worshiped in the old "Hill Church," but on September 5th of that year it resolved to erect a new church edifice in the town. The joint building committee then appointed were Daniel Poffenberger, Elias Fertig, H. C. Sponsler, George Kinter, George W. Urbin, Nelson C. Hyde. It was built on a lot of Mrs. Gross by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations jointly. The corner-stone was laid Aug. 10, 1850, and the building dedicated Feb. 2, 1851, with a dedicatory sermon by Rev. A. H. Lochman. The pastors have been: 1851, Rev. C. F. Stoever; 1852–56, Rev. C. Nittenhauer; 1856–68, Rev. George J. Martz; 1868–70, Rev. Kurtz; 1870–80, Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller, who died in 1880, and since then the congregation have had no regular pastor.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION CHURCH.—This congregation was organized prior to 1872, when the church building was built. Before then services were occasionally held in the school-house. The pastors have been: 1872–75, Rev. J. A. Fager; 1875–77, Rev. Leslie; 1877–78, Rev. A. Markley; 1878–80, Rev. John Hoover; 1880, the present incumbent, Rev. H. M. Copp. This circuit embraces two other churches,—Zion's, some two miles from town, and which was organized in 1862, and the one at Fishing Creek, organized in 1831. The Halifax Church was an offshoot of Zion's, and was instituted to accommodate the town members.

BERRY'S MOUNTAIN MILLS, near Berry's Mountain, in Middle Paxtang township, were built in 1797, the large saw-mill by Mr. Barr. They were afterwards operated by Mr. Rutter, and later by Loomis & Kingsbury. In 1834 and 1835 they transacted a large business. Shurr's mill was a short distance above.

LYKENS VALLEY.

THE Wiconisco or Lykens Valley includes that section of the "Upper End" of the county of Dauphin that is watered by the Wiconisco Creek and its branches, save where local names have been given to certain portions, such as Williams Valley, etc. As much of the history of the townships is so closely allied, we purpose to give such facts relating thereto as do not specially belong to the townships proper. It may be here stated that locally Lykens Valley is but a small part of Wiconisco Valley, and yet we are compelled to designate the "Upper End" by that general title.

The early history of the Wiconisco Valley is one of interest, inasmuch as the individual for whom the

entire valley now takes its name was among the first settlers. In 1732, Andrew Lycans (not Lycan) settled on the Swatara Creek, where he took up two hundred and fifty acres of land, adjoining lands of Robert Young and Lazarus Stewart, and which was surveyed to him on the 4th of April, 1737. About 1740 he seems to have sold out and removed, with a number of others, to the west side of the Susquehanna, where he settled and made some improvements on a tract of land between Sherman's Creek and the Juniata, in then Cumberland County. This not being included in the last Indian purchase, the Shawanese, who had a few scattered villages on the Juniata, complained of the encroachments of these settlers and demanded their removal. To pacify the Indians the Provincial authorities sent, in 1748, the sheriff of Lancaster County, with three magistrates, accompanied by Conrad Weiser, to warn the people to leave at once. But, notwithstanding all this, the settlers remained, determined not to be driven away, at least by threats.

On the 22d of May, 1750, after more decisive measures had been decided upon by the Provincial government, a number of high dignitaries who had been appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor held a conference at the house of George Croghan, in Pennsborough township, Cumberland Co. Subsequently, accompanied by the under-sheriff of that county, they went to the place where Lycans and others lived, and after taking the settlers into custody burned their cabins to the number of five or six.[1]

They were subsequently released by order of the Governor of the Province, when Andrew Lycans removed with his family to the east side of the Susquehanna beyond the Kittochtinny Mountains, and by permission of the authorities "settled on a tract of about two hundred acres, situated on the northerly side of Whiconescong Creek." Here he made "considerable improvements," which we learn from a document in our possession.

Until the spring of 1756 these pioneers on the Wiconisco were not disturbed in their homes, but following the defeat of Braddock, everywhere along the frontier the savages began their work of devastation and death. Their implacable cruelty was stimulated by the promise of reward for scalps on the part of the French, beside the further one of being put into possession of their lands. On the morning of the 7th of March, 1756, Andrew Lycans and John Rewalt went out early to fodder their cattle, when two guns were fired at them. Neither being harmed, they ran into the house and prepared themselves for defense in case of an attack. The Indians then got under cover of a hog-house near the dwelling-house, when John Lycans, a son of Andrew, John Rewalt, and Ludwig Shott, a neighbor, crept out of the house in order to get a shot at them, but were fired upon by the savages, and all wounded, the latter (Shott) in the abdomen. At this moment Andrew Lycans saw one of the Indians over the hog-house, and also two white men running out of the same and get a little distance therefrom. Upon this Lycans and his party attempted to escape, but were pursued by the Indians to the number of sixteen or upwards. John Lycans and Rewalt being badly wounded and not able to do anything, with a negro who was with them, made off, leaving Andrew Lycans, Shott, and a boy engaged with the Indians. The savages pursued them so closely that one of them, coming up to the boy, was going to strike his tomahawk into him, when Ludwig Shott turned and shot him dead, while Lycans killed two more and wounded several in addition. At last, being exhausted and wounded, they sat down on a log to rest themselves; but the Indians were somewhat cautious, and stood some distance from them, and consequently returned to look after their own wounded. Lycans and all his party managed to get over the mountains into Hanover township, where they were properly cared for. Here Andrew Lycans died, leaving a wife, Jane Lycans, and children,—John, Susanna, Rebecca, Elizabeth, Mary, and Margaret. It is not known when Lycans' family, with the other settlers, returned to their homes in the Wiconisco Valley, but not until all danger was over; and although on a number of occasions they were obliged to leave all and flee before the marauding savages, yet the one alluded to was the only occasion where they so narrowly escaped with their lives. Besides, the erection of the forts at Shamokin (Sunbury), and at Armstrong's (Halifax), and at McKee's, at the foot of Berry's Mountain, was perchance ample protection from the annual marauds of the Indians, which up to the year 1764 kept the frontier inhabitants in a terrible state of apprehension and fear.

John Lycans, son of Andrew, became an officer of the Provincial service, commissioned July 12, 1762. In June, 1764, he was stationed at Manada Gap. It is probable he removed from the valley prior to the Revolution. His mother, Jane Lycans, in February, 1765, had a patent issued to her for the land on which her husband had located. The Lycans' cabin stood until about twenty years ago on McClure's farm, owned at present by H. L. Lark. Ludwig Shott died about 1790, and left a large family; some of his descendants remain in the valley. Rewalt subsequently removed to the now thickly-settled portion of the Province.

Andrew Lycans has given his name to the beautiful valley of the Wiconisco, owing perchance to the ter-

[1] We have before us the "account of Andrew Work, sheriff of Lancaster, for removal of trespassers at Juniata," which is as follows:

"Dr. Province of Pennsylvania to Andrew Work, Sheriff of the County of Lancaster and Cumberland.

"To ten days attendance on the Secretary Magistrates of the County of Cumberland, by his Hon's, the Governor's command to remove sundry persons settled to the Northward of the Kichitania Mountains:

"To paid the Messenger sent from Lancaster my own Expenses, 3: 7: 0

"To the Under-Sheriff's Attendance on the like Service, eight days:

"To his Expenses in taking down Andrew Lycan to Prison to Lancaster other Expenses on the Journey, 2: 10: 0.

"Augt., 1750. And. Work, Sher."

rible encounter with the Indians as narrated. The orthography has been changed within the last fifty years, but we have not learned the reason therefor. Whether Lykens or Lycans, we trust that no attempt may ever be made to deprive the first pioneer of the name which has been appropriately given to it.

After Andrew Lycans' the first house built at Oak-Dale Forge was erected by Henry Shoffstall for Joel Ferree, of Lancaster County, then owner of the Lycans' tract, about the year 1771. Its location was about seventy-five yards northwest of where the present bridge crosses the Wiconisco Creek. The property was purchased by Mr. Ferree from Jane Lycans, the widow of the old pioneer. On the death of the former it became the property of Isaac Ferree, of Lancaster County, whose son, Isaac, Jr., moved into it in 1800. At the period when Andrew Lycans lived on the Forge property there was an Indian village on the land now owned by Henry Bohner, and the spring at his house is the head of the run which empties into the head of the Forge dam and called the "Indian Town Run." This Indian town property, when it was abandoned by the Indians, was taken up by Joel Ferree, first named.

When the house was built by Mr. Shoffstall, there were few settlers in the neighborhood. There were, however, Shott (now Kottka), George Buffington, near Buffington's Church, John Nicholas Hoffman, and Philip Umholtz, near Gratz. In Williams Valley the nearest person was Conrad Updegraff, at (now) Williamstown, and next Daniel Williams, who had a grist-mill there, at or on the property now owned by Martin Blum, east of Williamstown. Another person about this time, by the name of Daniel Hain, built a saw-mill where the Summit Branch Railroad crosses the creek at Lykens, taking the water from Rattling Creek by a race to Wiconisco Creek.

Oak-Dale Forge was built about the year 1828, by James Buchanan, who at the same time, or the year following, built six or seven houses for his workmen. The houses were located on the south side of the creek, and were occupied by John Ginter, Thomas Nutt, George Conner, Samuel Boon, Joseph Dunlap, and others. Mr. Buchanan came from Harrisburg. He subsequently removed to Baltimore, where he died. He kept a store at the Forge, and also the post-office, which latter was established about 1830, the mail being carried by pack-horse. Previous to that time the post-office was at Millersburg, each neighbor taking his turn to bring the mail from there weekly.

From 1795 to 1800 there were only three houses built between the Forge and Lykens. One was located on the property now of Henry Bohner, and then occupied by Joel Ferree, the younger, who died at Baltimore, in the War of 1812. The second house was built by George Setzler on the property now of Isaac Seebolt. The third on property now owned by John Wallace, erected by Peter Shoffstall and occupied by him for a time, subsequently by Peter Minnich. This cabin stood near the old house on Wallace's farm, and was in later years occupied by Solomon Shoffstall, who erected the present old log house on the premises.

The first election held in the valley, or in Lykens township, was probably in Gratz, about the year 1815. Hoffman's Church was the first place of religious worship.

The importance of Lykens Valley may be dated from the year 1825. In that year coal was discovered by Jacob Burd, Sr., and Peter Kimes, then living near the lower end of the Short Mountain, in what was then Lykens township. They had gone out one Sunday morning to take a walk, and reaching the top of the mountain they paused, one of them having a stick in his hand, carefully dug into the earth, when it revealed black dirt. This gave rise to the opinion that there must be coal in the mountain. A short time afterwards a wagon road was made, and men commenced to dig. This was the first beginning of the coal operations which gave rise to the Lykens Valley, Short Mountain, and Franklin Coal Companies. This was in the same year that anthracite coal was first burned successfully in Philadelphia, and its advocates, after having undergone the usual derision that men of new and progressive ideas have to contend with, began to reap their reward. No doubt this combination of circumstances determined the action of the shrewd Simon Gratz. He at once bought the land in and east of the Gap from one Frey, its owner up to that time.

Professor Sheafer, of Pottsville, who was a native of the "Upper End," furnishes us the subsequent history of this enterprise. The Wiconisco Coal Company was organized in 1831, composed of six members,—Simon Gratz, Samuel Richards, George H. Thompson, Charles Rockland Thompson, all of Philadelphia, and Henry Schreiner and Henry Sheafer, both of Dauphin County.

They began work at opening their mines by drifts in the gap at Bear Creek, a tributary of Wiconisco Creek, and sold coal in the vicinity in 1832. The first miners were three Englishmen, James Todoff, John Brown, and William Hall, who came in from Schuylkill County.

The Lykens Valley Railroad, the fourth railroad in the United States to carry anthracite coal, and the first in Dauphin County, was located by Mr. Ashwin, an English civil engineer, and extended from the mines in Bear Gap, sixteen miles, to the Susquehanna River, along the north foot of Berry's Mountain. This road was constructed under the direction of John Paul, civil engineer, Henry Sheafer, superintendent, and Simon Sallade, director. The road was completed and began transporting coal in 1834, by horse-power, on a flat strap-rail. A number of ark-loads of coal were shipped from Millersburg in March and April, 1834. Then the coal-cars were boated across the Sus-

quehanna from the terminus of the railroad at Millersburg to Mount Patrick, on the opposite side of the river, in Perry County. This site was formerly owned by Peter Ritner, brother of Governor Ritner. Here the Lykens Valley Company had a set of chutes on the Pennsylvania Canal, where they shipped their coal to market. The first boat-load of Lykens Valley coal was sent on Saturday, April 19, 1834, by boat "76," forty-three tons, Capt. C. Faunce, consigned to Thomas Borbridge, Columbia, Pa.

Shipments continued in this manner until 1845, when the railroad was worn out and abandoned until 1848. Then a portion of the railroad was regraded, and all laid with a new T-rail. The Wiconisco Canal, connecting the Pennsylvania Canal at Clark's Ferry with Millersburg, was built and shipments resumed in 1848, and have continued ever since. Up to and including 1858 the total shipment of coal from the Lykens Valley mines, from the beginning, amounted to eight hundred and forty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-one tons, and the grand total shipments on the Susquehanna were three millions two hundred and thirty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty-one tons, which included shipments of coal by the Union Canal and other avenues as follows: The Shamokin Railroad was opened in 1839, the Dauphin and Susquehanna in 1854, the Trevorton Railroad in 1855.

At that early day of the coal trade this portion of the country was wild and seemed far removed in the woods. Lykens Valley is the broad expanse, three to five miles in width, of fertile, red-shale soil between Mahantango Mountain on the north and Berry's Mountain on the south, with the Susquehanna River as its boundary on the west. Its eastern portion is a distance of twelve miles from the river, and is subdivided into two smaller valleys, the main or northern one extending some ten miles east to the valley of the Mahanoy Creek. The south portion is named after its early settler, Williams, who built a grist-mill near Williamstown, also named after him.

This valley, hardly a mile in width, extends east from its junction with Lykens Valley ten miles, with the Short Mountain on the north and Berry's Mountain on the south, to a point where it coalesces with Clark's Valley, the two headed off by Broad Mountain, beyond Tower City. This Short, or Coal Mountain, is a prong of the southern anthracite coal-field, forming a narrow basin, hardly more than a mile wide. The southern side of the basin, or north dip, is the only one worked. It is now pierced at Tower City, where it is extensively worked by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and again at Williamstown, by the Summit Branch Coal Company, the lands of which two companies adjoin at the county line between Schuylkill and Dauphin, where a willful wall of the Pennsylvania Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company prevents a junction, much to the annoyance of the public, who want a rail connection between the two counties, joining the two rivers, the Schuylkill on the east and the Susquehanna on the west. This mountain is again tapped at Bear Gap, the original mines above referred to. The North Mountain was penetrated by a tunnel directly north of the gap, but thus far has not been very productive of coal. In fact, what seems singular in this connection is that only two beds, the very lowest in the series, are productive here, one being farther east, too small for working, while the great mammoth bed, the great productive bed of the eastern district, is hardly known here. These two lower inter-conglomerates, one eight and the other four feet thick, are dissimilar from other anthracite coals in their lustreless appearance, and their cubic fracture shows its western approach to the semi-bituminous coals farther west. It is a free-burning, red-ash coal, but free from impurities, ready of ignition, and the most popular coal (especially for domestic purposes) of all the anthracites. The lands in the vicinity of the old mines were controlled by the following ownership: The western portion, by Thomas P. Cope, a well-known merchant of Philadelphia; afterwards it became the lands of the Short Mountain Coal Company, controlled by Job R. Tyson, the son-in-law of Mr. Cope, a well-known attorney of Philadelphia. J. Edgar Thomson, the famous president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, took an interest in said company, and had their first breaker built under the direction of Professor Sheafer, whose education in coal began at the old Lykens Valley mines. The lands covering Bear Gap and North Mountain were owned by the Wiconisco, afterwards the Lykens Valley, Coal Company, of which Simon Gratz, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, was the president and principal owner.

Adjoining said lands on the east was the coal territory of Messrs. Elder & Haldeman, both prominent residents and landowners of Harrisburg. These three bodies of land are now in the ownership of the Summit Branch Coal Company, controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The popularity of this coal, first opened by Henry Sheafer, led to the opening of the Short Mountain Coal Company's mines in 1854, after the sale of the Elder & Haldeman lands to the Summit Branch company. They extended a branch road eastward from the town of Lykens, where they penetrated the south side of the mountain by a tunnel, cutting coal in great perfection, and where they have mined, prepared, and shipped one thousand tons of coal per diem for several years in succession. The same large shipments are now being made just east of the Summit Branch mines, at the Brookside colliery of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. The same beds of Lykens Valley coal, and the same coal in all its peculiarities, is now mined in Stony Mountain, at the Kalmia colliery of Phillips &

Sheafer, south of Tower City. All the above collieries, except Kalmia, have sunk deep slopes under water-level. The future of the Lykens Valley district must, ere many years, be transferred to the south dip, on the north side of the mountain, where the same bed lies intact for twelve miles, more or less, mostly below water-level. Before another century begins, the active shipments of coal must come from that side, through the old works in the South Mountain, or from independent collieries along the north foot of the North Mountain, where railroads must be built, one leading west to the Susquehanna, and another east to the Schuylkill, through Klinger's Gap, where the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have a large body of lands, and a site for a grand colliery above water-level.

There are four collieries open and in working condition in Upper Dauphin,—Big Run, by James Fennel (it is a land-sale colliery, shipping none by rail); the other collieries are known as Short Mountain, Lykens Valley, and Summit Branch or Williamstown. Big Lick colliery is not now in operation.

Dependent on these collieries are the towns of Williamstown, Wiconisco, Lykens Borough, and some two or three small villages, with a population numbering between eight and ten thousand persons. Eighty per cent. of the dwellings in this once prosperous valley are the property of working-men, the result of hard toil, self-denial, and privation.

One familiar with the picture of Bear Gap and its wild surroundings in 1832, all forest, its lofty mountains and rushing streams, no work of the hands of man apparent, no sound but the roaring of the creeks, the streets of the town of Wiconisco, as located by Henry Sheafer, and those of Lykens, by Isaac Ferree, Sr. (an intelligent emigrant from Lancaster County), can appreciate the great development. Fifty years of earnest labor has sent millions of tons of coal from its long-sealed tomb to land and sea, building towns, railroads, canals, churches, and schools, and lighting and warming all the people with its cheerful glow. But few of the original parties who began this enterprise remain among us. It but remains for us to make this brief record of their work, that our citizens may know somewhat of the enterprise of the early pioneers.

LYKENS TOWNSHIP.

Upon the petition of inhabitants of Upper Paxtang township asking for a division of said township, the court issued an order at their January sessions, 1810, to three commissioners to inquire into the propriety of granting said prayer, and to make a plot or draft of the township, etc. The commissioners reported in favor of a division of the township by the following line, to wit:

"Beginning at a pine-tree in the Halifax township line on the summit of Berry's Mountain at Peter Richert's Gap; thence north ten degrees east along and near a public road which leads from Halifax to Sunbury through Hains' Gap, four hundred and sixty perches to a post on the north side of Wiconisco Creek near the said road; thence north eighty perches to a pine; thence running along the public road aforesaid north five degrees west four hundred and seventy perches to Buffington's Church, leaving the said church on the westward; thence a course north ten degrees west, leaving the dwelling of John Hopple westward eleven hundred and fifty perches to Mahantango Creek," etc.

The report then follows the lines around the two divisions of Upper Paxtang as they were after taking off Halifax township (running the lines across the river). It is therefore unnecessary to follow them further here, as the line given above shows the division of what was then Upper Paxtang township. This report was confirmed by the court on the 3d of September, 1810, and it was ordered that the eastern division be called Lykens township. Lykens township was reduced in 1819 by the formation of Mifflin township from Upper Paxtang and Lykens, and further in 1840 when that portion south of the north side of Coal or Thick Mountain was erected into Wiconisco township.

This township and the valley is named for Andrew Lycans, one of the earliest pioneers of this section, and to whom full reference has been made in the sketch of Lykens Valley proper.

GRATZ BOROUGH.

Gratz was laid out in 1805 by Simon Gratz. It is situated on the road leading from Millersburg to Reading, thirty miles from Harrisburg. It was incorporated into a borough April 3, 1852. In 1838, Mrs. Frey kept the tavern and Solomon Shindle a store. The oldest resident of the place is Squire George Hoffman, who was born two miles east of the borough March 13, 1798. He was the son of John Nicholas and Margaret (Harman) Hoffman, one of the earliest settlers in the valley, and a prominent family. Squire Hoffman has been magistrate for the past thirty-five years. When he came to Gratz

in 1819 there were only five houses in the place; one was the oldest house, built here by Ludwig Shoffstall, now owned by Edward L. Umholtz. The second was built by Lewis Faust, who sold it to Rev. William Hedel, now belonging to the estate of A. K. Kepler, deceased. The third was occupied by George Feagley, and the fourth by Adonijah Matthias, a Frenchman. The fifth was occupied by George Crapp, a tenant of Mr. Wise. The store was kept by Conrad Frey, then by his widow, and later by her son-in-law, Solomon Shindle.

The municipal officers of the borough since its incorporation have been:

BURGESSES.

1852. Theodore Gratz.	1860. Daniel Good.
1853. Daniel Good.	1861. Dr. I. S. Schminkey.
1855. Jonas Laudenslager.	1864–68. No record.
1856. Daniel K. Osman.	1868. Daniel Good.
1857. Daniel Lehr.	1869–70. No record.
1859. George Hoffman.	1876. Frank Fidler.

TOWN CLERKS.

1852. James Kissinger.	1876. J. A. Willier.
1853. Abram Hess.	1878. H. W. Good.
1856–76. No record.	

This town, located on the old Reading road, was the centre and field of the old-time militia musters, at which thousands used to assemble to witness the evolutions of the battalions. Jacob Hoover had a noted grist-mill two miles distant, on the Little Wiconisco. After the opening of the coal-mines a post-office was established. The present postmaster is J. Arnholtz, and his predecessors (as far as ascertainable) were Jacob Buffington, Solomon Shindle, and C. T. Bowman. The ridge on which the borough stands was in old times called "Wild-Cat Ridge," from its being the abode in pioneer times of wild-cats.

ST. SIMEON'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CONGREGATIONS were organized in 1823, and until 1832 preaching was had in a house built by Mr. Gutz, where William Boyer now lives. A joint church edifice was built in 1832. Rev. Isaac Gerhart was the first Reformed and Rev. John Peter Shindel the first Lutheran pastor, and Rev. Joseph Hilpot the present Lutheran incumbent. The pastors of St. John's Lutheran and Hoffman Reformed Churches have generally preached here.

HOFFMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—This old church edifice, a two-story frame, built over half a century, is two and one-fourth miles from Berrysburg, three from Gratz, and is in Lykens township. The ground on which it was erected was donated by Squire John Hoffman, who was a magistrate from his twenty-fifth year until his death in 1877.

COLEMAN CHURCH.—This Union Church of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches is near the Schuylkill County line, in the extreme eastern part of Lykens township. *St. Matthew's* is the name of the Lutheran congregation, which is supplied with preaching by pastors of St. John's Church, Rev. Joseph Hilpot being the present incumbent.

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

AT a Court of Quarter Sessions held the 22d day of October, 1818, an order was issued to three commissioners to inquire into the propriety of dividing the townships of Upper Paxtang and Lykens, then embracing the whole of Lykens Valley, into three townships, as had been petitioned for by the inhabitants of said valley. The commissioners reported that they were of opinion that the two aforesaid townships ought to be divided into three, and that they had accordingly run and marked the lines of division as follows, to wit:

"The *First* township beginning at Mahantango Creek, a short distance below Miller's fording, on the old Sunbury road; thence down the same to the river, and across said river to the mouth of West Mahantango Creek; thence down the western shore of Susquehanna to a point opposite to Berry's Mountain; thence by Halifax township across said river and along the summit of said mountain 5 miles 200 perches to a chestnut-oak-tree; thence north 7½ west 6 miles 80 perches to the beginning, which we have called Upper Paxtang township. The *Second* we have called Berry township, beginning at the chestnut-oak aforesaid; thence by the summit of Berry's Mountain aforesaid 4 miles 260 perches to a small chestnut-oak; thence north 6 west 7 miles (through Hain's Gap) to Mahantango Creek aforesaid; thence down the same to the point aforesaid, near Miller's fording; thence by the line of Upper Paxtang aforesaid (reversed) south 7½ degrees east 6 miles 80 perches to the beginning. The *Third* beginning at the same chestnut-oak aforesaid; thence along the summit of Berry's Mountain aforesaid 10 miles to the line of Schuylkill County; thence by the same 8¼ miles to Mahantango Creek aforesaid; thence down the same to Berry township aforesaid; thence by the same south 6 degrees east 7 miles to the beginning, and which we have called Lykens township."

This report was confirmed by the court March 12, 1819, except so far as the new or centre division,

which the court ordered to be called *Mifflin township* instead of Berry, as suggested by the commissioners. It was named for General and Governor Thomas Mifflin. (See Sess. Doc. 1815–23, page 212.)

The township is bounded on the north by Northumberland County, east by Lykens township, south by Washington township, and on the west by Upper Paxtang township. The Mahantango Mountains run the entire length of the upper part of the township, the Mahantango Creek, the Northumberland County boundary, being at the foot on the north side. The township is well watered, and there are very many fine productive farms.

Much of the history of the township is identified with the history of the Lykens Valley proper; that which may have transpired during the eventful eras of the county's existence will be found in other portions of this work. It contains two important towns, Berrysburg and Uniontown.

BERRYSBURG is situated on the road leading from Millersburg through Lykens into Schuylkill County, thirty-five miles from Harrisburg. It was incorporated into a borough Dec. 14, 1869. The town was laid out by John Adam Heller in December, 1819, who owned a large tract of land, including the present town and a farm adjoining, now owned by Daniel Romberger. Heller was of a pioneer family in the valley, but removed in 1839 to Sugar Valley, and subsequently to Ohio. John Paul, Jr., surveyed the town for Heller, who called it Berrysburg, from the mountain named Berry's, lying in the vicinity, but for many years went by the name of the proprietor.

A school was organized in Berrysburg about 1826. The different organized churches owned small tracts of land, from ten to twenty acres, on which a schoolhouse was erected, all one story with divisions, one part to be occupied by the teacher and his family and the other as a school-room. About this time the townships now called Mifflin, Washington, Lykens, Wiconisco, and Williams had nine schools,—a territory of one hundred and fifty square miles. All the schools were taught in private houses except three, which were built by the citizens. The land in some cases was purchased for a few dollars and some donated, but in either instance only sufficient to erect the building. On a fixed day the inhabitants assembled at the place where the house was to be built, and some went to felling trees, others to hauling the logs, and the rest erected the house. In two or three days the house was finished. The furniture was made of pine or oak boards nailed against the wall; the benches made of slabs.

The officers of Berrysburg borough have been:

BURGESSES.

1870. Jonathan Tobias.	1876. William Shertzer.
1871. Valentine Lenker.	1877. Valentine Lenker.
1872. John Singer.	1878. John Rampell.
1873. Jonathan Miller.	1879. John Singer.
1874. John Rampell.	1880. Joseph Bender.
1875. Jonathan Rook.	1881. J. D. Willier.

TOWN CLERKS.

1870. Peter S. Bergstresser.	1879. P. W. Bischoff.
1875. John Roop.	1880. J. A. Brugger.

BERRYSBURG SEMINARY.—This institution was organized about thirty years ago, but in the lapse of time its building was sold to the town for public-school purposes. On the reorganization in 1879 the seminary secured the property known as the town hall for its rooms. Nearly one-half of the teachers in the upper end of the county have been connected with this seminary at one time or another. This seminary was built by Rev. H. S. Bosler, and its first teacher, in 1851, was Edward Witman.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—This elegant brick church edifice is the pride of the Lutherans of Lykens Valley, and is one of the finest church buildings in the county outside of Harrisburg. The first settlers in Mifflin and Washington townships were Germans, who, on June 5, 1780, organized a church congregation called St. John's. The first baptism was Dec. 3, 1780, of Hannah, daughter of Nicholas Schnug; the second, May 8, 1781, of Catharine, daughter of Henry Umholtz; and the third, May 13, 1781, of Philepna, daughter of Christian Schnug. The first pastor was Rev. Michael Enterline. Services were held in the private dwellings of the members until 1791, when a school-house was erected, in which preaching was then had. In this year the deacons were Christian Schnug and John Matter. On Jan. 19, 1797, the following building committee were appointed to erect a new church edifice: John Matter, Sr., David Harman, Philip Bechtel, and Reuben Wise. It was built in 1798, but not being fully paid for, was not dedicated until Oct. 24, 1802. This old two-story frame edifice, with its antique but venerable steeple, stood until 1876, when the present building, a brick structure ninety by fifty-five feet, was erected. It stands on a high ridge one mile from Berrysburg and three from Elizabethville, on land the congregation has owned since 1780. Directly opposite is the fine farm of the church, comprising sixty-five acres, with a substantial farm-house, occupied by the sexton of the church.

The pastors have been: 1780–1807, Michael Enterline; 1807–9, C. Walther; 1809–11, Daniel Ulrich; 1811–15, C. Walther; 1815–44, John Peter Shindel; 1844–50, J. Nicholas Hemping; 1850–52, C. F. Welden; 1852–53, Nathan Jaeger; 1853–64, F. Waltz; 1864–70, Jeremiah Shindel; 1870–75, Thomas T. Steck; 1875–81, R. S. Wagner; 1881, Joseph Hilpot.

UNION SALEM CHURCH of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations was built in 1844, and rebuilt in 1873. It is supplied with preaching by pastors from Elizabethville and Millersburg. Rev. A. S. Stauffer is the present Reformed, and Rev. George Conrad Henry the present Lutheran pastor. Before 1846, John Peter Shindel preached as Lutheran pastor.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.—This congregation was organized in 1846, and the church edifice was

erected the same year. The first six pastors were Revs. John Kramer, Abraham Bost, Michael Sindlinger, John Sentzell, William Hime, Mr. Sharfe. Among their successors were Revs. C. S. Haymon and Jacob Adams. Since 1870 the pastors have been: viz., 1870–72, J. K. Knerr; 1872–74, J. C. Hornberger; 1874–75, John Leib; 1875–78, J. S. Newhart; 1878–80, William Black; 1880–83 (present incumbent), A. Dilabar. The circuit embraces this congregation, one at Oakdale, Weaver's, and at Gratz.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This church in 1866 was made a part of Millersburg and Berrysburg Circuit, and in 1870 of the circuit composed of Berrysburg, Oakdale, and Cross-Roads. The latter was abandoned in 1877, but the church property at Oakdale is still owned. Since 1866 the pastors have been: 1866–67, A. W. Higgins; 1868–70, Abel Howard; 1870, George C. Young; 1871–74, H. White; 1874, F. M. Collins; 1875–77, F. M. Brady; 1877, John Bell; 1878–80, Joseph Gregg; 1880–82, John McQuoid.

THE UNITED BRETHREN have a large congregation and neat church in the western part of the township near the Upper Paxtang line.

UNIONTOWN.—This borough, whose post-office is Pillow, is situated in the northeast part of Mifflin township, between Deep Creek and Mahantango Creek. It was laid out in 1864, and has developed into a thriving town. It contains a Union Church (Lutheran and Reformed), Evangelical, and a United Brethren, several stores and shops, a foundry, and good school-house. Near by on Deep Creek is a large cotton-mill and saw-mill, and on Mahantango is an extensive flouring-mill. The early settlers of this region were the Deiblers, Bonawitzs, Millers, Jurys, Koppenheffers, Bohners, Weists, Boyers, Witmers, Weavers, Williards, Shepleys, and Hess'. The town is situated in a gap of the Mahantango Mountains, and is connected by stage with Elizabethville, running from the latter place to Georgetown. The first settlers were of German and Swiss-French extraction.

WICONISCO TOWNSHIP.

THE 90th section of an act of the General Assembly, passed July 2, 1839, Pam. Laws, page 602, provides:

That that part of Lykens township, in the county of Dauphin, north of lines to be run by the supervisors of said township, "commencing at a bridge crossing the head of the Widow Snyder's mill-dam at the Mifflin township line; thence east to the hand-board in the forks of road on the lands of Elder and Haldeman; thence a straight line to a house of Martin Rickert, now occupied by *Peter Rickert*, at the foot of the Short Mountain; thence east along the foot of the mountain (north side) to the Schuylkill County line, shall hereafter form a separate township to be called Wiconisco.

By the 54th section of an act, passed April 14, 1840, Pam. Laws, page 342, it is provided that "the name of *Peter Rickert* in the foregoing act shall be taken and construed to mean *Henry Rickert*, and that it shall be the duty of the supervisors to file the survey or plot of said lines run in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of the county of Dauphin."

On the 26th June, 1840, the plot or draft of the lines run was filed as above directed, and are as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at a point on the Mifflin township line; thence north 63½ degrees east 296 perches to cross-roads; thence due east 464 perches to a chestnut-oak; thence north 83 degrees east 52 perches to a chestnut-oak; thence north 77 degrees east 30 perches to a chestnut-oak; thence north 53 degrees east 120 perches to a black-oak; thence north 60 degrees east 79 perches to a chestnut; thence north 65 degrees east 61 perches to a poplar; thence north 80 degrees east 450 perches to a white-pine; thence north 75 degrees east 82 perches to a white-pine; thence north 70 degrees east 280 perches to a chestnut-oak; thence north 67 degrees east 186 perches to a chestnut; thence north 64 degrees east 300 perches to a chestnut; thence north 67 degrees east 310 perches to a white-oak at the Schuylkill County line, making in all 8 miles, 150 perches."

The early history of Wiconisco is embraced in that of the valley proper. The erection of the township divested the old township of Lykens of its coal-mining operations; all the collieries and coal-beds now lying in the new township. The contiguity of the town of Lykens, however, to that of Wiconisco borough being less than half a mile distant, still gives the former borough the prestige of being the business centre of the Lykens Valley coal operations.

The land where Lykens and part of Wiconisco now stands was owned by James Way, of Chester County, who died in 1825, before receiving a patent therefor from the State. His executor, George Pearce, ob-

tained a patent for the land Feb. 2, 1826, and had it with other contiguous tracts surveyed by Isaac Ferree and his son, Joel B. Ferree. After they were surveyed they were put up for sale at public outcry down at the brick mill and sold. The conditions were that any person purchasing any tract was to pay immediately after the sale twenty-five dollars in cash as hand money.

LYKENS BOROUGH.

The tract of sixty-seven acres on which the borough of Lykens stands was struck down to Jane and Rachel Ferree for nineteen dollars and ninety cents. The sale really was to their father, Isaac Ferree, but for prudential reasons he ordered the deed for this tract to be made in the names of his daughters, Jane and Rachel. Isaac Ferree formerly owned a considerable amount of land in this section, and operated a powder-mill, the products of which he sold all over the country, and frequently took long drives up the river to his customers. He brought the saltpetre from Philadelphia by teams. Joel B. Ferree and his sisters subsequently laid out a town on this tract, named it Lykenstown, and the two sisters sold the lots for eleven dollars each. They were all numbered and drawn by lottery, and some hundreds of lots were thus drawn and paid for. Upon these lots log houses were built by William Zerby, Isaac Ferree, Martin Blum, Jacob Staley, Kate Bordner, Benjamin Drum, John Shehan, and Patrick Martin, south of the railroad, some of which are yet standing. The *first* log house, however, was built by Joel B. Ferree, in the lower part of the borough, in April, 1832, the stonework of which was done by Richard Nolen. This was the extent of Lykens in 1832.

In 1803, Simon Gratz recovered a judgment for a small amount against Isaac Ferree, and kept it alive by successive writs of *scire facias*. In 1835 said judgment was issued upon, and the land sold as belonging to Isaac Ferree, the court holding, in the legal contest which followed, that his daughters only held the property in trust for him. Therefore the purchaser, Simon Gratz, purchasing at sheriff's sale the interest of Isaac Ferree, it is presumed, received a good title. After the death of Simon Gratz, the land was conveyed to William Hawkins, who the same day sold it to Edward Gratz. He bought up a tax title to the same, held by Jacob M. Haldeman and Thomas Elder, July 8, 1847, which gave him an undisputed title. He then caused it immediately to be laid in lots a second time, as they now are, by Daniel Hoffman, in 1848. The first purchasers, under the Ferree sisters, all lost their lots, with the exceptions of those whose deeds were recorded at a certain date.

Since its first settlement the town has rapidly increased in wealth, influence, and population. It is the centre of the coal trade of the Upper End, and much of the industrial development of that section is due to the energy displayed by its citizens.

Lykens borough received its charter of incorporation in 1871. The chief municipal officers since that year have been:

BURGESSES.

1872. Hon. M. R. Young.	1878. Charles Wolcott.
1874. L. Katzenburg.	1880. W. S. Young.
1875. Charles Wolcott.	1881. Riley Bressler.
1876. John E. Nace.	1883. Henry Feindt.

TOWN CLERKS.

1872. C. A. Harper.	1877. P. S. Bergstresser.
1873. E. H. Willson.	1879. Henry Helt.
1874. Harry W. Troy.	1881. John O'Neil.
1875. John E. Nace.	1883. Henry Helt.
1876. Benjamin F. Eby.	

The borough has no debt.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The first sermon ever preached in this place was by Rev. Thomas Sovern, of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Halifax, in 1833, it being the funeral sermon of a young Englishman killed in the mines. This sermon was preached on the porch in front of Michael Sheaffer's house. The next religious service was a prayer-meeting held in the stone school-house which stood near where the coal dirt has been burning for years. That meeting was opened by Richard Nolen, who had built the school-house. This meeting was there kept up for some time, and until another school-house was erected, and for a long time the preaching, prayer-meetings, and Sunday-schools were held in it until the building of the present churches. In 1848, Edward Gratz, Hon. A. O. Hiester, and Richard Nolen took the incipient steps for building a Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Gratz gave the lot and guaranteed the collection of two hundred dollars towards the building.

Mr. Nolen opened the subscription-list, and in 1850 a building committee was appointed. Mr. Nolen did the stone-work, and it was completed under the pastorate of Rev. John Cummins, and dedicated in January, 1852. This was the first church in Lykens, and this stone building is now owned by A. F. Englebert, who rented it for a dwelling, and subsequently was used for an armory. The present church edifice is the finest in the borough. Lykens and Wiconisco Circuit was formed in 1857 out of Halifax Circuit, whose pastors to that date had supplied it with preaching. Since then the pastors have been: 1857, Charles L. Stineman; 1858, Able Howard; 1859, John C. Gregg; 1860, A. Fisher; 1861, Oliver W. Landreth; 1862, S. J. Kemble; 1863–65, C. H. McDermit; 1865–67, J. M. Wheeler; 1867–68, J. J. Jones; 1869–72, F. M. Brady; 1872–74, J. A. Watson; 1874–77, J. F. Meredith; 1877, George G. Rakestraw; 1878–80, H. R. Calloway; 1881, Israel M. Gable, William Powick.

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Lykens parish was organized in 1861. The first preaching was by Rev. William V. Feltwell, in the schoolhouse, who officiated as deacon. Mr. Feltwell's services ceased in May, 1863, from which time to

1870 no services were held, save lay readings by S. H. Barrett and George E. Hoffman. The parish was reorganized May 7, 1871, and Rev. Daniel Shaver temporarily officiated. Occasional services were held until Oct. 3, 1871, when Rev. V. Hummel Berghaus became rector. Under his rectorship the church was chartered in 1872, and the corner-stone laid for the present church edifice on May 26, 1874. He resigned Jan. 1, 1875, and for four years there was no rector. Rev. Jesse M. Williams was called in 1879, and remained two years, when he was succeeded by Rev. S. H. Boyer, who continued about a year and a half. His successor was the present rector, Rev. Henry C. Pastorius, who came June 12, 1881. The church edifice was consecrated Jan. 4, 1881, and before its erection the services were held in the brick schoolhouse.

ZION'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The first minister representing the Evangelical Lutheran Church in this vicinity was the Rev. C. F. Stoever, who preached occasionally in Lykens and Wiconisco. He was on the Berrysburg charge from 1845 to 1850. The next minister who effected a temporary organization of the congregation at Lykens and Wiconisco was Rev. N. Yeager, of the Berrysburg charge, who was here from 1850 to 1852. Rev. D. Sell, of same charge, came Nov. 2, 1853, and took up this vicinity and permanently organized the congregation, and built the present church edifice in 1859. He remained pastor until April 1, 1861, and was succeeded by Rev. P. P. Lane, who continued till April 1, 1862. Rev. G. P. Weizer took charge then until April 1, 1863, and his successor, Rev. C. A. Fetzer, remained until April 1, 1866. Rev. M. Fernsler came on the Berrysburg charge Dec. 2, 1866, to April 1, 1871, at which time Lykens and Williamstown were made a separate charge, and the Rev. D. Kloss took Lykens April 1, 1871, to April 1, 1877. Rev. J. A. Wirt, the present pastor, came in charge June 1, 1877.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.—Before the erection in 1873 of this church edifice the association had had preaching occasionally some six or seven years in the school-house. Its pastors have been: 1872–73, W. A. Shumacker; 1874, J. H. Wulfurth; 1875–77, L. N. Warman; 1877, J. R. Hensel; 1878–80, J. S. Newhart; 1880–82, A. A. Delong. Up to 1880 this congregation was a part of Williamstown Circuit, but is now the Lykens Circuit, and embraces Wiconisco and Dayton's school-house, just this side of Williamstown.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Before 1852 services were occasionally held in the town by Father Maher, of Harrisburg. In 1852 the present church edifice was began by Father Egle, the first regular pastor, on the formation of the congregation, and was completed in 1853. The next pastors were: in 1853, Father McLoughlin, who remained eleven years; in 1864, Father McElvain, succeeded by Father Lochland, then Father Noonan, then Father McElvain (second time), then Father Murray, then Father Mark O'Neill, the present incumbent. The residence or parsonage was built in 1876. The building of the church edifice was largely due to the labors of J. M. Blum, the first merchant of the town.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The congregation was organized in 1873, and the first church edifice, a frame structure, erected in 1874. It burned down in February, 1876, and the present one was built in 1879. Its pastor has been since its organization Rev. M. B. Lenker, who has also a charge at Tower City and at Johnstown, Schuylkill Co., and a mission at Williamstown.

THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH was built in 1874, but is now the property of the Miners' Deposit Bank. Last pastor in 1880 was the Rev. A. S. Stauffer.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.—This church edifice was remodeled in 1874 as a centenary. Rev. Mr. Lehman is the present pastor.

MINERS' DEPOSIT BANK.—The first banking business done in Lykens was by a branch of the Lykens Valley Bank. It was started in 1870, with C. J. Corbett sole officer. On May 6, 1872, the Miners' Deposit Bank was incorporated with an authorized capital of one hundred thousand dollars; sixty thousand dollars was paid up. The first president was J. M. Blum, whose successors have been E. G. Savage, J. Reigle, W. E. Ray, and the present incumbent, A. F. Englebert. C. J. Corbett was cashier up to July, 1879, when he was succeeded by E. W. Deible, who had been its teller from its first organization. Its present capital is fifty thousand dollars.

NEWSPAPERS.—In 1856 the first printing-press was brought to Lykens. It was a No. 2 Washington hand-press, and is still in the *Register* office. The first paper published was entitled *The Farmers' and Miners' Journal*, and the first issue appeared Aug. 16, 1856. The office was owned by an association, which employed Dr. J. B. Hower as editor, with S. B. Coles as publisher. The services of the doctor were dispensed with at the end of three months, and upon Mr. Coles then devolved the management of the paper for some two weeks, when E. J. Pinkerton, of Lancaster, took charge of the office, and remained nearly a year, when he left. Daniel Hoffman then took the paper as publisher and proprietor, with George Wolf Buehler as editor. This continued thirteen months, when Mr. Buehler became proprietor and publisher, and so continued until October, 1861, when the office turned all of its four employés into the army as its quota to aid in the suppression of the Rebellion, causing the suspension of the paper. These four printer volunteers were Henry Keiser, of Company G, Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who served four years; John C. Gratz, of same company, who died in service of typhoid fever; John E. Roberts, enlisted at age of fifteen years in Company D, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, and after proving his bravery on three fields, fell at New Market Cross-Roads, June 26, 1862, and though supposed to be but wounded at the time, was

never afterwards heard of; and Christopher C. Hynicka, of Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was captured by the Confederates, and after a confinement of over a year was unable to reach the boat to be transported home, and surrendered his life on the altar of his country. The office then passed into the hands of S. B. Coles, who published an advertising medium called *The Business Man's Journal*. This continued until Aug. 1, 1865, when Capt. George W. Fenn was induced to purchase one-half of the office and establishment. The 17th of August, 1865, he published the first number of *The Upper Dauphin Register and Lykens Valley Miner* as a Republican paper. This firm continued but a few months, when Mr. Coles again became owner of the concern, and published the paper until November, 1868, when the present owner, Samuel M. Fenn, came in possession. On Jan. 1, 1872, the paper was enlarged, the name changed to *Lykens Register*. A new power-press and new material were purchased, and the *Register*, now firmly established, takes rank as one of the live local papers of the State. It is a thirty-two-column weekly journal, and is published Fridays.

The first number of the *Lykens Record* was issued July 11, 1874, by Ettinger & Charles, who continued its publication until purchased by the Lykens Printing Association incorporated March 3, 1876. The stock of this corporation was held by forty-five citizens, principally business men of the Upper End. A board of directors, president, superintendent, treasurer, and editor were annually elected to conduct the business. This paper, a thirty-two-column sheet, containing original matter on both sides, and having at one time a circulation of over seven hundred, was published about three years and then abandoned.

WICONISCO.

This enterprising town lies on the historical stream and in the township of same name. It is located on a tract of forty-eight acres of land sold in 1826 by George Pearce as executor of James Way. The conditions of the public sale were that any person purchasing any tract (of the many then to be offered) should pay immediately after the sale twenty-five dollars as hand money. This forty-eight-acre tract was struck off to John Gilbert for twelve dollars. Mr. Pearce then demanded of Gilbert the twenty-five dollars, according to the conditions, which the latter would not pay and did not take the land. Then Daniel Hoffman agreed to take it, but according to the deed he only paid for it twelve dollars after all. After the latter's death his heirs sold it for something like fifty dollars per acre. Henry Sheafer opened the first store in a small log house in 1832. Another early settler was his brother, Michael Sheafer, who died in November, 1849. Benjamin Carman, who kept store several years prior to 1848, removed it that year to Lykens.

The town was laid out in 1848 by Thomas Couch and Peter W. Sheafer. It is largely settled by miners, who with their families compose an industrious and thrifty class of people. It is separated from Lykens by the Wiconisco Creek.

The Methodist Episcopal Church edifice is the oldest, having been erected in 1854, and remodeled and enlarged in 1878. It forms part of the Lykens Circuit, for which see pastors.

The Evangelical Association is the oldest congregation, having been organized in 1831, and with Lykens and Dayton's school-house forms a circuit, Rev. A. A. Delong, pastor.

The Welsh Baptist Church was erected in 1865, Rev. Jones as pastor.

The Wiconisco Tannery, owned by George D. Moyer & Son, is the principal industrial establishment in the town of Wiconisco. It is located near the line of the Summit Branch Railroad, and has lately been remodeled and the business facilities largely increased.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Upon the petition of inhabitants of Mifflin township asking for a division of that township, the court, on the 3d of September, 1845, issued an order to three commissioners to view and report on the propriety of granting the prayer of said petition, who reported that in their opinion a division of said township was necessary, and that they had laid off the following portion of the same, to be called Washington, to wit:

"Beginning at a post on the line dividing said township of Mifflin from Upper Paxtang township, on the property belonging to Philip Lenker; thence a straight line bearing north seventy-five and a half degrees east fifteen hundred and six perches, or near four and three-quarter miles, to a post on the line dividing said township of Mifflin from Lykens township; thence by said line bearing south seven degrees east and about two and three-quarter miles to the top of Berry's Mountain; thence along the north side of

said mountain westward four and three-quarter miles to a stone heap; thence along the Upper Paxtang township line north seven degrees west two and three-quarter miles to the place of beginning."

This report was confirmed by the court on the 23d day of January, 1846. As thus erected the township includes the fairest portion of the Lykens Valley. It is well watered by Wiconisco Creek, and is a highly-productive region. The early history of the township is comprised in that of the valley proper, for within the confines of the township Andrew Lycans, the pioneer, settled and lived.

ELIZABETHVILLE is a prosperous village, situated on the Summit Branch Railroad, nine miles from Millersburg. It was laid out about 1817 by John Bender, who owned a large tract of land upon which it is now located and in the immediate vicinity. It was for a long time called "Benderstoettle," but finally the name of Elizabethville was given it in honor of the founder's (John Bender) wife. Before it was laid out Richard Peter had built a house on the lot now the property of Widow Rickert. After the laying out of the place the first house built was put up by John Bender, and stood on the old road, but was subsequently removed to the new road, and is now owned by Adam Messersmith. It was a log structure, but has been weatherboarded and remodeled. The first blacksmith in the town was Martin Paul, although John Smith had a blacksmith-shop a short distance from the village, while his father, Adam Smith, at an earlier period had a shop farther from the place. The latter moved to town about 1819, and his son, Daniel Smith, who was born in 1809, is the oldest continuous resident there. The first store was opened by Benjamin Buffington in 1842, at which time there were not over a dozen houses in the village. John Bender, the founder of the town, kept the first hotel, which, being on the old Harrisburg road, was quite a resort for travelers and teamsters. The first wagon-maker was Benjamin R. Buffington. The first physician was Dr. John B. Stroup, who located in 1852, and who resides near the town.

WASHINGTON SQUARE is situated east of Elizabethville, and continuous therewith. It is the railroad station for the latter village, and properly is included in the same post-office. For a long time it was called Cross-Roads, and then Washington Square, by which latter title it is generally known. In 1832 there was only one house in the place. It is now a flourishing town with several stores, telegraph-office, and a number of small industries, the principal of which latter is the wagon establishment of Jonas Swab, which gives employment to a score of men.

THE LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH was erected in 1833 by the joint labors of the Salem Lutheran and Reformed congregations. It was built of stone by John Adam Heller, for three hundred dollars. The building committee on the part of the Lutheran congregation were Simon Sallada, Michael Runk, Ludwig Lingert. Its Lutheran pastors have been: 1833–44, John Peter Shindel; 1844–50, J. N. Hemping; 1850–52, C. F. Walden; 1852–53, Nathan Jaeger; 1853–64, F. Waltz; 1864–70, Jeremiah Shindel; 1870–75, Thomas T. Steck; 1875–81, R. S. Wagner; 1881, Joseph Hilpot, who is the present incumbent.

The Reformed pastors have been Revs. Isaac Gerhart, N. E. Bresler, G. B. Lesher, Kratzing, and A. S. Stauffer, present incumbent, who was called in 1876. The Reformed Sunday-school superintendent is James Miller.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH was erected by the Methodists in 1871, who in 1877 conveyed it to the former denomination. About a mile east of the town is another church of the United Brethren, a neat frame building, erected a few years since, of which, as of the first named, the Rev. Mr. Light is pastor.

At OAKDALE, now Loyalton Post-Office, is established a flourishing academy. Prior to 1870 the Methodist Episcopal Church was erected, but in that year the charge became a part of the Berrysburg, Cross-Roads, and Oakdale Circuit. Latterly regular preaching is no longer conducted in it.

WILLIAMS TOWNSHIP.

On the 7th of February, 1869, the township of Williams was formed from the township of Wiconisco, the court directing the boundary lines as follows:

"Beginning at a black-oak on the Schuylkill County line east 46½ degrees south 1380 perches; thence south 81 degrees west 1400 perches along the highlands of Berry's Mountain; thence due north 490 perches; thence north 60 degrees east 415 perches to the place of beginning."

As thus formed, the township is bounded on the north by Lykens township, on the east by the Schuylkill County line, on the south by Jackson township, and on the west by Wiconisco township, and includes most of what is commonly called Williams Valley. Although one of the smallest townships in the county, it is by no means the least important. It is the centre of the Lykens Valley coal basin, and the termination of the Summit Branch Railroad. Its early history and the development of its coal interests are part of the history of Lykens Valley. The business of the township centres in the mining operations.

Williamstown.—This great coal mart has come into existence as a town since the commencement of the coal trade. Near it is the Summit Branch Railroad and the famous Williamstown Colliery, the largest in America. In 1873 it shipped three hundred and one thousand three hundred and twenty-six tons of coal. The coal company began operations in the spring of 1866. The town was laid out by the coal company, by Martin Blum and Mr. Heilinder, and by Henry Workman, which three parties and company owned all the land upon which the town stands. What is the town proper was once offered in exchange for five thousand shingles, and subsequently sold for a span of horses, not worth over three hundred dollars, by a Mr. Updegrove. The first store in the place was kept by Jacob Hartman, and the next three were opened by George Hains, Daniel Batdorf, and Joseph W. Durbin. The oldest house in or near town is that of John Hartman, built before the coal trade opened. Jacob Hartman kept the first tavern and George Hains the second, both in connection with their little stores. Joseph W. Durbin was the first regular merchant on a large scale, and located here in May, 1866. The town was laid out in 1869, and is the largest mining town in the Upper End.

The Evangelical Association erected the first church, which was built in 1869 and 1870, and on the 29th of December of the latter year the congregation was incorporated. It was first a part of the Berrysburg Circuit, then made Williamstown Circuit, out of which Lykens has since been taken. The pastors have been: 1871, R. Dreiblebiss, A. A. Delong; 1872, R. Dreiblebiss; 1873, W. A. Shoemaker; 1874–76, J. S. Wulfurt; 1876–78, L. N. Worman; 1878–80, J. S. Newhart; 1880–82, H. J. Glick. Before the erection of the church edifice preaching was had in the school-house. The parsonage was purchased in 1880. In the rear of the church is a neat cemetery, owned by the church, but open to all denominations for burials.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1871. The pastors have been: 1871, F. M. Brady, Ephraim Potts; 1872–75, S. G. Grove; 1874–77, Henry White (one year, with Mr. Grove); 1877–80, Richard Turner; 1880–82, E. L. Martin. The parsonage was bought in 1880, and refitted.

The Roman Catholic Church was erected in 1875, under the auspices of Rev. Mark O'Neill, present pastor, whose residence is Lykens. Before the church was built services were first held in the school-house and in the Williamstown Hall.

The Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church building was erected in 1874, under the pastorate of Rev. D. Kloss, who was succeeded in 1877 by the present incumbent, Rev. J. A. Wirt, who resides in Lykens.

The Primitive Methodist Church building was erected in 1875 and 1876, on Broad Street. Its pastor is Rev. Thomas Coburn.

United Brethren in Christ.—This denomination has a neat church edifice, a frame structure, erected a few years since. Its pastor is Rev. Lehman, of Lykens, who has congregations at that point, here, and at Tower City.

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.

I.

[ALL SKETCHES MARKED WITH AN ASTERISK (*) WERE CONTRIBUTED.]

JAMES ALRICKS.

James Alricks belongs to probably the oldest family in the State. Pieter Alricks came from Holland with dispatches for the Dutch government on the Delaware in 1660, as appears by Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania. He was immediately put in command of the fort, and was soon after sent with D'Hinnoyossa "to negotiate peace" with the Governor of Maryland. In 1665, the English having conquered the Dutch, the estate of Pieter Alricks was confiscated. Some years afterward the Dutch again obtained possession not only of the banks of the Delaware, but also of Fort Amsterdam, now New York City, and held possession until the English Governor, Andross, arrived, and then the Annals inform us thus: "Nov. 10, 1674, Fort Amsterdam, New York, was this day surrendered to Governor Andross, and all the magistrates in office at the time of the Dutch coming here to be reinstated for Delaware River, except Pieter Alricks, he having proffered himself to the Dutch at their first coming, of his own motion, and acted very violently as their chief officer ever since."

William Penn arrived for the first time on the Delaware in October, 1682. He was a model of moderation, for the next day in appointing "a court of judicature," composed of six justices, the second person named is Pieter Alricks. The next year Penn laid out the city of Philadelphia, and in 1685 he bought out the title of the Indians in a large body of land lying between Philadelphia and Wilmington, extending back from the Delaware River as far as a man "can ride in two days with a horse." The first witness to this Indian deed is Pieter Alricks.

Wiessel Alricks, son of Pieter, was a native of Wilmington, Del., removed to Philadelphia, and was afterwards sheriff of Philadelphia County. Fifty years after the witnessing of this deed by Pieter Alricks, his grandson, son of Wiessel, Hermanus Alricks, of the city of Philadelphia, gentleman, was examined under oath, and his testimony taken. This deed and the affidavit, dated in 1735, are both in print in the Pennsylvania Archives. Hermanus Alricks, then a young man, went some years afterwards and settled in what became Cumberland County, and was the first member of the Legislature at the organization of the county, in 1750. There were then but six counties in the State. The Legislature sat but a few weeks, and when he returned home to "Letort Springs," now Carlisle, he brought with him a commission appointing him prothonotary, register, recorder, clerk of the courts, and justice of the peace. The justices at that day sat upon the bench. While there he married Ann West from the north of Ireland, who had landed shortly before at Philadelphia with her brother, Francis West, afterwards the grandfather of the late Chief Justice Gibson. The chief of those offices, Hermanus Alricks, held as long as he lived, a period of nearly twenty-five years. All his children were born in Carlisle, his youngest child, James, the subject of this sketch, being born in that town on Dec. 2, 1769, in a house long afterward owned and occupied by Dr. McCoskry.

In 1791–92, James Alricks was engaged in mercantile business in May Town, Lancaster Co., and in 1815 he removed with his family from Lost Creek Valley to Harrisburg. He was a man of extensive reading, passionately fond of books, and he regarded an honest man, of fine education and refined manners, as the most remarkable object on the face of the earth. After his father's death he was raised on a farm in Donegal, Lancaster Co., and used to say that at that period no one could get an education for want of teachers. While lamenting his own want of education, he was remarkably well acquainted with history, ancient and modern, and with geography. He was likewise quite familiar with the writings of Shakespeare, Goldsmith, Burns, Campbell, etc. While living in the prime of life on the Juniata, he was delighted to meet and converse with such men as the Rev. Matthew Brown, the first Dr. Watson, of Bedford, Judge Jonathan Walker (the father of Robert J. Walker), William R. Smith, etc. He married, in 1798, Martha, second daughter of John Hamilton and Margaret Alexander, of Harrisburg. Mr. Alricks then resided at Oakland Mills, on Lost Creek, now in Juniata County, engaged in farming, but

about 1815 removed to Harrisburg, where he entered mercantile pursuits. On March 10, 1821, he was appointed clerk of the Orphans' Court and Quarter Sessions, serving until Jan. 17, 1824. He subsequently served as one of the magistrates of the borough. Mr. Alricks died at Harrisburg on the 28th of October, 1833, aged sixty-four years. His wife preceded him, dying on the 16th of March, 1830. He was highly esteemed as a citizen, honorable and upright in character. The children of James Alricks were Ann, wife of Samuel Thompson, who was a merchant and died at Pottsville; Margaret, died unmarried; Hermanus and Hamilton, both eminent lawyers; Frances Evans, died unmarried; and Jane, wife of Ovid F. Johnson, an attorney-general of Pennsylvania. *

HERMANUS ALRICKS.

Hermanus Alricks, son of James Alricks and Martha Hamilton, was born at Lost Creek Mill, in Juniata County, in 1804. His descent in the paternal line was from Jacob Alricks, of Amsterdam, who was director for the Dutch West India Company on the Delaware, in 1657, and in the maternal line granddaughter of John Hamilton and Jane Allen, who came to Pennsylvania in 1745. In 1814 the family of Mr. Alricks removed to Harrisburg, and there the son grew to man's estate, thereafter one of the most respected citizens, receiving his education in the Harrisburg Academy, reading law in the office of Thomas Elder, Esq., marrying a daughter of Rev. William Kerr, who was a great-granddaughter of Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang. He quickly obtained a lucrative business before the courts, became one of the prominent men at the bar, and at his death the senior practitioner in Dauphin County. He was averse to holding office. The only one of prominence held by him was that of deputy attorney-general in 1829, by appointment of Hon. Amos Ellmaker, an appointment which made a great political uproar at the moment, and it is said caused the resignation of Mr. Ellmaker and of his deputy. He frequently served his fellow-citizens in municipal office, was a popular man with them, and his counsel sought upon all questions of importance.

In addressing a jury his manner was quiet, his statement clearly presented, and argument logical. His rule was to undertake no cause unless his client was able to demonstrate the justness of his case. His early training in the practice of the Orphans' and Registers' Courts soon gave him a lucrative business in that branch of his profession, where clear, concise expositions are of far more weight than the stirring eloquence of the Quarter Sessions. He was an excellent, precise, real-estate lawyer.

No one was a better reference upon questions of town or county history. His personal acquaintance was extensive, and his taste ran in acquiring the family traditions of our earliest settlers. His fund of information was at the service of his friends, always pleasantly and accurately retold, with the authority for each fact or anecdote, and he abounded with many curious and fascinating ones. His presence was imposing, quite six feet in stature, large frame, erect, and neatly clad, quite "like a lawyer of the olden time." He died at Harrisburg, February, 1874. His surviving family are Mary Wilson, married to James McCormick, Esq., William Kerr, Hamilton, Clara B., and Martha O. Alricks.

WILLIAM AYRES.

William Ayres, son of John Ayres and Jane Lytle, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was born Dec. 14, 1788, at the eastern base of Peter's Mountain, Dauphin County, where his grandfather (whose name he bore) had settled in October, 1773. The locality is noted as the commencement of the old road over the mountain. William was endowed with rare native energy and unfailing perseverance, but his opportunities for educational improvement were meagre indeed; he was indeed self-educated. His first venture, apart from the business of his father's farm, was an engagement with James S. Espy, merchant at Harrisburg, in 1816. During his two years' residence there he married Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Hon. Jacob Bucher, May 6, 1817.

The next year he was induced to return to Peter's Mountain, where he kept the hotel at the crossing, assisted in conducting the farm, and became justice of the peace Dec. 13, 1819. He was elected major Second Battalion of the Sixteenth Regiment, and commissioned Feb. 22, 1822.

Looking forward, however, to making the law his profession, he removed to Harrisburg in 1824, and resided along the river, just above the town. Here he acted as a justice both for the borough of Harrisburg and for Lower Paxtang and Susquehanna townships; while at the same time he pursued his legal studies under Samuel Douglas, Esq., an eminent member of the Dauphin bar.

He was admitted to practice May 3, 1826, and his private docket shows him to have been successful from the start. He had a very large acquaintance in "the Upper End," was able to speak German, and otherwise possessed many qualifications then valued and essential to practice with profit. The celebrated McElhenny murder case, in which he saved his client from the gallows, gave him a marked prominence.

He was also attorney for various officers of the county, turnpike companies, etc.

He was elected to the Legislature in 1833–34, and again for the session of 1834–35. During this time he was the coadjutor of Thaddeus Stevens in his great conflict against the powers of darkness and ignorance for the establishment of the common-school system of 1834. The friendship of Ayres and Stevens here begun lasted through life.

In 1839, William Ayres was elected to the Town Council, and the circumstance proved a fortunate one

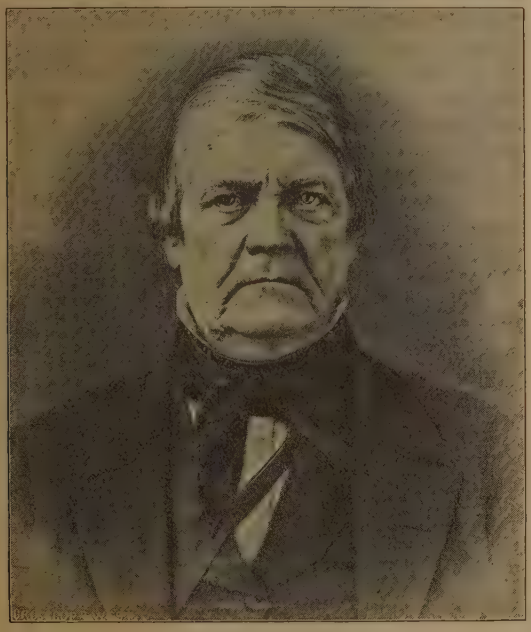
for Harrisburg. He at once brought his great energies to bear on a project for the introduction of Susquehanna water into the borough. The idea seemed so premature that it was deemed fanciful and impracticable. Nevertheless, he alone was the means of its accomplishment, which he did by borrowing funds from the United States Bank, of which he was then a director. Harrisburg received water in seven months' time from breaking ground, and this despite of much opposition from the old fogies.

His directorship in the United States Bank (at Philadelphia) was at the invitation of the famous Nicholas Biddle, who presented him with stock and had him elected; having selected him as "a country gentleman to complete the board of directors."

Harrisburg, and having obtained an act of incorporation he went vigorously to work, as was always his way, and Harrisburg was lighted with gas.

The incorporation of the Pennsylvania Railroad, about 1846, was a project in which he was much interested, and he gave his time and services on the "Hill" gratuitously.

By this time there was not a man in Central Pennsylvania more widely known for his spirit, energy, and capacity in matters of public improvement. As a result, he was engaged by the citizens of Huntingdon to lead a project in their coal region,—the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad. After securing the necessary legislation, he was elected president Jan. 10, 1853. He was obliged to spend so much of his



WILLIAM AYRES.

Having thus embarked in public enterprise, even to the great sacrifice of his legal practice, he next sought to obtain a free bridge over the river, but he could not obtain sufficient aid in subscriptions to buy out the old company. He was mainly instrumental in getting up the then new prison to replace the old jail.

He was an active supporter of Gen. Harrison for President; and the Harrison letters, still preserved, show that William Ayres was his confidential friend at the capital of Pennsylvania. He had been also the advocate of Governor Ritner, whose confidential correspondence is also preserved.

The successful introduction of water encouraged him to attempt the formation of a gas company at

time at Huntingdon that he could only give the road a good start; but he left its completion to others. He relinquished his position with honor, the company voluntarily presenting him two thousand dollars in cash and stock.

He immediately took up a more convenient enterprise, the Harrisburg and Hamburg Railroad, a rival line to the Lebanon Valley Railroad. He became president of the company, obtained subscriptions, and had the route surveyed, with the intention of beginning active operations in the spring of 1856. The winter of 1855–56 was devoted to office work by the engineers at Jonestown.

But William Ayres' iron constitution was crumbling by the insidious action of heart-disease. He was

unable to give his own active duty or instill his own energy into others, and the railroad languished just when it should have progressed.

Mr. Ayres died, after some months' illness, May 26, 1856. His fellow-citizens united with his associates of the bar in attesting the loss of one in whom the capital of Pennsylvania found her most enterprising and energetic citizen, ever ready to labor and sacrifice for the public good, and one who, having many opportunities to have made himself rich, could never be tempted or bribed, proved unflinchingly honest, and died poor. *

MAJ. JOEL BAILEY.

Joel Bailey, son of Joseph and Lydia Bailey, was born Sept. 26, 1789, in Penn's Manor, Bucks Co., Pa. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, but late in life became a contractor on the public works. He came to Harrisburg shortly after his majority. He was first lieutenant of Capt. R. M. Crain's company in the war of 1812–14, and for many years subsequent was brigade inspector and a prominent military officer. In 1821 he was appointed one of the commissioners to fix the site of the seat of justice of Juniata County, and for a number of years was keeper of the State arsenal at Harrisburg. He was burgess of the borough in 1832, and served several terms as a member of Council. Maj. Bailey was a very active politician, an influential citizen, and a high-toned and upright gentleman, who had the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He died at Harrisburg on the 16th of October, 1845. He married, March 10, 1814, Elizabeth Seidle, of Berks County, who died Aug. 14, 1875, aged eighty-three years.

JOHN C. BARNITZ.

John Charles Barnitz, son of George Barnitz (1770–1844) and Maria Catharine Spangler (1769–1824), was born Feb. 26, 1795, at York, Pa. His ancestors were early settlers in York, and among the more prominent in the business and political affairs of that section. John C. was educated in the schools of York, and learned the occupation of a brewer. In 1831 he removed with his family to Harrisburg, purchased the lot on the corner of Third and Locust Streets, whereon he built a brewery the same year, and which he managed for a long period. He died Jan. 31, 1872, at Harrisburg. He was an active and energetic citizen, and in the First Lutheran Church, with which he was connected many years, filled responsible positions, and was organist until the burning of the First Church building, and also of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Barnitz married, Oct. 17, 1820, Elizabeth Kunkel, born May 9, 1799, at Harrisburg, where she died Jan. 19, 1880, daughter of Christian Kunkel and Elizabeth Weltzhover.

HENRY BEADER, SR.

Henry Beader, son of Peter and Susannah Beader, was born in 1763, in Paxtang township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) Co., Pa. He received an education such as the schools of the period afforded, and was brought up on his father's farm until his seventeenth year. In 1779 he was in Capt. Rutherford's company which marched to Bedford County to protect the settlers there from the Indians while gathering their crops. He learned the business of a brewer, in which he established himself at Harrisburg shortly after its founding. He became quite prominent in the affairs of the new town and county, and served as one of the commissioners of the county from 1792 to 1794, and from 1797 to 1799; was county treasurer from 1806 to 1809, and commissioned by Governor Snyder register and recorder of Dauphin County, an office he filled acceptably until his death, which occurred Aug. 13, 1816, at Harrisburg, aged fifty-three years. Mr. Beader married Margaretta Horter, daughter of Valentine Horter and Magdalena Reis (born 1768; died 1847), at Harrisburg, and with her husband there buried. Their children were Henry, died unmarried, a gentleman who always took a deep interest in the prosperity of his native town; was a member of the Borough Council many years, a justice of the peace, and at the time of his death an alderman of the city; Elizabeth, married John Jacob Miller; Catharine, married, first, Nicholas B. Wood, second, Montgomery Kirk; John Louis, d. s. p.; Mary Anna, married Thomas Cooch; Peter, died unmarried; and Susan, married, first, David Beisel, second, John Pricer.

CAPT. JAMES BEATTY.

Prior to the laying out of the town of Harrisburg came James Beatty and family, locating there. From the family record, in the possession of his descendants, we have this entry: "That my children may know the place of their nativity I, James Beatty, was born in the Kingdom of Ireland, and County of Down, Parish of Hillsborough and Townland of Ballykeel-Ednagonnel, in the year of our Lord 1746, and came to America in the year 1784. My wife, Ally Ann Irwin, was born in said kingdom, county and parish, and Townland of Tillynore, within two miles of Hillsborough, three of Lisburn, three miles of Dromore, and six miles of Bally-nahinch,[1] and ten of Belfast, which last place we sailed from the 27th of June, 1784." In the fall of this year he was settled at Harrisburg, and thus became one of its first inhabitants.

It may not be out of place in this connection to refer to the ancestors of James Beatty. After the battle of the Boyne there was a large influx of Scotch families into the north of Ireland. Among them was that of James Beatty, who located in the county of Down. The building he erected, known as "Sycamore Lodge," is yet standing, and has never been out of the occupancy of a James Beatty. It was here that the subject of our sketch was born. The first James Beatty was at the head of a very large

[1] Means "Town of the Island."

family, some of whose descendants remain in the land of their nativity, but the greater portion are scattered over many States of the Federal Union. He was a Covenanter of the old school, and a prominent member of the Anahilt congregation, near which church repose the remains of himself and a portion of five or six generations following.

His son, William Beatty, was the father of Capt. James Beatty. He died at Ballykeel-Ednagonnell in February, 1784, and was buried in Anahilt glebe. "The grave," writes one of his descendants, "is covered with a flat tombstone, and with the exception of the name nothing can be traced, owing to the wear and tear of the weather and the continual friction of passing feet. The central portion of the stone has been worn perfectly smooth." William Beatty married, in 1741, Mary McKee, and had issue.

A few months after the death of his father, James Beatty, his wife and children came to America. He became the purchaser of a number of lots in the town of Harrisburg, some of which remain in possession of his descendants. He became quite prominent in his adopted home, and held several official positions under the borough charter. He died on the 1st of December, 1794, at the age of forty-eight, comparatively a young man. He was buried in the Presbyterian graveyard, of which church he held membership.

Capt. Beatty married, in 1768, Alice Ann Irwin, daughter of Gawin Irwin and Mary Brereton, of Tullynore. She died in Harrisburg, June, 1805.

In personal appearance Capt. Beatty was about five feet eight inches, thick set, florid complexion, dark hair, and blue eyes. He was an active and energetic business man, and his death was a great loss to the young town.

GEORGE BEATTY.

George Beatty, youngest son of James Beatty and Alice Ann Irwin, was born in the Townland of Ballykeel-Ednagonnell, county Down, Ireland, Jan. 4, 1781. His father emigrated to America in the summer of 1784, locating at Harrisburg the same year. The elder Beatty dying in 1794, the son, after receiving a regular school education, learned the watch- and clock-making with his brother-in-law, Samuel Hill, whose clocks are more or less celebrated to this day. In 1808, Mr. Beatty established himself in business, which he continued uninterruptedly for upwards of forty years. He was an ingenious mechanician, and constructed several clocks of peculiar and rare invention. In 1814 he was orderly sergeant of Capt. Thomas Walker's company, the Harrisburg Volunteers, which marched to the defense of the city of Baltimore. Mr. Beatty in early life took a prominent part in local affairs, and as a consequence was frequently solicited to become a candidate for office, but he almost invariably declined. He nevertheless served a term as director of the poor, and also as county auditor. He was elected a burgess of the borough, and was a member of the Town Council several years, and while serving in the latter capacity, was one of the prime movers in the efforts to supply the borough with water. Had his suggestions, however, been carried out, the water-works and reservoir would have been located above the present city limits. Mr. Beatty retired from a successful business life about 1850. He died at Harrisburg on the 10th of March, 1862, aged eighty-one years, and is interred in the Harrisburg cemetery. He was an active, enterprising, and an upright Christian gentleman.

WILLIAM BELL.

William Bell was born at Jaysburg, Pa., in 1790. His education was limited, and was in early life, owing to the accidental death of his father by drowning, apprenticed to the trade of a carpenter. He came to Harrisburg during the erection of the capitol, and was employed by Mr. Hills until its completion. He carried on the business until 1829, when he established a grocery, which he conducted until his death. He served frequently as a member of the Borough Council, and took a deep interest in the prosperity of his adopted home. He died at Harrisburg, on the 20th of May, 1847, aged fifty-seven years. Mr. Bell married in 1819, Elizabeth Hutman, daughter of Matthias and Catharine Hutman, born in 1792; died Feb. 28, 1868, at Harrisburg. Their children were, Catharine, George, William, Maria (married Edward Curzon), Ann, and Elizabeth.

GEORGE BERGNER.

George Bergner was a native of the village of Neunkirchen, a few miles distant from the free city of Bremen, in the kingdom of Hanover, where he was born on the 6th of June, 1818. He came to America at the age of twelve years, and reaching Reading, Pa., he apprenticed himself to Engelman, a printer and a well-known almanac-maker, with whom he served his time. In 1834 he came to Harrisburg, and worked as a compositor on the different German newspapers and journals. In 1838 he was sent by the executive committee of the anti-Masonic party to Somerset, Pa., to publish a German campaign paper, and during the Harrison campaign was sent on a similar service to New Bloomfield, Perry Co. In 1841 he purchased the *Vaterland Waechter* of his former employer, Mr. Ehrenfried. During the Know-Nothing campaign of 1854 he published the *American*, in opposition to the tenets of that then dominant party. The following year he purchased the *Telegraph*, which he soon established on a successful and permanent basis. From 1857 to his death he was the publisher of the *Legislative Record*. In 1861, Mr. Bergner was appointed by President Lincoln postmaster at Harrisburg. He was removed by President Johnson in 1866, but upon the election of President Grant he was reappointed to the position, an office he held at the

time of his death. During the Rebellion his pen and his purse were at the service of the Union, while he himself went out as a private soldier in the First Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, during the invasion of the State in 1862. Mr. Bergner's life was an active one, and yet, apart from his own business affairs and official position, much of his time was given to the public. For many years he was one of the inspectors of the Dauphin County prison, was a trustee of the State Lunatic Asylum, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, bank director, etc. His business career was a very successful one. He died at Harrisburg, after a very brief illness, Aug. 5, 1874, aged fifty-six years.

REV. WILLIAM BERTRAM.

William Bertram, of respectable parentage, was born Feb. 2, 1674, in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland. He received his education in the university of his native place, studied for the ministry, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Bangor, Ireland, who gave him "ample testimonials of his ordination, ministerial qualifications, and regular Christian conversation." He married, about 1706, Elizabeth Gillespie, and their children were John and Elizabeth. During one of those periodical political excitements in the British Isles the son disappeared, and his parents, under the impression he had come to America, they determined, if possible, to ascertain his whereabouts, and came to Pennsylvania about the year 1730; but failing in their search they decided to remain in this country, and the following year we find him unanimously received by Donegal Presbytery, which he joined. At the same time George Renick presented him an invitation to settle at Paxtang and Derry, which he accepted. He was installed Nov. 17, 1732, at the meeting-house on Swatara. The congregation then appointed representatives. "On this side, Thomas Forster, George Renick, William Cunningham, and Thomas Mayes; on the other side, Rowland Chambers, Hugh Black, Robert Campbell, John Willson, William Willson, James Quigley, William McCord, and John Sloan." They executed to Bertram the right and title to the "Indian town tract," situated in Hanover township, on the north side of the Swatara, containing three hundred and fifty acres. On the settlement of Rev. Bertram the congregation in Swatara took the name of Derry, and the upper congregation, on Spring Creek, was styled Paxtang. In 1735, Mr. Bertram complained of the "intolerable burden" he was under with the two congregations, and Sept. 13, 1736, he was released from the care of Paxtang. The Rev. William Bertram died on the 2d of May, 1746, aged seventy-two, and his remains are interred in Derry Church graveyard, his wife dying prior thereto. He was a faithful minister of the gospel. It may be stated that through his marriage with Miss Gillespie his descendants became heirs to a handsome estate in Edinburgh. Efforts were made to secure this, but the difficulties inherent upon proving descent, we presume, have been the means of keeping the rightful parties from enjoying this patrimony.

SAMUEL S. BIGLER.

Samuel Smith Bigler, son of John Bigler, was born in 1815, in Harrisburg, Pa. His educational advantages were limited to the schools of the borough and the printing-office. He learned the art in the establishment of Jacob Babb, who then published the *Morgenrothe*, a newspaper with which he subsequently became identified as part proprietor and editor. Later in life he established himself in the lumber business, in which he was quite successful. He was a gentleman of energy and great force of character. In private life he was sociable, generous-hearted, and of agreeable manners. Well informed, he took a keen interest in public affairs, and withal conservative in his views of measures and men. He died at Harrisburg on the 16th of June, 1880, aged sixty-five years. Mr. Bigler married Sarah Ann Finley Laird, daughter of Andrew Finley Laird and Mary Shrom, who with five children survive.

FREDERICK BOAS.

Frederick Boas, son of Rev. William Boas, was born at Reading, Pa., July 3, 1785. His parents were emigrants from Germany and came over with the Muhlenbergs. Frederick learned the trade of a coppersmith and tin-plate worker at Reading, but commenced business for himself at Kutztown. He came to Harrisburg in 1811, where he carried on his trade successfully. He was an enterprising citizen, and although quiet and unobtrusive, a representative man in the community. He died at Harrisburg June 13, 1817, aged thirty-one years. Mr. Boas married, May 17, 1811, Elizabeth, daughter of David Krause and Regina Orth, of Lebanon, who survived her husband many years, leaving two children, Frederick Krause and Elmina (Mrs. William Jennings).

JACOB BOAS.

Jacob Boas, brother of the preceding and son of the Rev. William Boas, was born at Reading, Pa., in 1786. He was brought up to mercantile pursuits and came to Harrisburg in 1805, where he established himself in business. He served as a member of the Borough Council, and was commissioned by Governor Snyder, Feb. 6, 1809, prothonotary and clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, and died while in office, on the 8th of October, 1815. Mr. Boas married Sarah, daughter of Jacob Dick, of Reading. They had five sons, William D., Jacob D., John, Augustus F., and Daniel D.

AARON BOMBAUGH.

Aaron Bombaugh, son of Abraham Bombaugh and Catharine Reehm, was born Feb. 12, 1803, at Harris-

burg, Pa. He was educated at the private schools of the town, and at the old Academy. He was placed early in youth to the trade of a hatter with Jacob Shoemaker, of Harrisburg, and at his majority went to Philadelphia for instructions as a finisher, and while there became a member of the "Association of Journeymen Hatters," being entered March 2, 1824. He returned to his native town and established himself in business, which he followed several years, until he was obliged to relinquish it, owing to impaired health, which had been affected by the dyes used in coloring the felt. He then assumed charge of his father's extensive limestone quarry, conducting that business with marked success. Like his father and grandfather before him, Mr. Bombaugh took a prominent part in municipal affairs, and frequently served in the Borough Council. From 1838 to 1844 he served as treasurer of the county of Dauphin, a position he filled efficiently and acceptably. He was one of the first advocates for the establishment of a lunatic hospital by the State for the insane poor of the commonwealth, and greatly aided Miss Dix in her efforts to secure State assistance for the inauguration of those noble charities which have so distinguished Pennsylvania. He was one of the first trustees of the institution located at Harrisburg. Having several farms near the city, the latter years of his life were passed in their management. He died at Harrisburg on the 13th of December, 1877, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was an early Abolitionist, as the anti-slavery men were denominated, a decided anti-Mason in the days of that crusade, and with well-defined and positive convictions was ready to encounter any amount of obloquy in their defense. During the Rebellion he devoted his time and means to the care and comfort of the Pennsylvania soldiers in camp and hospital. He was the last survivor of the Unitarian Society established by the Rev. Mr. Kay, and which, from successive deaths and lack of fresh accessions, melted away many years since.

Mr. Bombaugh was twice married,—first, on May 3, 1827, to Mira Lloyd, daughter of Joseph Lloyd, an attorney-at-law, of Philadelphia, born there in 1809, and died Jan. 1, 1853, at Harrisburg, and their children were Dr. Charles Carroll, now of Baltimore, Md.; Lavinia, married Gilliard Dock, of Harrisburg; Alexander, d. s. p.; Catharine, married Junius B. Kaufman, a lawyer, of Lancaster, Pa.; and Julia, married Dr. Grafton, of Baltimore. Of these only Dr. C. C. Bombaugh and Mrs. Kaufman are living. Mr. Bombaugh married, secondly, Julia Duncan, of Duncan's Island, who survives.

ABRAHAM BOMBAUGH.

Abraham Bombaugh, son of Conrad Bombaugh and Esther Zell, was born in 1770 in Paxtang township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) Co., Pa. He received a fair German education, and entered mercantile life, subsequently, however, turning his attention to farming. His father, being a man of considerable influence in the young town, gave Abraham prominence, and being a gentleman of energy and activity, apart from his business tact, he was not long in winning his way to popular favor. As early as 1808 he was a member of the Town Council, and for a period of twenty-five years thereafter held a position therein. In 1809 he was chief burgess of the borough, and later on in life, from 1828 to 1831, elected to the same office. He was one of the county commissioners from 1832 to 1835, and for one or two terms was a director of the poor. Mr. Bombaugh died April 23, 1844, at Harrisburg. He married, March 18, 1802, Catharine Reehm, born July 14, 1770, died March 22, 1855. They had Aaron, married Mira Lloyd, of Philadelphia; Catharine, d. s. p.; and Sarah, married David Hummel.

CONRAD BOMBAUGH.

Conrad Bombaugh, son of George Bombaugh, was born at Middletown, Pa., about 1750. He was a millwright by profession, and established the first mill at Standing Stone, now Huntingdon. About the commencement of the Revolution he located at Highspire, and when the county of Dauphin was organized, in 1785, we find him a resident of the new town. He was a prominent citizen of Harrisburg, was the senior burgess of the borough during the Whiskey Insurrection, and signed the address to Gen. Washington on passing through Harrisburg westward. He died in April, 1821, aged seventy-one; married Catharine Zell, and they had one child, Abraham.

REV. JACOB BOMBERGER.

Jacob Bomberger, son of John Bomberger and Mary Bauman, was born in 1744 in Warwick township, Lancaster Co., Pa. He received the rudiments of a German education, and was brought up on his father's farm. During the Provincial era he served as an officer in the Second Battalion of the Pennsylvania troops under Gens. Forbes and Bouquet. During the Revolution he was some time in service, but turning his attention to religion he began to study such theological works as were within his reach. After the peace of 1783 he went into the Western country, and for many years missionated among the Indians in the Northwest. During the war of 1812–14, well advanced in life, he returned to Pennsylvania and remained with his friends. He died near Harrisburg, on the 4th of August, 1829, at the age of eighty-five, and was buried in Sherer's burying-ground. The labors of Mr. Bomberger for many years were of that self-sacrificing spirit and devotedness which proved that others there were beside the zealous Jesuit and the faithful Moravian, whose religious fervor and Christ-like example stand out as shining lights in the galaxy of the followers of the doctrines and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth.

JOHN F. BOWMAN.

John F. Bowman was born in Lancaster County, Pa., May 10, 1771. His father was a farmer, residing on Pequa Creek, not far from Strasburg. John F. was brought up as a millwright, but subsequently entered mercantile pursuits. In 1809 he removed to Halifax, where he was a merchant from that period to 1830, when, believing a larger sphere of trade was opened for him, he went to Millersburg, where he successfully continued in business until his death, which occurred on the 6th of November, 1835. Mr. Bowman first married, in 1794, a daughter of Isaac Ferree, whose farm adjoined that of his father. By this marriage they had the following children: Eliza, Maria, George, and Josiah (married Elizabeth Rutter). Mr. Bowman married, secondly, in 1805, Frances Crossen, daughter of John Crossen. They had issue as follows: John J. (married Margaret Sallade), Levi, Louisa, Isaac, Mary E. (married Rev. C. W. Jackson), Lucinda (married Dr. Hiram Rutherford), Jacob, Emeline, and Benjamin. His second wife, Frances Crossen, born Aug. 13, 1786; died Sept. 30, 1846, and lies interred beside her husband in the old Methodist graveyard at Millersburg.

John F. Bowman was one of the representative men of the "Upper End," enjoyed a reputation for uprightness and honesty, and highly esteemed by those who knew him. Genial, yet quiet and unobtrusive, he never sought or would accept any local or public office.

CAPT. ADAM BOYD.

Adam Boyd, the son of John Boyd and Elizabeth Young, was a native of Northampton County, Pa., born in 1746. His ancestors were of that sturdy and fearless race who, after winning religious liberty at home, braved the perils of the ocean and a life in the wilds of America, that they might establish civil and religious freedom in the New World. "In the tenth of Queen Anne," John Boyd and a younger brother, Rev. Adam Boyd, sons of Rev. Adam Boyd, Sr., left Scotland and landed at Philadelphia. John married there the year following. Jane Craig, daughter of Thomas Craig, and subsequently became (1728) one of the first immigrants to the "Irish Settlement," now Northampton County. His son, John, born in Philadelphia in 1716, married, in 1744, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Young, "an Ulster baronet." Their eldest son was Adam Boyd, the subject of this sketch.

He learned the trade of a carpenter, and was following that avocation when the war of the Revolution called to arms. He was an early associator, and when the State of Pennsylvania had formed its little navy for the protection of the ports on the Delaware, Lieut. Boyd received a commission therein. During the year 1776, and the early part of 1777, he was most of the time in command of the armed sloop "Burke," and rendered efficient service in the conflict between the Pennsylvania navy and the British ships "Roebuck" and "Liverpool" in May, 1776. Growing tired of that branch of the service, Lieut. Boyd requested to be discharged, that he might volunteer in the land forces. Being honorably dismissed the navy, he at once entered the army proper, holding the same rank therein. He was at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, with two of his brothers, one of whom was killed in the latter engagement. Subsequently, Lieut. Boyd acted as "master of wagons," and as such remained with the army until after the surrender at Yorktown.

Returning to the home of his mother, near Newville, he married and came to Harrisburg. While passing through Harris' Ferry, in the spring of 1782, Mr. Boyd was struck with the immense advantages offered by the location of the proposed town, and subsequently purchased of the proprietor a lot on the corner of Second and Mulberry Streets. In 1784 he became a permanent resident. The dwelling-house erected by him in 1792 on lots 210 and 212 of the original plan of the borough, on Second below Mulberry, is yet in the ownership of his descendants.

Upon the incorporation of the borough of Harrisburg, in 1791, he was chosen a burgess, Dr. John Luther being the other. In 1792 he was elected treasurer of the county, and held the office until 1806, when he declined a re-election. In 1809, Mr. Boyd was elected a director of the poor, and during his term of office the county poor-house and mill were erected.

Mr. Boyd died on the 14th of May, 1814; was interred in the Presbyterian graveyard, but subsequently his remains were removed to the Harrisburg cemetery.

In private trusts Mr. Boyd was very frequently employed. His correspondence and accounts show precision and method, particularly the case with which he managed the estate of the younger William Maclay. In person he was five feet eight inches in height, a stout, healthy, florid man, dark brown hair and eyes. At fifty-two years of age he had no gray hairs. He is rated on the "Mill Purchase" at £23 2*s.*, being the fourth highest assessment upon that curious record.

Mr. Boyd married, in 1784, Jeannette Macfarlane, of Big Spring, Cumberland County, daughter of Patrick and granddaughter of James Macfarlane, who came from Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1717. Mrs. Boyd died in early life at Harrisburg, leaving one child, a daughter Rosanna, who married Hugh Hamilton in 1807. This estimable lady lived until 1872, when she died, the oldest inhabitant of Harrisburg, having been born here in 1786.

GEORGE BOYER.

George Boyer, son of George Boyer (1760–1814) and Anna Maria (1760–1831), was born Sept. 16, 1781, near Shaefferstown, Lebanon Co., Pa. He received a limited education, learned the trade of a tanner, and for a number of years carried on that enterprise at

Harrisburg, where his father was "an early inhabitant." For a long time he kept the "Golden Lamb," a favorite hostelry in its day at the corner of Second and Locust Streets, which his father had established as early as 1792. Mr. Boyer was quite prominent in political affairs, served frequently in the old Borough Council, and was elected auditor of the county in 1827, serving three years. He was an energetic citizen, and popular. He died at Harrisburg Feb. 9, 1839, in his fifty-eighth year. Mr. Boyer was twice married, his first wife, Mary, born Oct. 6, 1786; died Dec. 10, 1808; his second wife, Mary, born Oct. 12, 1782; died Aug. 2, 1858.

JOHN H. BRIGGS.

John Hanna Briggs, son of Joseph Briggs and Caroline E. Hanna, was born in 1815, at Silver Spring, Cumberland Co., Pa. His ancestors were of English descent, and early settlers in Pennsylvania. He received a classical education, and was a graduate of Rutgers College, New Jersey. Returning to Harrisburg, where his parents had made their home, he began the study of law with James McCormick, then one of the leading lawyers at the capital, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar April 18, 1837, and at once entered upon a successful practice of his profession. Mr. Briggs took a prominent interest in municipal affairs, was nine years a member of Borough Council, of which body he was eight years president. He was a director of the old Harrisburg Bank, of the Harrisburg Bridge Company, and president of the First National Bank of Harrisburg at the time of his death, which took place March 29, 1872, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. "He had gained," says Rev. Dr. Robinson, "the reputation of a wise and able counselor, and an untarnished name. He was a most upright citizen, useful, patriotic, and public-spirited. He was a true friend, generous and forbearing. His social qualities and gentlemanly bearing surrounding him with friends." Mr. Briggs married Juliann Tod, daughter of Judge John Tod and Mary R. Hanna.

CAPT. JOHN BRISBAN.

John Brisban, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, was born Dec. 25, 1730. With an elder brother he came to America at the outset of the French and Indian war. He was a soldier in that sanguinary struggle for French supremacy in America, and held a lieutenant's commission in the English army. He was a part of the time in Canada, and was with Gen. Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham. For those services he received a grant from George III. of two thousand acres of land in Virginia. He subsequently settled in Lancaster County. He early espoused the cause of the Colonies, and receiving a commission as captain in the Second (Col. St. Clair's) Pennsylvania Battalion, Jan. 5, 1776, raised a company mostly in the upper part of then Lancaster County, now Dauphin and Lebanon, which was in active service in Canada. At the close of that arduous campaign he was transferred to the Third Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, resigning in July, 1777. He subsequently returned to the service, and remained almost to the close of the Revolution, when he returned to his farm near "Bird-in-Hand," Lancaster County, and was appointed collector of military fines. He was, however, too kind-hearted to oppress the delinquents, consequently he became responsible to the government for the amount, which resulted in Capt. Brisban becoming poor and penniless. All the papers pertaining to his military services were sent to Washington for the purpose of securing a pension, but unfortunately lost. Capt. Brisban was twice married, and left issue by both. He died at the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel Rutherford, near Harrisburg, Pa., March 13, 1822, aged ninety-one years. He lies buried in Paxtang Church graveyard. Capt. Brisban was an ardent patriot, and a gentleman of generous impulses. He lived an eventful life, and died at a ripe old age, honored and respected by his fellow-citizens.

MERCER BROWN, M.D.

Mercer Brown was born near Westchester, Chester Co., Pa., April 22, 1795. After receiving a thorough academic education, he began the study of medicine under Dr. King, of Columbia. He graduated in 1816, and located at McCall's Ferry, at which point many persons at that time were being employed in the erection of the bridge over the Susquehanna, numbers of whom had been attacked by severe sickness. He subsequently removed to Wrightsville, where he remained several years, when he located in Middletown, and, until his death, which took place Feb. 19, 1871, he was regarded as the head of the medical profession there. Dr. Brown was long a prominent actor in local and State politics. He was a candidate for Congress at one time, but, his party being in the minority in the district, he was defeated. As a citizen he was highly respected and beloved. Dr. Brown married Rebecca Wolfly, daughter of Jacob Wolfly, an early settler at Middletown. She died April 2, 1861.

PETER BRUA.

Peter Brua, the son of John Peter Brua, was a native of Berks County, Pa., where he was born in 1771. He learned the trade of a carpenter, and came to Harrisburg about 1792. He served as director of the poor from 1818 to 1821; was a member of the Borough Council in 1824, 1826, and 1829; commissioned county treasurer Jan. 7, 1824, and was one of the county commissioners from 1827 to 1829. While in the latter office he was a prime mover in establishing the Lancasterian system of education, which preceded that of the common schools. Mr. Brua was a gentleman of sound practical sense, honest and upright, and highly honored in the community. He

died at Harrisburg on the 1st of January, 1842, in his seventy-first year. He married Catharine Rupley, of Cumberland County, Pa., who died on the 19th of January, 1833, aged sixty years. They had six children,—Margaret, married Hon. Simon Cameron; Lucetta, married Jacob Hoyer; Mary, married Isaac McCord; Catharine, married Andrew Keefer; Jacob, who went as private in the Cameron Guards to Mexico, and died at Tampico, a few hours after receiving his commission as a lieutenant in the United States army; and John Peter, who was a paymaster during the late civil war and now on the retired list of the United States army.

JOHN JACOB BUCHER.

John Jacob Bucher, born Jan. 1, 1764, was the eldest child of Rev. John Conrad Bucher, an officer of the Provincial service, and stationed at Carlisle. The father had been successively promoted from ensign to lieutenant, adjutant, and captain; but finally exchanging the military for the ecclesiastical, he became chaplain. In 1768 the father resigned and moved to Lebanon, Pa., where he accepted the pastorship of the German Reformed congregation. Here, at the age of fourteen, Jacob Bucher began to learn the trade of a hatter with Michael Krebbs, father of the distinguished Rev. John M. Krebbs, lately of New York City. Whatever of education Jacob obtained must have been derived from his accomplished father, and by self-tuition, as evidenced by his "copy-book," still preserved and now ninety-six years old!

After his freedom from apprenticeship he visited some maternal uncles "out West." Starting on his trip *via* Harrisburg, in 1785, John Harris wanted him, as a hat-maker, to locate in his "town," which was as yet no town. Jacob, not being able to see it, went his way, and during his sojourn attended an Indian council on the spot where Cincinnati stands to-day. Having the ague during three out of four years on the lower Ohio, he returned to Lebanon in 1789. But his paternal relatives at Shaffhausen, Switzerland, induced him to visit them, and off he went by packet from Philadelphia to Amsterdam. He was absent about a year, and returning, located at Harrisburg.

In March, 1792, Jacob married Susannah Horter, a maiden scarce eighteen, and he built the house No. 103 South Front Street as a home. His hatter-shop stood at No. 3, near Market Street. About 1804 he moved to the corner building, which the Bucher family still occupies, after three-fourths of a century, a longer time perhaps than any other continuous residence in the town. Jacob Bucher had two sons, the late Judge John Conrad, of Harrisburg, and Hon. George H., now residing at Mechanicsburg. His daughters married, respectively, William Ayres, Esq., of Harrisburg; Robert Allen, Esq., of Philadelphia; Hon. Joseph Lawrence, of Washington Co., Pa.; and Robert Bryson, Esq., now of Harrisburg.

The public life of Jacob Bucher began with his election as coroner in 1796; appointed by Governor Mifflin a justice of the peace in 1798; elected to the House of Representatives in 1803, and re-elected for the sessions of 1805–6 and 1807–8. In 1810 he was appointed chairman of the commission to erect the State buildings, preparatory to removal of the capital from Lancaster to Harrisburg. Edward Crouch, of Dauphin County, and John Dorsey, of Philadelphia, were his coadjutors, but he being the resident commissioner, the bulk of superintendence naturally devolved upon him.

In 1812 he was nominated by the Democratic party for Congress, but the Federalists carried the district. He was sent again to the Legislature in 1814 and the session following.

In 1818, Governor Findlay appointed him an associate judge for Dauphin County, which position he held nine years, until his death, Oct. 16, 1827, aged nearly sixty-four. It is a coincidence worth noting that his son, John Conrad, occupied the same office also for twelve years prior to his death, Oct. 21, 1852.

The trusts which Jacob Bucher filled of a more private character were those which designate him as a man enjoying the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and in the church a member above reproach. From his judicious management of the State buildings, or some other reason, he became the common treasurer or financier of the town. *

HON. JOHN C. BUCHER.

John Conrad Bucher, the son of Jacob Bucher and Susannah Horter, was born at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 28, 1792. He bore the ancestral name of his father's family. He received such an education as the schools of the town afforded, and entered practical life in 1813, as a clerk in the old "Land Department" of Pennsylvania, under Gen. Andrew Porter and Richard T. Leech. In 1830 he was elected to the Twenty-second Congress from the district comprising Dauphin and Lebanon. In 1839 he was appointed by Governor Porter an associate judge of the county of Dauphin, which position he held for twelve years. He frequently served as a member of the Borough Council, and was a school director from the adoption of the common-school system until the day of his death. Few men have taken warmer and deeper interest in educational matters. He was also a trustee of the Harrisburg Academy, of (then) Franklin College at Lancaster, and of Marshall College at Mercersburg, and of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church. In the German Reformed Church, among the "fathers" of which his grandfather, the Rev. John Conrad Bucher, of Lebanon, was a distinguished minister, he was regarded as a devout and conspicuous man. He was well known in its ecclesiastical councils, having been frequently a member of Classis and Synod, where he took the lead among the laymen in debate, and was treasurer of the Board of

John C. Breckinridge

Domestic Missions, and of the Theological Seminary. For a long period he was an active member of the executive committee of the Harrisburg Bible Society, and president of the association at the time of his death. In private life he was amiable, "given to hospitality," and eminently just. His death was very sudden, having been found dead in bed on Sabbath morning, October 26, 1851, and occurred in his fifty-ninth year, just after returning from a church-meeting at Lancaster. Judge Bucher married, Jan. 17, 1820, Eleanor, daughter of Jacob Isett, of Huntingdon County, Pa., who survived her husband thirty years, dying at Harrisburg, March 6, 1881, at the age of eighty-three. They had John C., Susan (married Alexander Ray, of Washington City), Eleanor, and Eliza (married Richard H. Hummel). Mrs. Ray and Mrs. Hummel, both widows, alone survive.

GEORGE BUEHLER.

George Buehler, the son of Henry Buehler, a soldier of the Revolution, and Jane Trotter, was born near the town of Lebanon, Pa., in July, 1776. His parents were Moravians; they lie buried in Mount Hebron burying-ground, and were lifelong members of old Hebron Church. George received a good English and German education at the celebrated Moravian school at Litiz, and was subsequently brought up to mercantile pursuits. He was commissioned by Governor Mifflin justice of the peace for Lebanon township Dec. 3, 1799. The year following, under the auspices of the Harrisburg and Presqu' Isle Land Company, he removed to Erie, and was appointed in August, 1801, by President Jefferson, collector of the Eighteenth Collection District of Pennsylvania. Mr. Buehler took a prominent part in the affairs connected with the early organization of Erie County. At his residence, on the 2d of April, 1803, that county was organized for judicial purposes. He was a member of the first Council of the town of Erie in 1806, and in 1808 and 1809 was borough burgess. He was one of the first to aid in developing the Lake Erie trade, foreseeing at that early day the advantages of that magnificent port on the lakes. In 1811–12 he was a member of the Erie Light Infantry, Capt. Forster, which was in active service during a portion of that period. In 1813, owing probably to the war troubles on the frontiers, he came to Harrisburg and took charge of the "Golden Eagle." He died at Harrisburg on the 5th of August, 1816, aged forty years. Mr. Buehler married previous to removing to Erie, Maria, daughter of Peter Nagle, of Reading. She was born Dec. 25, 1779, and died at Harrisburg July 27, 1843; a lady of great amiability of character. Mr. Buehler was a man of sterling integrity, and his brief life was one of activity, enterprise, and industry. At Erie he stood high in the esteem of its citizens, and at Harrisburg his appreciation was none the less.

WILLIAM BUEHLER.

William Buehler, son of George Buehler and Maria Nagle, was born in 1808, at Erie, Pa. His father removed from Erie to Harrisburg in 1813, and died at the latter place in 1816. When a young man, the son went to Chambersburg, where he learned the mercantile trade. He subsequently removed to Philadelphia, where he was engaged as a merchant in the hardware business. He returned to Harrisburg about December, 1848, and took charge of the Buehler House, which had been conducted by the family since 1813. Here he remained several years, when he embarked in the insurance business, then comparatively in its infancy, and became State agent for the insurance company of North America. The result was the establishment of one of the largest insurance departments in the State, successfully and reliably carried on until his death. It was not alone in the business walks of life that Mr. Buehler was widely known and esteemed. For many years he was a prominent and active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church; was warden of St. Stephen's Church, and the superintendent of its Sunday-school for a long period. He represented his church in the different dioceses to which he belonged, and took an earnest part in all questions that arose therein relating to the extension and prosperity of the church. From the organization of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania until his decease, he had been the treasurer thereof, a most responsible position, and by his good judgment, liberality, and kindness, did much to advance the financial interests of the new diocese. He was identified with the successful establishment of the Home for the Friendless, and was a member and officer of the Harrisburg Benevolent Society, which has done so much to relieve the poor and needy of the city. In every organized effort for public charity he took an active part, contributing and counseling, and working with his own hands to promote good works in others. But his individual charities were the most characteristic of the man, for it was by these that "he established for himself a brotherhood with men which made his name blessed among them." He died suddenly at Harrisburg on Sunday morning, June 12, 1881, aged seventy-three years. Mr. Buehler married May 17, 1831, at Chambersburg, Pa., Henrietta R. Snyder, who survives. Their children were Anna (married Robert A. Lamberton, LL.D., president of Lehigh University), Elizabeth (married, first, Charles Hammond, second, H. Stanly Goodwin), Catharine (married Capt. George Ramsey, United States Army), Dr. Henry B., William, and Edward.

COL. JAMES BURD.

James Burd, a Scot, was born at Ormiston, near Edinburgh, in 1726, son of Edward. He came to Philadelphia in 1747, married, 1748, Sarah, daughter of Edward Shippen, born 1730. Both died at Tinian, near Middletown, in Dauphin County, Pa. (Col. Burd

in 1793, Mrs. Burd in 1784), and are buried in the graveyard at Middletown. Col. Burd resided from 1750 to 1753 at Shippensburg, as manager of the affairs of Mr. Shippen. About 1755 he came to Tinian, where he resided until his death. He entered the Provincial service (1755) as a commissioner with George Croghan, William Buchanan, and Adam Hoopes to lay out a road from "Harris' Ferry to the Ohio." He was then a captain; he is soon heard of as major, then lieutenant-colonel, and colonel in 1760. As there were but two regiments in service, his rank was a very prominent one. He fulfilled with great uprightness and punctuality all the public duties with which he was intrusted for quite twenty years. Then the stirring days of the Revolution came, and with it disaster to Burd as a public man. He seems to have entered heartily into the contest, but just when such experience as he had acquired would have been of the highest benefit, an unfortunate dispute about rank occurred; that, with insubordination in his command, and some criticism in the "Committee of Safety," caused him to resign his civil and military employments. His sons and son-in-law were good patriots, and a pretty thorough examination of the hasty conduct of Burd convinces us that he was, notwithstanding this affair, in accord with the leading patriots with whom he was surrounded. He was a man of fine form, hardy and healthy, an advanced and prosperous farmer, hospitable in his intercourse with his neighbors, and respected for his integrity as a civil officer from 1785, when Dauphin County was formed, until his death, in 1793. He died holding position as one of the county judges.

MICHAEL BURKE.

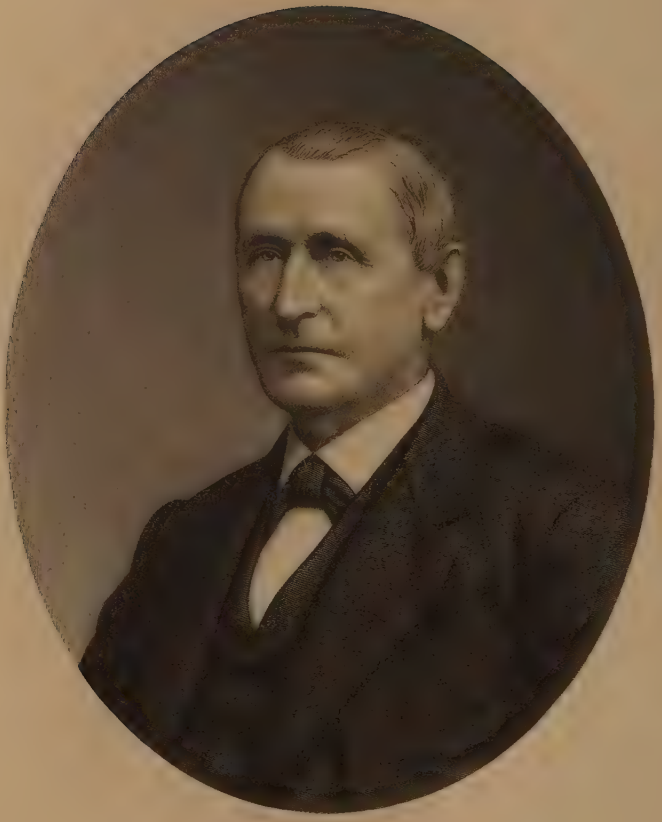
Michael Burke was born on the 29th of September, 1797, in Templetrathen, County Tipperary, Ireland. Having received a limited education, he left his native land in his eighteenth year for Newfoundland, where an uncle was extensively engaged in the fisheries off that coast. There he remained only a brief period, being eager to reach the United States. His first destination was Lockport, N. Y., where he secured a position as book-keeper for a prominent contractor. He here gained his first idea of a business which he subsequently successfully followed. In 1824 he secured a contract on the Erie Canal, and upon its completion went to Akron, Ohio, to construct a section of the canal at that place. From thence he came to Pennsylvania, this State being largely engaged in perfecting her system of internal improvements, and a wide field for Mr. Burke's business energies was open before him. Securing the contract for that portion of the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal between Mexico and Lewistown in 1829, he fixed his permanent home at Harrisburg. Identifying himself with the business and welfare of the town of his adoption, he was chosen to the Borough Council, and in the establishment of the first system of water-works took an active and warm interest. During a portion of this period he was president of the legislative body of the town, and on several occasions became personally responsible for the payment of loans secured for the construction of the water-works. Upon the completion of the through transportation to Pittsburgh by the Pennsylvania Canal, Mr. Burke, with several others, commenced a packet-line from Philadelphia to the former place, he having his office at Harrisburg. He also became interested in the Portable Line, in which enterprise, however, he sustained a loss of thirty-five thousand dollars; but not discouraged, he continued in other business ventures. The first or pioneer blast-furnace erected at Harrisburg was by Mr. Burke and Governor Porter. It was erected along the line of the Pennsylvania Canal above State Street. While in successful operation several years, Mr. Burke withdrew from the firm, owing to his connection with several contracts on the various railroads then building in the State. He constructed portions of the Pennsylvania road between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, and on the Northern Central between Harrisburg and York. He had contracts in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and was also engaged in the construction of reservoirs, building one at Baltimore, Md., in 1860, and was engaged in the erection of one in Washington City at the time of his death. He died at Harrisburg on the 15th of August, 1864, in his sixty-seventh year. Few men have exhibited more public spirit than Mr. Burke, and during his entire residence at Harrisburg he was held in the highest esteem by his fellow-citizens, who admired his energy and remarkable business capacity. To those who knew him best he was kind, obliging, genial, and noble-hearted.

Mr. Burke married, on April 6, 1824, Mary A. Finley, of Lockport, N. Y., who survives. Their children have been: William (deceased), John Michael (deceased), George Washington, Josephine (married James Brady, second), Martina (married Edward P. Kearns), and Regina.

WILLIAM CALDER, Sr.

William Calder, eldest child of John Calder and Naomi Norris, was born in Belair, Harford Co., Md., July 24, 1788. The father was a native of Scotland. William remained on the farm of his parents in Harford County until he was of age, when he removed to Baltimore, and soon thereafter to Lancaster, Pa. When the seat of government was removed from Lancaster to Harrisburg he came to the latter place, and resided there up to the time of his death.

In 1817 he married Mary Kirkwood, who was born in Armagh, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parents, and emigrated to this country when seven years of age. Their children were John, Mary (wife of Wells Coverly), William, Matilda (wife of Charles A. Keller), and James. His wife died in 1858, and in 1860 he married Margaret C. Walmer, of Dauphin County, by whom



William Calder

he had no issue. He died March 5, 1861, and of his children none now survive him except the youngest, Rev. James Calder, D.D., of Harrisburg.

Immediately upon leaving Harford County, Mr. Calder became interested in lines of stage-coaches and the United States mail service, and for fifty years this was his chief business. Up to the time of the sale of the public works of Pennsylvania he was associated with Alexander Wilson, of Lewistown, Jacob Peters, of Philadelphia, Silas Moore, of Hollidaysburg, and other gentlemen in the "Pioneer," "Good Intent," and "Express" companies for the transportation of passengers and mails by cars and canal packet-boats. He never lost his fondness for farming and live-stock, and maintained several of the most fertile farms in Dauphin County. Enterprises for the development of the resources of the country and particularly the business of Harrisburg received his support. He built many houses, favored the introduction of manufactures, and at the time of his death possessed an ample fortune. *

WILLIAM CALDER.

John Calder (1749–1806) resided near Belair, Md. His eldest son, William (1788–1861), married Mary Kirkwood (1790–1858), who bore him children: John, Mary (wife of Wells Coverly, proprietor of the Coverly House, Harrisburg), William (subject of this sketch), Matilda (wife of Charles Keller), and Rev. James Calder (the youngest surviving in 1882).

William Calder was born July 31, 1821, and died July 19, 1880. He had limited education from books, being inducted into the stage-line business at the age of twelve years. At the age of sixteen his father put him in charge of the Philadelphia Packet Line from Columbia to Pittsburgh. In 1851 he assumed the management of his father's business, and in 1857 undertook the completion of the Lebanon Valley Railroad. In 1858 he became a member of the well-known banking firm of Cameron, Calder, Eby & Co., which afterwards became the First National Bank, of Harrisburg, of which Mr. Calder was chosen president. The same year he was elected a director of the Northern Central Railway, and was active in preserving Pennsylvania's interests in that corporation. At the breaking out of the rebellion he rendered the goverment important service through his large knowledge in the purchase of horses, and supplied the government with no less than forty-two thousand horses and sixty-seven thousand mules, establishing the price ($125 and $117.50) so low as to effect a very great saving to the government in this department. Mr. Calder was always foremost in the promotion of Harrisburg's industrial enterprises. He was one of the founders of the Harrisburg Car-Works, the Lochiel Rolling-Mills, the Harrisburg Cotton-Mills, Foundry and Machine-Works, the Fire-Brick Works, and the Pennsylvania Steel-Works.

In 1873 he was commissioned by Governor Hartranft a trustee of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, and reappointed in 1876. In 1876 he was appointed by the same Governor a member of the commission to devise a plan for the government of cities, and in 1880, just prior to his death, he was elected a director of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. For many years he ably officiated in the management of city affairs through its Councils. He was among the founders of the Harrisburg Hospital and the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was an attendant. He was formerly a Whig, latterly a Republican, and influential in local and State politics, and one of the Presidential electors from this State in 1876.

Upon the occasion of President Lincoln's visit to Harrisburg, when a plot was laid to assassinate him on his return to Baltimore, Mr. Calder was selected to escort him safely to take another train from the one intended at first, and thus his enemies' designs were thwarted. His widow is Regina Camilla, daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Krause) Greenawalt. Their children are Edmund Kirkwood (died Dec. 31, 1862, aged thirteen years), William Jacob, Catharine Krause, Theodore Greenawalt, Regina, and Mary Kirkwood Calder. *

MAJOR BRUA CAMERON.

William Brua Cameron, son of Simon Cameron and Margaret Brua, was born Aug. 1, 1826, at Harrisburg, Pa. He received a classical education, and graduated at Princeton College in 1847, studied law with James McCormick, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar Jan. 23, 1849. He located at Middletown, managing certain business enterprises of his father. He was appointed major and paymaster in the United States army May 1, 1861; retired the 4th of November, 1863, on account of impaired health. Maj. Cameron died at Middletown, Jan. 13, 1864, and is buried in the cemetery at that place. He married, Oct. 18, 1852, Elizabeth Bastedo, daughter of Gilbert and Marian Bastedo, of Nelson, Province of Ontario, Canada. Mrs. Cameron, while on a visit to her old home in Canada, took ill, and died there in 1870. They had issue,—Marian Bastedo, married David Watts; Simon Brua, d. s. p.; and Janet.

JOHN CAMERON.

John Cameron, son of Charles Cameron and Martha Pfoutz, was born Feb. 8, 1797, in the village of Maytown, Lancaster Co., Pa. He received the ordinary education of the public schools of the town, and at an early age apprenticed to the trade of a tailor. He came to Harrisburg in 1816, where he started in business. Governor Shulze appointed him register and recorder of the county of Dauphin, Jan. 17, 1824. He was frequently chosen member of the Borough Council of Harrisburg. He subsequently en-

gaged in merchandising, dealt largely in cattle, and became interested in the through stage lines. In 1837 he removed to Lancaster, retired from business, and died there May 7, 1841; buried at Harrisburg. Mr. Cameron was twice married,—first, to Catharine Hutman, daughter of Matthias Hutman, of Harrisburg, born Sept. 1, 1796, died Nov. 1, 1821; secondly, to Mary Shulze, of Myerstown, Lebanon Co., a sister of Governor John Andrew Shulze. He left a son and a daughter; the former died early, the latter became the wife of Dr. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster. Mr. Cameron was quiet and unobtrusive, an intelligent and enterprising business man.

JOHN CARSON.

John Carson, the son of John Carson and Sarah Dickey, was a native of Paxtang, born in 1758. His father was a settler on the Susquehanna as early as 1733, kept a store, and was a captain on the frontier in 1755–57. His mother was a daughter of Moses Dickey, who was quite prominent in pioneer times. He received a frontier education, which, among the Scotch-Irish settlers, was thorough, and was raised up on his father's farm. He was an early associator, and an officer during the Jersey campaign of 1776. From 1786 to 1791 he served as a member of the Assembly. Under the Constitution of 1790 he was commissioned an associate judge of the county, Aug. 17, 1791, an office which he filled acceptably and creditably until his sudden death from apoplexy on Friday, Oct. 10, 1817. His wife, Sarah Dickey, born in 1760, died March 2, 1823.

JONATHAN CHANDLER.

Jonathan Chandler was born in Beaver Valley, New Castle Co., Del., about eight miles from the city of Wilmington, in 1792. He was one of the sons of Jehu Harlin Chandler. His ancestors were Quakers, who came from England shortly after the arrival of William Penn, and settled in that part of Delaware and in the lower part of Chester County, Pa. The family became so prominently identified with Beaver Valley that in the early times it was known as Chandler's Hollow. Jonathan Chandler received the ordinary education within his reach in those primitive days. When quite a young man he left his Beaver Valley home and settled in the upper end of Chester County, near Sadsburyville, and carried on quite extensively for those days the business of blacksmithing, which he had learned in Delaware. On the 1st day of June, 1819, while living in Chester County, he married Mary Griffith, who was born at the Trappe, in Montgomery County, Pa., in 1793, but came to Chester County when a young woman. Mr. Chandler removed from Chester County to Harrisburg, arriving on the 11th day of August, 1828. Here he continued his business for some years, and became quite prominent in it in the preparation of iron used in the construction of locks and bridges on the Pennsylvania Canal, and in connection with the famous stage-lines of Slaymaker & Co. and the Good Intent Packet Line. His wife, Mary Griffith Chandler, died in Harrisburg on the 29th of July, 1837. In 1839 he married Julia Ann Mowrer, who had been reared in the family of George Prince. She was born in Sunbury, Northumberland Co., and died in Harrisburg, July 22, 1882. Jonathan Chandler died in Harrisburg, Jan. 6, 1847. His children by the first marriage were Benjamin Franklin, Jehu Harlin, Rachel Ann, Ellen Louisa, and William Griffith; by the second, Mary Elizabeth, Sarah, George Prince, and Julia Ann. Mr. Chandler took much interest in all that pertained to the prosperity and welfare of Harrisburg during his life here, was a man of fine social qualities and liberal views.

COL. ROBERT CLARK.

Robert Clark, son of Charles Clark and Ann Brownfield, was born Jan. 2, 1740, in Derry, Lancaster (now Londonderry) township, Dauphin Co. His father was one of the first settlers in the "Barrens of Derry," his first warrant bearing date April 3, 1734, for two hundred acres. In 1765 his wife, Ann Brownfield Clark, having died, 12th of April of that year he divided his land between his sons, Robert and Walter, and died a few years thereafter. Robert was brought up as a farmer, receiving the limited education of frontier times. During the French and Indian wars he was in active service, both as a private and an officer. He was with Col. Clayton on his march to Wyoming, and with Col. Bouquet in 1764. When the thunders of the Revolution rolled from the eastward he entered heartily into the contest. On the 11th of August, 1776, he was commissioned captain in the Flying Camp, and was in the Jersey campaign of that year. He was commissioned sub-lieutenant of Lancaster County, April 26, 1780, and May 4, 1781, appointed one of the auditors for paying the depreciation certificates at Lebanon. During the entire struggle for independence Col. Clark was active, energetic, and patriotic. He represented the county of Dauphin in the Assembly of the State from 1785 to 1788, having previously represented the county of Lancaster, when he declined a re-election. During the organization of the militia, after the Revolution, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Battalion of Dauphin County. About 1795 he removed to Chillisquaque, Northumberland Co., Pa. Although well up in years, his military ardor seems to have remained, and he was commissioned Aug. 2, 1800, captain of the Second Troop of cavalry, Second Brigade, Ninth Division, composed of the counties of Northumberland, Lycoming, and Luzerne. He died at Chillisquaque, Jan. 23, 1821, at the age of eighty-one years. Col. Clark's life was a long and eventful one, and he witnessed many changes in the affairs of the State and nation, and

in which he had performed a prominent part. He was a man of influence in his native county, and his pious walk and conversation was none the less remarkable. He was one of the elders of Old Derry Church, an humble and consistent Christian. Col. Clark married, Aug. 20, 1765, Sarah Hutchison, born June 7, 1745, in Derry, died Aug. 19, 1820, daughter of John Hutchison, who died Sept. 6, 1765. Their children were, as taken from the family record in Col. Clark's own handwriting,—

"Charles Clark, our first born, was born Aug. 3, 1766.

"Our twin children were born July 6, 1768; one died when twenty-two hours old, and the other, Margaret, died Sept. 4, 1768.

"Our daughter, Ann, was born Oct. 3, 1769.

"Our daughter, Mary, was born Oct. 17, 1772, and died Feb. 4, 1773.

"Our daughter, Margaret, was born Dec. 26, 1773.

"Our son, John, was born June 6, 1776.

"Our son, Robert, was born Sept. 28, 1778.

"Our daughter, Mary, was born Sunday, March 25, 1781.

"Our daughter, Sarah, was born Feb. 9, 1786."

The remains of Col. Clark and his wife lie in Derry graveyard, now Montour County, Pa.

PHILIP CLINE.

Philip Cline, son of Philip Kline, was born in the District of Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, on the 14th of July, 1780. Receiving a preliminary English education in the schools of the city, he learned the trade of brick-maker, and located at Harrisburg about the year 1803, where he established brick-works and a pottery. Most of the brick used in the State capitol were furnished by him. During the second war with England he served as first lieutenant in Capt. Richard Knight's company, and on the latter's resignation at Baltimore was promoted to captain. For almost thirty years Capt. Cline filled the position of high constable of the borough of Harrisburg. He was a man of influence, and highly respected by his fellow-citizens. He died in the year 1850. Capt. Cline married about 1803, Hannah, daughter of Patrick Walters, a wagon-master in the Continental army of the Revolution. She died at Harrisburg, Aug. 18, 1830.

CAPT. JAMES COLLIER.

James Collier was born of Scotch-Irish parents, in what is now Swatara township, Dauphin Co., April 20, 1752, on the farm adjoining the village of Churchville on the east. He began his military career in 1776, as first lieutenant of Capt. John Reed's company of the "Flying Camp," was employed in many of the skirmishes around New York and up the Hudson; was at the battle of Long Island, and among those who covered the retreat. For bravery in this campaign he received a captain's commission, and for meritorious conduct at the battle of Brandywine, Gen. Lafayette presented him with a sword and epaulets. During the last years of the war Capt. Collier was employed principally on the frontiers against the Indians, and achieved distinction as an Indian-fighter. In 1778 he built Fort Muncy, near which one of his soldiers, Peter Boal, lost his scalp, but survived the injury. Upon the return of peace, Capt. Collier retired to his farm, and was known as a quiet, peace-loving citizen. He was, however, in common with every other patriot of his day, a genuine hater of Tories. His feelings in this respect were the more bitter on account of the Tories of North Carolina having for years sought the life of his brother, Col. John Collier, who lived in that State and was an officer in the army. Failing in their attempts upon his life, they destroyed his property and burned his house. One of the leading spirits in this outrage was one Lytle, who had formerly been a resident of Paxtang, but had removed to North Carolina shortly before the war. Against this man Capt. Collier felt peculiarly aggrieved, and had frequently been heard to declare that if ever he "laid eyes on the rascal he would chastise him severely." One Sunday morning, some years after the war, the captain was sitting in his pew at Paxtang Church, awaiting the opening of the morning service, when a stranger entered, whom Collier immediately recognized to be Lytle the Tory. He was on a visit to some friends at Middletown and accompanied them to church. The sacredness of the place protected him for the time being, but when the congregation was dismissed the captain quietly provided himself with a stout section of a grape-vine, which he put to soak in a neighboring spring. At the conclusion of the afternoon service, when the congregation was about to separate, Collier armed himself with his grape-vine and rode up to Lytle, who had just mounted, and introduced himself as the brother of John Collier, of North Carolina, and explained that there was an unsettled account between Lytle and the Collier family which he proposed now to adjust, and immediately brought his grape-vine into requisition. The Tory ran his eye over the spectators, but seeing no sympathy in their countenances put spurs to his horse and galloped off, with the captain close beside him belaboring him at every jump. They passed many people jogging along on their way home from church, and among others one of the deacons and his wife. The deacon was silent, but the wife called out, "Lay it on, Jamie, lay it on!" The race was "neck and neck" for a quarter of a mile, when the Tory, who had the better horse, began to leave Collier behind, but not before the grape-vine was worn to a stump. This transaction met with general approval. There were, however, a few good people who deemed it a breach of the Sabbath and thought the captain should be sessioned. Complaint was therefore made to Rev. John Elder, pastor of the church, who replied in some such language as this: "Served him right; he had no business to come to my church.

I am, however, sorry it happened on the Lord's Day, but if I had witnessed it I should have told the captain to lay on." This opinion from the moderator of the session, although not delivered officially, settled the business, and Collier never was called to account. In 1791 he sold his farm in Swatara township and went to Northumberland County, Pa. On the 31st of May, 1814, he started with his family for Ross County, Ohio, where he arrived on the 9th of July. Here he purchased a farm and spent the remainder of his days. He died Jan. 3, 1844, at the great age of ninety-two, and was distinguished throughout life for his frankness, integrity, and manly independence. *

COL. JACOB COOKE.

Jacob Cooke, son of John Cooke, was born in Londonderry township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) Co., Pa., in 1735. His father was an early emigrant from near Londonderry, Ireland, and was a gentleman of means and influence. The son received the best education afforded in the Scotch-Irish settlement, and was brought up to the life of a farmer. During the French and Indian war he served as an ensign in Col. Elder's ranging battalion, and commanded the *first* military company enrolled for the war for independence in Pennsylvania, "The Association of the Liberty Company in Lancaster County." This company was organized in April, 1775, and portions of the command were in active service during the campaigns of 1776 and 1777. Col. Cooke filled the office of sub-lieutenant of Lancaster County, assisting in the organization of troops. He was a justice of the peace many years, and served in the Assembly under the Constitution of 1776 from 1780 to 1785. He was an ardent patriot, a brave officer, and an influential citizen. He died in January, 1790, at his residence near the Round Top. He owned a large estate, especially in Northumberland County lands, and left at his death John, Mary (married John Lukens Wallis), Sarah (married Joseph Work), Elizabeth (married Charles Irwine), and Robert. The two latter resided on the Muncy farms. Col. William Cooke, of the Pennsylvania line, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, was a brother of Col. Jacob Cooke, and one of the administrators of his estate.

CAPT. JAMES COWDEN.

James Cowden, the fourth child of Matthew Cowden and Martha Johnson, was born in Paxtang township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) Co., Pa., on the 16th of June, 1737. James was brought up on his father's farm, enjoying, however, the advantages of that early education of those pioneer times, which among the Scotch-Irish settlers was remarkably comprehensive and ample. Apart from this he was well grounded in the tenets of the Westminster Confession, which among our pious ancestry formed a part of the instruction given to all.

Until the thunders of the Revolution rolled towards the Susquehanna, Mr. Cowden remained on the paternal acres, busily engaged in farming. At the outset he was a strong advocate for active defensive measures, and in favor of independence. He was one of the leading spirits at the meeting at Middletown, June 9, 1774, of which Col. James Burd was chairman, and whose action, in conjunction with those of Hanover, nerved the people of Lancaster in their patriotic resolves. Suiting the action to the word, Mr. Cowden and the young men of his neighborhood took measures towards raising a battalion of associators, of which Col. James Burd was in command, and a company of which was intrusted to Capt. Cowden. His company, although not belonging to the Pennsylvania line, was nevertheless in several campaigns, and did faithful service at Fort Washington, in the Jerseys, at Brandywine and Germantown, and in the war on the Northern and Western frontiers, defending them from the attacks of the savage Indian and treacherous Tory.

At the close of the war Capt. Cowden returned to his farm. Under the Constitution of 1790 he was appointed the justice of the peace for the district of Lower Paxtang, April 10, 1793, which he held up to the time he was commissioned by Governor Thomas Mifflin one of the associate judges of the county of Dauphin, on the 2d of October, 1795, an office he filled acceptably and creditably. In 1809 was chosen Presidential elector, and was an ardent supporter of Madison.

Capt. Cowden married in 1777, Mary Crouch, a sister of Col. James Crouch, of the Revolution, a native of Virginia. She outlived her husband many years, and is buried in the graveyard of Paxtang Church.

Judge Cowden died at his farm in Paxtang very suddenly on Wednesday evening, Oct. 10, 1810, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

COL. CORNELIUS COX.

Cornelius Cox, son of John Cox and Esther, his wife, was born about 1750, in the city of Philadelphia. His father was a native of England, a physician of prominence in Philadelphia, in which city he died about 1770. He laid out Estherton, on the Susquehanna, in 1765, supposing at the time it would become an important place. Dr. Cox was twice married,—first to Sarah, widow of William Edgell, of Philadelphia; second to Esther ——, of the same place. We know nothing further, save that their son was the subject of this sketch. Cornelius Cox received a good education in his native city. Some time prior to the Revolution we find him at Estherton in management of the estate left him by his father. He early espoused the cause of the colonies, was present at the meeting at Middletown which passed the patriotic resolutions of June, 1774, and when the people were called to arms was commissioned major of Col. James Burd's battalion of Lan-

caster County associators. Was appointed assistant commissary of purchases, and also issuing commissary July 7, 1780. Until the close of the Revolution he was actively engaged, whether it was in the collecting of flour for the French fleet, the gathering of blankets for the half-clad army at Valley Forge, or the superintending of the construction of bateaux for the use of Gen. Sullivan in his expedition against the Six Nations. In 1792 he was chosen one of the State electors for President in favor of Gen. Washington. Governor Mifflin appointed him one of the associate justices of the courts of Dauphin County, but preferring quiet he declined the honor. He died Feb. 3, 1803, at Estherton, aged about fifty-three years. Col. Cox married Mary Forster, born 1767, died Aug. 2, 1810, daughter of John Forster and Catherine Dickey.

COL. RICHARD M. CRAIN.

Richard Moore Crain, the son of Joseph Crain and Mary Moore, daughter of Andrew Moore, was born November, 1777, in Hanover township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) Co., Pa. He received a fair education, and was brought up on his father's farm. He became quite prominent in public affairs the first decade of this century, and during the incumbency of Gen. Andrew Porter as surveyor-general of Pennsylvania Mr. Crain received the appointment of deputy secretary of the land office, a position he acceptably filled through all the changes of administration for forty years, until the advent of Governor Ritner, when he was displaced. He then retired to his farm in Cumberland County, from which district he was sent a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1837, in which he was a leading spirit. During the War of 1812–14 he commanded a company of volunteers from Harrisburg, and was subsequently commissioned colonel of the Pennsylvania militia. Col. Crain died at Harrisburg, on Friday, 17th of September, 1852, aged seventy-five years. He married Elizabeth Whitehill, daughter of Robert Whitehill and Eleanor Reed, born 1771, died Oct. 2, 1848. They had Dr. Joseph; Elizabeth, married Leopold Wykoff; Mary Adaline, married Alexander Dean; Eleanor, married William Wilson Rutherford; and Agnes, died unmarried.

COL. EDWARD CROUCH.

Edward Crouch, the son of James Crouch, an officer of the Revolution, and Hannah Brown, was born at Walnut Hill, in Paxtang, Nov. 9, 1764. He was a merchant by occupation. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the army of the Revolution, and commanded a company in the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794. He served as a member of the House of Representatives from 1804 to 1806, and was a Presidential elector in 1813. Governor Snyder appointed him one of the associate judges of the county of Dauphin April 16, 1813, but he resigned upon his election to the Thirteenth United States Congress. He died on the 2d of February, 1827, and is buried in Paxtang graveyard. "In private life he was an able and an honest man," wrote one of his contemporaries, and the record of his life shows him to have been a gentleman of uprightness of character, and as honorable as he was influential. Col. Crouch married Margaret Potter, born 1775, died Feb. 7, 1797, daughter of Gen. James Potter,[1] of the Revolution. Their only daughter married Benjamin Jordan, who succeeded to the estate of "Walnut Hill."

COL. JAMES CROUCH.

James Crouch was born about 1728, in Virginia. The Crouches were an old family who emigrated at an early day from England and settled in King and Queen County, near the court-house. James Crouch received a good education, came to Pennsylvania prior to 1757, purchasing about three thousand

[1] Gen. James Potter, son of John Potter, was born in 1729, on "the bank of the river Foyle, County Tyrone, Ireland." His parents emigrated to America, landing at New-Castle-on-Delaware in September, 1741, when James was about twelve years of age. He was educated at the school of Rev. Mr. Alison, in Chester County. At twenty-five years of age he was a lieutenant in a border militia company. In 1755 he was captain of a company in the victorious Kittanning campaign under Armstrong. The general and he were attached friends. In 1763–64 he served as a major and lieutenant-colonel. He was a successful farmer.

He was prominent in the political agitation consequent upon the dispute with the mother-country. There was no meeting of the patriotic inhabitants of the then large county of Northumberland held without his presence and led by his advice. He was a colonel in 1775; appointed a brigadier-general April 5, 1777, with John Armstrong as first, John Cadwalader second, Samuel Meredith fourth. His services in the Pennsylvania campaign of 1777 were very distinguished. With the troops under his command, raised in the frontier counties, he obtained for Washington important information regarding the movements of the enemy, and with great vigilance gave all the annoyance possible to the foraging parties that were sent out of Philadelphia.

On the 11th of December, while the army under Washington were on their march to Valley Forge, after a portion of it had crossed the Schuylkill at Matson's Ford, it was found that the enemy under Cornwallis were in force on the other side. "They were met," writes Washington, "by Gen. Potter, with part of the Pennsylvania militia, who behaved with great bravery, and gave them every possible opposition till he was obliged to retreat from their superior numbers." In the spring of 1778, Washington wrote from Valley Forge, "If the state of Gen. Potter's affairs will admit of returning to the army, I shall be exceedingly glad to see him, as his activity and vigilance have been much wanted during the winter." In 1781 he was vice-president of the State, in 1782 commissioned a major-general, and in 1784 one of the Council of Censors, and was within a few votes of defeating for president the most distinguished man in the State, John Dickinson. He served in the field in his military capacity through the whole Revolution, and was trusted by all its leaders,—Washington, Greene, Pickering, Mifflin, and his fellow-brigadiers. His residence was in Penn's Valley, in the present Centre County, from 1772 to the time of his death, in November, 1789, at which moment he was one of the associate or bench justices of Northumberland County. He left one of the most extensive and valuable estates in Pennsylvania. His remains rest in the burial-ground at Brown's Mill, south of Chambersburg, in Franklin County.

Gen. Potter was married twice,—first, Elizabeth Cathcart, of Philadelphia. They had Elizabeth C., married James Poe, of Franklin County. Second wife, Mrs. Mary Patterson, widow of James Patterson, of Mifflin County, who died in April, 1785, near Middletown. They had James, "the judge," who married Mary Brown, of "Brown's Spring," Kishacoquillas Valley, Mifflin Co.; Mary, married first, George Riddle, secondly, William McClelland, of Northumberland County; John, died; Martha, married Andrew Gregg, of Centre County, subsequently United States senator; Margaret, married Edward Crouch, of "Walnut Hill," Dauphin Co.

acres of land in York County, where the town of Wrightsville now stands, on which he settled for a few years, but which he subsequently sold, and removed to then Paxtang township, Lancaster Co., Pa., where he bought one thousand acres of land. He was a soldier of Quebec, being a sergeant in Capt. Matthew Smith's company of Paxtang volunteers. On his release from captivity he became an officer of the associators, and subsequently paymaster of the battalion. He served during the whole of the Revolutionary war with honor and distinction. He died at his residence, Walnut Hill, near Highspire, on the 24th of May, 1794, aged sixty-six years. Col. Crouch married, Sept. 22, 1757, Hannah Brown, born 1727, died May 24, 1787. Their children were Edward; Mary, married Col. James Cowden; Elizabeth, married Matthew Gilchrist, removed to Washington County, Pa.; and Hannah, married Roan McClure. Col. Crouch's papers, perchance the most valuable documents concerning the Revolution extant in this locality, were wantonly destroyed about ten years ago.

CAPT. JOHN DENTZEL.

John Dentzel, a native of Holland, on the Rhine, was born about 1745. He received a thorough university education, including law and medicine. A romantic attachment and marriage to a daughter of an illustrious family of the country caused him to come to America at the outset of the Revolution. He warmly espoused the cause of the colonies, and was in active service. Subsequent to the war he located at Harrisburg, where he became quite prominent. He seems to have practiced both law and medicine. In 1792 he was appointed one of the medical examiners for invalid pensioners; and he is denominated as "Lawyer Dentzel," who commanded a company during the Whisky Insurrection of 1794, although probably he was only a justice of the peace, an office he held at the time of his death. On the 8th of December, 1803, he accompanied the citizens of the town who had gone to escort the remains of their old comrade, Maj. Brooks, who had died at Elizabethtown; when a short distance, the bridle of Capt. Dentzel's horse broke, and that gentleman was thrown against a fence and almost instantly expired. He was an intrepid officer, a good citizen, and a polished gentleman. Mr. Dentzel was twice married; his first wife, Eve Dentzel, died March 18, 1795, "a lady much respected and admired." On the 10th of February, 1799, he married Jane Gilchrist, who survived her husband several years. By his first wife he had Mary, married Thomas Clyde, the parents of John J. Clyde, Esq.; Sarah, married James Kernan; Henry, who learned printing with John Wyeth, went to Norfolk, Va., was collector of the port there a number of years, married and left issue. By his second wife he had Raymond, who went to Armstrong County, married and left issue.

MAJ. JOHN SHELLY DETWEILER.

John Shelly Detweiler was born on the 18th of October, 1829, in Londonderry township, Dauphin Co., on a farm occupied by his father, David Detweiler, near what is now known as the Buck Lock, Pennsylvania Canal. His mother, Susan Detweiler, was a daughter of William Shelly, of Shelly's Island. When ten years old he attended the school in the neighborhood of his birthplace, and continued there until he was sixteen years old, when he came to Harrisburg and entered the printing-office of Theophilus Fenn, where he remained but a short time, and then went to Lancaster, entering the office of the Lancaster *Examiner and Herald.*

Leaving the *Examiner* office, Mr. Detweiler entered Franklin and Marshall College, at which institution he pursued a course of regular studies and graduated with high honor, after which he began the study of the law with Gen. George B. Ford, of Lancaster City, and was admitted to the bar of that county in 1850. He remained in Lancaster only a few months after his admission, and came to Harrisburg in the winter of that year, entering at once in the practice of the law here, in which profession he continued until the breaking out of the civil war.

At the organization of the Ninth Cavalry, Mr. Detweiler took an active part in securing the necessary companies to make up the regiment, and as captain of Company E was very prominent in securing a completed organization. He was commissioned captain Oct. 17, 1861. While on duty in Tennessee he was appointed on the staff of Gen. DuMont. On the 19th of March, 1863, Capt. Detweiler was appointed major of the regiment, and on the 2d of April of the same year he resigned his commission and returned to Harrisburg, when he was appointed United States recruiting officer at this point, which post he held until the close of the war. In 1864, Mr. Detweiler was appointed Deputy United States assessor of internal revenue under Charles J. Bruner, which office he held until it was abolished in 1871. In 1872 he was appointed by Judge Cadwallader register in bankruptcy, which office he held at the time of his death. In 1874, Mr. Detweiler was nominated and elected by the Republicans county solicitor for the term of three years.

Maj. Detweiler married Eunice Parke, daughter of Benjamin Parke, of Harrisburg, and they had three children who survived their father. He died at Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 16, 1878.

REV. WILLIAM R. DEWITT, D.D.

William Radcliff DeWitt, the son of John DeWitt and Katharine Van Vliet, was born at Paulding's Manor, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on the 25th of February, 1792. His ancestors were among the first immigrants from Holland to New Netherlands, in 1623. His early years were spent in commercial pursuits, but about 1810 he turned his attention to the sacred min-

istry. He studied with Dr. Alexander Proudfit, of Salem, N. Y., and entered Washington Academy. The War of 1812 interrupting his studies, he volunteered in the regiment of Col. Rice, and was in service at Lake Champlain at the time of McDonough's victory, Sept. 11, 1814. After the close of the war, in 1815, he entered Nassau Hall, Princeton, as a sophomore, but subsequently entered the senior class of Union College, Schenectady, where he graduated with distinction, completing his theological studies under Rev. Dr. John M. Mason, of New York. He

REV. WM. R. DEWITT, D.D.

was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New York April 23, 1818. In the fall of that year he came to Harrisburg by invitation, and was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church Oct. 5, 1818. He was received by the Presbytery of Carlisle April 13, 1819, but not ordained until the 26th of October, that year. Dr. DeWitt received the degree of A.M. in course from Union College, and in 1838 the University of Pennsylvania conferred on him the title of Doctor of Divinity. From 1854 to 1860 he held the office of State librarian, appointed by Governors Bigler and Pollock. In 1854 he felt the necessity of taking a colleague, Rev. T. H. Robinson, D.D., the present minister. He died at Harrisburg, Dec. 23, 1867, in his seventy-sixth year. Dr. DeWitt was twice married, his first wife being Julia A. Woodhull, daughter of Rev. Nathan Woodhull, of Newtown, L. I. His second wife was Mary Elizabeth Wallace, daughter of William Wallace, of Harrisburg, who survived her husband. During a ministry of nearly fifty years in Harrisburg, Dr. DeWitt enjoyed the confidence of all his ministerial brethren. In the community he was greatly appreciated and respected by all classes. As a theologian he had few equals in the ministry, and although firm and decided in his views, he was liberal and catholic in spirit. His published writings were limited to twelve or thirteen pamphlets, the most popular of which was a small volume entitled "Her Price above Rubies." He preached many powerful discourses, a volume of which should certainly be preserved in permanent form.

GEORGE DOCK, M.D.

George Dock, second child of William Dock and Margaret Gilliard, was born 23d of May, 1823, at Harrisburg, Pa. Though of very delicate constitution, he was sent to school at an early age, and received a liberal education. In September, 1840, he entered the office of Professor William E. Horner, of the University of Pennsylvania, as a private student. He matriculated at the medical department of the University in the summer of 1841, attended the course of lectures at the Medical Institute, and having pursued the full course at the University, session of 1842, he was elected resident student in Blockley Hospital, entering upon his duties the 1st of May, where he faithfully served one year, gaining no little reputation as a thorough anatomist. In the spring of 1844 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. Returning to his home at Harrisburg, he assumed the duties of his profession. In the autumn of 1845, at the solicitation of Professor Horner, he removed to Philadelphia, and the winter following was engaged by the former as his private dissector at the University. During the war with Mexico he was tendered the position of assistant surgeon, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, but his health prevented its acceptance. In January, 1847, he was elected physician to the Dauphin County almshouse, where he served one year. Advised to take a sea-voyage for the benefit of his health, in October, 1849, he sailed for Europe, and while there visited the different hospitals of Paris and London. On his return he resumed the practice of his profession. For a period of thirteen years he was a member of the board of trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, in 1854 elected a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, while in July following Pennsylvania College conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. On the 17th of March, 1856, he was appointed Professor of Surgery in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, which he at first declined, but subsequently, by great persuasion, accepted the position. During the winter following, his health becoming seriously impaired, he was compelled to withdraw from all active professional duties. In 1860 he made a second visit to Europe, and upon his return quietly settled down in his office, regaining a handsome practice in his specialty,—diseases of the eye. In 1861 he was commissioned surgeon of the Sixteenth Regiment

Pennsylvania Volunteers, subsequently placed on the board of medical examiners to pass on the qualifications of candidates for appointment on the medical staff of the Pennsylvania forces in the army. From this time forward until 1868 his health was fair, but subsequently became seriously impaired, until at last he was obliged to relinquish entirely the duties of his profession. On the 10th of August, 1874, he was suddenly taken with a hemorrhage of the lungs, but not until the 17th of August, 1875, did the messenger come, and the spirit of George Dock pass from its frail tenement. Had he possessed the physical strength, most of the brilliant suggestions of his gifted and active mind would have been carried out to a successful result. He had by nature a strongly-marked, bold, original, positive, and incisive mind. As it was, he was never idle. He made his mark in the profession he so dearly loved and highly honored. Few men were more greatly esteemed, for he was to all genial and kind and courteous. Dr. Dock married, July 30, 1844, Clara S. Rehrer, daughter of Col. Thomas J. Rehrer, of Harrisburg, who, with one daughter, survive.

WILLIAM DOCK.

William Dock, the son of Philip Dock[1] and Elizabeth Killian, was born in East Earl township, Lancaster Co., Pa., on the 3d of February, 1793. In 1800 his parents removed to Newville, Cumberland Co., where they resided until their death. His early education was limited. At the age of seventeen he went to Carlisle, where he was brought up to merchandising. In 1813 he removed to the Susquehanna opposite Harrisburg, where he kept the public ferry one year; the subsequent spring coming to Harrisburg. In 1814, he took charge of the Harrisburg ferry, then controlled by the county of Dauphin. In 1816 he was appointed collector of tolls eastern end of the Harrisburg bridge, which position he filled five years. He entered into the mercantile chandlery trade in 1822, which he successfully continued until 1845, when he entirely relinquished business. In March, 1842, he was appointed one of the associate judges of Dauphin County. In 1849 he received the nomination by the Democracy for Congress in the Fourteenth District, then composed of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill Counties. The judge made a good canvass, but his party were in the minority. In 1851 he was chairman of the State convention which nominated William Bigler for Governor; had repeatedly been a delegate to the Lutheran Synod; and in 1856 appointed a trustee of Pennsylvania College. He served as a trustee of the Harrisburg Academy twenty years, and was actively connected with several business enterprises. Judge Dock died at Harrisburg Aug. 4, 1868. He married in 1818 Margaret Gilliard, of Middletown, who died May 30, 1862, in her sixty-eighth year. They had children, William Gilliard, Dr. George, Gilliard, and William, of whom Gilliard alone survives.

[1] Philip Dock, a soldier of the Revolution, was born Aug. 2, 1757, in East Earl township, Lancaster Co., Pa.; died at Newville, Cumberland Co., Pa., July 15, 1830. He married Elizabeth Killian, born in East Earl township Aug. 27, 1763; she died at Newville Feb. 7, 1848, and there buried. There were children, among others, as follows: Elizabeth, married John Dean; removed to Ohio, where their descendants reside. Susan, married Jacob Bigler; they were the parents of Governor John Bigler, of California, and Governor William Bigler, of Pennsylvania. Amelia, married George Gray, and left issue: Jacob, married Eliza Kissecker Ott, and left issue: William, married Margaret Gilliard. Philip, d. s. p.

PHILIP DOUGHERTY.

Philip Dougherty, son of Dennis Dougherty and Catharine Maginty, was born on the 24th of March, 1806, near Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa. His father came to America from Ireland about 1805, and settled in Derry township, not far from Middletown, where he died about 1824. His wife (*née* Catharine Maginty), whom he married in Ireland, died about 1845, in Harrisburg. Their children were Mary (wife of Hugh Dougherty) and John, both born in Ireland, Philip (the subject of this sketch), James, Catharine (wife of Edward Sweeny), Dennis, Charles, Hugh, and Daniel Dougherty. From the age of eighteen Philip Dougherty was busily occupied as a contractor on canals and railroads, and was largely engaged in the construction of important public works, such as the Pennsylvania Canal, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Delaware and Raritan Canal, Union Canal, Lehigh Canal, Northern Central Railroad, New York and Erie Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Camden and Amboy Railroad, and the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad. He continued in the business until February, 1853, when he was chosen president of the Mechanics' Bank of Harrisburg, organized at that time, a position which he filled until his death, which occurred at Harrisburg Feb. 3, 1865, in his fifty-ninth year. He was also a director of the Northern Central Railroad, the Middletown Bank, and the Harrisburg Gas Company, of which he was one of the founders. Mr. Dougherty was very successful in business, combining great energy and force of character with quick perception, sound judgment, and strict integrity. He dispensed a liberal hospitality to his many friends, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. Of a warm and generous nature, his feelings, impulses, and actions were of an elevated character, and his friendship permanent, strong, and useful. He was ever ready to aid the deserving and relieve the unfortunate, and in all respects was a valued member of the community. Mr. Dougherty married, June 10, 1833, at New Brunswick, N. J., Mary W., daughter of John Clark and Rebecca Whiteside. Mrs. Dougherty was born in 1813, and now (1883) resides in Harrisburg. Their children who reached maturity were James Dennis, who graduated at Georgetown College, class of 1857, was a lawyer by profession, and a captain of artillery during

George Dock.

Phil. Dougherty

the Rebellion, and colonel on the staff of Governor Packer, of Pennsylvania, and died April 2, 1878; William E., for many years engaged in the banking business in Harrisburg, and now resident clerk of the United States Senate at Washington, D. C.; and Mary F., wife of Bernard J. McGrann, contractor and banker, of Lancaster, Pa. *

JOHN DOWNEY.

John Downey, the son of John and Sarah Downey, was born at Germantown, Pa., in the year 1770. He received a classical education in the old academy there, and in 1795 located at Harrisburg, where he opened a Latin and grammar school. At this period, in a letter to Governor Thomas Mifflin, he proposed a "Plan of Education," remarkably foreshadowing the present common-school system, and which has placed him in the front rank of early American educators. He was for many years a justice of the peace, and served as town clerk for a long time. He was the first cashier of the Harrisburg Bank, largely instrumental in securing the erection of the bridge over the Susquehanna, and one of the corporators of the Harrisburg and Middletown Turnpike Company; was a member of the Legislature in 1817–18, and filled other positions of honor and profit. He died at Harrisburg on the 21st of July, 1827, and the *Oracle* speaks of him as "a useful magistrate and a pious man." He wrote much for the press, and a series of articles published in the *Dauphin Guardian*, entitled "Simon Easy Papers," were from his pen,—sparkling with wit; they are worth a permanent setting, as a valuable contribution to literature.

Mr. Downey married, June 5, 1798, Alice Ann Beatty, daughter of James Beatty, Esq., one of the first settlers at Harrisburg. She died in Ashland County, Ohio, May 14, 1841. Their adopted daughter, Eleanor Downey, married Hon. Daniel Kilgore, of Ohio.

JACOB R. EBY.

Jacob Rupley Eby, the son of Ephraim C. Eby (1783–1838) and Susannah Rupley (1784–1844), was born Nov. 18, 1816, at Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa. His father, born near Lancaster, was a miller by occupation, and belonged to the Mennonites,—"never went to law and never voted." He had seven children. Ephraim C. Eby died at Middletown, owning at the time the mill at Highspire. Jacob R. was brought up to the business of his father until the age of fifteen, in the mean time enjoying the advantages of the education afforded by the pay-schools of that day. He learned the trade of a carpenter. After serving his apprenticeship he took a trip south, working at his trade; returning, however, at the end of ten months, when he entered mercantile life. While thus engaged, Messrs. Cameron, Lauman & Clark, who were building the improvements at Wrightsville, known as the Tide-water Canal and Columbia Dam, offered him a position which he accepted. This gave him an insight into the building of public works, when his industry, integrity, and capacity attracted the favorable notice of a prominent lumber merchant of Middletown, who gave him an interest in his business simply on account of his superior qualifications and without requiring the investment of capital. He retained this valuable position for six years, when he disposed of his interest to advantage, and with his brother E. C. Eby purchased the stock and good-will of the grocery and forwarding business of John H. Brant, on one of the best sites in this city. The business subsequently was conducted by himself and sons. Mr. Eby was largely interested in many of the industrial establishments of the city, being a stockholder and director of the Harrisburg Car- and Machine- and Foundry-works. He was president for several years of the First National Bank and likewise of the State Agricultural Society. He was at the time of his death a prison-inspector, which position he had held for many years. He died Feb. 11, 1883, at Harrisburg, in his sixty-seventh year. Mr. Eby was married in 1843 to Elizabeth Gross, who still survives. They had three children, Maurice, William Howard, and Fannie.

MAJOR OLIVER EDWARDS.

Oliver Edwards, third son of Abraham Edwards and Martha Greenfield, was born Oct. 24, 1824. His parents were natives of Baltimore, where they married, removed to Pittsburgh, and subsequently to Harrisburg about 1819. Oliver's education in the schools was limited, but his mind being active and inquiring, he read much and studied at night after the work of the day was over, thus becoming very well self-educated, and developed into a man of considerable attainments. When young he learned the trade of bootmaking with his father; later in life he was selected as a school-teacher under the common-school system, and proved to be one of the most successful ever employed in the Harrisburg schools, as numbers of young men of the present day can testify. Mr. Edwards was much afflicted with asthma and unable to do military duty, but in order to render some service during the war he became the agent for the reception and distribution of the Dauphin County Relief Fund for the support of those whose husbands, fathers, and sons were in the army. It was a very onerous duty, and he performed it faithfully and well, declining any remuneration whatever for his services. In 1860 he was elected one of the first aldermen of the city of Harrisburg. Upon the election of Gen. A. S. Roumfort as mayor of the city he appointed Mr. Edwards as committing magistrate and chief clerk in the mayor's office. He was elected to succeed Gen. Roumfort, and was inaugurated mayor of the city in March, 1866. He was subsequently elected an alderman of the Fourth Ward in 1872, which position he occupied up until the time of his death,

which occurred in Harrisburg on the 13th day of October, 1874. Mr. Edwards was an active man, of quick perception, fine social qualities, and possessed of much useful information. The Rev. George F. Stelling, of the Fourth Street Lutheran Church, preached a very able funeral sermon shortly after his death in relation to Mr. Edwards' religious experience. On the 7th of August, 1851, he married Rachel Ann Chandler, daughter of Jonathan Chandler and Mary Griffith. The marriage took place in Harrisburg, where his wife was born, on the 13th of August, 1830, and died therein on the 5th of July, 1865. Two daughters survive the parents,—Mary Griffith and Rachel Louisa (married Daniel A. Musser).

JACOB ELDER.

Jacob Elder, eldest son of John Elder and Elizabeth Awl, and grandson of Rev. John Elder, was born in Paxtang in 1780. He received a thorough English and classical education, learned the art of printing at Lancaster, and in 1802 commenced the publication of the *Dauphin Guardian*, one of the most influential newspapers published in the early days of Harrisburg, as it was the first Democratic English newspaper there. In 1815 he prepared and published "A History of the Late War," and was the author of a preliminary work on the history of the United States. Under his arduous literary labors Mr. Elder's health failed him, and he died at Harrisburg in October, 1816, at the early age of thirty-six years. He never married. His entire life was an active and busy one, and he exerted a great influence in the times he lived.

COL. JOSHUA ELDER.

Joshua Elder, second son of Rev. John Elder and Mary Baker, was born in Paxtang tonwnship (now Dauphin County), Pa., on the 9th of March, 1744/5. He was a farmer by occupation. During the frontier troubles of 1763–64 he was in active military service. When the Revolution broke out he was a leader on the patriot side, and appointed one of the sub-lieutenants of Lancaster County, as also a justice of the peace, serving until the close of the war. He was a prominent advocate for the formation of the county of Dauphin, and under the Constitution of 1790 was commissioned by Governor Mifflin one of the associate judges of the courts, Aug. 17, 1791. The appointment, however, of Sheriff Clunie to the bench on the resignation of David Harris, who had removed to Baltimore, so incensed him that he peremptorily resigned. He was appointed by Governor McKean prothonotary Jan. 5, 1800, a position he filled by reappointment until Feb. 6, 1809. In March, 1810, he was elected burgess of the borough of Harrisburg. He died at his residence in Paxtang on the 5th of December, 1820. Judge Elder was twice married,—first, to Mary McAllister, who died Nov. 21, 1792; secondly, to Sarah McAllister, who died Dec. 6, 1807.

COL. ROBERT ELDER.

Robert Elder, eldest son of Rev. John Elder and Mary Baker, was born June 11, 1742, in Paxtang. He was educated at the academy in Chester County, and was destined by his father for the ministry. His inclinations, and the breaking out of the French and Indian war, when the boy enlisted with his father as a ranger on the frontiers, determined otherwise. With his Scotch-Irish neighbors he entered heartily into the contest for independence, and throughout the war of the Revolution was in the field or engaged in organizing the associators, of which he was colonel, succeeding Col. Burd in the command of the companies raised in Paxtang. At the close of the conflict he continued his occupation of farming, avoiding public office, preferring the quiet of domestic life. He died Sept. 29, 1818, in Paxtang, aged seventy-six years. Col. Elder married Mary J. Thompson, of Derry; she was born Oct. 19, 1750, and died Aug. 18, 1813.

JOHN ELDER, JR.

John Elder, Jr., son of Rev. John Elder and Mary Simpson, was born Aug. 3, 1757, in Paxtang. He was educated under Joseph Hutchinson, a celebrated teacher in his day, and gave special attention to land surveying. He was a farmer. At the commencement of the Revolution, although a youth of eighteen, he was enrolled among the associators, and was an ensign in Col. Burd's battalion. On the 18th of April, 1780, he was appointed deputy-surveyor, and for several years filled that position. He was elected sheriff of the county of Dauphin in 1794, serving from the 19th of November, that year, until Oct. 17, 1797. Like the majority of persons who have filled that responsible office in this locality, he came out of it the poorer. Capt. Elder died at his residence in Paxtang, April 27, 1811, in his fifty-fourth year.

SAMUEL ELDER.

Samuel Elder, son of Rev. John Elder and Mary Simpson, was born Feb. 27, 1772, in Paxtang. He was educated at the schools of Joseph Hutchinson and Joseph Allen, and followed farming in his early years. He was a soldier of the Whiskey Insurrection, and held a position in the military establishment of 1798. He filled the office of sheriff of Dauphin County from Oct. 23, 1800, to Oct. 21, 1803, which, as in the case of his brother John, financially crippled him. Mr. Elder died at Harrisburg on the 26th of September, 1815, aged forty-three years. In paying brief tribute to his memory the newspapers of the day speak in the warmest terms of his faithfulness as a public officer, his prominence as a citizen, and the upright character of his entire life, passing away in the vigor of manhood. Mr. Elder married, March 7, 1793, Margaret Espy.

REV. JOHN ELDER.

John Elder, second son of Robert and Eleanor Elder, was born Jan. 26, 1706, in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland. He received a classical education, and graduated from the University at Edinburgh. He subsequently studied divinity, and in 1732 was licensed to preach the gospel. His father, who had removed from Scotland and settled near Lough Neagh, in County Antrim, Ireland, subsequently emigrated to America and settled in the Province of Pennsylvania, in then Paxtang township, Lancaster Co. Four or five years later the son followed the footsteps of his parents and friends and came to America.

Coming as a regularly licensed minister, he was received by New Castle Presbytery, having brought credentials to that body, afterwards into Donegal Presbytery on the 5th of October, 1737. Paxtang congregation having separated from that of Derry in 1735, and Rev. Mr. Bertram adhering to the latter, left that of Paxtang vacant, and they were unanimous in giving Rev. John Elder a call. This he accepted on the 12th of April, 1738, and on the 22d of November following he was ordained and installed, the Rev. —— Black presiding.

The early years of Mr. Elder's ministry was not one of ease, for in the second year the Whitefield excitement took a wide spread over the Presbyterian Church. He preached against this religious *furor*, or the "great revival," as it was termed, and for this he was accused to the Presbytery of propagating "false doctrine." That body cleared him, however, in December, 1740; "but the separation was made," says Webster, "soon after, and the conjunct Presbyters answered the supplications sent to them the next summer, by sending Campbell and Rowland to those who forsook him. He signed the protest. His support being reduced, he took charge of the 'Old Side' portion of the Derry congregation." Following closely upon these ecclesiastical troubles came the French and Indian war. Associations were formed throughout the Province of Pennsylvania for the defense of the frontiers, and the congregations of Mr. Elder were prompt to embody themselves. Their minister became their leader,—their captain,—and they were trained as rangers. He superintended the discipline of his men, and his mounted rangers became widely known as the "Paxtang Boys." During two summers at least, every man who attended Paxtang Church carried his rifle with him, and their minister took his.

Subsequently he was advanced to the dignity of colonel by the Provincial authorities, the date of his commission being July 11, 1763. He had command of the block-houses and stockades on the frontiers extending from Easton to the Susquehanna. The Governor in tendering this appointment expressly stated that nothing more would be expected of him than the general oversight. "His justification," says Webster, "lies in the crisis of affairs. . . . Bay at York, Steele at Conecocheague, and Griffith at New Castle, with Burton and Thompson the church missionaries at Carlisle, headed companies and were actively engaged." During the latter part of the summer of 1763, many murders were committed in Paxtang, culminating in the destruction of the Indians on Conestoga Manor, and at Lancaster. Although the men composing the company of Paxtang men who exterminated the murderous savages referred to belonged to his obedient and faithful rangers, it has never been proved that the Rev. Mr. Elder had previous knowledge of the plot formed, although the Quaker pamphleteers of the day charged him with aiding and abetting the destruction of the Indians.

When the deed was done and the Quaker authorities seemed determined to proceed to extreme lengths with the participants, and denounced the frontiersmen as "riotous and murderous Irish Presbyterians," he took sides with the border inhabitants, and sought to condone the deed. His letters published in connection with the history of that transaction, prove him to have been a man judicious, firm, and decided. During the controversy which ensued he was the author of one of the pamphlets,—"Letter from a Gentleman in one of the Back Counties to a Friend in Philadelphia."

He was relieved from his command by the Governor of the Province, who directed that Maj. Asher Clayton take charge of the military establishment. Peace, however, was restored, not only in civil affairs but in the church. The union of the Synods brought the Rev. John Elder into the same Presbytery with Messrs. John Roan, Robert Smith, and George Duffield, they being at first in a minority, but rapidly settling the vacancies with New Side men. By the leave of Synod the Rev. Mr. Elder joined the Second Philadelphia Presbytery May 19, 1768, and on the formation of the General Assembly, became a member of Carlisle Presbytery.

"The fever-heat of the 'New Lights' soon abated; one after another of these religious fanatics returned; their churches rotted down; they live only in memory;" while by the death of the Rev. Mr. Roan, all dissensions were healed, and Paxtang and Derry were once more reunited. Mr. Elder was often heard to say "that among the many blessings bestowed upon him by the Giver of all Good, the return of these people to his churches again during his lifetime was among the greatest. He humbled himself before Almighty God for his merciful guidance through these severe trials, and that now his sore afflictions were healed by heavenly Love."

Foremost in opposition to the tyrannical rule of Great Britain, and in demanding their rights, were the descendants of those who had fled their own country for liberty's sake, and such were the members of Parson Elder's congregations. Too old to take up the sword, the minister of Paxtang and Derry assisted in raising the quota of troops allotted to his county,

and was on the Committee of Safety for his section. In 1775 he delivered a powerful sermon on behalf of independence and the duty of his congregation in the crisis.

At the time the British army overrun New Jersey, driving before them the fragments of our discouraged, naked, and half-starved troops, and without any previous arrangement, the Rev. Mr. Elder went on Sunday as usual to Paxtang Church. The hour arrived for church-service, when, instead of a sermon, he began a short and hasty prayer to the Throne of Grace; then called upon the patriotism of all effective men present, and exhorted them to aid in the support of liberty's cause and the defense of the country. In less than thirty minutes a company of volunteers was formed. Col. Robert Elder, the parson's eldest son, was chosen captain. They marched next day, though in winter; his son John, at sixteen years, was among the first. His son Joshua, sub-lieutenant of Lancaster County, could not quit the service he was employed in, but sent a substitute.

Until his death, for the period of fifty-six years, he continued the faithful minister of the congregations over which he had been placed in the prime of his youthful vigor, passing the age not generally allotted to man,—that of fourscore and six years. On the 17th of July, A.D. 1792, he laid by the armor of this earthly life, putting on that of immortality. His death was deeply lamented far and wide. Not one of all those who had welcomed him to his early field of labor survived him.

Charles Miner, the historian of Wyoming, gives this opinion of Rev. John Elder: "I am greatly struck with the evidences of learning, talent, and spirit displayed by him. He was beyond doubt *the most* extraordinary man of interior Pennsylvania. I hope some one may draw up a full memoir of his life, and a narrative, well digested, of his times. . . . He was a very extraordinary man, of most extensive influence, full of activity and enterprise, learned, pious, and a ready writer. I take him to have been of the old Cameronian blood. Had his lot been cast in New England he would have been a leader of the Puritans." He had, with one who well remembered the old minister, "a good and very handsome face. His features were regular,—no one prominent,—good complexion, with blue eyes. . . . He was a portly, long, straight man, over six feet in height, large frame and body, with rather heavy legs. . . . He did not talk broad Scotch, and spoke much as we do now, but grammatically."

His remains quietly repose amid the scenes of his earthly labors in the burying-ground of old Paxtang Church, by the side of those who loved and revered him. Over his dust a marble slab bears the inscription dictated by his friend and neighbor, William Maclay, first United States Senator from Pennsylvania. (See record of Paxtang Church.) Rev. John Elder was twice married, first to Mary Baker, daughter of Joshua Baker, of Lancaster, who was armorer under George II. of England, and they had four children. He married, secondly, Mary Simpson, daughter of Thomas Simpson, of Paxtang, and sister of Gen. Michael Simpson, of Revolutionary memory; and by this marriage there were eleven children.

THOMAS ELDER.

Thomas Elder, son of Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang, and Mary Simpson, was born Jan. 30, 1767, in Paxtang township, Lancaster Co. (now Dauphin Co.), Pa. He received a good English and classical education, especially under Joseph Hutchinson, a celebrated teacher in his day. He subsequently attended the academy at Philadelphia, where he graduated. Studied law with Gen. John A. Hanna, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar at the August term, 1791. He at once began the practice of a profession in which he became distinguished, and which he followed with great success for upwards of forty years. In the words of Hamilton Alricks, Esq., who presented the resolutions of the Dauphin County bar, which were adopted on the occasion of his decease, Mr. Elder "was eminent as a safe and sagacious counselor, a laborious and indefatigable lawyer." During the Whiskey Insurrection he volunteered as a private in Capt. Dentzel's company, which marched to the westward, preferring the ranks to that of a commissioned office which his company offered him. He subsequently held the office of lieutenant-colonel of the militia, and was frequently designated by the title of colonel. As a citizen in the early years of the borough of Harrisburg, Mr. Elder possessed public spirit and enterprise in advance of his contemporaries generally. He was the prominent and leading spirit in organizing a company to erect the Harrisburg bridge, the first constructed over the Susquehanna, and for many years the longest in the Union. Upon its permanent organization, he was unanimously elected the president, which office he held by annual re-election of the directors until his resignation in June, 1846. He was chosen president of the Harrisburg Bank in June, 1816, which office he held until his death. Governor Hiester appointed him attorney-general of the commonwealth, a position he filled with marked ability from Dec. 20, 1820, to Dec. 18, 1823, but he ever after positively refused to accept office, although he took a deep and active interest for many years in the political affairs of the State and nation. He was blessed with a physical constitution which enabled him to accomplish an extraordinary amount of labor without diminishing the elasticity of his spirits or the vigor of his mind. He lived to the advanced age of over eighty-six years, dying April 29, 1853, at Harrisburg. Mr. Elder was twice married. First to Catharine Cox, daughter of Col. Cornelius Cox, of Estherton; second, to Elizabeth Shippen Jones, daughter of Robert Strettel

Jones, of Philadelphia, and had issue by both marriages.

AMOS ELLMAKER.

Amos Ellmaker, the son of Nathaniel Ellmaker, was born in New Holland, Lancaster Co., Pa., on the 2d of February, 1787. He graduated at Yale College, and after completing his law studies at the celebrated law-school under Judge Reeves, at Litchfield, Conn., he came to Harrisburg, and continued his studies under Thomas Elder, and was subsequently admitted to the bar at the December term, 1808. He was commissioned deputy attorney-general for the county of Dauphin, Jan. 13, 1809, serving until 1812, and represented Dauphin County in the Legislature from 1812 to 1814. He was appointed by Governor Snyder president judge of this judicial district, July 3, 1815. In 1814 he accompanied the volunteers to Baltimore as an aid to Gen. Forster. On the 30th of December, 1816, he resigned, to accept the position of attorney-general of the State, serving to 1819. In June, 1821, he removed to Lancaster, resuming the practice of his profession. He was the anti-Masonic candidate for Vice-President of the United States in 1832. Judge Ellmaker died at Lancaster on the 28th of November, 1851. He married June 13, 1816, Mary R. Elder, daughter of Thomas Elder and Catharine Cox, of Harrisburg, who survives. "Mr. Ellmaker," says Mr. Harris in his "Reminiscences," "was reported to be a good lawyer, and his addresses to the jury when at the bar were clear, distinct, and argumentative." As a gentleman, he possessed in an eminent degree those characteristics which distinguish men of rare endowment. He was well informed, and of a lively social disposition, and in all the relations and positions of life was a model worthy of imitation.

REV. JOHN MICHAEL ENTERLINE.

John Michael Enterline was a native of the Palatinate, Germany, where he was born in 1726. He was educated at the University of Leipsic, and ordained a minister in 1751. He emigrated to America about 1760, but to what locality is not known. He became pastor of what subsequently was organized as St. John's congregation, near Berrysburg, having settled in that neighborhood towards the close of the Revolution. He was a faithful minister of the gospel, and labored strenuously in his calling. He died in March, 1800, aged seventy-four years, leaving a wife, Anna Barbara, and children,—John Michael, John Paul, Daniel, Anna Mary, married Adam Lenker, and Elizabeth, married Henry Wirth. Many of his descendants are more or less prominent citizens of the "Upper End."

PROFESSOR JAMES P. ESPY.

James (Pollard) Espy, the son of James Espy, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., May 9, 1786. He was the youngest of ten children, and the seventh son. His father was a native of Hanover township, Dauphin Co., and had settled in Western Pennsylvania as early as 1780, removing about 1790 to the State of Kentucky, when the subject of our sketch was in his fourth year. His thirst for knowledge was from his childhood insatiable, and his means being limited, he began, while yet in his teens, teaching during a portion of each year to pay for the instruction received in the Transylvania University, Lexington, where he graduated at the age of twenty-one. The following year he was invited to Cumberland, Md., to take charge of a classical academy at that place, then newly endowed by the Legislature. His zeal for instructing the young was such that he soon made it a well-known institution, to which students came from every part of the country. In the mean time he studied law, went to Bedford, and was admitted to the bar there, subsequently going to Xenia, Ohio, whither his father had previously removed, where he practiced law four years. His profession did not seem to accord with the literary and scientific tendencies of his mind, and he accepted in 1817 a call to the classical department of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, and that city became his home for twenty years. During this period he published several pamphlets reviewing and rejecting the theories of storms and currents which prevailed, and these attracted the notice of the scientists of America. Professor Espy, having formed his own theory, brought it practically to the test of many storms. In 1841 he published his great work, "The Philosophy of Storms." Prior to its publication in this form the new theory had caused a sensation in the principal cities of England and France, and Professor Espy was invited to visit Europe and compare his results with those which had been reached by Redfield, Forbes, Pouillet, Fournet, and others. He accordingly visited Europe, and in September, 1840, the British Association appointed a day to entertain the professor's statement, which was made in the presence of Professor Forbes, Mr. Redfield, Sir John Herschel, Sir David Brewster, and other eminent naturalists. The discussion which followed was one of the most interesting ever reported in the journals of the Association.

In the Academy of Sciences at Paris the interest was equally great, and a committee consisting of Arago and Pouillet was appointed to report upon Espy's observations and theory. They were satisfied of the importance of the theory at once, and so reported. It was in the debate which took place in the Academy at this time that Arago said, "France has its Cuvier, England its Newton, America its Espy." On his return from this satisfactory visit Professor Espy was appointed corresponding member of the Smithsonian Institute. In 1843 he was employed by the War Department, in the Washington Observatory, to prosecute his investigations and collate the reports from the different observers throughout the country.

Several quarto volumes of this matter were published by the department. The remainder of his life was spent at the national capital, although his vacation days were enjoyed at Harrisburg amid the society of endeared friends. On the 17th of January, 1860, while on a visit to Cincinnati, Professor Espy was stricken with paralysis, from which he died on the 24th of the same month. His remains rest in the Espy burial lot in the Harrisburg Cemetery. He married, at the age of thirty-seven, Margaret Pollard, of Cumberland, Md., born Sept. 28, 1795, whose maiden name for some fancied reason he assumed, and was ever afterward known as James Pollard Espy. She died May 30, 1850, and is buried by the side of her husband at Harrisburg. They left no issue.

GEN. JACOB EYSTER.

Jacob Eyster, eldest son of George Eyster and Margaret Slagle, was born three miles west of Hanover, in what is now Adams County, Pa., June 8, 1782. He was a descendant of John Jacob Eyster, a native of the kingdom of Würtemberg, Germany, who emigrated to America between 1717 and 1727. Christian Eyster, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Germany in 1710. The family settled first at Oley, in Berks County; from thence Christian removed, in 1736, to York County. The eldest son of Christian was Elias, born in 1734, who lived until almost a centenarian. His eldest son, George, born June 6, 1757, was a farmer and tanner, a soldier of the Revolution, captured at Fort Washington, and confined for some time on board the British prison-ships. He married, in 1780, Margaret, daughter of Jacob Slagle and sister of Col. Henry Slagle, of the Revolution. About 1783 they removed to near Hunterstown, within five miles of Gettysburg, where their son Jacob passed his youth and early manhood. When first enrolled among the militia of Adams County he was appointed first sergeant, rose to captain, and then major, and in 1814 appointed by Governor Snyder brigadier-general Second Brigade, Fifth Division, Pennsylvania militia. During the invasion of Maryland by the British that year he was employed by the Secretary of War (Armstrong) and the Governor of Pennsylvania in distributing and forwarding arms and supplies to the militia who were called into service. In 1811 he removed to Gettysburg and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1818 he was a candidate for the House of Representatives, defeated by sixty-two votes, while the remainder of the Democratic ticket fell from three hundred to fourteen hundred behind. The year following (1819) he was nominated State senator for an unexpired term, elected, and subsequently for a full term. Previous to the nomination of Governor Shulze, Gen. Eyster was spoken of as a gubernatorial candidate. In 1822 he removed to Harrisburg, and in 1824 he resigned his seat in the Senate and was appointed deputy surveyor-general, an office he retained for fifteen years. He afterwards became cashier of a bank at Hagerstown, Md., but after a year's absence returned to Harrisburg, where he passed the remainder of his life. He died there on the 24th of March, 1858. He married, in 1810, Mary Middlecoff, of Adams County, who died at Harrisburg, March 24, 1867, at the age of seventy-five years. They had issue: Jacob M., Juliana (married Professor M. Jacobs, of Gettysburg), David A., Rev. William F., Alfred E., and Louisa C.

OBED FAHNESTOCK.

Obed Fahnestock, third son of Peter Fahnestock and Elizabeth Bolthouser, and grandson of Diedrich Fahnestock, who came to America as early as 1726, and settled at Ephrata about 1749, was born Feb. 25, 1770, at Ephrata, Lancaster Co., Pa. He was brought up to mercantile pursuits, and came to Harrisburg about 1795, where he entered into business. He seems to have been a man of considerable intelligence and prominence, as almost thirty years of his life were spent in office. He was coroner from Nov. 3, 1802, to Nov. 3, 1805; director of the poor from 1811 to 1813; one of the associate judges of the county from Nov. 12, 1813, to July 30, 1818, appointed by Governor Snyder, when, owing to his dislike of Samuel D. Franks, who had been appointed president judge of the courts, he resigned; was burgess of the borough 1820 and 1821, and was frequently a member of the Council. He served as prothonotary from Jan. 17, 1824, to Jan. 29, 1830. Judge Fahnestock died at Harrisburg, March 2, 1840, aged seventy years. He married, April 19, 1796, Anna Maria Gessell, born Jan. 9, 1777; died Dec. 3, 1844.

CONRAD FAHNESTOCK.

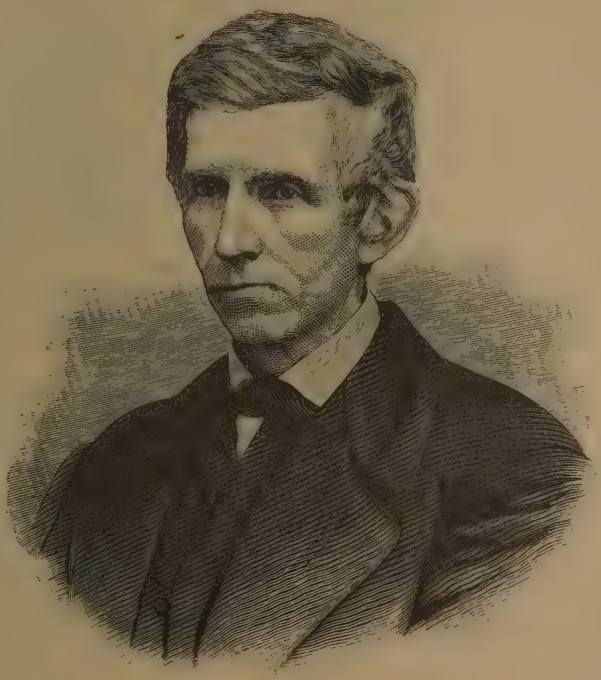
Conrad Fahnestock, son of Peter Fahnestock and Elizabeth Bolthouser, was born at Ephrata, Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1763. He received a fair education at the German school there, and learned the art of printing with the Ephrata brethren. He came to Harrisburg in 1791, and engaged with his brother Obed in merchandising. Subsequently he entered into partnership with Benjamin Mayer in the publication of the *Morgenrothe*, or "Dutch Aurora," as it was commonly called. Under the infamous alien and sedition act of the administration of the elder Adams, Messrs. Mayer & Fahnestock were arrested by United States officers and thrown into prison, but promptly released on bail. They were never tried. Shortly afterwards Mr. Fahnestock retired from the printing business and entered the mercantile trade at Middletown, where he died on the 30th of September, 1803. The *Oracle* speaks of him as "an industrious, honest, and valuable member of society."

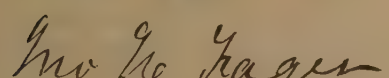
JOHN FAGER.

John Fager, son of John Jacob Fager and Rosanna Lutz, was born June 10, 1768, in Oley township, Berks Co., Pa. His grandfather, John Henry Fager, born in 1714, in Germany, married Susanna M. Leuter, and emigrated to America, settling in Oley township, Berks Co., where he died in 1778. His son, John Jacob, born 1738, in the Palatinate, died in 1815, at Harrisburg, married Rosanna Lutz, born 1739; died 1802. Their son, John, learned the trade of a hatter in Reading, and came to Harrisburg about 1790, where for a number of years he carried on the business. He was one of the founders of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Harrisburg in 1795; served as commissioner of the county of Dauphin, and for a number of years was a member of the Town Council. After retiring from active business, late in life, he was the collector of tolls at the east end of the Harrisburg bridge. He died at Harrisburg on the 10th of May, 1848, lacking one month of being eighty years of age. Mr. Fager married Sarah Cleckner, born 1772, died 1844, at Harrisburg, daughter of Frederick Cleckner, Sr., one of the first settlers at Harrisburg. They had ten children, of whom reached mature years were Sarah, married George Adams, of Harrisburg; Catharine, married Frederick Kelker, of Harrisburg; Samuel, George C., and John H.

JOHN H. FAGER, M.D.

John Henry Fager, son of John Fager and Sarah Cleckner, was born in the year 1806, at Harrisburg, Pa. He received careful training and a good education. He read medicine with Dr. Martin Luther, one of the more prominent of the early physicians at Harrisburg, and attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1829 he began the practice of his profession at Harrisburg, which he continued until his death, a period of forty-three years. In 1840, his attention being called to the homœopathic system, the doctor commenced the study of the new theory, and afterwards adopted it in his practice.





He was quite a successful physician, and enjoyed the confidence of the community. Apart from his professional life, Dr. Fager was a valued citizen. For thirty-three years he was a member of the school board, during most of which period he was secretary or treasurer; for several terms a member of the Borough Council, and for fifty years an active worker in the Sunday-school of the First Lutheran Church. He died Aug. 18, 1872, aged sixty-five years. Dr. Fager was twice married,—first, to Eliza Jones (1810–1834), and had Albert J., who served as first lieutenant in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and now an alderman of the city of Harrisburg. He

married, secondly, Mary H. Buffington, daughter of John Buffington and Isabella Fulton, and they had Dr. Charles B. (see biographical sketch), Ella E., Bella F., Annie M., and Dr. John H.

CAPT. GEORGE W. FENN.

George Washington Fenn was born at East Canaan, Litchfield Co., Conn., on the 20th of March, 1845. His father's name was Benjamin Sedgwick Fenn, and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Scranton, of East Guilford, New Haven Co., Conn. George died at Harrisburg, July 29, 1866, aged twenty-one years, four months, and nine days. He married Annie E. Roberts, daughter of Joseph Roberts, of Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 28, 1864. He finished his education at the Lancaster, Pa., high school; was a good mathematician, good grammarian, and had some knowledge of Latin. He was an apt scholar, and could master almost any study in a short time. He was for some time employed in the printing-office of his uncle, Theo. Fenn, Esq., acting in the capacity of reporter of local news. He removed with his uncle to Harrisburg in 1859, and was employed as a reporter in the State Senate. He raised a volunteer company in Harrisburg in 1864, called the Verbeke Guards, which was attached to the Two Hundred and Tenth Regiment, commanded by Col. J. Wesley Awl. He and part of his company were taken prisoners by Early's men in the Shenandoah Valley. The rebels stripped him of part of his clothing, and traveled him barefooted to Lynchburg or Staunton, but he eventually escaped and returned home before the end of the war, and was assigned to the Provost-Marshal's Department, holding court-martials, etc. After the war he, with Samuel B. Coles, established a printing-office in Lykens, from which they issued the *Upper Dauphin Register*, an office afterwards purchased by his brother, Samuel M. Fenn, altering the name to *Lykens Register*, and continued ever since.

COL. PHILIP FETTERHOFF.

Philip Fetterhoff, son of Frederick Fetterhoff and Susanna Heckert, was a native of Lancaster County, Pa., born Sept. 2, 1788. His father removed to Upper Paxtang township prior to 1806, and established a mill in what is now Jackson township. He was brought up to the occupation of his father. He commanded a company from his neighborhood which marched to the defense of Baltimore in 1814. After his return he was chosen colonel of one of the militia battalions. He was elected coroner of the county, serving from Oct. 24, 1821, to Nov. 20, 1824, and filled a number of local offices. Col. Fetterhoff died at his residence in Jackson township on the 4th of September, 1833. He married, in 1811, Eve Bayer, and left four children.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM FINDLAY.

William Findlay, the second son of Samuel Findlay and Jane Smith, was born near Mercersburg, Franklin Co., Pa., June 20, 1768. His progenitor, beyond whom he never traced his lineage, was Adjt. Brown, as he was called, who took part in the famous siege of Derry, and afterwards emigrated to America with his daughter Elizabeth. The daughter married Samuel Findlay, of Philadelphia. A son by this marriage settled, about 1756, in Cumberland (now Franklin) County, Pa. In the year 1765 he married Jane Smith, a daughter of William Smith. She died in her thirty-fifth year, the mother of eight boys, six of whom survived her. The subject of this sketch was the second of this family of sons. The Scotch-Irish settlers appreciated the importance of a good education. A knowledge of the common English branches they deemed indispensable for all their children, while one son in a family at least, if it could be accomplished by any reasonable sacrifice, received a classical education. William, in his boyhood, displayed that activity of mind and thirst for knowledge which were the characteristics of his manhood. His leisure hours were devoted to reading such books as were accessible. His instruction was, however, such as could be obtained in the schools of the neighborhood. The meagre advantages afforded him were studiously improved, and the natural activity of his mind and his ambition to excel enabled him to make substantial acquirements.

On the 7th of December, 1791, he was married to Nancy Irwin, daughter of Archibald Irwin, of Franklin County, and commenced life as a farmer on a portion of his father's estate which, at the death of his father, in 1799, he inherited.

He was a political disciple and a great admirer of Mr. Jefferson. The first office which he ever held was a military one, that of brigade inspector of militia, requiring more of business capacity than knowledge of tactics. To the veterans of the Revolutionary war it was given to become generals and colonels. In the autumn of 1797, that immediately succeeding the inauguration of John Adams as President of the United States, at a time when the only newspaper published in Franklin County was the organ of the Federalists, with its columns strictly closed against the Republicans, Mr. Findlay was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, which then sat in Philadelphia. He was again elected to the House in 1803. Mr. Jefferson had succeeded Mr. Adams in the Presidency, and the Republicans were in the ascendant in both national and State governments. The capital had, by the act of April 3, 1799, been temporarily established at Lancaster. Mr. Findlay, at this session, proposed that it should be permanently established at Harrisburg. The proposition then failed; but it was eventually carried, and in 1812 the removal was effected. He proved himself a leading member, and one of the

most useful in the House, being placed in the most responsible positions. When the act to revise the judiciary system was before the House, Mr. Findlay offered additional sections, providing that a plaintiff might file a statement of his cause of action, instead of a declaration; for reference of matters in dispute to arbitration; that proceedings should not be set aside for informality; that pleadings might be amended, and amicable actions and judgments entered without the agency of an attorney.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM FINDLAY.

These provisions were not then adopted, but they afterwards became and still are a part of the statute law. The object aimed at by their mover was doubtless to enable parties to conduct their own cases in court without professional assistance. This the enactments have failed to accomplish; but they have been of great advantage to attorneys themselves, enabling them to cure their own errors and omissions, to which they as well as the unlearned are liable.

On the 13th of January, 1807, Mr. Findlay was elected State treasurer, whereupon he resigned his seat in the House. From that date until the 2d of December, 1817, when he resigned to assume the duties of chief magistrate, a period of nearly eleven years, he was annually re-elected by the Legislature to that office, in several instances unanimously, and always by a strong majority, not uncommonly being supported by members politically opposed to him. During nearly four years of this time the United States were at war with England, and the resources of the country were severely taxed.

In 1817, Mr. Findlay was nominated by the Republicans as their candidate for Governor. Gen. Joseph Hiester was selected by a disaffected branch of the Republican party, styled Old School men, to oppose him, who was supported also by the Federalists. The result was a triumph for Findlay, who was elected by a majority of over seven thousand votes.

In 1820, Governor Findlay again received the unanimous nomination of the Republicans for re-election, and Joseph Hiester was nominated, as before, by the Republicans of the Old School, and was supported by the Federalists *en masse*. Under the Constitution of 1790 the patronage of the Executive was immense. To him was given the power of appointing, with few exceptions, every State and county officer. This power, considered so dangerous that, by the Constitution of 1838 and subsequent amendments, the Executive has been stripped of it almost entirely, was, in fact, dangerous only to the Governor himself. For while he might attach one person to him by making an appointment, the score or two who were disappointed became, if not active political opponents, at least lukewarm friends. Many trained and skillful politicians had been alienated from the support of Governor Findlay by their inability to share or control patronage. The result was the election of his opponent.

At the general elections of 1821 the Republicans regained ascendancy in the Legislature. At the session of 1821–22, while Governor Findlay was quietly spending the winter with a friend and relative in Franklin County, he received notice that he had been elected to the Senate of the United States for the full term of six years from the preceding 4th of March. He immediately set out for the capital, where he took his seat, and served the entire term with distinguished ability. While he was in the Senate two of his brothers, Col. John Findlay, of Chambersburg, and Gen. James Findlay, of Cincinnati, Ohio, were members of the national House of Representatives. After the expiration of his senatorial term he was appointed by President Jackson treasurer of the United States Mint at Philadelphia. This office he held until the accession of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, when, unwilling, at his advanced age, to be longer burdened with its cares and responsibilities, he resigned. The remainder of his life was spent in retirement with the family of his son-in-law, Governor Shunk, at whose residence, in Harrisburg, he died on the 12th of November, 1846, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

In person Governor Findlay was tall, with fair complexion and dark-brown hair. He had a vigorous constitution and a cheerful disposition. He was affable and courteous in his address, fond of conversation, but did not monopolize it. He understood and practiced the habits of a good listener. He exhibited great tact in drawing out the reserved and taciturn, and enabling them to figure well in conversation by giving rein to their hobbies. He possessed a remarkably tenacious memory of names and faces. After a long separation, he could recognize and call by name a person with whom he had had but a short and casual interview. His acquaintance was probably more extensive and his personal friends more numerous than those of almost any other public man of his day.

ISAAC S. FINNEY.

Isaac S. Finney, son of George Washington Finney and Elspey Smith, was born Sept. 6, 1835, at Hali-

fax, Dauphin Co., Pa. He entered the navy as third assistant engineer in 1859, and joined the "Mystic," which was detailed for duty on the coast of Africa. On the 25th of November, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of second assistant engineer. He afterward joined the "Tuscarora," and was present during the engagement at Fort Fisher, and while engaged in the pursuit of the "Alabama," and remained on her till 1864, when he was promoted to the rank of first assistant engineer and ordered to shore duty; but this only lasted for a few days, for on the 23d of June he was ordered to join the frigate "Susquehanna," belonging to the North Atlantic squadron, and remained on her till the 25th of June, 1866, when he went on shore duty at the Philadelphia and Portsmouth navy-yards for a brief period of time. On the 25th of May, 1867, he joined the "Minnesota," and remained on her till the 31st of January, 1868. On the 26th of January, 1870, he joined the frigate "Colorado," fitting out for the Asiatic squadron, and remained on her till she went out of commission on the 25th of March, 1873. Upon his return he obtained his promotion to chief engineer. During the "Virginius" excitement, and when a war with Spain appeared probable, he voluntarily relinquished the agreeable position he held of superintendent of the construction of government machinery at Newburgh, on the Hudson, to join his old ship the "Colorado." From the evil effects of his six months' sojourn on board that vessel off the coast of Cuba and Key West he never recovered, and died at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 19th of November, 1874. He was interred in the family burial lot in the Harrisburg Cemetery.

GEORGE FISHER.

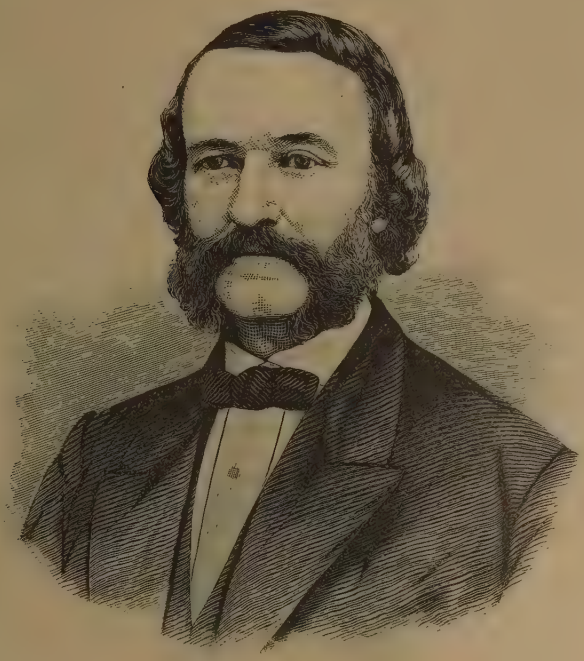
George Fisher, the son of John and Catharine Fisher, influential Quakers of Philadelphia, was born in that city Feb. 10, 1732. His father purchasing a large tract of land on the Swatara, conveyed it to the son in 1754, and on which he settled about the same year. Foreseeing the advantages, George Fisher, in 1775, laid out a town on the highest portion of his farm, naming it Middletown. He married, in 1755, Hannah, daughter of Jonas Chamberlain, of Sadsbury township, Lancaster Co., Pa., by whom he had three children,—John, George, and Hannah. Mr. Fisher died Feb. 21, 1777. By will he devised to his son John the homestead, and to his son George the plantation at the mouth of the Swatara, his daughter receiving, in lieu of land, eight hundred pounds. John Fisher became a physician, and George Fisher a lawyer of considerable reputation at the Dauphin County bar. The latter was the father of Judge Fisher, of York.

R. JACKSON FLEMING.

Robert Jackson Fleming, the son of Samuel Fleming and Sarah Becket, was born Nov. 16, 1803, in Hanover township, Washington Co., Pa. He received an academical education, and while yet a young man became a teacher and lecturer on English grammar and on music, and took a trip to the then West, lecturing on his favorite topic. In 1834 he established the coach-making business on an extensive scale at Harrisburg, and continued it with success until his entire establishment was destroyed by fire June 15, 1865. He did not resume it. He built at his shop the first eight-wheel passenger-car which ran on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Columbia and Philadelphia, also the first on the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, taking it up the canal on a flat-boat. He was appointed notary public in 1861, and held the office until his death, for years doing the business of the Harrisburg National Bank in this official capacity. He died at Harrisburg, Dec. 2, 1874, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was deservedly honored in his adopted city as an upright and enterprising citizen, a man of intelligent and high moral character, and in the Presbyterian Church of which he was a lifelong member he was one of its elders for twenty years. Mr. Fleming married in 1845, Sarah Ann Poor, of McConnellsville, Ohio, and left one son, Samuel W.

JAMES FLEMING, M.D.

James Fleming, son of Samuel Fleming and Sarah Becket, was born June 25, 1810, in Washington County, Pa. In 1812 his parents removed to Hanover township, Dauphin Co., Pa., where his early years were passed. His boyhood was marked by a laudable ambition to excel in his studies, and the influence of his mother in this direction had its good effect not only during his youth, but throughout his life. Thrown upon his own resources at the age of eighteen, he resolved to educate himself by alternately acting as teacher and pupil, and pursued this course for seven years, thereby becoming conversant with the higher mathematics, the ancient languages, and French. Much of his time was passed in the States of Kentucky and Ohio. About 1835 he commenced the study of medicine, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in March, 1838. For four years he practiced his profession, but finding the duties too arduous for his slender constitution, his attention was drawn to the science of dental surgery, then comparatively in its infancy. Observing the necessity for good operators in this field, he went to Philadelphia and acquired a thorough knowledge of that specialty. Returning to Harrisburg, he met with deserved and well-marked success. During the remainder of his life he was a frequent contributor to both medical and dental journals, and occasionally to the newspaper press. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Association of Dental Surgeons and of the American Society, and one of the original advocates of the establishment of a dental college at Philadelphia, in which



James Fleming

he was subsequently tendered a professorship, but declined. He was twice the recipient of the honorary degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He was a director of the Harrisburg National Bank, president of the board of school directors, and an elder of the First Presbyterian Church. He died at Harrisburg, Jan. 30, 1875, in his sixty-fifth year. Dr. Fleming married, in 1852, Jeannette Street, daughter of Col. Thaddeus Street and Martha Davenport Reynolds, of Cheshire, Conn., a lineal descendant of Rev. John Davenport, the founder of New Haven. Her maternal grandmother, Martha Davenport, was a descendant of Oliver Wolcott, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Their children were Helen Street, married Daniel P. Bruner, a lawyer and civil engineer, and William Reynolds.

ROBERT FLEMING.

Robert Fleming, the fourth son of Robert Fleming and Jane Jackson, was born in Chester County, Pa., June 6, 1756. His parents were natives of Argyleshire, Scotland, who subsequently removed to Ireland, and from thence emigrated to America, about 1746, settling near Flemington, Chester Co. Prior to the Revolution they located within the limits of the "New Purchase," on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, but during the "Great Runaway," in 1778, they sought refuge among some friends in now Dauphin County. About 1784 they removed to Hanover township, Washington Co., Pa., locating on Harmon's Creek, where they resided at the time of their death, Robert Fleming at ninety-six and his wife at ninety-four. Robert Fleming, the subject of this notice, remained in Dauphin County; purchased land in Hanover township, on which he resided during his lifetime. On the 6th of February, 1783, he married Margaret, daughter of John Wright. He was one of the founders of the Harrisburg Bank, and instrumental in the erection of the Harrisburg bridge. He was an officer in the volunteer force of 1812, and filled acceptably various local offices. He was an elder in the Hanover Church during the ministrations of Rev. James Snodgrass. He died Feb. 4, 1817, and his wife Dec. 12, 1813, aged fifty-nine years.

JOHN FORD.

John Ford, son of Peter Ford and Rebecca Shipe, was born in the town of York, Pa., Jan. 5, 1780. His father was a silversmith, and an emigrant from England, and was an officer in one of the associated battalions of York County, serving in the war for independence. John received a fair English education,

learned the trade of his father, and also that of a gunsmith. He came to Harrisburg in 1801, and established himself in business, which he continued quite successfully up to within a few years of his death. He was appointed State armorer in 1817, and superintendent of the arsenal at Harrisburg, an office he filled many years. He died at Harrisburg, Jan. 31, 1862, at the age of eighty-two years. He was a man of enterprise and ingenuity, scrupulously honest and upright. Mr. Ford married, in 1803, Mary Schnevely, of Cumberland County, Pa., born June 12, 1781; died Dec. 25, 1830. They had children as follows: George (married Catharine, daughter of George Stehley), Julianna (married John Wetzel), Maria (married Samuel Sloan), Charles, Susan (married George Welker), Eliza (married, first, Louis Shuler; second, Samuel Brenizer), Catharine (married George Balsley), and William.

GEN. JOHN FORSTER.

John Forster, the son of John Forster and Catharine Dickey, daughter of Moses Dickey, was born in Paxtang township, Lancaster Co., now Susquehanna township, Dauphin Co., Pa., on the 17th of September, 1777. He received a good education, and was at Princeton when a call was made by President Washington for volunteers to march to Western Pennsylvania to put down the so-called "Whiskey Insurrection" of 1794, and was on that expedition as an aid to Gen. Murray. He subsequently read law with Gen. Hanna, but never applied for admission, turning his attention to mercantile pursuits, in which he was very successful. During the military era of the government prior to the war of 1812 he was colonel of State militia, and in 1814, when the troops from Pennsylvania marched to the defense of the beleaguered city of Baltimore, he was placed in command of a brigade of volunteers. For his gallant services in that campaign the thanks of the general commanding were tendered in special orders. He served in the State Senate from 1814 to 1818. Gen. Forster was cashier of the Harrisburg Bank for a period of at least sixteen years, established the Bank of Lewistown, and in 1840 was cashier of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh. He subsequently became president of the branch bank at Hollidays-burg, but in a few years retired from all business pursuits and returned to his home at Harrisburg. He died there on the 28th of May, 1863, at the advanced age of almost eighty-six years. Gen. Forster was faithful, honest, and upright in all his business connections, and a good financier.

Gen. Forster married, first, Mary Elder, daughter of John Elder, and granddaughter of Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang, and their children were John,

Joshua, Catharine, married Henry Antes; Rev. Thomas, of Mount Clement, Mich.; William, of Lancaster County; and Theodore, of St. Louis, Mo., a representative man of that metropolis. He married, secondly, Margaret Snodgrass, daughter of Benjamin Law, of Mifflin, Pa., and widow of Rev. James H. Stewart,[1] a Presbyterian clergyman of the Kishacoquillas Valley. Their children were Benjamin L., a lawyer of Harrisburg; Margaret S., married Maj. Edwin Vose Sumner, U.S.A., son of Gen. Sumner, of Fort Robinson, N. Y.; Ellen Rutherford, married George C. Bent, of Harrisburg; and Mary Elizabeth, married James Edward Cann, paymaster U.S.A.

THOMAS FORSTER, ESQ.

Thomas Forster (1st) was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, of Scotch parentage, born in 1696. He emigrated to America at an early period, and was among the first who took up land in what is now Paxtang township. He was a gentleman of means, had received a good education, and was for many years one of the Provincial magistrates. He was removed late in life, on account of his refusal to oust some squatters on Proprietary lands. He was a prominent personage on the then frontiers of the Province in civil affairs, and much interested in the establishment of Paxtang Church, to which he donated a valuable tract of land. During the Indian troubles he greatly assisted in preparing for the defense of the border settlements, and his name appears frequently in the voluminous correspondence preserved in the archives of the State. He died in Paxtang, 25th of July, 1772, aged seventy-six years, and is buried in the old church graveyard. Mr. Forster was never married; the principal part of his estate went to his brother John and nephew Thomas Forster, the latter named for him.

COL. THOMAS FORSTER.

Thomas Forster (2d), the son of John Forster, brother of Thomas Forster, Esq., and Catherine Dickey, was born in Paxtang township, Dauphin Co., Pa., on the 16th of May, 1762. He received a good education and was brought up as a surveyor. During the latter part of the Revolution was in arms for the defense of the frontiers. In 1794, during the so-called Whiskey Insurrection, he served as colonel of one of the volunteer regiments in that expedition. He was one of the associate judges of Dauphin County, appointed Oct. 26, 1793, by Governor Mifflin, resigning Dec. 3, 1798, having been elected one of the representatives of the State Legislature that year. At the close of 1799 or early in 1800, as the agent of the Harrisburg and Presqu' Isle Land Company, he permanently removed to Erie. In the affairs incident to the early settlement of that town and the organization of that county he took a prominent part. He was one of the first street commissioners of the town, president of the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Company, one of the directors of the first library company and its librarian, and captain of the first military company formed at Erie, and which, in 1812, was in service at Buffalo, Capt. Forster being promoted brigade inspector. In 1823 he was appointed by Governor Shulze one of the commissioners to explore the route for the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania Canal, and in 1827 was chairman of the meeting organizing St. Paul's Episcopal Church. In 1823 he was appointed by President Adams collector of the port at Erie, and successively commissioned by Presidents Jefferson, Madison, J. Q. Adams, and Jackson, filling the office until his death, which occurred at Erie, June 29, 1836. Col. Forster married, Oct. 5, 1786, Sarah Pettit Montgomery, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Montgomery, a member of the Confederated Congress. She died at Erie, July 27, 1808.

[1] They had one son, Dr. James H. Stewart, assistant surgeon U.S.N., and was lost on the "Porpoise," which went down in the China Sea in 1854.

JOHN FOX.

John Fox, son of John Fox and Ann Margaret Rupert, was born June 10, 1780, near Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Pa. He was educated in the country schools of the neighborhood, and a farmer by occupation. He became quite prominent and influential in the political affairs of the county, and served as a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from 1831 to 1833. He filled the office of sheriff from Oct. 14, 1833, to Oct. 21, 1836, and again from Oct. 19, 1839, to Oct. 24, 1842. Apart from these positions of trust and honor, he served his neighbors in the various township offices with fidelity. He died at his residence in Hummelstown, July 19, 1853, aged seventy-three years. He was a representative man, not only of his family but of the county, a faithful officer, of strict integrity, upright and conscientious in all his relations with his fellow-men.

GOVERNOR JOHN W. GEARY.

John White Geary, the son of Richard Geary and Margaret White, was born Dec. 30, 1819, near Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland Co., Pa. The father was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, a native of Franklin County, and a man of education, refined tastes, and superior moral excellence. His mother was born in Washington County, Md. They removed to Westmoreland County soon after their marriage, where Richard Geary engaged at first in the manufacture of iron, which proving unsuccessful, he resorted to teaching, a profession he pursued the remainder of his life. The son turned to commercial pursuits, but convinced by a short experience in a wholesale house in Pittsburgh that this would not prove to him a satisfactory sphere of life, he yielded to his natural predilections for mathematics, and applied himself to the study of civil engineering. Having mas-

tered the principles of that profession, he commenced the study of the law, in the belief that it would increase the chances of a successful career, and was admitted to the bar, though intending to adopt engineering as his fixed vocation. With this end in view he went to Kentucky, where he was engaged, partly in the employ of the commonwealth and partly in that of the Green River Railroad Company, to make a survey of several important lines of public works. His success in the Southwest opened the way to advancement in his native State, and he soon after became assistant superintendent and engineer of the

GOVERNOR JOHN W. GEARY.

Allegheny Portage Railroad. While occupied with the duties of this position, in the month of May, 1846, President Polk sent a message to Congress, informing that body that "war existed with this country by the act of Mexico," and asking for men and money to enable him to maintain the rights and vindicate the honor of the government. The burst of enthusiasm was instantaneous and general, and Geary was among the first who responded to the call for volunteers, in a short time raising a company in Cambria County, to which he gave the name of American Highlanders. At Pittsburgh, his command was incorporated with the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Col. Roberts, of which he was immediately elected lieutenant-colonel. The regiment joined the army of General Scott at Vera Cruz, and served with conspicuous gallantry in Quitman's division during the memorable advance upon the Mexican capital. Lieut.-Col. Geary's first experience of actual war was in the partial though spirited action of the Pass of La Hoya. In the storming of Chapultepec he was wounded, and in the assault upon the immediate defenses of the city, at the Garita de Belen, he again led his regiment with so much judgment, coolness, and intrepidity that upon the capture he was assigned to the command of the great citadel, as a mark of Quitman's appreciation of his services. From the time when the army entered the valley of Mexico, Col. Roberts was disqualified for duty by sickness, and the command of the regiment devolved upon the lieutenant-colonel. Shortly after the surrender of the capital, Col. Roberts died, and Lieut.-Col. Geary was elected to succeed him.

On the 22d of January, 1849, President Polk, in grateful recognition of his services in the Mexican war, appointed Col. Geary postmaster of San Francisco and mail agent for the Pacific coast, with authority to create post-offices, appoint postmasters, establish mail routes, and make contracts for carrying the mails throughout California. Having received his commission, on the 1st of February, in company with his wife and child, sailed from New York for the Pacific coast. On the 1st of April he landed safely at San Francisco, and entered at once upon the discharge of his duties. For a time he was obliged to content himself with the rudest accommodations, and to perform his work under many disadvantages. But here, as in all previous situations, his methodical turn and practical tact soon enabled him to improvise all needful facilities, and brought the labors of the office under an easy and expeditious management.

The intelligent and obliging dispatch with which Col. Geary had discharged his duties as postmaster and mail agent so won the confidence and esteem of the people of San Francisco, that when the time arrived for the election of town officers he was unanimously chosen first alcalde, though there were ten different tickets submitted to the choice of the voters. Shortly afterwards this mark of appreciation on the part of the citizens was followed by another equally flattering on the part of the military governor of the Territory, Brig.-Gen. Riley, who appointed him judge of first instance. These offices were of Mexican origin, and they imposed onerous and important duties. The alcalde was sheriff, probate judge, recorder, notary public, and coroner. The court of first instance exercised both civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the city, and besides this adjudicated all those cases arising under the port regulations which usually fall within the cognizance of courts of admiralty. At the close of his first term he was re-elected, receiving all but four votes of the whole number cast, and continued in office until the Mexican institutions were superseded by the American forms of municipal government.

In a vote upon the first city charter and for officers to serve thereunder, May 1, 1850, Judge Geary was elected first mayor of San Francisco by a large majority. As mayor, he rendered valuable service in perfecting the municipal organization, in restraining the tendency to extravagant expenditure of the public funds, sustaining the city's credit by judicious management of its finances, and by an honest disposal of the public property saved to the corporation many millions of dollars.

Owing to the failing health of his wife, Col. Geary, on the 1st of February, 1852, sailed from San Francisco, intending to go back and remain permanently in California, but the death of the former and other

circumstances unforeseen caused him to change his purpose, and gave a new direction to his whole course of life. After having spent about three years in retirement, and had in a measure brought the condition of his farm into conformity with his own ideal of what such an estate should be, President Pierce invited him to Washington for the purpose of tendering to him the Governorship of Utah, which, after due acknowledgment of the compliment, he respectfully declined.

Not the government of Utah but of Kansas was the great problem of Mr. Pierce's administration. A bloody civil strife was being waged in that Territory, and the political state of the whole country was convulsed on the subject of its affairs. One Governor had been removed for refusing to conform strictly to the Federal policy in regard to slavery, and another was preparing to flee from the Territory through fear of assassination. In view of the pressing exigency, the thoughts of the President reverted to Col. Geary, and after consultation in July he was appointed Governor of Kansas, and proceeded immediately to his new field of labor, arriving at Fort Leavenworth on the 9th of September, 1856. His administration extended only from that date to March, 1857.

Governor Geary was at his farm in Westmoreland when the sound of the Rebellion's first gun broke upon the ear of the nation. Early on the morning following the eventful day he drove his farm-wagon to the neighboring village, and there first heard the news of the assault upon Fort Sumter. In less than an hour after reading the telegram he had opened an office for the enlistment of volunteers. As soon as he could communicate with the President he tendered his services, and was immediately commissioned colonel, with authority to raise a regiment for the defense of the Union. In the course of a few weeks he received applications from sixty-six companies, soliciting permission to join his command. On account of the numerous and urgent appeals he was permitted to increase his regiment to sixteen companies, with one battery of six guns, making the full complement to consist of fifteen hundred and fifty-one officers and men. The artillery company was that which subsequently became so celebrated as Knapp's Battery. Of Gen. Geary's services during the Rebellion we shall not refer further than to say they were brilliant, and gave him honor few enjoyed, and when the war closed he had reached the rank of major-general.

When, in the spring of 1866, the Republican leaders began to consider the important question of selecting a candidate for the chief magistracy of the State, it soon became apparent that the name of Gen. Geary was everywhere received with favor. His ripe experience in the conduct of civil affairs and his distinguished services in the field commended him alike to the gratitude of the popular heart and the sanction of the popular judgment. After a very spirited canvass he was elected over his competitor, Hiester Clymer, by a majority of over seventeen thousand votes, and was inaugurated on the 15th of January, 1867.

Governor Geary was elected to a second term, which he filled with acknowledged ability. A few weeks after his successor in office was inaugurated he died suddenly while sitting at the breakfast-table. The entire city and State were shocked by the unexpected event. The Legislature, then in session, at once adopted measures for the funeral obsequies at the State's expense. To no former Executive had ever such a distinction been accorded, and every respect that could be shown was paid to his memory. He was buried at Harrisburg, and over his grave the State he loved so well and served so faithfully erected a monument of bronze creditable to the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Governor Geary married, on the 12th of February, 1843, Margaret Ann Logan, daughter of James R. Logan, of Westmoreland County. Three sons were the issue of this marriage, one of whom died in infancy, another, Edward R., killed in the battle of Wauhatchie, and the other, William, a graduate of West Point and lieutenant in the United States army. Mrs. Geary died on the 28th of February, 1853, and in November, 1858, Governor Geary was married to Mrs. Mary C. Henderson, daughter of Robert R. Church, of Cumberland County. After Governor Geary's death his widow married Dr. H. Earnest Goodman, of Philadelphia.

MOSES GILLMOR.

Moses Gillmor was born in the townland of Burt, parish of Templemore, county of Donegal, six miles from the city of Londonderry, province of Ulster, Ireland, about the year 1749. Until his seventeenth year he remained in Ireland, when he came with an uncle to America, settling in Hanover township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) Co., Pa. Prior to the Revolution he returned to Ireland on business connected with his father's estate, but the breaking out of the war delayed his return until about 1783. The next year, November, 1784, according to Parson Elder's marriage record, he married Isabel Wallace, third daughter of Robert and Mary Wallace, of Hanover. Upon the laying out of the town of Harrisburg in 1785, Mr. Gillmor purchased a lot on Market Square, built a house, and established himself in the mercantile business, which he successfully carried on a number of years. He was quite prominent in local political affairs, and in the church of which he was one of the founders—the First Presbyterian—he was an elder for thirty-four years. Mr. Gillmor died at Harrisburg, June 10, 1825, aged seventy-six years, and with his wife, Isabel (born in 1755, died Sept. 16, 1828), is buried in Paxtang Church graveyard. Their children were Thomas, born 1785, died 1793; Mary, born 1787, died 1793; William, born 1789, died Aug. 28, 1856; Robert, born 1791, died Nov. 13, 1867; Margaret, born 1793, died 1839.

COL. CHRISTIAN GLEIM.

Christian Gleim, fourth son of George Christian Gleim and Anna Maria Mathias, was born Jan. 10, 1780. He received a fair education and subsequently went to Philadelphia, where he entered the printing-office of Ezra Bailey, serving with Duane, Binns, Marshall, Wynkoop, and others who became men of note. He next went to Richmond, Va., and thence to Baltimore. There he married Martha Henry, daughter of John Henry. In 1812, Mr. Gleim settled in Harrisburg, and was appointed printer of the Senate Journal in English. He served as ensign of Capt. Thomas Walker's company, and returned as paymaster United States volunteers. In October, 1821, he was elected sheriff of Dauphin County, serving three years. In 1830, Col. Gleim removed to Pittsburgh, where he resided until his death, which occurred Sept. 21, 1861. Col. Gleim was an enterprising and prominent citizen of this locality sixty or seventy years ago. He was a highly-cultivated Christian gentleman.

COL. ALEXANDER GRAYDON.

Alexander Graydon (1st), born 1714, at Longford, Ireland, was brought under the care of his maternal grandfather in Dublin, and was designed for the pulpit. He received a suitable education therefor, to which having added many of the accomplishments at that time in fashion, he became afterwards distinguished in Philadelphia, both as a scholar and a gentleman. He emigrated to America in 1730, settling in Philadelphia, where he entered mercantile life. About 1740 he removed to Bristol, Bucks Co. Here, notwithstanding his Quaker surroundings, he was greatly esteemed and respected—nay, honored and revered—for his many excellent qualities of head and heart. Among the officers first enrolled for the defense of the Province of Pennsylvania we find the name of Alexander Graydon, as captain of a Bucks County company, in 1747, and subsequently as colonel of the county regiment. After the defeat of Braddock, when it was found necessary to raise troops for defensive operations against the marauding Indians, Col. Graydon was offered the position of field-officer in the Provincial corps, but declined the appointment. He died at Bristol in March, 1761, aged forty-seven years. He was "a man of unquestionable probity, and there was also much of attraction in his character." He was twice married,—first to a Miss Emerson, prior to his coming to America, and they had two children; second, in 1750, to Rachel Marks (see biographical sketch), and left four children,—Alexander, Rachel (married Dr. Andrew Forrest), Andrew, and William, concerning all of whom we shall make mention.

CAPT. ALEXANDER GRAYDON.

Alexander Graydon (the younger), son of Alexander Graydon and Rachel Marks, was born April 10, 1752 (N. S.), at Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa. At the age of six years he was sent to Philadelphia to the care of his maternal grandfather, and put to the school of David James Dove, an Englishman, and much celebrated in his day as a teacher. He was afterwards entered at the academy now the University of Pennsylvania, where he was placed in charge of the Rev. Mr. Kinnesley, teacher of English and Professor of Oratory. In 1761 he entered the Latin school of John Beverage. At the age of sixteen he left college, and some eighteen months after commenced the study of law with his uncle, Edward Biddle, Esq., of Philadelphia. In 1773 he was, on account of impaired health, sent by the latter to York, to the care of Samuel Johnson, prothonotary of the county and a lawyer of some prominence, where he remained about six months, when he returned to his home at Philadelphia. The study of law was continued, at the suggestion of his uncle, with James Allen, second son of William Allen, then chief justice of Pennsylvania. About the time when he should have been admitted to the bar the war of the Revolution opened, and, imbued with the military ardor and patriotic spirit of the hour, he received the appointment and was commissioned captain Jan. 5, 1776, of Col. John Shee's (Third Pennsylvania) battalion. Of his services, his being taken prisoner at the capture of Fort Washington, on the Hudson, Nov. 16, 1776, and of his being released on parole, we can only refer to his "Memoirs." He was exchanged in April, 1778. Having lost his rank by reason of his capture and parole, he did not again enter the service. His mother having removed to Reading during the occupancy of Philadelphia by the British, thither Alexander went, and being admitted to the bar of Berks County, began the practice of his profession. Upon the organization of the new county of Dauphin in 1785, through the influence of Gen. Mifflin, Mr. Graydon was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania prothonotary of the county. He removed there, and performed the duties of his office in a manner alike creditable to himself and advantageous to the public.

During the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, when Gen. Washington reached Harrisburg, the address of the burgesses was from the facile pen of Mr. Graydon, while upon the accession of John Adams to the Presidency, the letter of the citizens of the county to that functionary shows his elegant diction. Upon the election of Governor Thomas McKean, he was suddenly displaced from office. He then retired to a small farm near the borough, where he continued to reside until the year 1816, when he removed to Philadelphia with the intention of engaging in literary pursuits, and, with a view to the increase of a very restricted income, of entering upon the business of a publisher. Ere he could mature the plans, however, he yielded to the mandate which all must obey, and closed this life on the 2d day of May, 1818.

Mr. Graydon was twice married,—first to —— Wood, sister of Lieut.-Col. Joseph Wood, of Col. Arthur St. Clair's (Second Pennsylvania) battalion of the Revolution, who died at Harrisburg in 1794. His second wife was Theodosia Pettit, daughter of Col. Charles Pettit, of Philadelphia, who survived her husband eighteen years. He had no children by either marriage. Mr. Graydon was ardently attached to literature and to literary pursuits. He was a frequent and acceptable contributor to the *Portfolio* in its palmiest days of popularity and influence. These contributions, which, for the most part, were modestly denominated "Notes of a Desultory Reader," contain his opinions of the authors whose works he had read, accompanied with occasional critiques upon their style, and all invariably written in a strain of candor and ease, affording indubitable evidence of the elevation and purity of his own sentiments, and of an enlarged, well-disciplined, and highly-cultivated mind. These articles, with others written from time to time for the press, of which a memoranda list is in existence, deserve to be collected in a volume and printed. In 1811 he published at Harrisburg "Memoirs of a Life chiefly passed in Pennsylvania within the last Sixty Years, with Occasional Remarks upon the General Occurrences, Character, and Spirit of that Eventful Period." In 1822, John Galt, of Edinburgh, well known for his valuable contributions to English literature, caused its republication in that city, to which he prefixed a dedication to the American envoy then resident near the Court of St. James. In this dedication he says of the "Memoirs:" "It is remarkable that a production so rich in the various excellences of style, description, and impartiality should not have been known to the collectors of American books in this country, especially as it is, perhaps, the best personal narrative that has yet appeared relative to the history of that great conflict which terminated in establishing the independence of the United States. The candor with respect to public occurrences which it displays, the views of manners in Pennsylvania prior to the memorable era of 1776, and the incidental sketches of historical characters with which it is enriched cannot fail to render the volume a valuable addition to the stock of general knowledge, and will probably obtain for the author no mean place among those who have added permanent lustre to the English language." In 1846, John S. Littell, of Philadelphia, edited the work, with notes, index, etc., which was printed in an octavo of five hundred pages, changing the title to "Memoirs of His Own Times, with Reminiscences of the Men and Events of the Revolution," by Alexander Graydon. Of this edition many copies were issued, and it too has become rare.

WILLIAM GRAYDON.

William Graydon, the son of Alexander Graydon and Rachel Marks, was born near Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa., Sept. 4, 1759. He was educated in Philadelphia, and studied law under Edward Biddle, of that city. He came to Harrisburg upon the organization of the county of Dauphin, and began the practice of his profession, being admitted at the May term, 1786. He was the first notary public, commissioned Sept. 2, 1791, and a leading man in the borough during the "mill-dam troubles" of 1794–95. He was many years a member of the Town Council and president thereof, and subsequently one of the burgesses. He was the author of "Forms of Conveyancing" (in two volumes), "The Justice's Assistant," and edited "An Abridgment of the Laws of the United States" in 1802. Mr. Graydon was prominent in the organization of the First Presbyterian Church, and for many years an elder thereof. He died at Harrisburg, on the 13th of October, 1840, in the eighty-second year of his age. "Mr. Graydon," says Rev. Dr. Robinson, "was a man of fine literary tastes, was highly esteemed as a gentleman of the old school, in his manners refined, courteous, of unblemished integrity in the many trusts committed to him, of high and honorable principles, and in the church and walks of Christian life a man of true piety and deep devotion." H. Murray Graydon, of this city, and Dr. William Graydon, of Dauphin, are his sons.

COL. TIMOTHY GREEN.

Timothy Green, son of Robert Green, was born about 1733, in Hanover township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) Co., Pa. His father, of Scotch ancestry, came from the north of Ireland about 1725, locating near the Kittochtinny Mountains on Manada Creek. The first record we have of the son is subsequent to Braddock's defeat, when the frontier settlers were threatened with extermination by the marauding savages. Timothy Green assisted in organizing a company, and for at least seven years was chiefly in active service in protecting the settlers from the fury of the blood-thirsty Indian. In the Bouquet expedition he commanded a company of Provincial troops. For his services at this time the Proprietaries granted him large tracts of land in Buffalo Valley and on Bald Eagle Creek. At the outset of the Revolution Capt. Green became an earnest advocate for independence, and the Hanover resolutions of June 4, 1774, passed unanimously by the meeting of which he was chairman, show that he was intensely patriotic. He was one of the Committee of Safety of the Province which met Nov. 22, 1774, in Lancaster, and issued hand-bills to the import that "agreeable to the resolves and recommendations of the American Continental Congress that the freeholders and others qualified to vote for representatives in Assembly choose by ballot sixty persons for a Committee of Observation to observe the conduct of all persons towards the actions of the General Congress; the committee, when elected, to divide the country into districts and appoint members of the committee to superintend each district, and any six so appointed to be a quorum,

etc." Election was held on Thursday, 15th December, 1774, and among others Timothy Green was elected from Hanover. This body of men were in correspondence with Joseph Reed, Charles Thompson, George Clymer, John Benezet, Samuel Meredith, Thomas Mifflin, etc., of Philadelphia, and others. They met at Lancaster again, April 27, 1775, when notice was taken of Gen. Gage's attack upon the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay, and a general meeting called for the 1st of May at Lancaster. Subsequently he organized the Hanover Battalion of Associators, most of the men being experienced riflemen, of which he became colonel. The command was in active service.

Upon the erection of the county of Dauphin, Col. Green was the oldest justice of the peace in commission, and under the Constitution of 1776 he was presiding justice of the courts. He continued therein until under the Constitution of 1790, which required the presiding judge "to be learned in the law," Judge Atlee was appointed.

After his retirement Judge Green returned to his quiet farm at the mouth of Stony Creek, where he had erected a mill and other improvements. He died there on the 27th of February, 1812, and lies buried in the quiet graveyard on the hill back of the borough of Dauphin. Hon. Innis Green was his son.

INNIS GREEN.

Innis Green, the eldest son of Col. Timothy Green and Mary Innis, was born in Hanover township, Dauphin Co., Pa., March 25, 1776. His early years were spent on his father's farm, but he received a tolerably fair English education, an essential in the Scotch-Irish settlements. His father, who built a mill at the mouth of Stony Creek about 1790, dying in 1812, Innis took charge of it. He was appointed one of the associate judges of Dauphin County by Governor Findlay, Aug. 10, 1818, resigning Oct. 23, 1827, having been elected to the National House of Representatives. He served during the Twentieth and Twenty-first Congresses. Governor Wolf, Jan. 26, 1832, reappointed him associate judge, a position he held at the time of his death, which occurred on the 4th of August, 1839. His remains lie interred in the cemetery at Dauphin. Judge Green laid out the town (which for many years went by the names of Port Lyon and Greensburg) about the year 1826. He married in 1804, Rebecca Murray, daughter of Col. John Murray, of the Revolution.

JACOB M. HALDEMAN.

Honeste Gaspard Haldimand (Caspar Haldeman), of Thun, Switzerland, became a citizen of Yverdun, Canton de Vaud, in 1671. His grandson Jacob, born Oct. 7, 1722, in the Canton of Neufchatel, died Dec. 31, 1784, in Rapho township, Lancaster Co., Pa., where he settled on first coming to this country, and purchased a considerable tract of land. He was a member of the Committee of Safety for his adopted shire on the breaking out of the war of the Revolution.

Jacob Haldeman's near relative was the noted British general, Sir Frederick Haldimand, K.B., who served with distinction in the armies of Sardinia and Prussia, entered the military service of King George II. in 1754, was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Sixtieth Regiment Royal Americans, 1756. In 1776 he was commissioned a general in America, and subsequently commander-in-chief of His Majesty's forces as Governor of the Province of Quebec, where he received the honor of knighthood, May 19, 1778. A tablet has been erected to the memory of Gen. Haldimand in Westminster Abbey, in the chapel of Henry VII. A niece of Sir Frederick was Jane Haldimand, Mrs. Dr. Alexander Marcet, a distinguished woman, and the first writer to attempt to popularize science by the publication of her "Conversations on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Mineralogy, Language, and Political Economy." Of this last work Macaulay said, "Every girl who has read Mrs. Marcet's little dialogues on political economy could teach Montague or Walpole many lessons in finance," and Faraday gleaned his first knowledge of science from the book which heads the list.

Jacob Haldeman's son John (1753–1832) settled at Locust Grove, Lancaster Co., Pa. John's fourth son, Henry Haldeman, was the father of the distinguished Samuel Stehman Haldeman, LL.D., Professor of Comparative Philology in the University of Pennsylvania.

John Haldeman was an enterprising and influential citizen. He was a large land-owner, and engaged largely in business pursuits, in partnership with Robert Ralston, of Philadelphia, in the China trade, and he was a member of the Bingham Court and First General Assembly of Pennsylvania. He resided at Locust Grove until late in life, when he removed to Columbia, in the same county, where both himself and wife died.

Jacob M. Haldeman, second son of John and Mary (Breneman) Haldeman, obtained a good English and German education under the private instruction of an English officer, and seemingly inherited practical ideas from his father. At the age of nineteen he was sent on horseback by his father to Pittsburgh, making his journey through many Indian settlements, to purchase flour to send down the river in flat-boats to New Orleans.

About 1806, assisted by his father, he purchased the water-power and forge at the mouth of Yellow Breeches Creek and established himself in the iron business. He added a rolling- and slitting-mill, and by his energy and industry soon became one of the foremost iron manufacturers in the State. His superior iron found steady market, and upon the establishment of the arsenal at Harper's Ferry he supplied the government with iron, especially during the war of 1812–14, which he forwarded across the South Mountain on muleback to the Ferry, where it was

Wm Haldeman

manufactured into guns, many of which may be seen to-day, stamped 1812. At that time he founded Haldemanstown, now called New Cumberland, at the junction of the creek and river, and it may be here remarked that it had been one of the points in question in the Congress at New York as the proposed site of the national capital, and he also built a saw-mill and grist-mill at the same place.

Following the war of 1812, during the depression, he invested largely in farms and real estate, and engaged in the management of the same, a business so varied and large as to require his constant attention, and he managed it all without the aid of an assistant or clerk. In 1830 he removed to Harrisburg and purchased a residence built by Stephen A. Hills, architect of the capitol building, on Front Street, on the bank of the Susquehanna, where he continued to reside until his death. His connection with the Harrisburg Bank and the Harrisburg Bridge Company as president, with the Harrisburg Car Company as one of its founders and a director, and with the Dauphin Deposit Bank as one of its founders made his name familiar in business and financial circles during his residence here, and made him known to the community as a man of sterling integrity, discretion, and superior business ability. He was never solicitous of public place or the emoluments of office, and led a strictly business life. As a citizen, he was independent in his political views, was an attendant of the Presbyterian Church, and a contributor to all worthy local enterprises.

His wife, Eliza E., daughter of Samuel Jacobs and Sarah Templin, and granddaughter of Richard Jacobs, of Wales, was born June 13, 1789, at Mount Hope Furnace, Lancaster Co., Pa. She survives in 1883, and occupies the homestead in Harrisburg, and although in her ninety-fifth year of age, she retains to a remarkable degree her faculties, and dictated many of the facts for this sketch. Mrs. Haldeman is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Their children are Sara Jacobs, widow of the late William W. Haly, of Cork, Ireland, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia, and author of "Troubat & Haly's Practice," resides at the homestead in Harrisburg. Mary Ewing was the wife of Robert J. Ross, a banker of Harrisburg, and died in 1873. Caroline Jacobs, Elizabeth Templin, and Anne died young. John, born Sept. 19, 1821, died in Denver, Col., July 13, 1865. Jacob S., born Oct. 13, 1823, for many years president of the State Agricultural Society, ex-member of the State Legislature, and ex-Minister to Sweden, resides in Harrisburg. Susan Frances, wife of Dr. Mortimer O'Connor, a graduate of the Dublin schools of medicine, and formerly a surgeon in the British service, and Richard Jacobs Haldeman, born May 19, 1831, educated at Yale, Heidelberg, Germany, and Berlin, was editor and proprietor of the *Harrisburg Patriot* for several years, and the founder of the *Harrisburg Daily Patriot*, and member of Congress for two terms. *

HENRY HALL, M.D.

Henry Hall, son of Elihu Hall and Catharine Orrick, was born in Cecil County, Md., in 1772. His ancestor, Richard Hall, of Mount Welcome, was one of the earliest settlers at the Head of the Elk. Henry studied medicine, and came to Harrisburg in 1794, where, as was usual with our early physicians, he kept an "apothecary-shop." Dr. Hall's was "on the bank next to Mr. Elder's tavern." He was quite a successful practitioner, but died early, closing his young life on the 30th of May, 1808. Dr. Hall married, April 26, 1800, Hester, daughter of Hon. William Maclay, and left four children. Mrs. Hall was a highly-intelligent woman; she died at Harrisburg.

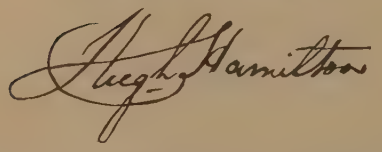
REV. WILLIAM M. HALL.

William Maclay Hall, eldest son of Dr. Henry Hall and Hester Maclay, daughter of Hon. William Maclay, was born at Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 16, 1801. He was educated at the Harrisburg Academy and Princeton College; studied law with Francis R. Shunk, and admitted to the Dauphin County bar at the April term, 1822. He began the practice of law at Lewistown, and became one of the most brilliant advocates in the Juniata Valley. Subsequently, imbued with the conviction that it was his duty to enter the ministry, he abandoned the law, studied theology at the Allegheny Seminary, and was licensed to preach by the Pittsburgh Presbytery. He was stationed at Milroy, Mifflin Co., Pa., but, owing to partial failure of health, was appointed agent of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Philadelphia. At this period he was connected with the New School Assembly, but afterwards transferred his relations to the Old School and joined the Presbytery of Carlisle. After acting some years as agent of the General Assembly, Board of Foreign Missions, he accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church at Bedford, Pa., where he labored until declining health compelled him to relinquish his charge. He died at Bedford, Aug. 28, 1851, where he was interred, but in 1878 his remains were removed to the cemetery at Harrisburg. The Rev. Mr. Hall married Ellen C. Williams, daughter of Robert Williams and granddaughter of Rev. Joshua Williams, born 1805, in Centre County, Pa.; died Jan. 23, 1878, at Harrisburg. Their children were Henry, William Maclay, George, Catharine, Louis W., Mary, and Nellie.

HUGH HAMILTON.

Hugh Hamilton, the son of John Hamilton and Margaret Alexander, was born at "Fermanagh," now in Juniata County, Pa., on the 30th of June, 1785. He received a careful preparatory education, and with his brother John was sent to Dickinson College, where he graduated. He studied law under Thomas Elder, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar in 1805. At the time of his admission to the bar Judge Henry

had ordered the prothonotary to issue commissions on parchment. Accordingly the descendants of the young lawyer have his commission "on parchment," issued 21st of June, 1805, signed by "Joshua Elder, Pro'thy, by order of the Court," with the seal of the county attached. In 1808, Mr. Hamilton edited and published *The Times* at Lancaster, and upon the removal of the seat of government to Harrisburg, with William Gillmor, *The Harrisburg Chronicle*, the



leading and influential newspaper at the State capital for twenty years. The *Chronicle* was the first paper in Pennsylvania which gave full and systematic Legislative reports. He died at Harrisburg, on the 3d of September, 1836, aged fifty-one years. Mr. Hamilton married, Jan. 6, 1807, Rosanna, daughter of Adam Boyd and Jeannette MacFarlane, born Dec. 1, 1789, died April 17, 1872. They are both buried in the Harrisburg Cemetery. Mr. Hamilton was a vigorous and polished writer, and his editorials were models of elegant composition. For a quarter of a century he wielded considerable political influence through his newspaper. He was an active and enterprising citizen, twice chief burgess of the corporation of Harrisburg, frequently a member of Council, and highly esteemed in social intercourse.

T. ALLEN HAMILTON.

Thomas Allen Hamilton, son of Hugh Hamilton (1785–1836) and Rosanna Boyd (1786–1872), was born Feb. 14, 1818, at Harrisburg, Pa. He received a good education, and learned the trade of a printer in his father's office, at which he worked until he received the appointment of an assistant engineer on the State canals under Col. James Worral, but he abandoned both avocations in order to join a brother in a business, which they successfully prosecuted until his death. He served as a member of the City Councils of Harrisburg a longer continuous period than any other citizen has ever done, being elected for about twenty years in succession, generally without serious opposition, although many epochs of great public excitement intervened to produce fierce and close political contests. His neighbors never failed to ascertain his political opinions, yet, whether voting for or against him, they always rejoiced to know that he was their representative and the leader of the municipal legislature. In the language of a contemporary, "Mr. Hamilton, in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, was courteous to all, liberal to the poor, positive in opinion, methodical in business, reticent, deliberate, but prompt in judgment." His integrity was never impeached in public or private transactions. He died unmarried Dec. 14, 1874, at Harrisburg, in the same house in which he was born.

JOHN W. HAMMOND, M.D.

John Wesley Hammond, son of Rezin Hammond and Nancy Lee, was born in Anne Arundel County, Md., in 1804. His grandfather, Maj.-Gen. John Hammond, of the British army, came to Maryland in 1764 and purchased a large tract of land in Anne Arundel, and there the father, Col. Rezin Hammond, was born. Young Hammond received his education mainly from private tutors up to the time of studying medicine. He graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland in 1825. In 1832, Dr. Hammond located in Somerset County, Pa., but in 1834 removed to Williamsport (now Monongahela City), Washington Co., Pa., where he continued the practice of his profession. On the election of Governor Ritner, he was appointed, in 1836, chief clerk in the auditor-general's office, and removed to Harrisburg. He held this position through several administrations, and was afterwards for a number of years cashier of the State treasury. In 1853 he removed to Philadelphia, where he died in 1879, at the age of seventy-five. Dr. Hammond married, in 1826, Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Pinkney, Esq, of Annapolis, Md., and a niece of William Pinkney, the distinguished lawyer, senator, and diplomatist. They had children,—Rev. J. Pinkney; Dr. William A., formerly surgeon-general United States army, now of New York City; Elizabeth Pinkney, Charles Elliot, and Nathaniel Hobart. Of these the first two and last-named are living. Dr. Hammond was held in the highest esteem by his fellow-citizens for his urbanity, integrity, and intellectual ability.

GEN. JOHN A. HANNA.

John André Hanna, son of Rev. John Hanna and Mary McCrea, was born about 1761, at Flemington, N. J. He received a good classical education under his father, who was a most excellent tutor. He served in the war of the Revolution. Towards its close came to Pennsylvania and studied law with Stephen Chambers, of Lancaster, whose acquaintance he had made in the army, and was admitted to the bar of Lancaster County at November session, 1783. He located at Harrisburg upon the formation of the county of Dauphin, and was among the first lawyers admitted there. He took a deep interest in early municipal affairs, and there was little transpiring looking to the welfare and development of the new town in which Mr. Hanna did not take part. His marriage with a daughter of John Harris, the founder, brought him into unusual prominence. He represented the county in the Legislature, and in 1795 elected to the United States Congress, a position he filled up to the time of his death by successive re-election. During the Whiskey Insurrection he was a brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania troops, in command of the Second Brigade, Second Division. In 1800, Governor McKean commissioned him a major-general of the Third Division of the militia forces of the State. He died at Harrisburg on the 13th of July, 1805, aged forty-four years, and is buried in the cemetery there. Gen. Hanna married Mary Harris, daughter of John Harris and Mary Reed, who died Aug. 20, 1851, in the eighty-first year of her age. They had nine children: Esther Harris, d. s. p.; Eleanor (1st), d. s. p.; Sarah Eaton, married Richard T. Jacobs; Henrietta, died unmarried; Caroline Elizabeth, married Joseph Briggs; Frances Harris, married John Carson McAllister; Juliann C., married John Fisher; Mary Reed, married Hon. John Tod; and Eleanor (2d), d. s. p.

MAJOR DAVID HARRIS.

David Harris, youngest son of John Harris and Elizabeth McClure, was born at Harris' Ferry, Feb. 24, 1754. He received a good education, and was a student under the Rev. Dr. Allison. At the time of the breaking out of the Revolution he was in Baltimore, but he volunteered in Col. William Thompson's Pennsylvania Battalion of Riflemen, and subsequently was commissioned paymaster thereof. He served in different positions until the close of the war, when he returned to Baltimore, and married Miss Crocket, of that city. After the death of his father, being one of the executors of the estate, he came to Harrisburg, and was appointed by his old companion-in-arms, Governor Mifflin, one of the associate judges of Dauphin County, Aug. 17, 1791. This position he resigned on the 20th of February following to accept an appointment in the Bank of the United States. Upon the establishment of the office of discount and deposit in Baltimore, he accepted the cashiership thereof. Maj. Harris died in that city on the 16th of November, 1809, at the age of fifty-five years.

DAVID HARRIS.

David Harris, son of Robert Harris and Elizabeth Ewing, was born March 17, 1796, at Harrisburg, Pa. He received his education in the schools of the town and at the Harrisburg Academy. At the age of eighteen he went to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits several years, when he returned to Harrisburg and established himself in the general transportation business in connection with the canal, and subsequently in merchandising. For many years he was clerk of the Borough and City Councils, was a justice of the peace under the borough charter, and one of the first aldermen elected under the city charter. In 1814, Mr. Harris marched to Baltimore—the youngest man who carried a musket—with the Harrisburg Volunteers, and was among the last survivors of that band of brave men. Upon his retirement from Councils he lived in quiet retirement, his great age rendering it impossible for him to participate in any active business. He was a man of strict integrity, and lived a quiet and correct life, doing what he had to do faithfully, beloved and respected by his friends and neighbors. He died on the 14th of March, 1880, at Harrisburg. Mr. Harris married Elizabeth Latimer, a descendant of Archbishop Latimer.

ROBERT HARRIS.

Robert Harris, son of the founder, John Harris, and of Mary Reed, daughter of Adam Reed, Esq., of Hanover, was born at Harris' Ferry on the 5th of September, 1768. He was brought up as a farmer, and resided in the early part of his life in the log and frame building on Paxtang Street, now used as a public school. His farm extended from the dwelling-house down the river to about the present location of Hanna Street, and thence out over the bluff, including the ground occupied by the Catholic Cemetery, containing about one hundred acres.

By the death of his father, in 1791, much of the business affairs of the family was early intrusted to him. He was possessed of considerable public spirit, aiding in the establishment of various enterprises, including the bridge over the Susquehanna, the Harrisburg Bank, and the Harrisburg and Middletown Turnpike road, in the first two of which he was a director and perhaps also in the last. Mr. Harris was appointed to various public trusts. He was one of the State commissioners to survey and lay off a route for the turnpike from Chambersburg to Pittsburgh, also for improving the Susquehanna, in the course of which the commissioners descended the river below McCall's Ferry. When the Assembly of the State decided to remove the seat of government to Harrisburg, Mr. Harris was selected as one of the

commissioners for fixing the location of the capitol buildings preparatory to the removal.

During the mill-dam troubles, in 1795, Mr. Harris was one of the party of prominent citizens who finally tore down the Landis dam, the site of which was in the lower part of the city, and to which was attributed much of the sickness then prevailing here. He was one of the first to rush into the water, and it was said that he was then laboring under an ague chill, but never afterwards had a return of it.

During the War of 1812–14, Mr. Harris was appointed paymaster of the troops which marched to

ROBERT HARRIS.

Baltimore, and acted as such at York, where the soldiers were discharged.

He was elected to Congress and took his seat in 1823, and by a re-election served therein until the 4th of March, 1827. On one of the occasions he brought home with him a picture, made before the days of daguerreotyping, of the celebrated John Randolph, of Virginia, representing him on the floor of the House of Representatives enveloped in a large coat, extending his long, lank arms and his bony finger as he pointed it at Henry Clay and others in the course of his impassioned and sarcastic harangue.

Mr. Harris served in Congress during the Presidency of John Quincy Adams, and of course knew him. When Gen. Taylor, as President, was in Harrisburg, Mr. Harris was appointed to deliver the address of welcome on the part of the citizens. During the subsequent intercourse with Gen. Taylor he observed to him that he had dined with all of the preceding Presidents. He was married in Philadelphia in the spring of 1791, during the Presidency of Gen. Washington, and dined at his table, and there or elsewhere with Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and probably Mr. Monroe. He was intimately acquainted with Gen. Harrison when a lieutenant in the army, had entertained him at his house in Harrisburg, and was invited to dine with him during his brief term as President. He was on friendly terms with John C. Calhoun, and was well acquainted with Gen. Jackson.

After the State capital was removed to Harrisburg, the residence of Mr. Harris, who had in 1805 purchased the Harris mansion from his brother David, and from that period occupied it, was the centre of attraction at the seat of government. He entertained many of the prominent men of the State and of the Legislature. At his house might have been seen Governor Findlay, Samuel D. Ingham, Thomas Sergeant, William J. Duane, Governor Wolf, and various other persons of distinction, including Isaac Weaver, of Greene County, Speaker of the Senate from 1817 to 1821, a gentleman of marked presence, and who, Mr. Harris said, more resembled Gen. Washington than any other man he had ever seen. During the Presidency of Gen. Washington, Mr. Harris, then a young man, accompanied the party on board the "Clermont," the steamboat of John Fitch, when that vessel made its trial trip on the Delaware.

The first prothonotary of Dauphin County was Alexander Graydon, and the first register Andrew Forrest, both sent from Philadelphia by Governor Mifflin, with whom they had served as fellow-officers in the war of the Revolution. Governor McKean for some reason refused to reappoint Mr. Forrest, and tendered the appointment to Mr. Harris. He, however, recommended the retention of Mr. Forrest, but Governor McKean informed him that if he did not accept the office he would appoint some one else. He accordingly accepted it, but, it is said, divided the fees with Mr. Forrest for some time, and perhaps until his death.

Until the close of his long life Mr. Harris was quite active in body and mind. He died at Harrisburg on the 3d day of September, 1851, being within two days of fourscore and three years of age. His remains repose in the beautiful cemetery now within the bounds of our city by the Susquehanna. His warm and lifelong friend, Rev. William R. DeWitt, D.D., delivered the funeral discourse, which we recollect well of hearing, in which he paid a most glowing tribute to the memory of Robert Harris. He died not unwillingly in the faith and hope of a Christian, and in the respect and kind regard of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Harris married in Philadelphia, May 12, 1791, Elizabeth Ewing, daughter of the Rev. John Ewing, D.D., provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Harris was born in Philadelphia, Dec. 2, 1772, died at Harrisburg, April 27, 1835, and is there buried.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HARRIS.

George Washington Harris was born June 23, 1798, in the old ferry-house, now the location of Harris Park school-house. He was a son of Robert Harris, who was a son of John Harris, the founder of the city of Harrisburg, and grandson of John Harris, the first settler. His mother was Elizabeth Ewing, daughter of the celebrated Rev. John Ewing, D.D., provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Harris' early education was received at the old Harrisburg Academy and the select schools of the day. Subsequently he went to Dickinson, Jefferson, and the University of Pennsylvania, graduating at the latter institution. He studied law, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar in 1820. He remained at Harrisburg several years, during a portion of which period he served as deputy attorney-general for the county of Dauphin. He afterwards removed to Philadelphia and entered into law partnership with Calvin Blythe. He returned to Harrisburg and resumed his place at the Dauphin County bar, and was appointed reporter of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, publishing a series of volumes of reports. For a number of years he filled the position of secretary to the Library Committee of the United States Senate. Mr. Harris recently edited the journal of Mr. Maclay, one of the first United States senators from Pennsylvania. He died at Harrisburg Sunday morning, Aug. 13, 1882. Mr. Harris married Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Dr. Henry Hall and Hester Maclay, daughter of Senator Maclay, his wife surviving him at near fourscore.

SAMUEL W. HAYS.

Samuel Wallace Hays, eldest son of John Hays and Martha Wallace, was born Oct. 30, 1799, at Newville, Cumberland Co., Pa. He received the education so freely given by the Scotch-Irish to their children. He came to Harrisburg in 1821, where he resided until 1825, when he went to Philadelphia, returning to the former place in 1828, which from that period became his permanent home. Mr. Hays then began business, which he successfully carried on until a few years prior to his death. He died May 18, 1855, at Harrisburg, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was an earnest, laborious worker in his church (Presbyterian), of which he was one of the ruling elders from 1840 to his decease. For a period of twenty-seven years he was superintendent of the first infant Sunday-school, which he organized in 1828 in Harrisburg, and only relinquished its care when failing health compelled him to give up his charge. The Rev. Dr. Robinson bears this testimony of him: "I remember him as a quiet, modest man and patient sufferer. The little I knew of him endeared him to me. . . . He was a warm friend and lover of the young, kind and genial in his intercourse with them, and an admirable teacher." Mr. Hays married Margaret Moore, of Locust Grove, Mifflin Co., Pa. She died in 1851. They left an only child, Isabella M.

WILLIAM W. HAYS.

William Wallace Hays, son of William Patton and Rosanna Keller, was born Oct. 23, 1836, in Harrisburg. He received his preparatory education in the public schools and Harrisburg Academy, entered the sophomore class of Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, in 1853, graduating in 1856. He then went to Texas, where he remained two years, teaching in Victoria and Goliad. After returning North he began the study of law with Robert A. Lamberton, Esq., and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar Dec. 6, 1859. He began the practice of his profession at Harrisburg, continuing it until his appointment by Governor Curtin, in 1861, as chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. On May 1, 1866, he was appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, discharging the duties of that office until the close of Governor Curtin's administration. He then resumed his profession of the law, and in connection with it served as clerk to the board of claims from January to June, 1868. In October following, having been nominated by the Republicans of the city of Harrisburg, he was elected mayor thereof, the duties of which office he entered upon Jan. 11, 1869. His health, however, soon began to fail him, and he died in office March 31, 1870, in his thirty-fourth year. "Mr. Hays was truly a Christian gentleman, he thought more of right than he did of life. His nature was of that intensity which inspires men to die for the truth, while his convictions on all subjects relating to the ordinary and extraordinary affairs of life, here and hereafter, were governed by the strongest principles of religion and justice." Mr. Hays married, March 5, 1861, Mary S. Day, of Wooster, Ohio, and had four children,—William and Jessie Wallace, who are dead, and Mary Winifred and Martha Wallace, now residing with their mother in Wooster, Ohio.

JOHN E. HELLER.

John E. Heller was born in 1834, in Rush township, Dauphin Co., Pa. His early education was more or less limited, for at the age of thirteen we find him an apprentice to the art of printing in the office of the *American*, at Sunbury, Pa., where he remained until he was twenty years of age. Afterwards, for several years, he was foreman in the office of the *Miners' Journal*, Pottsville. He then began the study of law, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar Aug. 30, 1865, and began the practice of his profession at Harrisburg. His life of labor was comparatively brief, however, for he died rather suddenly at the residence of his father, in Rush township, Jan. 30, 1866, aged thirty-two years. His remains were interred in the Rush Church grave-

yard. "Mr. Heller," wrote the editor of the *Sunbury American*, who knew him well, "was a young man of exemplary conduct and good character, and with industry and good business habits he had a bright future before him."

JAMES HENDERSON, M.D.

James Henderson, son of Dr. William Henderson, was born in the year 1827, in Dauphin County, Pa. He received a good academical education, studied medicine with his father at Hummelstown, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1856. He began the practice of medicine at Philadelphia, subsequently went to Plymouth, Ohio, but his father dying in 1859, he returned to Hummelstown. During the war for the Union he was captain of Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was at the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, being wounded at the latter. He was a brave officer, and was held in high esteem by his fellow-officers and the men of his company. He afterwards went into service as assistant surgeon of the Two Hundred and First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and after the war resumed his profession at Hummelstown. His practice became quite extensive, but his health subsequently failed him, and he died of consumption on Thursday, April 12, 1880, at Hummelstown.

FREDERICK HEISELY.

Frederick Heisely was a native of Lancaster County, Pa., where he was born Oct. 17, 1759. He learned the trade of clock- and mathematical instrument-maker with a Mr. Hoff, of Lancaster town. During the Revolution Mr. Heisely served in one of the associated battalions, and was in service during the Jersey campaign of 1776. About 1783 he removed to Frederick, Md., where he established himself in business. In 1812 he came to Harrisburg, and took a prominent part in the affairs of the borough, filling the offices of assistant burgess and Town Council. He was treasurer of the county of Dauphin from 1827 to 1829. He died at Harrisburg March 12, 1843, and is there buried. Mr. Heisely married, Nov. 6, 1783, Catharine Juliana Hoff, of Lancaster, born Sept. 15, 1763; died Dec. 3, 1839. Their children were: Justina Margaret, born July 3, 1785, died at Harrisburg, unmarried; Sophia, born Sept. 21, 1787, married George Rigney, of Frederick, Md., and left issue; George J., born Nov. 29, 1789, married Anna Maria Kurtz; Frederick Augustus, born July 3, 1792, married Catharine Hoffman, removed to Pittsburgh, where they died; John, born Nov. 30, 1794; Catharine, born April 22, 1797, married Jacob Keller, died at Frederick, Md.; and Caroline, born Feb. 9, 1800.

GEORGE J. HEISELY.

George J. Heisely, son of Frederick Heisely and Catharine Juliana Hoff, was born Nov. 29, 1789, at Frederick, Md. He learned silver-smithing with his father, and at the end of his apprenticeship went to Lancaster, where he remained nine months under instructions. He then established himself in business at Harrisburg, which he successfully carried on, making the manufacture of surveyors' compasses and town-clocks a specialty. His father, shortly after removing to Harrisburg, entered into business with him. George J. Heisely was acknowledged to be unsurpassed for his skill in making surveyors' instruments, many of which were used in all parts of the country. In 1814, as a private in Capt. Thomas Walker's company, he marched to Baltimore for the defense of that city, and was one of the last survivors of that famous military organization. In 1863, when Pennsylvania was invaded by the Confederate army under Lee, he enlisted as a private in Capt. Charles Carson's Company of Home Guards. In the early days of the borough he was burgess of the town, and frequently served as member of the Municipal Council. He died at Harrisburg on the 27th of June, 1880, in his ninety-first year. He married Anna M. Kurtz, daughter of Benjamin Kurtz, of Harrisburg. Of his children, Kurtz, the only son, died in the prime of his early manhood unmarried. His daughters were Caroline (married Leander N. Ott), Louisa C. (married Walter F. Fahnestock) Anne M. (married Daniel Eppley), and Elizabeth (married Dr. Charles C. Bombaugh).

COL. DANIEL HERR.

Daniel Herr was born on the 14th of December, 1795, at Hagerstown, Md. His ancestors were among the first settlers in Lancaster County, Pa., from whence the family name has become wide-spread. Daniel learned the trade of a house-carpenter, an occupation he pursued several years. During the late war with Great Britain he was lieutenant-colonel of a volunteer regiment in active service. In later life he followed hotel-keeping. He kept the Tremont House at Philadelphia, the Mansion House at Reading, and that famous hostelry, Herr's Hotel, now the Lochiel, at Harrisburg. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and during the Anti-Masonic crusade never swerved from his allegiance to the fraternity, being Master of his lodge from 1835 to 1838, inclusive. He was a man pure in purpose, amiable, kind, and generous-hearted, yet firm and decided as to opinions and duty. He died at Harrisburg, sincerely regretted, on the 11th of July, 1857, in his sixty-second year. Col. Herr married, Feb. 15, 1820, in Gettysburg, Pa., Sarah Gilbert, daughter of Boise Gilbert and Susanna Fox, born Feb. 14, 1801, and died April 13, 1880, at Harrisburg. Their children were George Isaiah, d. s. p.; John Davenport, married Jane Nancy Sutton; Margaret Ann, married, first, Peter Nagle Coleman, second, George Leonard; Amelia Matilda, married John Peter Hassler; Andrew Jackson; Jacob Gilbert, married Mary Tay-

lor; Susanna, married Dr. Jacob G. Wiestling; Sarah Isabella, married George Z. Kunkel; Daniel B.; William Henry Harrison, d. s. p.; Mary Elizabeth, married Charles Lipps; Louisa Irene, married Charles A. Bannvart.

REV. DANIEL HERTZ.

Daniel Hertz, son of Ludwig and Rosanna Hertz, was born April 23, 1796, in Susquehanna township, Dauphin Co., Pa. He received a limited education, but early in life was put to the printing business. Not agreeing with his health, he abandoned that art for the trade of bricklayer, which he learned with his brother. In the winter months he engaged in teaching school and application to study, and so continued until he was induced by his friend, Rev. Isaac Gerhart, to prepare for the ministry, under whom he began his preparatory studies, finishing them with the Rev. Dr. Helfenstein, of Philadelphia. He entered upon the duties of the ministry about 1821, and shortly after received and accepted a call to Ephrata. His charge then embraced several congregations, and his trial sermon was preached at Muddy Creek, in the same church in which he closed his labors, forty-five years and six months afterwards. His pastorate was a long and faithful one. He died Sept. 22, 1868, aged seventy-two years. In the language of a contemporary, the Rev. Hertz "was laborious and faithful in his ministry. He pursued his calling with almost unexampled devotion. He was systematic and conscientious, his manner and deportment high-toned and manly. Like his Heavenly Master, he went about doing good."

GEN. GABRIEL HIESTER.

Gabriel Hiester, Jr., son of Gabriel Hiester and Elizabeth Bausman, was born in Bern township, Berks Co., Pa., Jan. 5, 1779. He received a good English and German education, and his early years were spent on his father's farm. His father being an active politician, the son was early imbued with the same spirit. In 1809 he was appointed by Governor Snyder clerk of the courts of Berks County, and in 1811 prothonotary, holding these offices until 1817. During the war of 1812–14 he was brigade major, and served under Gen. Adams, of Berks County, during the campaign at Washington and Baltimore. Under appointment by Governor Findlay, he held the office of associate judge from 1819 to 1823. Governor Shulze appointed Judge Hiester surveyor-general, when he removed to Harrisburg. He held that position from May 11, 1824, to May 11, 1830. He was a Presidential elector in 1817, and again in 1821, casting his vote for James Monroe. About 1833 he erected the first rolling-mill in this neighborhood, at Fairview, on the Conedoguinet. He died there suddenly, Sept. 14, 1831, in his fifty-sixth year, and is buried in the Harrisburg Cemetery. Gen. Hiester married, May 12, 1803, Mary, daughter of Dr. John Otto, of Reading, who died at Estherton, Jan. 9, 1853. They had children,—Louisa; Harriet, married C. B. Bioren; Augustus O.; Gabriel; and Catharine, all of whom are deceased except Augustus O., of Estherton.

JOHN HOYT HICKOK.

John Hoyt Hickok, the eldest child of Jesse Hickok and Betsy Hoyt, was born at Wilton, Conn., Nov. 27, 1792. He was brought up on his father's farm, receiving the usual educational advantages of the time at the winter school and a few sessions at a neighboring academy. When about seventeen years of age he commenced teaching during the winter months, pursuing meanwhile, in connection therewith, his own studies, until finally, soon after attaining his majority, he selected and embarked in teaching as his life profession.

Mr. Hickok married, in 1814, Mary, daughter of Job Lockwood and Sarah Hickok, of Wilton. Mrs. Lockwood was a native of Wilton, and a daughter of Nathan Hickok and granddaughter of Nathaniel Hickok, who was, as is supposed, a cousin of the father of Jesse Hickok, so that John H. Hickok and his wife were distantly related by blood.

He spent some years teaching in Western New York, from whence he emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1823, teaching a select and boarding-school in Union County until 1828, when he removed to Lewistown, Mifflin Co., and took charge of the academy there, at that time a largely patronized and well-known institution, which, aided by a corps of teachers, he conducted successfully until 1836, Mrs. Hickok having the superintendence of the ladies' department of the school.

In 1836 he embarked in the book publishing business at Chambersburg, continuing in it until the spring of 1839, when he removed to Harrisburg, where he was engaged in teaching. He died there on Jan. 14, 1841, his death resulting from injuries received on the preceding 12th of December as he was attempting to step on the platform of a car on the Cumberland Valley Railroad at Front and Mulberry Streets, the train being in motion.

SAMUEL HILL.

Samuel Hill, the son of Arundel Hill, was born about 1760 in England. His ancestors belonged to one of the representative families of that country. He received a good English and classical education, and learned the trade of clock and watch maker in London. He came to America about 1785, and shortly afterward established himself in business at Harrisburg. He was a skilled and ingenious workman. He was quite prominent in the early affairs of the new town, and was among the first to jump into the water to tear down the obnoxious mill-dam in Paxtang Creek in 1795. He was a volunteer in Capt.

Reitzel's company on the expedition to the westward in 1794, and twice visited England on matters connected with his father's estate, then considered quite an undertaking; and what particularly distinguished his last visit was his reception by his fellow-citizens of Harrisburg on his return, which was an ovation, showing what a strong hold he had upon his friends in America. He died very suddenly while sitting in his chair on Monday evening, Nov. 6, 1809, aged forty-nine years, and the *Oracle* speaks of his loss to the community as "irreparable." Mr. Hill married Nancy Beatty, daughter of Capt. James Beatty, of Harrisburg. She died at Steubenville, Ohio.

SAMUEL HOLMAN.

Samuel Holman, son of Conrad Holman, Jr., and Rachel Guss, was born in Chester County, Pa., Jan. 11, 1793. Conrad Holman, Sr., the grandfather, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1738, and died at the residence of his son in Perry County, Pa., in 1822. Conrad, Jr., born in Chester County in 1768, died in Perry County in 1841; he married Rachel, daughter of Charles Guss and Mary Shunk. Samuel learned the trade of house-carpenter, and came to Harrisburg after his majority, where he successfully pursued his business, and was widely known as a builder and architect. Among the public works constructed under his supervision and according to plans were bridges over the Susquehanna at Clark's Ferry and Harrisburg, and over the Schuylkill River at Schuylkill Falls. He was the architect for the courthouses at Lewistown and Harrisburg. For several years he was supervisor of the public works between Columbia and Millerstown. He was a man of much energy of character in whatever business he engaged. During the War of 1812–14 he went as fifer in Capt. Walker's company, which marched to the defense of Baltimore, and in his old age served as a volunteer for the defense of Harrisburg when in 1863 it was threatened by Gen. Lee. He frequently was a member of the Borough Council, and took a deep interest in the prosperity of his adopted town. He died at Harrisburg, Sept. 28, 1863. Mr. Holman married in 1822, Sarah, daughter of Daniel Hertz and Elizabeth Kisner, born at Harrisburg, Dec. 5, 1800, and there died Oct. 22, 1863. They had five children living at the time of their death,—Ann Elizabeth (married Samuel Alleman), Rev. Samuel Augustus, William Simon, Mary Ellen (married Dr. A. L. Alstead), and Sarah Frances (married George A. Klugh).

COL. GEORGE R. HORTER.

George Reis Horter, son of Valentine Horter and Magdalena Reis, was born in 1784 at Germantown. His parents came to Harrisburg in May, 1785, and his early education was received in the "Latin Schools" of the new town. He learned the trade of a hatter with his brother-in-law, Jacob Bucher. When his brother-in-law, Henry Beader, was appointed register of the county, Mr. Horter served as his deputy. During the second war with Great Britain he was appointed third lieutenant of the Sixteenth Infantry, United States army, May 1, 1814, subsequently promoted captain for meritorious services, and served until peace was declared, when he resigned. He subsequently took a prominent part in the volunteer military organizations of his day. He was transcribing clerk of the Pennsylvania Senate a number of years. Col. Horter died at Harrisburg in March, 1830, aged about forty-six years. He never married. He was a prominent politician and active Freemason, and was held in high esteem by the citizens of his adopted town. It is related that on his return from a trip to New Orleans, about 1805, the bells of the town were rung in honor of his arrival, so highly was he respected for his geniality and social standing.

JACOB HOUSER.

Jacob Houser, the son of Daniel Houser and Anna Ebersole, was born in 1803, in Lower Paxtang township, Dauphin Co., Pa. His grandfather was an early settler from Switzerland, locating in then Paxtang township, Lancaster Co., now Swatara township, Dauphin Co. He served as a wagon-master during the war of the Revolution, and lived to an advanced age, dying in May, 1800, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children as follows:

i. Jacob; m. Barbara ———, and removed to Bald Eagle Valley, Centre Co., Pa.

ii. Martin; m. Anne ———, and settled in Allen township, Cumberland Co., Pa.

iii. Anne; m. Jacob Good, of Swatara.

iv. Daniel; m. Anna Ebersole; b. 1778; d. Aug. 29, 1849.

v. John.

vi. Elizabeth; m. Samuel Good.

Daniel Houser located at Harrisburg about 1800 and established a nailery. All the nails and spikes used in the construction of the old Harrisburg bridge were made by Mr. Houser and Mr. Allison. Daniel Houser had three children, John, Jacob, and Catharine (married Samuel Pool).

Jacob Houser received the ordinary education of the schools of the borough, and was apprenticed at an early age to coach-making. Completing his trade, in partnership with John A. Weir he carried on that business for several years. He subsequently, in connection with his brother John, who had entered mercantile life, went into the dry-goods business. Later he was in the hardware trade, in partnership with William H. Lochman. Mr. Houser filled a number of municipal and county offices, was a director of the Harrisburg Bank for many years, and always held in high esteem for his strict integrity and high moral character. He died March 9, 1881, at Harrisburg, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He married

Catharine Hain, daughter of George Hain, and they left Daniel (d. s. p.) and George.

John Houser, the elder of the brothers, was a justice of the peace many years; died Oct. 22, 1860, aged fifty-nine years; married Mary Crabb, daughter of William Crabb, of Middletown, who died May 24, 1862, at Harrisburg, and they left several daughters and one son,—Elizabeth, Louisa (d. s. p.), Alice (married Alfred E. Eyster), and Daniel (married Susan Sponsler).

GEORGE HOYER.

George Hoyer, son of John Hoyer, was born in the year 1757, in York County, Pa. He learned the trade of carpenter, and in 1785 came to Harrisburg with his brother-in-law, Christian Kunkel, and began merchandising, in which he proved successful. He became quite prominent in the new town, and had the honor of being elected the first burgess of the borough. He served frequently as a member of the Town Council. He died May 25, 1841, at Harrisburg, aged eighty-four years, a gentleman of pure purpose and honorable integrity. Mr. Hoyer married, at York, Catharine Kunkel, born 1760, died July 27, 1835, at Harrisburg, and there buried. Of their children Jacob married Lucetta Brua, daughter of Peter Brua, and left descendants; Eliza, died 1881, unmarried; and Sarah, died 1869, unmarried.

FREDERICK HUMMEL.

Frederick Hummel was a native of the Pfalz, in Germany, born April 14, 1722. With some friends he came to America about 1738, and subsequently took up a large body of land where Hummelstown is located. In 1762, foreseeing the advantages, he laid out on a portion of his tract a town, which he named Frederickstown, but was changed upon his death to that now bestowed upon it. He donated land for the erection of the Lutheran and German Reformed Churches, and erected a school-house, directing that English branches should be taught therein. He was an active participant in the French and Indian war, and when the frontiers were setting an example to the people of the three original counties to prepare for resistance to British injustice he was chairman of the patriotic meeting of Derry, held at Hummelstown in June, 1774. He died at his residence on the 25th of June, 1775, aged fifty-three years. He was the ancestor of a large family, who can look with pride to the high-born zeal, energy, and patriotism of their progenitor. His remains, with those of his wife and children, are interred in the Lutheran Church graveyard at Hummelstown.

Very little is known of the ancestor, Frederick Hummel, but some insight into his character may be gained from the following advice to his children contained in his will: "After this I leave my Blessing to them all, and have God before you always, then the Lord and great Jehovah will Bless you now and for evermore, Amen."

COL. FREDERICK HUMMEL.

Frederick Hummel (3d), born Dec. 24, 1782, in Derry township, Dauphin Co., Pa., was the oldest son of David Hummel (1761–93) and Mary Toot (1764–1858). He was brought up as a farmer, receiving the limited education thus afforded in the country schools of the township. When but a stripling of eighteen, in company with his brothers, he offered his services to his country at the outset of the Revolution, and was in the campaign in the Jerseys and in and around Philadelphia in 1776 and 1777, and at the close of the war for independence was major in the battalion of associators. In the political affairs of the county he became quite prominent, and wielded considerable influence, owing to his great popularity. He was colonel of the militia, a position he held many years; served as justice of the peace several terms, and was commissioned by Governor Ritner an associate judge of the county April 5, 1837. He died at Hummelstown, Oct. 31, 1847, aged sixty-five years. Col. Hummel married Barbara Metzgar, daughter of Jacob Metzgar, of Derry, born Sept. 1, 1779, died Nov. 22, 1861, and with her husband buried in the old Lutheran churchyard at Hummelstown.

VALENTINE HUMMEL, Jr.

Valentine Hummel, son of Frederick Hummel (grandson of the founder of Hummelstown) and Susannah Hamaker, was born March 12, 1812, at Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Pa. At the age of thirteen he was sent to Harrisburg, in care of his uncle, Judge Hummel, receiving the benefit of two years' English education in the schools of the borough. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to the printing business, with Jacob Babb, publisher of the German paper, the *Morgenrothe*. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Hummel was taken into partnership, and the firm of Babb, Hummel & Bigler were for many years printers for the State and publishers of the German Democratic organ, the *Morgenrothe*. In 1850, Mr. Hummel was elected register of wills and recorder of deeds for Dauphin County, which office he creditably filled one term. He subsequently engaged in merchandising, in which he continued until a few years before his death. During the Rebellion, during the invasion of Pennsylvania, he was lieutenant of the Home Guard, Capt. Nevin. For several years he was deputy collector of internal revenue Fourteenth District, and for a long period collector of city taxes, and served in the board of school control. In the church (Zion's Lutheran) he took an active part, and was superintendent of its Sabbath-school until physical disability prevented him from performing the duties of its service. He died at Harris-

burg, Thursday morning, Aug. 26, 1880. Mr. Hummel married Jane Nelson, and they had issue: William V., J. Frederick, and daughters married respectively Dr. Charles B. Fager, L. H. Kinneard, Sturgeon Child, and R. W. Bailey. In every position in life Mr. Hummel was zealous, conscientious, and upright.

VALENTINE HUMMEL.

Valentine Hummel, son of Frederick Hummel (2d) and Regina Ricker, was born Feb. 7, 1787, at Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Pa. The education he received was quite limited, only such as was afforded by the country schools of the time. In 1806 he began as an apprentice to Philip Leebrick, of Hummelstown, to learn the trade of a saddler. In 1810 he went to Harrisburg, and forming a partnership with Michael Lebkicher, his old shopmate at Hummelstown, began the saddlery and harness-making business. Messrs. Hummel & Lebkicher subsequently engaged in merchandising, the running of saw- and grist-mills, the lumber trade, and the purchase of land both in the city of Harrisburg and on the Cumberland side of the Susquehanna, until the death of Mr. Lebkicher in 1854, when the survivor retired from all active business. Mr. Hummel was elected a representative of Dauphin County to the legislative session of 1822–23, and again in that of 1840. Governor Shulze appointed him one of the associate judges of the county, Nov. 12, 1827, a position he resigned March 20, 1837. Both in the Legislature and while upon the bench Judge Hummel served the public with the same fidelity and honesty of purpose as characterized him and made him remarkable in his private business. For one-third of a century he was a director of the public schools, and at the time of his death a trustee of the Harrisburg Academy. A great believer in humane treatment, he advocated, while a member of the school board, the total abolition of corporeal punishment, but without success. For many years he had been interested in the old Harrisburg Bank, had served as a director, and at the close of his life was president of that institution. He died at Harrisburg on the 4th of September, 1870, in his eighty-fourth year. His wife, Elizabeth Walborn, died Oct. 25, 1867, aged seventy years. Of Judge Hummel it may be said, he was a man of great temperateness of habit in all things, was economical and frugal, unostentatious, and enjoyed life in a calm, quiet, and rational manner.

PHILIP IRWIN.

Philip Irwin, son of Henry Irwin (died 1815) and Margaret Fisher (1777–1859), was born Aug. 30, 1815, in Lancaster County, Pa. His educational advantages were comprised in one or two winters at a country school. By self-application and industry, however, he became well informed, and with great activity and energy was generally successful in his enterprises. For many years he was engaged in building railroads, the scene of his operations being the Northern Central, Ohio and Mississippi, Erie, Lebanon Valley, Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, and other railroads. Although an active politician he never sought or held office, his business interests requiring all his time and attention. He died at Middletown on the 11th of December, 1878, aged sixty-three years. Mr. Irwin married Nov. 24, 1840, Anna Eliza Etter, daughter of George Etter and Nancy Shelly, who survives. Their children are Margaret, Ann, Mary Ellen, George Henry, Franklin Etter, Jenny Lind, Philip Etter, and Lillian.

CAPT. JOHN B. JOHNSON.

John Bucher Johnson, son of David Marshall Johnson and Susan Dorothy Bucher, was born Jan. 26, 1833, at Harrisburg, Pa. His father came from Beaver County, Pa., of which he was a native, and held a clerkship in the Land Department of the State, when he married the youngest daughter of Hon. Jacob Bucher, of Harrisburg. Young Johnson spent his boyhood at Harrisburg, and was a cadet at Capt. Partridge's Military School, but completed his education at Washington College, Pa., where he graduated in the class of 1852. He adopted civil engineering as his profession, and until 1861 was engaged in several of the public improvements in this State. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he entered the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Jarrett, and was appointed captain of a company from Pittston. On May 14, 1861, he was appointed by the Secretary of War, Gen. Cameron, first lieutenant in the Sixth Cavalry of the Regular Army, and was subsequently made brevet major and lieutenant-colonel for meritorious service. He became captain by regular promotion Feb. 3, 1865. He served on the staff of Gen. Hancock at Baltimore and at New Orleans, and was afterwards assigned to several stations in Texas. In April, 1870, he was obliged to leave Texas on account of failing health, and returned to his home at Harrisburg, where he died June 24, 1871. Capt. Johnson was of handsome form and chivalrous bearing, upright, a true soldier, creditable to his family and country.

OVID F. JOHNSON.

Ovid F. Johnson was born in the valley of Wyoming, near the town of Wilkes-Barré, Pa., in the year 1807, and was descended from some of the early settlers of that historic locality. His paternal grandfather, the Rev. Jacob Johnson, was a superior linguist and man of rich education and culture, a graduate of Yale College, where he took his degree as early as 1740, with distinguished honor. In 1778 he was called from his home in Connecticut to reside in Wilkes-Barré. After that terrible event, the massacre of Wyoming, he assisted Col. Dennison with his advice

and influence, in protecting the inhabitants that remained, and the original articles of capitulation were in the proper handwriting of Mr. Johnson. In quite a lengthy biography written of him in the year 1836, by the venerable writer and historian of Wyoming, Charles Miner, appears this: "When the Revolutionary war broke out, Mr. Johnson took his stand early and firmly in behalf of freedom. And through the whole contest he rendered the utmost service in his power, which from his learning, talents, and the respect he commanded, was very considerable. A son born while the animated discussions preceding the Revolution were going on and the elder Pitt was thundering his anathemas against ministers for their tyrannous conduct to the colonies, Mr. Johnson named Jehoiada Pitt. . . . Jehoiada is sometime since deceased, but a son of his with hereditary genius is winning his way to enviable distinction." This latter is the subject of this sketch. At the close of his early education in which he had as school and classmates many who afterwards rose to positions of eminence and distinction, he commenced the study of the law with John N. Conyngham, of Wilkes-Barré, afterwards Judge Conyngham. He was duly admitted to the bar and entered into the practice of the law at that place. In 1833 he removed to Harrisburg, and there married Jane Alricks, daughter of James Alricks and Martha Hamilton. In 1859, at the early age of thirty-two years his talent secured for him the appointment as attorney-general of Pennsylvania. In 1841, seeking a wider field for the practice of his profession, he removed to the city of Philadelphia. In 1842, his term of office having expired, he was reappointed, and served through a second term until 1845.

As an orator, Mr. Johnson was brilliant; as a lawyer he had superior abilities, and somewhat of a wide-known reputation, being frequently employed to try cases in different States of the Union.

In personal appearance, Mr. Johnson was fine-looking, being six feet two or three inches in height, large and well developed in proportion. He died at Washington City, D.C., whither he had gone in the interest of a prominent legal claim, in the month of February, 1854. It may be here remarked that, in addition to Mr. Johnson's legal ability, he had a high reputation as a political writer. He was the author of the celebrated "Governor's Letters," published during the administration of Governor Ritner, and which purported to give the ludicrous side to the political characters then figuring in the politics of the State.

U. J. JONES.

Uriah James Jones was born at New Berlin, Union Co., Pa., in 1818. He learned the art of printing at New Berlin, Lewisburg, and Harrisburg. While a journeyman at the latter place he wrote and set up the novel of "Simon Girty the Outlaw," a book which is now very rare. In 1845, Mr. Jones went to Hollidaysburg, where he was engaged with O. A. Traugh in the publication of the *Democratic Standard*, and through its columns secured a national reputation for his witticisms. In 1850 he published the *Keystone* at Pittsburgh, but the paper proving unsuccessful he resumed his place on the *Standard* the year following. During 1855–56 he wrote and published a "History of the Juniata Valley," the first historical work which gave a full record of the pioneer life of that locality, much of which was gathered from the lips of early settlers or their children. In 1859, Mr. Jones went to Lancaster as editor of the *Express*, and in 1860 removed to Harrisburg, where he took a position on the *Patriot and Union*. At the same time he was a regular correspondent for New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh newspapers, and also a contributor of literary articles and sketches to the magazines. It may be mentioned that in 1859 he published a pamphlet "Advice to Travelers," which has furnished the material for several American guide-books. Mr. Jones was accidentally killed by the cars at the railroad depot, Harrisburg, Nov. 19, 1864. He married, in 1845, Margaret L. Traugh, of Hollidaysburg, who survives.

ANDREW J. JONES.

Andrew J. Jones, son of Robert Thomas Jones[1] and Margaret Williamson, was born, 1803, in County Donegal, Ireland. He received a fine English education, and early in life came to Harrisburg, where he learned merchandising with John Cameron. Subsequently, in partnership with his brother Samuel T., he entered into the mercantile business, which they successfully carried on for many years. Mr. Jones became quite prominent in political affairs, and in 1848, upon the election of Gen. Zachary Taylor to the Presidency, was appointed postmaster at Harrisburg, a position he acceptably filled four years. He died at Harrisburg Jan. 13, 1867, aged sixty-four years. Mr. Jones was thrice married, first, to Mary Ann Jones, daughter of Thomas Jones and Margary Donnelly, of Perry County, Pa. She died in March, 1843, and there was issue: Robert Thomas, d. s. p.; John Cameron (1833–56); and Samuel T. Second, to Susan B. Ayres, daughter of William Ayres and Mary Elizabeth Bucher, of Harrisburg. Third, to Sarah A. Buckman, of Burlington, N. J., and there was issue: Virginia R. and Andrew J.

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[1] Robert Thomas Jones was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, emigrating to America in 1806. He married Margaret Williamson, a native of Ireland. They had issue:

i. Mary Ann.
ii. David S.
iii. Margaret; m. Thomas E. Ellis.
iv. Robert H.; m. Sarah Morritt Egle.
v. Andrew J.
vi. Samuel T.
vii. Eliza; m. Rev. Francis H. Ritschie.

BENJAMIN JORDAN.

Benjamin Jordan, son of Thomas Jordan and Rachel Steele, was born July 19, 1779, on the ground where the town of Milton, Northumberland Co., Pa., is located. Thomas Jordan the first of his family was an emigrant from Scotland, coming to America prior to 1700, and settled in Cecil County, Md. He and his family were rigid Presbyterians, and attached themselves to Christianna Church, located just over the line in the State of Delaware. In the yard of that church the remains of four generations of the Jordan family rest. Thomas Jordan, father of Benjamin, was born near this old church prior to 1752, from whence he removed to Northumberland County, prior to the war of the Revolution. When the son was only a few weeks old the family were driven from their home by the marauding Indians, when they located in York County, where Thomas Jordan died. He married Rachel Steele, the eldest sister of Gen. Archibald and Gen. John Steele, of Revolutionary memory. In 1805 Benjamin Jordan removed to Lancaster, where he engaged himself in the business of bookseller with William Dickson, at the same time assisted in editing the Lancaster *Intelligencer* until 1808, when he was appointed weighmaster of the port of Philadelphia. In 1816 he resigned and came to Dauphin County, taking up his residence at Walnut Hill. Mr. Jordan represented the Dauphin district in the State Senate 1846–1850. He died at his residence May 24, 1861, in the eighty-second year of his age. Mr. Jordan married, Oct. 29, 1811, Mary Crouch, born Oct. 23, 1791, at Walnut Hill, Dauphin Co., Pa.; died Oct. 27, 1846, at the same place; daughter of Edward Crouch and Margaret Potter. They are both interred in old Paxtang Church graveyard.

ABRAHAM JURY.

Among the earliest settlers on the Wiconisco was Abraham Jury, or, as it is sometimes written, Shora. He was of French-Huguenot descent, and emigrated from Switzerland about 1755. He located within the valley not far from the town of Millersburg. He was a farmer, and took up a large tract of land. In the Revolution he served during the campaign in the Jerseys, and subsequently on the frontiers, as did also his eldest son, Samuel. He died in August, 1785, leaving a wife, Catharine, and the following children: Samuel, Abraham, Mary, Magdalene, Margaret, Catharine, Susannah, Salome. Samuel, we presume, either removed from the valley or died early, for Abraham, Jr., seems to have come into possession of the old homestead. The latter died in November, 1805, leaving John, who was of age, and Jacob, Hannah, and Sally, minors.

GEN. JOHN KEAN.

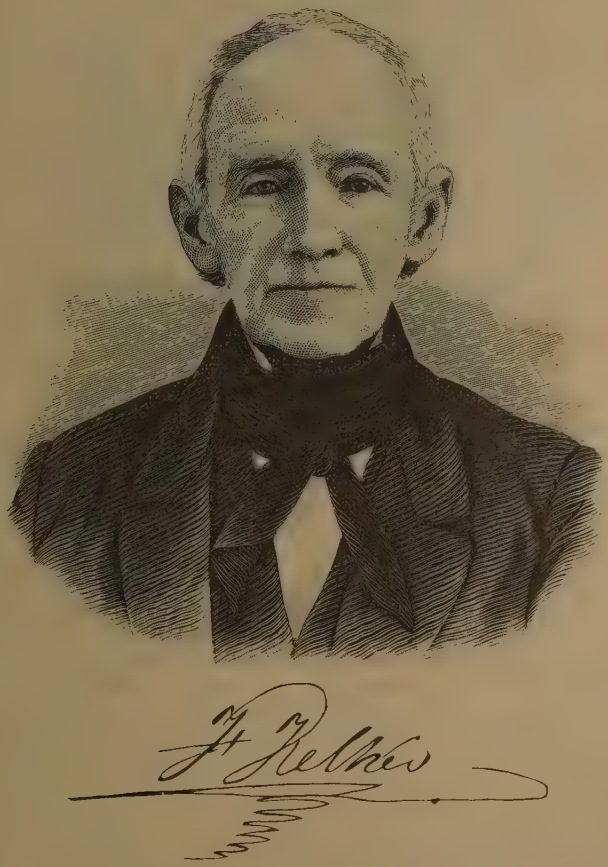
Gen. John Kean was one of the earliest settlers of Harrisburg, one of the first judges of Dauphin County, a county commissioner for eight years, two terms State senator from Dauphin and Berks Counties, register-general of Pennsylvania, elector in 1800, voting for Mr. Jefferson for President, and for many years a justice of the peace at Harrisburg. He was the son of John Kean, born in Ireland, 1728, who came to America 1742, served as captain in the Revolution, died at Harrisburg, 1801, aged seventy-three. His wife, Mary Dunlap, was born 1721, died at Harrisburg, 1819, aged ninety-eight. The only son of this union was John, who was born in Philadelphia, Oct. 3, 1762. His father was located in Dauphin (then Lancaster) in 1775. In 1780, John, Jr., was called into service, and was with the army until after the taking of Yorktown. Upon his discharge he was placed with Mr. Clunie, a merchant, at Hummelstown, second sheriff of Dauphin County, at a salary of one hundred dollars a year and boarding. In this period he taught himself conveyancing and surveying. In 1785 he came to Harrisburg, as partner of Clunie.

In 1786 he married his first wife, Mary, daughter of Hon. Robert Whitehill, of Cumberland County. In 1787 he was elected a county commissioner. Having lost his first wife, he married in 1789; secondly, Jane, daughter of Capt. John Hamilton. In 1788 he was one of the members of "the Harrisburg Conference," held at "The Compass," the old ferry-house, at Paxtang and Vine Streets. He was one of the first managers of the library company, established in 1787; of the trustees of the Harrisburg Academy, 1788; treasurer of the Presbyterian congregation; chosen captain of our first volunteer company upon the resignation of Gen. Hanna, and president of the first fire company. In 1792 he was appointed a judge. In 1796 he purchased, "with John Elder, Jr., New Market Forge, about three miles from Palmyra, for twenty-two thousand dollars, and removed thence." A few years before he had been elected to the State Senate, and was re-elected in 1798, serving until 1802. In 1805 he was appointed by Governor McKean register-general, at a salary of $1333.33, serving for three years. He removed to Philadelphia in 1810, was a merchant there, returned to Harrisburg in 1813, was again appointed justice of the peace by Governor Snyder, and died Dec. 9, 1818, aged fifty-six years, one of the most active and influential of the early citizens of Harrisburg. He was brother-in-law by his marriages of Col. Richard M. Crain, Hugh Hamilton, Esq., James Alricks, Gen. Jacob Spangler, and Moses Maclean, Esq. He left no male descendants. Two of his daughters are living, residents of this city.

FREDERICK KELKER.

Frederick Kelker, son of Anthony Kelker and Mary Magdalena Meister, was born Oct. 29, 1780. His early education was extremely limited, and consisted in a few months' attendance at the parochial school on the churchyard of the Reformed Church

at Lebanon. In May, 1801, he entered the store of Oves & Moore, and in March, 1805, removed to Harrisburg, where, in partnership with his former employers, he established in that town the first exclusively hardware-store. In 1811 he purchased the interest of his partners and became the sole owner. In 1823, his health failing, he relinquished business, and disposed of it to two of the young men who had been in his employ. He continued, however, to reside in the house in which he first settled until his decease. Through all that period he manifested great interest in the welfare of his successors in business, and there was perhaps no year in which a portion of his capital was not to a greater or less extent used by them whenever they desired it. He was remarkable for punctuality and integrity. A close observer of human nature and a safe counselor, being often appealed to by his fellow-citizens, calm and modest in his demeanor, he was not to be swerved from his purposes when he felt that he was in the line of duty. His habits of industry and economy led to the acquisition of a competency, and the latter half especially of his long life was devoted in his own quiet and unobtrusive way to the amelioration of the condition of the poor, sick, and friendless. In the vigor of manhood he filled many minor positions in the community in which he lived, always rejecting political preferment. For several terms he was a member and president of the Borough Council; was a director of the branch established by the Philadelphia Bank in Harrisburg, a director of the Harrisburg Bank, a director of the common schools when they were first established in Pennsylvania, and was ready at all times to co-operate with his fellow-citizens in all the benevolent enterprises of the day. In the church of which he was a member (the Reformed) he was prominent; presided at the meeting on the 17th of November, 1820, to establish the first Sunday-school in connection with the church, and active in the measures adopted for erecting the church building yet standing. He died at Harrisburg on the 12th of July, 1857, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Mr. Kelker was twice married,—first to Lydia Chamberlain, daughter of Charles Chamberlain, of Philadelphia; second to Catharine Fager, daughter of John and Sarah Fager, of Harrisburg.



JOHN KELKER.

John Kelker, fourth son of Anthony Kelker and Mary Magdalena Meister, was born at Annville, Pa., June 12, 1776. He received a good education, or rather such as the country afforded during the Revolutionary era, and was brought up to mercantile pursuits, and learned the trade of a hatter. In 1812 he was elected sheriff of Dauphin County, and permanently removed to Harrisburg April 29, 1813. He was appointed deputy marshal for the county, and took the census thereof in 1830, and served as county treasurer from 1829 to 1832. Mr. Kelker was an officer of the Reformed Church, Harrisburg, and one of the building committee when the present church was erected. He died at Harrisburg on the 29th of April, 1859, at the age of eighty-three. "In social life," wrote a contemporary, "he was an example of urbane manners, of warm and genial friendship, of generous hospitality, and he was everywhere welcomed as a man of courteous and kind disposition." Mr. Kelker married, in 1798, Sabina, daughter of Henry Shantz and Sabina Meily, of Lebanon, who died at Harrisburg, Dec. 26, 1853, and had issue.

REV. EMANUEL KELLER.

Emanuel Keller, son of Peter Keller and Catharine Schaeffer, was born Sept. 30, 1801, at Harrisburg, Pa. He was educated in the schools and academy of the borough, and pursued his classical studies under the direction of his uncle, the Rev. Benjamin Keller. He subsequently entered Dickinson College, where he remained two years, when he began the study of theology with the Rev. Dr. Lochman, of Harrisburg. In 1826 he was licensed by the Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania, and the same year began his ministerial labors at Manchester, Md. Thence he removed to Mechanicsburg, Pa., where he continued in the pastorate until a short period before his death, his enfeebled health obliging him to resign his charge. He died at Mechanicsburg on the 11th of April, 1837, in the thirty-sixth year of his age, and is buried in Trindle Spring Church graveyard. The Rev. Mr. Keller married, April 14, 1825, Sabina Seltzer, of Harrisburg. They had five children.

JOHN PETER KELLER.

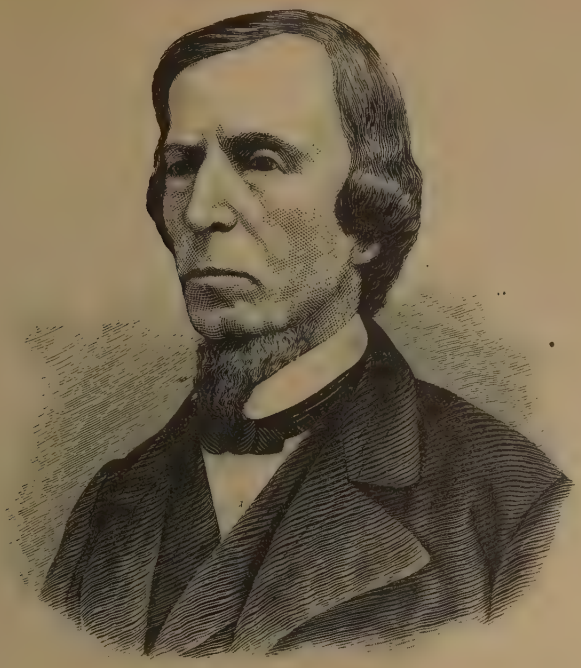
John Peter Keller, son of Charles Andrew Keller and Judith Barbara Bigler, was born at Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 28, 1776. His ancestor belonged to one of the oldest families in Switzerland, and emigrated to America in 1735. John Peter learned the trade of a brass-founder, coming to Harrisburg in 1796. In 1801 he established himself in business as brass-founder and rope-maker, which proved successful, and afterwards in general merchandising. He was a member of the Borough Council almost continuously from 1810 to 1824, and was quite prominent and influential in the public affairs of his day. He was identified with nearly all the early enterprises of the town, such as the Harrisburg Bridge Company, Harrisburg and Middletown Turnpike Company, and at his death was the last survivor of the original board of directors of the Harrisburg Bank. He was a gentleman of thrift, industry, and indomitable energy, upright, honored, and respected by his fellow-citizens. He was no less decided and influential as a Christian, being one of the founders of the Lutheran Church in Harrisburg. He died at Harrisburg on the 1st of October, 1859, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Keller was twice married. His first wife was Catharine Schaeffer, daughter of Rev. Frederick Schaeffer, D.D., of Lancaster, born Nov. 6, 1774, died Dec. 19, 1842, and by whom he had the following children: Frederick, George, Rev. Emanuel, Eliza, married James R. Boyd; Maria, married Lewis L. Plitt; Catharine, married James Gilliard; John Peter; Sophia, married Thomas Montgomery; William, Frederick George, Benjamin, Peter Charles, and Charles Andrew. His second wife was Mrs. Rachel Cochran, widow of William Cochran, formerly sheriff of the county, who survived him thirteen years.

MARTIN KENDIG.

Martin Kendig, son of John Kendig and Elizabeth Hill, was born in Sunbury, Northumberland Co., Pa., Dec. 31, 1797. After receiving a fair education he learned the trade of saddle- and harness-making at Harrisburg, and upon attaining his majority established the business at Middletown, carrying on, in company with his brother Daniel, the lumber trade. Subsequently the latter, with Judge Murray, erected a large saw-mill at the mouth of the Swatara, and established an extensive lumber trade. He served as one of the auditors of the county from 1826 to 1828, and represented Dauphin County in the Legislature from 1837 to 1839. Mr. Kendig died on his farm, adjoining Middletown, on the 28th day of May, 1850. He was thrice married, and left several children. Mr. Kendig was an enterprising citizen, and a gentleman of probity and worth, highly esteemed in the community, and influential in public affairs.

WILLIAM H. KEPNER.

William H. Kepner, son of Samuel and Sarah Kepner, was born in 1810, in Bern township, Berks Co., Pa. His father was a millwright, came to Harrisburg in 1823, and erected the first steam flour-mill in the neighborhood of Harrisburg. William H. adopted the occupation and trade of his father, and at the death of the latter continued the business, acquiring an extensive reputation in this and adjoining States for the superior quality of his millstones. For a period of twenty years Mr. Kepner filled various prominent positions in the municipal affairs of the borough and the city. He served several terms in the old Town Council, and upon the amend-



WILLIAM H. KEPNER.

ment of the borough charter was elected the councilman-at-large. He was elected the first mayor of the city of Harrisburg, an office he filled acceptably and well. He was at one time the Democratic candidate for associate judge of the county, and although his party were greatly in the minority, came within a small vote of an election. He was one of the organizers and president of the Harrisburg Fire Association. In all public positions he was faithful to his trust, and conscientiously exercised the authority reposed in his hands. In the city of his adoption he took a large and liberal interest in its growth and general prosperity. He died Jan. 18, 1871, at Harrisburg, aged sixty years. Mr. Kepner married, in 1842, Cassandra Loucks, daughter of George Loucks (1786–1849) and Susan Weltzhoffer (1795–1842), of York County, Pa., and their surviving children are George L. and Ida J., married O. P. Grove, of Harrisburg.

REV. WILLIAM KERR.

Rev. William Kerr was born in Bart township, Lancaster Co., Pa., Oct. 13, 1776. His father dying early, he was left to the tender care of a pious mother. After some years spent in the schools of the neighborhood, he was sent to Jefferson College, Canonsburg, where he graduated. For some years thereafter he was principal of an academy at Wilmington, Del. He subsequently placed himself under the care of the Presbytery of New Castle, and was shortly after ordained by that body. He preached in Harrisburg about the years 1804–5, and upon the resignation of the Rev. Mr. McFarquahar was sent to supply the pulpit of Old Donegal Church. In the fall of 1808 the congregation at Columbia made application to Mr. Kerr for part of his time; it was not, however, until the year following that he consented to give them a portion of his ministerial labors. He continued to be the stated supply there until the first Sunday in January, 1814, when he preached his farewell sermon. Mr. Kerr also preached at Marietta in addition to his charge at Donegal. He died in that town on the 22d of September, 1821, aged forty-five years, and is interred in Old Donegal Church graveyard. The Rev. Mr. Kerr married Mary Elder Wilson, daughter of James Wilson and Mary Elder, of Derry, born 1788, died Feb. 22, 1850, at Harrisburg, and their children were Mary, married Hermanus Alricks, of Harrisburg; William M., J. Wallace, James Wilson, and Martha, married Dr. Edward L. Orth, of Harrisburg. As a minister, there were few who stood higher in the estimation of his brethren in the Presbytery for his excellent Christian character and his worth as a preacher of the gospel, than the Rev. William Kerr.

CHRISTIAN KUNKEL.

Christian Kunkel, son of John Christian Kunkel, was born in the Palatinate, Germany, July 10, 1757.

His father arrived in Pennsylvania Sept. 23, 1766, subsequently locating at or near York. Christian was brought up to mercantile pursuits. In the war of the Revolution he was in Col. Slagle's battalion of associators, and was in active service during the campaign around Philadelphia in 1777. In 1786, in company with his brother-in-law, George Hoyer, he came to Harrisburg. Here he at once entered into business, which with his indomitable energy and industry proved highly successful. He was one of the prime movers and contributed towards the organization of the first German Church in Harrisburg. He was burgess of the borough in 1796, and frequently a member of the Council. He was elected, in 1809, one of the directors of the branch bank of Philadelphia at Harrisburg, and the same year appointed by Governor Snyder one of the commissioners for erecting a bridge over the Susquehanna. Mr. Kunkel's eventful and honored life closed at Harrisburg, Sept. 8, 1823. He was twice married. His first wife, Anna Catharine Hoyer, died Aug. 17, 1796, aged thirty-seven years. His second wife, who was Anna Maria Elizabeth Welshaur, of York County, died July 24, 1862, aged eighty-eight years. They are all buried in the Harrisburg cemetery. Mr. Kunkel had a large family. By his first wife he had George, John, Susannah, married David Hummel; Mary, married Peter Fahnestock, and Jacob. By his second wife there were Elizabeth, married John C. Barnitz; Benjamin, Catharine, married Joseph Ross; Sarah, married James Gilliard; Magdalena, Lydia, married John P. Keller; Rev. Christian Frederick, and Samuel.

JOHN C. KUNKEL.

John Christian Kunkel, son of George Kunkel and Catharine Ziegler, was born in the year 1816, at Harrisburg, Pa. He received a liberal scientific and classical education in the schools at Gettysburg and at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, at which latter institution he graduated. After leaving college he entered Carlisle Law-School, under Judge Read, subsequently reading law with James McCormick, and admitted to the Dauphin County bar. After his admission to the bar he remained several years in the office with Mr. McCormick. He rapidly gained a large practice and a reputation which few members of the bar enjoy. He also became active in politics, and in the earnest and exciting campaign of 1844, when the young men of the nation had made Henry Clay, then in the zenith of his career, their standard-bearer, the best talent and the most brilliant eloquence that ever graced the American rostrum was called into requisition. Amid all the magnificent display and power of logic that of the young orator of Pennsylvania, as Mr. Kunkel was recognized, was conspicuous as well for force of argument as for grace of delivery. The same year he was elected to the Legislature, re-elected in 1845, and again in 1850. In 1851 he was elected to the State Senate, and was chosen Speaker of that body at the close of the first session of his term. As a legislator, Mr. Kunkel was prominent for the wisdom of his counsel as well as for the power of his eloquence. His services at the capital added greatly to his already wide reputation as a pure statesman and accomplished scholar.

In 1854 and again in 1856 he was elected to the United States Congress. During the four years he spent at Washington City he was regarded throughout the country as one of the ablest statesmen at the national capital. In 1858 he retired from public life and gave his exclusive attention to the practice of his profession, varying the course of his life by occasionally helping a friend in a political canvass, and wherever he went he was always the favorite of the people. In 1868 he was stricken down by paralysis, and he never fully regained his health, dying on Sunday, Oct. 16, 1870, at the age of fifty-four years. Perchance the loss of no member of the Dauphin County bar was so severely felt as that of Mr. Kunkel, if we are to judge of the glowing, sincere, and fraternal tributes paid to his memory by his brethren in the profession at the time of his death. Mr. Kunkel married Elizabeth Crain Rutherford, daughter of Dr. William Wilson Rutherford and Eleanor Crain, who, with two children, one of whom since deceased, survived.

BENJAMIN KURTZ.

Benjamin Kurtz, son of Rev. John Nicholas Kurtz, was born in Tulpehocken, Berks Co., about the year 1765. Under parental instruction he became a good classical scholar, and taught school several years. He came to Harrisburg about 1790, and was quite prominent in the new town. He was chosen town clerk in 1797, and subsequently elected coroner for the county, serving from Jan. 30, 1800, to Nov. 3, 1802. He represented Dauphin County in the Legislature from 1809 to 1812, and was greatly instrumental in securing the location of the seat of State government at Harrisburg. A man of indomitable energy and force of character, they were mainly exerted in the accomplishment of a purpose, which was at the time duly appreciated by his constituents. He died in 1839, at Harrisburg. Mr. Kurtz married Elizabeth Gardner, of York, Pa. Their children, all born at Harrisburg, were:

i. Cassandra, married John Henning.

ii. Anna Maria, married George J. Heisely, of Harrisburg.

iii. John N., married Anna Murphy.

iv. Rev. Dr. Benjamin, born 1795, died 1866, at Baltimore, Md.; married, first, Ann Barnett, of Hagerstown, Md.; second, Catharine Baker, of Winchester, Va.; third, Mary Calhoun, of Chambersburg, Pa.

v. Henry, who removed to Kentucky, there married and died.

vi. Emanuel, died at Bloody Run, Pa., unmarried.

vii. Louisa, married John De Pui, who was clerk of the Pennsylvania Senate several years, and died at Harrisburg in March, 1829, while holding that position; they left one daughter, Elizabeth.

viii. Caroline, married Andrew G. Miller, who removed from Gettysburg to Milwaukee, and became the first United States district judge of Wisconsin.

SAMUEL LAIRD.

Samuel Laird, the son of Samuel Laird (1732–1806) and Mary Young (1741–1833), daughter of James Young, was born at Carlisle, Pa., on the 15th of February, 1769. His father was for many years one of the Provincial magistrates of Cumberland County, and, under the Constitution of 1776, one of the justices of the courts. Mr. Laird received a classical education, studied law at Carlisle, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar at the September term, 1792. He located at Harrisburg, and soon secured a large and successful practice. In the early years of the borough he took a leading part in its local affairs, and was a prominent actor in the first decade of its history. He died at Harrisburg, Jan. 15, 1815, aged forty-five years. He married Elizabeth Montgomery, second daughter of the Rev. Joseph Montgomery, who died Oct. 12, 1814, aged forty-four. Their remains lie interred in the Harrisburg Cemetery. Mr. Laird was a good lawyer, a pleasant speaker, and a courteous, honorable gentleman of the old school.

SAMUEL LANDIS.

Sumuel Landis, the son of Abraham Landis and Susannah Reinoehl, was born at Halifax, Dauphin Co., Pa., on the 22d of June, 1813. His father was a native of Berks County, and came to Dauphin County shortly after his marriage. His father dying while the son was only eleven years old, he was taken from school and put to merchandising, first at Halifax and afterwards at Harrisburg. With a limited education he applied himself to study, and when about twenty he taught school during the winter. About 1835 he purchased a store at Halifax, and was in continued mercantile business thirty years. In 1851 he removed to his farm near Halifax, but commissioned justice of the peace, April 10, 1855, he returned to the town. In 1801 he was elected associate judge of the county. From February, 1874, until his death, March 8, 1876, he was cashier of the Real Estate Bank at Harrisburg. Judge Landis married, June 22, 1836, Margaret Kinter, daughter of Isaac Kinter and Elizabeth Henry, of Rockville, who survives. In church matters he took a prominent part, held the position of recording steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church thirty years, was a member of the first Sunday-school organized at Halifax, of which for many years he was the superintendent. By his will he donated five hundred dollars for the benefit of the library. Judge Landis was a faithful and zealous Christian gentleman. He was a vice-president of the Dauphin County Historical Society at the time of his death.

PROFESSOR DAVID H. E. LaROSS.

David Henry Earnest LaRoss, the son of Rev. Joseph LaRoss and Elizabeth Earnest, was born Jan. 9, 1827, at Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Pa. His father died when his son was an infant, and his mother, an exemplary woman, when he was eleven years of age. Thus early left an orphan, he was thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood. After varied employments he returned to Hummelstown with his maternal uncle, and shortly after apprenticed himself to the trade of cabinet-maker. After serving his time he began clerking at Harrisburg, where he remained several years, at the same time closely applying himself to study. He subsequently entered Lafayette College, Easton, where he remained two years, his limited means not permitting him to remain for graduation. He then began teaching as a profession. In 1860 he was first elected county superintendent of public schools, in which position he served until his death, except in 1872, when he was elected to a term of office by a vote of sixty-five out of ninety polled, yet, owing to some defect and objection by several boards of directors, the person who received the next highest number of votes was commissioned superintendent. He was, however, re-elected in 1875 and in 1878, and again in 1881, when his vote was almost unanimous. Professor LaRoss died at Hummelstown, Sunday, Oct. 22, 1882, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He married, first, in 1853, Sarah A. Coil, of Shaefferstown, Lebanon Co., Pa., who died in January, 1867, and there was issue: Joseph, John, Mary, Gertrude (married Eli Kline, of Allentown), Carroll, Robert, Sarah, and Eva. He next married Annie W. Breneman, of Elizabethtown, Pa., who died two years afterwards without issue. In 1872 he married Fannie Hummel, of Hummelstown, and there was issue: Fannie, Claude, and Edna.

WILLIAM LAUMAN.

William Lauman, the son of George and Elizabeth Lauman, early settlers at Middletown, was born in that borough on the 18th of June, 1772. He learned the trade of a hatter in Philadelphia, where he became acquainted with Elizabeth Meyers, and married her. He then returned to Middletown, where he carried on a successful business. He was chosen to the Legislature in 1827, serving two terms, having previously been county auditor, 1822 to 1825. Mr. Lauman kept the "stage office" near Centre Square, and on the 24th of December, 1829, succeeded John McCammon as postmaster, an office he held until his death, which occurred on the 13th of December, 1832. He was succeeded by his widow, who filled the posi-

tion until June, 1834, when she removed from the borough. Mrs. Lauman died at Morgan's Corners, near Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, 1853. Her remains rest by those of her husband in the old Lutheran graveyard in Middletown. They had nine children, four of whom are living,—Eliza, widow of John Croll; Hannah, William M., and Edward J. The late Maj. George M. Lauman was one of their sons. Mr. Lauman was an industrious and enterprising citizen, hospitable, generous, and social.

SAMUEL M. LAWRENCE.

Samuel M. Lawrence, son of Joseph Lawrence and Maria Bucher, was born in Washington County, Pa., Dec. 14, 1835. His father's death occurring when he was six years old, his mother removed two years later to Harrisburg, her former home, where she continued to reside during the remainder of her life, and here Samuel received his principal education, although attending Jefferson College for a time. From boyhood he was a remarkable student, and had a perfect hunger for knowledge.

At an early age he adopted the profession of civil engineering, and was engaged in the survey of the Sunbury and Erie (now Philadelphia and Erie) Railroad, and continued on it until its completion in 1864. He was perfectly familiar with every part of the road, and had traveled it all on foot from Sunbury to Erie. He was one of the four original contractors who built the Oil Creek Railroad, and was also chief engineer of it. He was also engaged in the survey of the Warren and Franklin Railroad at the time of his death.

He was nominated by the Republican party in the counties of Clearfield, McKean, Jefferson, and Elk for the Legislature, and represented them in the session of 1860–61, thus spending this winter in Harrisburg, his old home. Not having a taste for politics, he declined further nominations.

He married, April 4, 1864, Hanna Green, of Germantown, Pa., daughter of Hon. John Green. He resided in Warren, Pa., the last three or four years of his life, dying there Oct. 17, 1864, in his twenty-ninth year. He is buried at Harrisburg, in the cemetery where also lie his mother and brother, W. C. A. Lawrence.

Few men have had more devoted or a larger number of friends than the subject of this sketch, and few have left behind them kindlier memories than he.

WILLIAM C. A. LAWRENCE.

William Caldwell Anderson Lawrence, son of Joseph Lawrence and Maria Bucher, was born May 18, 1832, in Washington County, Pa. His grandfather, John Lawrence, of English birth, emigrated to America at an early day, and settled near Hunterstown, Adams Co., Pa. There he married Sarah Moffet, by whom he had ten children. John Lawrence died about 1786, and three years afterwards his widow removed with her family to Washington County, Pa., and settled on a farm lying upon the head-waters of Pigeon Creek. Of the sons of John Lawrence, John settled at Beaver, Pa.; twice represented the county in the Legislature, subsequently removing to Delaware County, Ohio, where he died. Samuel followed his brother to Beaver County, and located upon a farm; he was nine years prothonotary of the county, and twice elected to the State Assembly. He died about 1828. Joseph Lawrence, the youngest of the family, remained in Washington County; in 1818 was chosen to the Legislature, and served continuously until 1826, being Speaker of the House during the sessions of 1820 and 1822. In 1826 he was elected to Congress; in 1834 and 1835 returned to the Legislature, and in 1836 elected State treasurer. In 1838 he was a candidate for Congress, defeated by seventeen votes, but elected in 1840. He died in Washington City, April 17, 1842, and his remains were interred in the Congressional burying-ground. He was twice married. By his first wife, Rebecca Van Eman, there were Joseph, George V., Sarah, and Samuel. By his second wife, Maria Bucher, who died in 1861, there were John J., James K., William C. A., Samuel, and Susan. William Caldwell Anderson Lawrence was educated at Washington College, where he graduated in 1850; came to Harrisburg, and began the study of law with John C. Kunkel. He was admitted to the Dauphin County bar Aug. 31, 1853, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Harrisburg as law-partner of Mr. Kunkel. He was elected to the Legislature in 1857, 1858, and 1859, and was Speaker of the House of Representatives, sessions of 1859 and 1860. He died at Harrisburg, April 21, 1860. Mr. Lawrence was remarkable for genius of a rare order, and his success at the bar and in public life at the commencement of his career gave promise of a future of extraordinary brilliancy, frustrated by his early death.

REV. JOHN GEORGE LOCHMAN, D.D.

John George Lochman, son of Nicholas Lochman and Maria Schneider, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 2, 1773. After proper preparation he entered the University of Pennsylvania, at which he graduated, and from which institution he subsequently received the doctorate. He studied theology under the direction of the celebrated Dr. Helmuth, a graduate of the University of Halle, and for many years Professor of German and Oriental Languages in the University of Pennsylvania. He was licensed to preach in 1794, and soon after accepted a call to Lebanon, where he remained twenty-one years. In 1815 he was elected pastor of the United Evangelical Lutheran congregations at Harrisburg, Middletown, and Shupp's, where he labored with great fidelity and the most satisfactory results. In 1817 he was president of the German Lutheran Synod of the United States.

Dr. Lochman's useful life terminated at Harrisburg on the 10th of July, 1825. The congregations in their appreciation of his services erected a handsome monument over his remains, which are interred on the southeast side of the church. His wife, Susanna Hoffman, died on the 27th of June, 1830, and is buried by his side. Their son, the Rev. Augustus Lochman, D.D., who succeeded his father at Harrisburg, is now the venerable minister at York. Dr. Lochman was an able and popular preacher, was held in high estimation by the church, and exercised an unbounded influence. He was the author of "The History, Doctrine, and Discipline of the Evangelical Lutheran Church," published in 1817, and several other works. Their children were Rev. Dr. August H. (of York, Pa.), William H., Louisa (married Rev. Rothrauff), Susan (died unmarried), Camilla B. (married William Keller), Emma (married John Heis, of Illinois), and Annie (married Frederick V. Beisel).

ANTHONY W. LOOMIS.

Anthony Wayne Loomis, eldest son of Ashbel Loomis and Mary Scott, was born April 11, 1806, at Alstead, N. H. The Loomis family in America is descended from Joseph Loomis, who emigrated from Braintree, County Essex, England, in 1638, and settled at Windsor, Conn. One of his descendants was Eleazer Loomis, who married Jemima Crandall and removed from Tolland, Conn., to Alstead, N. H., in 1783. He died March 17, 1822, and his wife in April, 1838, at Alstead. Their son, Ashbel Loomis, born Sept. 16, 1779, married Sarah Scott, daughter of Capt. William Scott, one of the first settlers of Petersborough, N. H. Capt. Scott was born in May, 1733, in Townsend, Mass.; served in the French and Indian war from 1756 to 1758 in Canada; was in the war of the Revolution, and after the peace of 1783 was a government surveyor on the Western lakes. He died in Litchfield, Sept. 19, 1796, from sickness caused by exposure in his surveying expeditions. Ashbel Loomis died Aug. 31, 1824, and his wife, Sarah Scott, Sept. 10, 1841. They had four children,—Anthony Wayne, William, Nancy (married Horace Hamblit), and Mary (married Lewis Slader). Anthony W. Loomis came to Pennsylvania in 1827, and began teaching. He first taught a writing-school at Liverpool, and next year at Harrisburg. He subsequently engaged in the lumber trade near the foot of Berry's Mountain (now the Wiconisco Canal site), and afterwards turned his attention to farming. In 1844 he established the *Halifax Herald*, which he edited and published about two years, when he began merchandising, lumbering and farming until his death, which occurred at Halifax, Aug. 4, 1864. He was an expert penman, having learned the art under the best masters in Boston, and for a third of a century was one of the leading business men in the region of Halifax. Mr. Loomis was twice married,—first, June 3, 1835, to Maria Brubaker, of Halifax, born March 5, 1814, died May 28, 1843, daughter of Joseph and Barbara Brubaker, and there was issue,—Albert Scott, Daniel Brubaker, Barbara Ann, and William Anthony; secondly, April 2, 1844, to Mary Murray, of Middletown, born March 14, 1818, daughter of Francis Murray and Margaret Snyder, and there was issue,—Francis Murray, Charles Cass, George Otis, Walter Jefferson, Sarah Margaret, and Mary Agnes.

JAMES McCAMMON, M.D.

James McCammon, of Scotch ancestry, was a native of the County Down, Ireland, born about 1778. He was educated at Edinburgh, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the university of that city. He subsequently served two years in the London Hospital, under that celebrated physician, Dr. Fordyce. He came to the United States about 1804, and located at Newville, in Cumberland County, where he had a very general and extensive practice. In September, 1811, he removed to Middletown, where his brother John resided and was postmaster,—at that period a preferable field to the Cumberland Valley,—and was very successful. He died at Middletown on the 7th of November, 1815, and was buried in the old Presbyterian graveyard on High Street, in that borough. He left a wife and three children, who afterwards removed to Zanesville, Ohio. Dr. McCammon was a skillful surgeon, and ranked high in his profession. Socially he was agreeable in conversation and of refined manners.

JOHN McCAMMON.

John McCammon, of Middletown, was born in the county of Down, Ireland, about the year 1774, and emigrated to the United States when about seventeen years of age. He resided a short time in Chester County, from whence he came to Middletown, where he followed his trade of stone-mason. He married there, and afterwards kept the principal hotel and stage-office on Main Street, near Centre Square. When Gen. Lafayette, on his visit to America, in 1824–25, passed through Middletown on his way to Harrisburg, he and his escort dined at the house of Mr. McCammon. Mr. McCammon was appointed postmaster early in 1803, and continued to hold the office until Dec. 24, 1829, a period of nearly twenty-seven years. He died July 24, 1838, aged sixty-four years, and is buried in the old Presbyterian graveyard in Middletown. Two of Mr. McCammon's daughters have served lengthened terms as postmistresses here,—Mrs. Catharine A. Stouch, from Feb. 17, 1849, to May 15, 1857, and Mrs. Rachel C. McKibbin, the present postmistress, who was first appointed April 5, 1867, and has received three appointments since, making in all a period of about forty-seven years for the family as postmasters. Mr. McCammon was a consistent member of the Paxtang Presbyterian Church. Two children are still living,

viz., Mrs. R. C. McKibbin, of Middletown, and David C. McCammon, Esq., of Gettysburg.

JAMES McCORMICK.

James McCormick, son of William McCormick and Margery Bines, was born in 1801, near Silver Spring, Cumberland Co., Pa. When less than three years of age he lost his father by a fatal accident. Paternal care thus devolved upon his mother, a bright, determined woman, and by her his preparatory studies were carefully made, fitting him at an early age for Princeton College, where he graduated with reputation and began the study of law with Andrew Carothers, Esq., of Carlisle. He was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County in 1823, and to that of Dauphin County at the August term, 1825. He opened an office on Market Street, in a one-story frame house next to the Washington Hotel, then kept by Joseph Henzey. His was a most successful career, which never faltered as long as he was able to give his professional duties any attention, and, indeed, followed him after his retirement from all actual pursuits of it. Mr. McCormick served in Town Council, as good citizens should when called upon to perform a duty so useful and often very vexatious. He was president of that body, also of the Dauphin Deposit Bank, of the Harrisburg Cemetery, of the Harrisburg Bridge Company, and of the trustees of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church. In all these positions he was a cautious and able adviser. He uniformly declined candidature for office, as also offers of the higher honors of his profession. He died at Harrisburg Jan. 18, 1870, and is buried in the cemetery that owes so much of its elegance to his foresight and judicious counsel. Mr. McCormick married, in 1830, Eliza Buehler, only daughter of George Buehler and Maria Nagle, of Harrisburg, who survived her husband ten years. Upon his retirement he gave the powers of his active mind to the management of a large estate, consisting of furnaces, rolling-mills, grist-mills, and farms. All these interests were successful, and, notwithstanding his physical disability, conducted in a masterly and systematic manner.

REV. WILLIAM McFADDEN.

William McFadden was born May 3, 1804, in Hanover township, Dauphin Co., Pa. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestors, who were among the earliest settlers in that locality. His advantages of education were exceedingly limited, and at his majority we find him a day-laborer on the Pennsylvania Canal, then in the course of construction. Under the religious teachings of the Rev. John Winebrenner, he became a convert to his faith. Leaving the work of the canal, he went to Harrisburg and worked at shoemaking with Jacob M. Awl, a local preacher of the Methodist Church. His early education having been neglected, he felt an earnest desire for study and self-improvement, and during his leisure hours was kindly cared for and instructed by the then wife of the Rev. Mr. Winebrenner, who took a warm interest in him. She encouraged the young student, and when others laughed at her for her cheerful labor bestowed upon the ardent but young and uneducated shoemaker, she, seeing the undeveloped talent, quietly remarked that "she thought he would yet make a preacher." Her expectations were more than realized in after-years, for McFadden not only became a preacher, but a powerful minister for good. After a residence of several years in Harrisburg, he removed to Mount Joy, Lancaster Co., and was early associated with the church organization in that place. He continued to work at his trade, but was not very successful. A friend, however, finding him to be an excellent workman, induced him to move into the business portion of the town, and his work was such as commended him to general patronage.

He began his work of the ministry by exhorting at prayer-meetings, assisting the preachers at protracted meetings, and his eloquence was such as to soon bring him into general notice. He applied for and received license from the East Pennsylvania Eldership, which met in Mechanicsburg in December, 1832, and in connection with the Rev. Jonathan Hawk, was appointed to the Dauphin Circuit. At the succeeding eldership he reported considerable progress on his field of labor, and the eldership appointed him, with Mr. Keller, to York County. From thence until within a few years of his death, when failing health obliged him to cease active labors, Elder McFadden was actively engaged in the work of the ministry. During the administration of Governor Pollock he was a messenger in the State Department, and there was a warm personal attachment between them, which lasted until Elder McFadden's death. While a resident of Lancaster County, he was for a year an active agent of the Bible Society. He died Jan. 30, 1874, and his remains lie near those of his former friend and associate, Rev. John Winebrenner, in the Harrisburg Cemetery. The Rev. Mr. McFadden was wonderfully gifted with the power of song, and the recollection of his clear, melodious voice is still fresh in the memory of many. His preaching was plain, practical, close, and searching. As a natural orator he had few superiors, and as a great revivalist who could appeal to the hearts of his hearers, and by his unstudied eloquence get them into sympathy with himself, he had few equals.

WILLIAM MACLAY.

William Maclay, son of Charles Maclay and Eleanor Query, was born July 20, 1737, in New Garden township, Chester Co., Pa. In 1742 his father removed to now Lurgan township, Franklin County, where his boyhood days were spent upon the paternal farm. When the French and Indian war broke out he was at Rev. John Blair's classical school in Chester

County, and desiring to enter the service of the Province his tutor gave him a recommendation "as a judicious young man and a scholar," which secured him the appointment of ensign in the Pennsylvania Battalion. He was promoted lieutenant in the Third Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Hugh Mercer, May 7, 1758; accompanied Gen. Forbes' expedition that year, and especially distinguished himself at the battle of Loyalhanna. In Bouquet's expedition of 1763, he was in the fight of Bushy Run, while in the subsequent campaign of that gallant officer he was stationed with the greater portion of the Second Pennsylvania on the line of the stockade forts on the route to Fort Pitt as lieutenant commanding the company. For these services he participated in the Provincial grant of land to the officers connected therewith, located on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, and most of which he assisted in surveying. He studied law and was admitted to the York County bar April 28, 1760, but it is doubtful if he ever practiced his profession at that court, the continued Indian war, and his subsequent duties as surveyor, engrossing his entire time, although from a letter of John Penn's it would seem that he was afterwards admitted to the Cumberland County bar, and had acted for the prothonotary of that county. At the close of the French and Indian war he visited England, and had an interview with Thomas Penn, one of the Proprietaries, relative to the surveys in the middle and northern parts of the Province, and was the assistant of Surveyor Lukens on the frontiers.

In 1772 he laid out the town of Sunbury, and erected for himself a stone house, which was standing a few years since. Upon the organization of the county of Northumberland he was appointed prothonotary and clerk of the courts. He also acted as the representative of the Penn family, and took a prominent part in the so-called Pennamite war. In writing to the Secretary of the Province in April, 1773, he says, "If hell is justly considered as the rendezvous of rascals, we cannot entertain a doubt of Wioming being the place;" but much as he was prejudiced against the Connecticut settlers he foresees the future value of the land in that valley, and advises Penn not to sell his reservation there.

At the outset of the Revolution, although an officer of the Proprietary government, William Maclay took a prominent and active part in favor of independence, not only assisting in equipping and forwarding troops to the Continental army, but marched with the associators participating in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. During the Revolution he held the position of assistant commissary of purchases. In 1781 he was elected to the Assembly, and from that time forward he filled the various offices of member of the Supreme Executive Council, judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, deputy surveyor, and one of the commissioners for carrying into effect the act respecting the navigation of the Susquehanna River. About this period he visited England in the interest of the Penn family.

In January, 1789, he was elected to the United States Senate, taking his seat there as the first senator from Pennsylvania. He drew the short term, and his position terminated March 3, 1791, his colleague, Robert Morris, securing the long term. His election to this body raised him upon a higher plane of political activity, but contact with the Federal chiefs of the Senate only strengthened his political convictions, which, formed by long intercourse with the people of Middle Pennsylvania, were intensely Democratic. He began to differ with the opinions of President Washington very early in the session; he did not approve of the state and ceremony attendant upon the intercourse of the President with Congress, he flatly objected to the presence of the President in the Senate while business was being transacted, and in the Senate boldly spoke against his policy in the immediate presence of President Washington.

The New England historians, Hildreth and Goodrich, repute Thomas Jefferson as the "efficient promoter at the beginning and father and founder of the Democratic party." Contemporary records, however, show beyond the shadow of a doubt that this responsibility or honor, in whatever light it may be regarded, cannot be shifted from the shoulders or taken from the laurels of Pennsylvania statesmanship. Before Mr. Jefferson's return from Europe, William Maclay assumed an independent position, and in his short career of two years in the Senate propounded ideas and gathered about him elements to form the opposition which developed with the meeting of Congress at Philadelphia on the 24th of October, 1791, in a division of the people into two great parties, the Federalists and Democrats, when, for the first time, appeared an open and organized opposition to the administration.

The funding of the public debt, chartering the United States Bank, and other measures championed necessarily by the administration, whose duty it was to put the wheels of government in motion, engendered opposition. Mr. Maclay, to use his own language, "no one else presenting himself," fearlessly took the initiative, and with his blunt common sense (for he was not much of a speaker) and Democratic ideas took issue with the ablest advocate of the administration.

Notwithstanding the prestige of Gen. Washington, and the ability of the defenders of the administration on the floor of the Senate, such was the tact and resolution of Mr. Maclay that when, after his short service, he was retired the Senate and succeeded by James Ross, a pronounced Federalist, their impress was left in the distinctive lines of an opposition party, a party which, taking advantage of the warm feeling of our people towards the French upon the occasion of Jay's treaty with Great Britain in 1794, and of the unpopularity of the alien and sedition laws passed

under the administration of President John Adams, in 1798, compassed the final overthrow of the Federal party in 1800.

While in the Senate Mr. Maclay preserved notes of its discussions both in open and secret sessions, with observations upon the social customs of the first statesmen of the republic, which have recently been published and edited by George Washington Harris. Upon his retirement, he resided permanently on his farm adjoining Harrisburg, where he erected the stone mansion for many years occupied by the Harrisburg Academy. In the year 1795 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and again elected in 1803. He was a Presidential elector in 1796, and from 1801 to 1803 one of the associate judges of the county of Dauphin. He died at Harrisburg on the 16th of April, 1804, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and was interred in old Paxtang Church graveyard. Mr. Harris, who edited his journal, gives us this summary of Mr. Maclay's character: "He was a man of strict integrity, of positive opinions, having implicit confidence in his own honesty and judgment, he was inclined to be suspicious of the integrity of others, whose sentiments or action in matters of importance differed from his own, and the journal to which reference has been made is evidence of the strength of his intellect." "In personal appearance Mr. Maclay is said to have been six feet three inches in height, and stout and muscular. His complexion was light, and his hair in middle age appears to have been brown and was worn tied behind or clubbed."

Mr. Maclay married, about 1769, Mary Harris, eldest daughter of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, and his wife Elizabeth McClure.

MORDECAI McKINNEY.

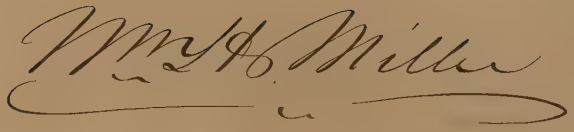
Mordecai McKinney, son of Mordecai McKinney and Mary Chambers, daughter of Col. William Chambers, was born near Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., in 1796. He was educated at Dickinson College, where he graduated quite young. He studied law under Judge Duncan, of Carlisle, completing his instruction at Harrisburg, being admitted to the Dauphin County bar at the May term, 1817. In 1821 he was appointed district attorney of Union County, serving three years. In 1824 he was chosen clerk to the county commissioners of Dauphin County, and Oct. 23, 1827, Governor Shulze appointed him one of the associate judges of the same county. Subsequently Judge McKinney turned his attention to the compilation of law books, and published "McKinney's Digest," "Our Government," "Pennsylvania Tax Laws," and other works of professional value. He died at Harrisburg on the 17th day of December, 1867, the result of injuries received from a street car three days previous. Mr. McKinney married Rachel Graydon, daughter of William Graydon, who died at Harrisburg April 12, 1856. The Rev. Dr. Robinson so accurately summarizes the characteristics of Judge McKinney's noble life that we cannot refrain from quoting him largely: "His life as a man and a citizen was completely transfused by his religion, sanctified and elevated by it. He was modest and unobtrusive in manners, free from all guile, a man of sterling honesty and conscientiousness. He was remarkably free from all taint of selfishness and all pride. Spending all his years in comparative poverty, no more contented, happy, and trusting man walked the streets of this city. As a citizen he was faithful to all obligations, a friend of all that was venerable and good, a defender of law, and a supporter of all that tended to the welfare of society. He was distinguished as a philanthropist. There was a nobleness about his loyalty to principle, to the cause of the poor, the oppressed, and the despised that might well command universal admiration."

REV. PIERCE MAHER.

Pierce Maher was a native of Ireland, born about 1813, and was educated at Maynooth College, where he graduated. He came to this country in 1836, and shortly after began the study of theology in Philadelphia, and subsequently appointed pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Harrisburg. Until the establishment of the bishopric of Harrisburg, for a period of thirty-two years, the Rev. Maher was the beloved and revered pastor of that church, and the writer of this sketch holds in his affection and memory the most pleasing recollection and warm friendship of that pious and devoted minister of the gospel of Christ. From Harrisburg he went to Norristown, where he remained until his death, which occurred on the 28th of December, 1873, at the age of sixty. Father Maher was a gentleman of extensive classical attainments, and had the reputation of being an earnest and faithful preacher and priest.

JOHN MEETCH.

John Meetch, the son of an Irish magistrate, was born in Enniskillen, county of Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1724. He received a good education. Marrying in opposition to his father, he came, with his wife, to America about 1752, landing at New York. From thence they went to the head-waters of the Susquehanna, finally passing down that river, locating on the north side of Peter's Mountain, thus being one of the early pioneers of that locality. In 1756 his family was driven off by the Indians, but returned when the settlers had organized for their own defense. In the French and Indian war Mr. Meetch took up arms in aid of the frontiers, and when the storm of the Revolution burst upon the country he was an active participant, being in Capt. John Reed's company during the Jersey campaign of 1776–77. Mr. Meetch died at his residence in 1794, his wife surviving him only a few years. They had five



children who reached maturity,—Nancy, married John Cavet, went to Knoxville, Tenn., where she died at the age of ninety; Mary, married —— Brown, removed to Westmoreland County; Rebecca, married —— Dunlap, settled in Erie County; Elizabeth, married Robert Lyon, removed to Northumberland County; and John, who married, and remained on the homestead.

WILLIAM H. MILLER.

William Henry Miller was born in Landisburg, Perry Co., Pa., Feb. 28, 1829, and died in Harrisburg Sept. 12, 1870. His father, Hon. Jesse Miller, was one of the purest and wisest public men who has ever helped to make for Pennsylvania an honest history. He held many stations of high trust, filled them with diligence and ability, and came out of them all with spotless hands. He was member of Congress during Gen. Jackson's administration, first auditor of the United States treasury under President Van Buren, and he was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania under Governor Francis R. Shunk, at which time he removed from Washington, D. C., to Harrisburg, where he died in the month of August, 1850. William H. Miller's early life was characterized by an eagerness and thirst for knowledge, bright intellect, with all of that exquisite disposition to oblige, that benevolence in small things, which has been defined as the highest politeness, which made him in after-years the most charming and winning of companions. There was no taint of deceit in his composition, and he made friends as his days lengthened. He was graduated at Franklin and Marshall College, read law with Hermanus Alricks, an eminent member of the profession in Harrisburg, and was admitted to practice Nov. 18, 1846. Upon his appointment as prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in 1854, he took up his residence in Harrisburg, and served with ability in that capacity until 1863. He was for one term clerk of the State Senate, and for a number of years connected with the Harrisburg *Patriot*. In 1862 his popularity was evinced by his election to the Thirty-eighth Congress of the United States by the people of his district, in the face of a heavy party majority, where he served with high reputation. He died in his forty-second year, in the prime of a busy and useful life. In every position he performed his duty with zeal, faithfulness, and ability. He was a vigorous writer, a judicious counselor, and a fearless and eloquent advocate. The wronged and oppressed all found a defender in William H. Miller. He never stopped to calculate the consequences or count the fee when the humble and the weak appealed to him for counsel and assistance against powerful injustice. His views of the duties of a public man were pure and elevated, and he faithfully carried them out in practice. His scorn of the corrupt arts which prevail in modern legislation was intense and uncompromising, and his friendship warm and sincere. Every appeal to his bounty met a hearty response. Mr. Miller was one truly loved by his fellow-men. The rich sought his society, the poor his counsel and advice in their day of trouble, and they never appealed in vain.

He married Ellen, the eldest daughter of the late Christopher L. Ward, of Towanda, Pa., who, with one son, Jesse Miller, survives him. His father was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., in 1807, where his father was a pioneer settler, was a prominent lawyer, editor, and wealthy and influential citizen. He resided most of his life at Towanda, and a writer said of him, after his death, in 1870, "The summary of his virtues may be set down,—an industrious spirit, a ceaseless energy, a sound judgment, a generous hand, a liberal mind, and a most tender heart." He possessed the largest and most valuable private library in the State, comprising some fifteen thousand volumes, which has been, since his death, donated, by Mrs. Miller, to Lafayette College.

ANDREW MITCHEL.

Andrew Mitchel, a native of Dublin, Ireland, born Nov. 1, 1754, emigrated to America in 1774, on the eve of the Revolution. Espousing the cause of the colonies, he took position as an officer among the defenders of his adopted country. He was a gentleman of finished education and excellent moral training,—having been destined for a clerical life,—adopted teaching as an avocation, and in the dearth of preceptors after the peace of 1783, had gratifying success as an educator. He came to Harrisburg in 1791, and in June, 1795, married Margaret, the widow of Capt. John Hamilton. He was one of the burgesses of the borough in 1799, and served a number of years in the Town Council. Mr. Mitchel was an officer and early member of the Presbyterian Church, and greatly assisted in its first organization. He died Dec. 21, 1825, at his residence on Front Street, now Mrs. Dr. Rutherford's. His daughter, Jane Alexander, wife of Dr. Thomas Whiteside, was the only child who survived him.

REV. ANDREW D. MITCHELL.

Andrew Dinsmore Mitchell was born in York County, Pa., Feb. 2, 1824, and there he passed his early life. He graduated at Jefferson College in 1841, and afterwards spent some time in teaching. In 1844 he matriculated at Princeton Theological Seminary, where he prepared for the ministry. He came under the care of the Carlisle Presbytery in 1849 as a licentiate from the Donegal Presbytery, and at the same time calls were placed in his hands from the united charge of Paxtang and Derry. These he accepted, and in 1850 was ordained and installed pastor of that people, whom he acceptably served until 1874, when at his own request the pastoral relation was dissolved. Subsequently he declined certain positions that were in his offer, but in 1876 he accepted

the appointment of post chaplain in the United States army by his friend, the Hon. J. D. Cameron, then Secretary of War. He spent five years at the military prison of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and was transferred in the fall of 1881 to Fort Grant, Arizona, where he died on the 26th of March, 1882, aged fifty-eight years. Mr. Mitchell had also been the very acceptable stated clerk of the Carlisle Presbytery from 1857 to the year of his appointment as chaplain, 1876, when he resigned, and received the special commendation of the Presbytery for his very faithful services. He had been repeatedly sent by his Presbytery as a commissioner to the General Assembly, and in 1868 he was elected moderator of the Baltimore Synod, when the Carlisle Presbytery formed a part of that body. As a preacher he was clear, logical, and instructive, and as a presbyter regular in his attendance and eminently useful. He was very decided in his convictions, both theological and political; he was no less tolerant of the opinions of others, and was a warm friend of the union between the two branches of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Mitchell married a daughter of Dr. Benjamin J. Wiestling, of Middletown, Pa.

CHARLES MOWRY.

Charles Mowry was born in Litchfield, Providence Co., R. I., in 1777. He received a classical education, and came to Pennsylvania about 1800, and engaged in teaching. In 1808 he began the publication of the *Temperate Zone*, at Downingtown, Chester Co. This was subsequently changed to the *American Republican*, and Mr. Mowry continued its publication until 1821, when he came to Harrisburg in the interest of William Findlay, who was a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania for a second term, and became editor of the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*, previously the *Harrisburg Republican*. This paper he eventually disposed of to Gen. Simon Cameron, who had been associated with him as copartner in its management, in order that he might assume the duties of canal commissioner, to which he had been appointed by Governor Shulze. During his career as editor he acquired considerable celebrity as a political writer, and exercised a marked influence upon the policy of his party. He died at Harrisburg July 29, 1838. He married, March 31, 1812, Mary Richmond, daughter of George Richmond, of Sadsbury township, Chester Co. She died March 28, 1862, aged seventy-six years. They had six children,—three sons, since deceased, and three daughters,—Mary, married Samuel D. Young, and is a widow; Susan, married Hon. David Fleming; and Jane, unmarried.

CHARLES EDWARD MUENCH.

Charles Edward Muench, a native of Mettenheim, Wurtemberg, in the Palatinate of Chur Pfalz on the Rhine, Germany, was born Jan. 7, 1769. He was of Huguenot-French descent, his grandfather, Charles Frederick Beauvoir, fleeing France during the religious persecutions, and purchasing the "Muench Hoff," took his surname therefrom. Charles Edward, the younger, was early sent to Heidelberg, where he completed his theological studies. It was just at the commencement of the general war in Europe when, on the occasion of his home being invaded by the French army, he received and accepted a commission as captain of a company of hussars in the allied armies, in which service he was severely wounded by a pistol-ball in the leg, and a sabre cut on the left hand. He commanded the guard that conducted Lafayette to the prison at Olmutz. On the 8th of July, 1794, he was promoted quartermaster under Sir Francis, of Wiedlungen. On the very day of his promotion he married Margaretha Bieser. In 1798 he came to America, where he taught a German school successively at Shaefferstown, Lebanon Co., and Rehrersburg, Berks Co. In 1804 he removed to Lykens Valley, at the Hoffman Church school property; but discouraged somewhat at the wild appearance of the land, he went to Union County. Subsequently, in 1806, the congregation at Hoffman Church requested his return, when yielding thereto he once more entered upon the duties of his station. For a period of twenty-eight years he was a faithful teacher, and although not the ordained minister, yet very frequently conducted the religious services in Hoffman Church, and officiated on funeral occasions. He was greatly beloved by the people, and his death, which occurred on the 8th of January, 1833, occasioned sorrow in many a household. His beloved wife, Margaretha, died in the following year (1834), and their remains lie interred side by side in the graveyard of old Hoffman Church. The Rev. Muench was exceedingly expert with the pen, had a refined artistic taste as to drawing and designing, and in the ornamentation of books and inlaying of furniture. He was a musician of no ordinary ability, and was an adept in all those essentials characteristic of the home-culture of the Germans of the better class.

CAPT. JAMES MURRAY.

James Murray, son of William Murray, was born in Scotland about 1729. In 1768, James Murray took out a patent for the tract of land on which he resided, located in Upper Paxtang township, and then surveyed to him. In 1775 he was chosen a member of the Committee of Safety for his township, and on the 8th of November of that year took his place in the general committee for Lancaster County. On the 4th of July, 1776, at a military convention representing the fifty-three battalions of the associators, he was present as one of the captains for that county. The roll of his company is given in the Revolutionary history of the county. With John Rodgers and John Harris, on the 8th of July, 1776, by appointment of the Provincial Conference, he superintended the election held at Garber's Mill for the Sixth District of

Lancaster County, to make a choice of delegates to the convention that assembled on the 15th of the month, and which framed the first constitution of the State. During that and the following year he was almost in constant active military service with his company. He commanded one of the companies of the Tenth Battalion, Lancaster County militia, and was with the expedition up the West Branch in 1779. The exposures to which Capt. Murray was subjected during the Revolutionary struggle brought on an attack of rheumatism, from which for many years prior to his death he was a constant sufferer. He died at his residence in Upper Paxtang on the 15th of March, 1804, aged seventy-five years. Capt. Murray married Rebecca McLean, a native of Scotland.

CAPT. JOHN MURRAY.

John Murray, son of William Murray, was a native of Scotland, born about 1731. In 1766 he took up a tract of land lying on the Susquehanna, immediately above his brother James' farm, which adjoined the present town of Dauphin. He commanded a rifle company, which in March, 1776, was attached to Col. Samuel Miles' battalion, and participated in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, and Princeton. He was promoted to major April 18, 1777, and lieutenant-colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment in 1780, serving until the disbanding of the army in 1783. He then returned to his family and farm. Governor Mifflin appointed him a justice of the peace Aug. 29, 1791, the only political office he ever held. He was an ardent Whig of the Revolution, and a brave officer. He died on the 3d of February, 1798, in his sixty-eighth year, and his remains rest in the cemetery near the borough of Dauphin. Col. Murray married, 29th of December, 1762, Margaret, daughter of Andrew and Rebecca Mayes. She died June 22, 1807, aged seventy-four years. They are both buried in the old cemetery at Dauphin.

ANTOINE NININGER.

Antoine Nininger was born in 1787, in the Province of Alsace, France. He entered the French army under Joseph Bonaparte, was taken prisoner and confined at Gibraltar six months, subsequently removed to Canada, from whence he made his escape. He came to Harrisburg about 1815, became a dealer in cattle, which business he carried on for twenty-five years, when he retired from active business. He died Aug. 22, 1866, at Harrisburg, aged seventy-nine years. Mr. Nininger was highly respected by his fellow-citizens for his uprightness of character and his integrity. He married, in 1820, Katharine May (born 1800 in the city of Philadelphia; died 1833 at Harrisburg), daughter of Bernhard and Agnes May, natives of Amsterdam, Holland. They had issue: William, John (married Catharine Kelker Ramsey), Agnes (married, first, Col. William Sanders, second, Joseph Kemp), James, Catharine, Bernhard, Antoine, Mary Jane, and Eliza, of whom Agnes alone survives.

HENRY ORTH.

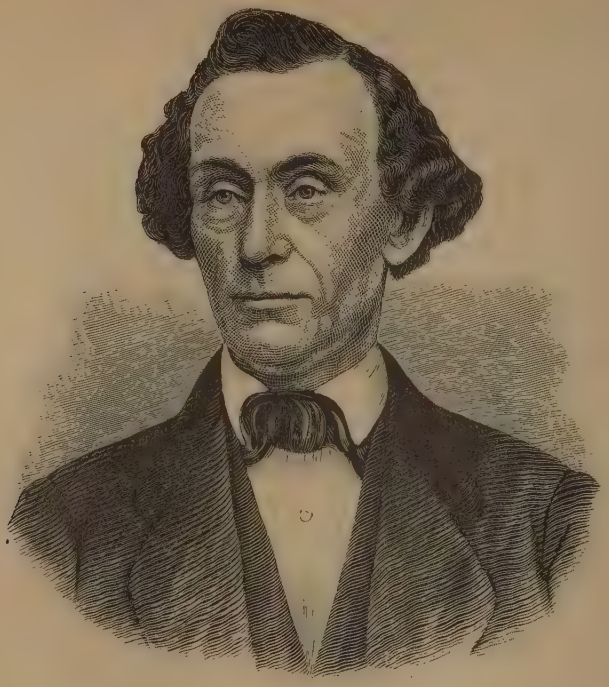
Henry Orth, only son of Adam Orth and Catharine Kucher, was born in 1770 at Lebanon, Pa. He received a good English education, and was brought up in the iron business. At the death of his father he became the owner of New Market Forge, but being elected sheriff of the county of Dauphin, commissioned Oct. 17, 1797, like the vast majority who have followed him in that office, he became financially shipwrecked. In 1801 he was elected State senator, serving until 1804, when he positively declined further continuance in office. Governor Snyder appointed him flour inspector of the port of Philadelphia in January, 1809, but he resigned this office in April following, when he entered mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia. He remained in that city until the close of the late war with England, when he removed to Baltimore, and had there established a successful business as a merchant, when he suddenly died in 1816, at the age of forty-six. Mr. Orth married, in 1797, Rebecca Rahm (born November 22, 1773; died Dec. 31, 1842, at Harrisburg), daughter of Michael Rahm, of Derry, and left issue.

ADAM H. ORTH.

Adam Henry Orth, eldest son of Henry Orth and Rebecca Rahm, was born at Harrisburg in 1798. He studied law, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar at the November term, 1822. He held the office of district attorney for Dauphin County in 1827 and 1828, and for several years, in addition to the duties of his profession, he was transcribing clerk of the House of Representatives. He died in Harrisburg on the 15th of October, 1833. He married, May 3, 1832, Elizabeth, daughter of John B. Cox, of Estherton, who survived her husband several years. Mr. Orth was a promising lawyer, a faithful officer, and was a gentleman refined and courteous.

EDWARD L. ORTH, M.D.

Edward Lawrence Orth, youngest son of Henry Orth and Rebecca Rahm, was born in 1813, at Baltimore, Md. His father dying while the son was in early life, the mother removed to her former home, Harrisburg, where the boy was carefully brought up. He received the education of the borough schools, and entered the Harrisburg Academy, where he pursued the higher branches. He subsequently began the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. Luther Reily, afterwards attending the lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated March 12, 1834. Locating at Harrisburg, he began the practice of his profession in partnership with Dr. Reily, which continued until



the death of the latter. Few practitioners became as successful as these noted physicians were, and none at the capital were ever so deservedly popular. For seven years after the death of his lifelong friend, Dr. Orth continued his professional life, enjoying not only a large practice, but the confidence and love of his numerous patients. He died at Harrisburg on the 15th of April, 1861, in his forty-seventh year. As a physician, Dr. Orth was learned, skillful, self-sacrificing, sympathetic, and faithful. In the community he was greatly beloved for his unassumed, gentle, and gentlemanly demeanor. In the language of a contemporary, "he was a man of fine culture, a careful, attentive, and conscientious physician, quiet and unobtrusive in manner." For many years he was one of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church, was a director of the Harrisburg Bank, and served in the Borough Council. Dr. Orth married Martha Kerr, daughter of the Rev. William Kerr, of Donegal, and their children are Mary (married Jacob F. Seiler), Dr. Henry L. (a prominent surgeon of Harrisburg), and J. Wilson, of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM PATTON, M.D.

William Patton, son of Thomas Patton and Eleanor Fleming, was born in 1775 in Derry township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) Co., Pa. He received a good education, studied medicine under the elder Dr. William Simonton, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. He located at Hummelstown, and was in successful practice there at his death, which occurred the 30th of March, 1816. Dr. Patton married, March 24, 1808, Eleanor Kean, daughter of Gen. John Kean, of Harrisburg. After his decease she married Christian Spayd, of Hummelstown.

JAMES PEACOCK.

James Peacock, the eldest son of William Peacock and Mary McArthur, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was born in Paxtang township, Dauphin Co., Pa., April 8, 1788. His education was in a great measure due to his mother's care and tuition, with self-application in after-years. At the age of fifteen he began to learn the printing business with Mr. Edward Cole, of Lewistown, where he remained until 1807, when he went to Lancaster to work on the *Intelligencer*. In 1809 he was employed by the celebrated John Binns, of Philadelphia, on book work, and subsequently by Mr. Dinnie on the *Portfolio*. While in the latter establishment he became intimate with quite a number of the *literati* of that period, and concerning whom he has left some interesting "Reminiscences." In 1811, Mr. Peacock returned to Lancaster, and from thence came to Harrisburg, where, in December of that year,

he started the *Pennsylvania Republican*, which he continued to publish for about eight or nine years, in the mean time being one of the printers to the Senate and House. In December, 1821, he was employed as an assistant clerk of the Senate, and in March, 1822, received the appointment of postmaster at Harrisburg in place of Mrs. Wright, who had recently deceased, an office he held under different national administrations until the 15th of November, 1846. In December, 1847, he removed to Philadelphia, where he became identified with the publication of the *Evening Bulletin*, *The Sun*, and *Neal's Saturday Gazette*, which he managed with all the tact and skill of his early years, relinquishing his labors only a brief time prior to his death. He died in the city of Philadelphia on the 23d of August, 1863, and is interred in the Harrisburg Cemetery. Mr. Peacock was twice married,—first, to Frances C., daughter of Matthias Slough and Mary Gibson, of Lancaster, who died Oct. 27, 1837; and, secondly, to Mrs. Louisa V. Sims, of Mount Holly, N. J., who died in 1869. Mr. Peacock was ever held in high esteem by the citizens of Harrisburg, whether as journalist, or his occupancy of the post-office for a quarter of a century. He always took an active part in public affairs, and was largely instrumental in organizing St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, in which there has been erected a tablet to his memory. He was a gentleman of dignified manners, of refined culture, and a sincere Christian.

HENRY PEFFER.

Henry Peffer, son of George Peffer and Susanna Beader, was born in the year 1789 in Paxtang. He received a fair education, turned his attention to book-keeping, and followed clerking for many years. In 1814 he was an officer in one of the companies of volunteers which marched to the defense of the beleaguered city of Baltimore. He was clerk to the county commissioners, and from 1848 to 1850 served as a member of that body. For many years he was an inspector of the Dauphin County prison, the secretary of the board, and an efficient officer. He was an alderman of the Second Ward of the city of Harrisburg at the time of his death, which occurred on the 9th of February, 1867, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was interred in old Paxtang Church graveyard. Mr. Peffer married late in life, and had no children.

GEN. ANDREW PORTER.[1]

Robert Porter emigrated to America from Ireland in the year 1720. He came from what is known as the Isle of Bert, which is distant about nine miles from the city of Londonderry. He landed at Londonderry, New Hampshire, and soon afterwards purchased and settled on a farm in what is now Worcester township, Montgomery Co., Pa., about four miles distant from Norristown. He occupied this farm until the day of his death, which took place on the 14th of July, 1770, in the seventy-second year of his age. The records of the church show that in 1741 he was an elder of the Norristown Presbyterian Church. He reared a large family,—nine sons and five daughters. Some of his sons moved westward and southward. Those who stayed and those who went became generally farmers or tradesmen. The most successful and prominent of his sons was Andrew, born on his father's farm on the 24th of September, 1743. He seems to have shown a taste for reading the few books he could procure. At the age of eighteen or nineteen his father had determined on his learning the trade of a carpenter with an elder brother; but, after a few months' trial, he was declared to be too fond of books and of figures, and too little disposed to work to be useful as an apprentice. Believing that his aversion to labor and his fondness for books were such that he would never be successful as a farmer or mechanic, the father determined on fitting him for the occupation of a country schoolmaster. The boy was sent for a short time to Mr. Mennon's school, during which he made rapid improvement, especially in mathematics, and then opened a small school in the neighborhood of his father's residence.

In the spring of 1767 he removed to Philadelphia, and took charge of an English and mathematical school, which he conducted with much reputation until the spring of 1776, when, at his country's call, he bade farewell to these peaceful avocations to enter into her service. During his residence in Philadelphia, he had made much progress in his mathematical studies, and had become an accurate astronomer.

On the 19th of June, 1776, he was commissioned by Congress a captain of marines, and ordered on board the frigate "Effingham." At this time his school contained about one hundred scholars, and enabled him to support comfortably a family of five children who had recently lost their mother; but all considerations of family and self seem to have been lost in the cause of his country. Not finding among the marines an opportunity of rendering the service he desired, he was shortly after transferred to the artillery; a corps in which, from his previous studies, he was qualified to be more useful. He continued to serve as a captain of artillery until the 13th of March, 1782, when he was promoted to a majority, to rank as such from the 19th of April, 1781. He was subsequently promoted successively to the ranks of lieutenant-colonel, lieutenant-colonel commandant, and colonel of the Fourth (or Pennsylvania) Regiment of Artillery, which latter station he held at the disbanding of the army.

While in the army he was personally engaged in the cannonade at Trenton, and in the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown. In the last-mentioned action nearly all of his company were

[1] We are indebted to Judge William A. Porter, of Philadelphia, for this sketch of his grandfather, Gen. Andrew Porter, and his family.

killed or taken prisoners, and in the first, he received on the field in person the commendation of General Washington for his conduct in the action. In the month of April, 1779, he was detached with his company to join General James Clinton's brigade in the operations under Gen. Sullivan against the Indians.

When the siege of Yorktown was determined on, Col. Porter was ordered to proceed to Philadelphia, and superintend the laboratory at which the various kinds of ammunition for that siege were prepared.

The grand object for which the American patriots had taken up arms having been accomplished by the peace of 1783, and the army having been disbanded, Col. Porter retired to private life, and to the cultivation of his farm. While thus employed, he performed for many of his neighbors the offices of executor, trustee, and guardian, and the papers and documents which yet remain show that he discharged these trusts with such exactness and fidelity that his acts passed without a question.

The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania tendered to him the Professorship of Mathematics in that institution, which he declined. He was subsequently appointed by the Supreme Executive Council of the State one of the commissioners for running, by astronomical observations, the lines between Pennsylvania and Virginia, and Pennsylvania and what is now Ohio. In this business he was engaged during the years 1784, 1785, 1786, and 1787. He shortly after retired to his farm in Norristown township, Montgomery Co., within a few miles of the place of his nativity, on which he continued to reside until the spring of 1809. In the year 1800 he was appointed, in conjunction with Gens. Irvine and Boude, to settle the controversies of the Pennsylvania claimants in the seventeen townships in the county of Luzerne, but resigned the situation in the next spring. In the same year he was appointed brigadier-general of the First Brigade, Second Division of Pennsylvania militia, and shortly after, on the removal of Gen. Peter Muhlenberg to Philadelphia, he was made major-general of the division.

In the month of April, 1809, Governor Snyder selected him to fill the office of Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, which situation he held until his decease. He found the office in much disorder, remodeled it, and brought order and system out of confusion.

During the years 1812 and 1813 he declined the positions of brigadier-general in the army, and Secretary of War of the United States, both of which were offered to him by President Madison, believing that his advanced age would prevent the execution of the duties of either situation with that efficiency which the public good and his own reputation required.

Andrew Porter was twice married, first, to Elizabeth McDowell, on the 10th of March, 1767, and after her death (which took place on the 9th of April, 1773), to Elizabeth Parker, on the 20th of May, 1777.

By his first marriage Gen. Porter had issue:

i. Robert, b. 10th of January, 1768; served in the latter part of the war of the Revolution as a lieutenant in an artillery company; was admitted to the bar on the 15th of May, 1789, and practiced law in Philadelphia successfully for many years; was appointed by Governor Snyder president judge of the Third Judicial District, composed of the counties of Berks, Lehigh, and Northampton; discharged the duties of this office for many years, and then resigned his commission and retired to private life; died at Brookville, Pa., on the 23d of June, 1842.

ii. Elizabeth, b. 27th of September, 1769. She married Robert Parker in 1790, and settled at Lexington, Ky., where she died in 1851. Her husband died in March, 1800.

iii. Mary, b. 12th of March, 1771. She married her cousin, Robert Porter, and settled in Kentucky, where she became the mother of four children,—Eliza, Andrew, Benjamin, and Caroline.

iv. and v. Andrew and William, twins, b. 9th of April, 1773. They both became merchants, Andrew, in New Orleans, where he died on the 11th of October, 1805, and William, in Baltimore, where he died on the 16th of November, 1835.

Gen. Porter by his second wife had,—

vi. Charlotte, b. 1st of February, 1778. She became the wife of Robert Brooke, Esq., of Philadelphia, and the mother of five sons and three daughters.

vii. Anna Maria, b. Jan. 1, 1781; d. in April, 1781.

viii. Alexander Parker, b. May 8, 1782; d. in August, 1782.

ix. John Ewing, b. May 11, 1784; studied the law in Philadelphia, in the office of his brother, Robert, and entered on the practice of his profession in April, 1805, in the counties of Chester and Montgomery. His fine appearance and address soon gave him a good position at the bar. Having entered into a matrimonial engagement, which was broken in a way that incurred the censure of his father, the father wrote sharply, and the son resented the interference deeply. The latter immediately changed his name to that of Parker (his mother's maiden name), and took a resolution, which he sternly kept, not to see his father again. He journeyed on horseback southward, and, arriving in North Carolina, changed his profession, and, after studying that of medicine, became a successful and useful physician. His death took place at Plymouth, in that State, on the 14th of November, 1819. He died unmarried.

x. Harriet, b. 19th of October, 1786. She became the second wife of Col. Thomas McKeen, for many years the president of the Easton Bank.

xi. David Rittenhouse, b. 31st of October, 1788.

xii. George Bryan, b. Feb. 9, 1791; having graduated at the law school at Litchfield, Conn., then enjoying a national reputation, he settled in Lancaster, Pa., and subsequently represented that county in the

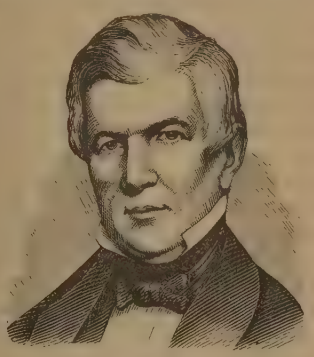
Legislature. In 1832, President Jackson appointed him Governor of the then Territory of Michigan, and having held that office for about two years, he died on the 18th of July, 1834. Andrew, the second son of George B. Porter, entered the army on the breaking out of the Mexican war. He became first lieutenant of a company of riflemen, and took part in the battles of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, and Chapultepec. After the city of Mexico had been taken he was made lieutenant-colonel by brevet for gallant meritorious conduct. In 1850, Gen. Scott spoke of him to the writer in terms of high praise for the part he had taken in these several battles. During the late civil war Col. Porter was appointed provost-marshal of Washington, and then provost-marshal-general of the Army of the Potomac. He took part in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Chickahominy, and the Seven Days' Battle under McClellan, in which some of the hardest fighting of the war was done. He had now risen to the rank of brigadier-general, but his health having become impaired by fatigue and exposure, he resigned his position in the army, and died in Europe, whither he had gone for the restoration of his health.

xiii. James Madison, b. Jan. 6, 1795; having been admitted to the bar on the 24th of April, 1813, he settled permanently in Easton in 1818, and for more than forty years practiced his profession as a lawyer throughout the eastern portion of Pennsylvania with eminent success. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1838, and, having been proposed as president of that body, was defeated by the election of Hon. John Sergeant by a majority of one vote, but subsequently presided over the convention during Mr. Sergeant's absence as a member of Congress. He afterwards became president judge of the district composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill, and while holding that office was appointed by President Tyler Secretary of War. On retiring from this position he resumed the practice of his profession, and was afterwards elected judge of the district which lies at the extreme northeastern portion of the State. He resigned this office from ill health, and died at his home in Easton on the 11th of November, 1862. Andrew Parker, the second son of James M. Porter, having been educated at West Point, entered the cavalry service, and was first employed as a lieutenant during the Indian hostilities in the West. He subsequently became a captain in the commissary department. After the breaking out of the Rebellion he was appointed assistant commissary-general of the Army of the Potomac, under McClellan. Gen. Thomas, on being promoted to the command of the Army of the Southwest, solicited his appointment as commissary-general in that army, which was accordingly made. His death took place soon after the close of the war.

Gen. Andrew Porter died at Harrisburg on the 16th of November, 1813.

GOVERNOR DAVID R. PORTER.

David Rittenhouse Porter, the son of Andrew Porter and Elizabeth Parker, was born Oct. 31, 1788, near Norristown, Montgomery Co., Pa. He received his early education at an academy in Norristown, where the branches of a good English education, mathematics, and the elementary classical studies were successfully taught. With his brothers George and James he was here pursuing a course preparatory to entering Princeton College, when the buildings of that institution were destroyed by fire, and the purpose of a collegiate course was abandoned. When the father was appointed surveyor-general he took his son, David, with him to the seat of government as his assistant. While



GOVERNOR DAVID R. PORTER.

thus employed the son also studied law, with the intention of entering upon its practice at Harrisburg, but the labor and confinement of these double duties were too severe, and his health was so much impaired, as was thought, to preclude the possibility of his pursuing any sedentary employment. He decided, therefore, to seek more active occupation, and removed to the county of Huntingdon, where he engaged in the manufacture of iron.

The Messrs. Dorsey then owned that magnificent estate known as the Barree Forges. Mr. Porter was first employed by them for a year as a clerk, and during the following year was made manager of their works. Having thus acquired an acquaintance with the business, he embarked in it on his own account, in partnership with Edward Patton, on Spruce Creek, but so great was the depression into which all branches of manufactures fell for some years succeeding the War of 1812 that their enterprise was not successful. He continued, however, through life to take a deep interest in all that related to the business.

He was in 1819 elected a member of the Assembly from Huntingdon County, and was returned for the following year, having as a colleague John Scott, father of the present senator of the United States.

On retiring from the Legislature he was appointed by the Governor prothonotary and clerk of the several courts of Huntingdon County, and to these were afterwards added the offices of recorder of deeds and

register of wills. There was then little business in these offices, and the pecuniary returns were meagre. He had in 1820 married Josephine, daughter of William McDermott, who had emigrated from Scotland for the purpose of manufacturing steel by a new process, and who was one of the pioneers in that art.

In 1836 he was elected a member of the State Senate from the district then composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, and Union. The soundness of his judgment and the readiness of his understanding made him an acknowledged leader.

In 1838, Mr. Porter was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and in 1841 was re-elected by a majority almost four times as great as that given at his first election. His inauguration as Governor occurred on the 15th of January, 1839.

Governor Porter took much interest in the success of the system of common schools, then in its infancy, and having appointed Francis R. Shunk superintendent, devoted with him much time in resolving the numerous and difficult questions which then came up from the county officers for decision.

His efforts to sustain the credit of the State and to secure the payment of interest on the public debt drew upon him national attention, and were frequently noticed in Europe, where many of the obligations of the State were held. By his recommendation the act of 1840 was passed, requiring the interest on the State debt to be paid in specie or its equivalent. One of his last acts as Governor was the suppression of the riots which occurred in Philadelphia in 1844, and the courage and decision displayed on his taking command of the military in person were generally commended and long remembered by men of all parties. Both branches of the City Council, then opposed to his administration, honored him with an expression of their thanks, and a resolution unanimously passed by those bodies was presented to him in person, accompanied with an address by the mayor of the city.

Having completed, in 1845, the longest term as Governor allowed by the new Constitution, he retired from public life and returned to his favorite pursuit of making iron. The adaptation of anthracite coal to the manufacture of this metal was then almost unknown, and having given much reflection to the subject and made many practical experiments, he erected at Harrisburg, at a large cost, the first anthracite furnace built in that portion of the State.

He was for many years the friend of the late President Buchanan, and the correspondence which they maintained for a long period shows how frequently that statesman consulted him on questions of national interest and how greatly he relied upon his judgment. There was another public man with whom his intimacy was even closer, Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas, whose career as a military commander, an executive officer, and effective orator is yet fresh in the public recollection, to whom he made a visit just on the eve of the Rebellion.

Governor Porter returned to his home in Harrisburg, and contributed his influence to sustain the government in the fierce conflict which had commenced. He scouted the doctrine of secession. To encourage others he shouldered his musket at the age of more than seventy years, and with the young men of the town joined in military drill. He rejoiced greatly over the success of the Union arms.

During the winter of 1867, while attending at night a meeting of his church, he contracted a severe cold. While others regarded the attack as light, he believed that it would prove fatal, and began to prepare for the approaching change. During the succeeding summer he was able to walk out, but in the beginning of August his strength declined. With great composure and even cheerfulness he arranged several matters of business, and conversed calmly of his approaching end. On the 6th of August, surrounded by several children and a devoted wife, his hands having been folded on his breast, he thanked those about him for their kindness and dutifulness, and composed himself as if to fall asleep. As one and another passage of Scripture was repeated he expressed his assent, until the pulse became still and the aged heart ceased to beat. He had passed away as gently as a child falls to sleep in its mother's arms. The public business was, at the request of the Governor of the commonwealth, generally suspended. Large numbers of citizens came from every section of the State to pay to his memory the last sad tribute of their respect.

STACY POTTS.

Thomas Potts, the ancestor of Stacy Potts, was a Quaker who emigrated from England with his wife and children, in company with Mahlon Stacy and his family, in the ship "Shield," and landed at Burlington, N. J., in the winter of 1678, she being the first ship that went so far up the Delaware. Stacy was a leading man in the Society of Friends and in the government of West Jersey.

At Trenton, in 1731, Stacy Potts was born. He received a good education, and learned the trade of a tanner, a business which he successfully carried on at least up to the time of the Revolution.

Mr. Potts seems to have been a very enterprising and public-spirited citizen. In 1776, besides owning a tannery, he built the steel-works on Front Street, Trenton, and after the close of the Revolution was largely interested in the erection of a paper-mill in the same locality. This was prior to the publication of Collins' Bible. In December, 1788, it was advertised by its proprietors, Stacy Potts and John Reynolds, as "now nearly completed."

Mr. Potts took a warm interest in the invention of John Fitch, and was one of the company formed to assist that famous inventor in his experiments, and he, with others, were instrumental in obtaining for Fitch fourteen years' exclusive privilege on the Jersey side of the Delaware.

About this period Stacy Potts came to Harrisburg. It is difficult to divine what were his motives in leaving his native town where he was very popular, and with his ample competency remove to this then new town on the Susquehanna. His second marriage may perchance have had somewhat to do with his removal from Trenton. Coming to Harrisburg he made large purchases of land, and whether it was due to this fact or his agreeable manner, Stacy Potts became quite prominent, was chosen to the Legislature in 1791 and in 1792. During the mill-dam troubles of 1793–95, Mr. Potts was quite active, and was one of the committee of citizens who were willing to take upon themselves all responsibility accruing by the destruction of the obnoxious dam. He served as burgess of the borough, and was a member of the Town Council. From 1799 to 1803 he again represented Dauphin County in the Legislature.

Mr. Potts' sudden departure from Harrisburg is really as inexplicable as his coming to it. He seems to have gone to Trenton about 1805.

Stacy Potts subsequently became mayor of Trenton, an office he held for several years. He died in that city April 28, 1816, in his eighty-fifth year.

Mr. Potts was thrice married. We have no knowledge as to his first wife. He married, about 1790, Miss Gardiner, of Philadelphia, a Presbyterian lady of superior intelligence. She died at Harrisburg in 1799. His third wife was Mrs. Mary Boyd, widow of John Boyd, of Harrisburg. She survived her husband many years; died at Harrisburg Sept. 25, 1844, aged eighty-four years. Mrs. Boyd was the daughter of George Williams, and had by her first husband James Rutherford and George Williams Boyd, the ancestors of the Boyd family of Harrisburg. Mr. Potts had issue by his first and second wife. Stacy, Jr., who married Polly, daughter of Leonard Sommers, of Harrisburg, was a lawyer of ability, and died at Philadelphia in 1831, aged fifty-three years; Rebecca, married George Sherman, editor of the Trenton *Federalist;* Anna, married William Potts, of Trenton; Stacy Gardiner, born at Harrisburg in November, 1799, became one of the justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, a position he held some years. He was a gentleman of prominence in public and private life, and died at Trenton in 1865.

JAMES PH. PUGLIA.

James Ph. Puglia came to Harrisburg about the beginning of this century as a physician and druggist, his place of business was on Front above Chestnut Street. He was probably of Spanish descent, and evidently of good education. He was master of Perseverance Lodge, A. Y. M., in the course of his residence; was of a pugnacious temper, being involved in a series of disputes with his lodge; a great Jeffersonian, in which cause his caustic pen overflowed with adjectives; venting himself at last in publishing an opposition to the *Oracle of Dauphin*, under the fiery title of *The Phœnix of Harrisburg*; the first, perhaps the only, issue was of Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1803; its motto,—

> "I die to be born, my body and name
> From ashes arisen shall revive in fame."

"Press work by Thomas Atkinson, printer." He also was author of two or three works, of no great circulation. After residing here some years, we find him "sworn interpreter" to the courts in Philadelphia, from 1812 to 1816, after which he passes beyond our present research.

THOMAS RAMSEY.

Thomas Ramsey was born near York, Pa., on the 15th of June, 1784. With a limited education acquired during his early years, he learned the trade of blacksmithing, at that period an important occupation. About 1806 he located at Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., and there carried on business. In 1814 he was a corporal of Capt. Moorhead's company of the First Regiment, Col. Kennedy, which marched to the defense of Baltimore. Mr. Ramsey died at Hummelstown on the 4th of May, 1826, at the age of forty-two years. He married Elizabeth Kelker, daughter of Henry Kelker and Elizabeth Greenawalt, of Lebanon, born Sept. 8, 1791, and died at Harrisburg 5th of February, 1858. Hon. Alexander Ramsey, former Secretary of War, is their son. Mr. Ramsey was an industrious, enterprising citizen, patriotic, generous, and held in great esteem by his fellow-citizens.

CHARLES C. RAWN.

Charles Coatesworth Rawn, the son of David Rawn and Elizabeth Cheyney, was born in the city of Washington in 1801. His grandparents, Caspar and Barbara Rahn (as the name was originally spelled), were natives of Germany, one of whose daughters, Elizabeth, was the mother of Governor Francis R. Shunk. Mr. Rawn's father dying when Charles was seven years of age, at Staunton, Va., his mother removed her family to her farm in Thornbury, Delaware Co., Pa. He was educated at the West Chester Academy, then in charge of that distinguished principal, Mr. Gause. In 1826 he came to Harrisburg and began the study of law with Francis R. Shunk, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar Jan. 18, 1831. He at once commenced his career as a successful pleader, and up to the time of his death was considered one of the leading criminal lawyers at the Dauphin County bar. He was an earnest antagonist of human slavery, and during the days of the Fugitive Slave law was the eloquent pleader in behalf of the poor black. He died at Harrisburg on the 18th of December, 1865. Mr. Rawn married Frances, daughter of Joseph Clendennin and Elizabeth Slough, of Harrisburg, who survives.

THOMAS J. REHRER.

Thomas Jefferson Rehrer, only son of Godfried Rehrer and Eva Leiss, was born Nov. 8, 1797, near Rehrersburg, Berks Co., Pa. His grandfather Godfried Rehrer or Röher settled there at an early day. During the French and Indian war his residence was on the direct road to the frontier settlements. He married Magdalena Etchberger, and their son, Godfried Rehrer, born in 1769, represented Berks County in the Legislature in 1817, 1820, and 1823. Thomas J. received a good education, was brought up to a mercantile life, but subsequently retired to his farm. While engaged in farming he was elected a member of the Legislature, in which he served two terms. At the close of the last session he removed to Harrisburg, having accepted a clerkship in the land-office of the commonwealth. He remained in that department, with the exception of two intervals of three years each, until 1866, filling the position of deputy or chief clerk under the several organizations of the office. His long service there made him unusually familiar with the business, and its bearing on the land interest of the State, together with his faithful attention to the duties, was appreciated and recognized by all who had business to transact in the surveyor-general's office. He died Feb. 28, 1872, at Philadelphia. Mr. Rehrer married Salome Weiser, daughter of John Weiser and Elizabeth Anspach, born Jan. 3, 1799, on the Conrad Weiser farm, about twelve miles west of Reading. She died Oct. 30, 1842, at Harrisburg, and is there buried. Their children were: Clementine M., Clara S. (married Dr. George Dock, of Harrisburg), Miranda E. (married Lewis G. Osbourn, of Philadelphia), and Erasmus Godfrey.

LUTHER REILY, M.D.

Luther Reily, the seventh son of Capt. John Reily of the Revolution and Elizabeth Myers, was born Oct. 7, 1794, at Myerstown, Dauphin (now Lebanon) Co., Pa. On the death of his father he came to Harrisburg, and shortly after began the study of medicine with Dr. Martin Luther. In the War of 1812–14, he marched as a private in Capt. Richard M. Crain's company of volunteers to Baltimore, subsequently being detailed as assistant surgeon. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of medicine at Harrisburg, and subsequently was at the head of the profession there. Although not taking an active part in politics, he was more or less prominent in public affairs. He was elected to and served as member of the Twenty-fifth Congress. Dr. Reily died at Harrisburg on the 20th of February, 1854, deeply lamented by the community, who appreciated him as "the good doctor." His wife Rebecca, daughter of Henry Orth, survived her husband only a few months. Their children were Elizabeth (died unmarried), Emily (married Dr. George W. Porter), John W., Dr. George W., and Caroline.

REV. JOHN ROAN.

John Roan was born in Greenshaw, Ireland, on the 30th of April, 1717 (O. S.). He was brought up as a weaver, but began to study for the ministry early in life, and emigrated to Pennsylvania, sailing from Ireland on the 6th of July, 1739, landing the 3d of September following. He entered the "Log College," and taught school on the Neshaminy and in Chester County while pursuing his theological studies. He was licensed by the "New Side" Presbytery of New Castle, June 27, 1744. The following year (1745) he was settled over the united congregations of Derry, Paxtang, and Conewago, the latter having one-fifth of his time, and was ordained on the 16th of August, that year. The minutes of the Synod placed Roan in Donegal Presbytery, and "points of difficulty," says Webster, "continually arose." Towards the latter days of his ministry Mr. Roan missionated frequently on the south branch of the Potomac. He died on the 3d of October, 1775, and is interred at Derry Church graveyard. On his tombstone is this inscription:

"Beneath this stone | are deposited the Remains | of an able, faithful | courageous & successful | minister of Jesus Christ | The Rev'd John Roan | Pastor of Paxton, Derry & Mount Joy | Congregations | from the year 1745 | till Oct. 3, 1775 | when he exchanged | a Militant for a triumphant Life | in the 59th year of his Age."

The Rev. John Roan married Ann, daughter of James Cochran and Ann Rowan, of Chester County, born in 1722. She died on the 22d of April, 1788, in Upper Octorara, Chester Co.

EDMUND W. ROBERTS, M.D.

Edmund Wilson Roberts, youngest son of John Roberts, was born about 1806, at Washington, Pa. He was a graduate of Yale College. His brother, Dr. James Roberts, born in 1780, at Washington, first located at Harrisburg, subsequently removing to Peoria, Ill., where he died about 1834. While at Harrisburg, his younger brother, Edmund W., came there and studied medicine under his care, subsequently graduating from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He afterwards located at Harrisburg, and entered upon a successful career in the practice of his profession. He died at Harrisburg, Nov. 10, 1865, at the age of fifty-eight years. Dr. Roberts married Caroline Ross, daughter of Andrew Ross and Hannah Templin, of Washington City, and a sister of Robert J. Ross, of Harrisburg; she died Jan. 23, 1877, at Newburg, N. Y.; buried at Harrisburg. They had two children, Mary, died in 1867, at Harrisburg, married Rev. B. B. Leacock, D.D., of the Episcopal Church; Dr. Robert Ross, died April 4, 1875, at Harrisburg, at the age of thirty-seven, who rose to eminence in his profession, married —— Foote, daughter of Judge Foote, of the State of New York, and they left two children.

COL. JOHN ROBERTS.

John Roberts was born in Roberts' Valley, Dauphin Co., in the year 1789. He received a good English education, and studied law under Thomas Elder, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar at February term, 1812, and commenced the practice of his profession at Harrisburg. He was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, serving during the sessions of 1827 to 1829, and was prothonotary and clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions from Jan. 29, 1830, to Dec. 30, 1835. Mr. Roberts possessed an inexhaustible fund of legal and other information, but never excelled at the bar; his reputation was that of an elementary lawyer and a safe professional counselor. He was one of the best mathematicians in the country, and a skilled engineer. For many years he was the surveyor for the borough. He was a good musician, and his knowledge of pomology and botany was extensive. His life was a long and useful one. He died at Harrisburg in the month of February, 1873, aged eighty-three years.

REV. JOSEPH ROSS.

Joseph Ross, son of Dr. Joseph and Sophia Ross, was born July 14, 1798, at Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., Pa., where his boyhood was passed. At a proper age he went to Harrisburg to learn the mercantile business. Afterwards he engaged in said occupation in that place, and then moved to Middletown, where he continued keeping store till near the close of his life. In the year 1824 he became acquainted with Rev. John Winebrenner, who visited Middletown to preach the gospel, and under him became converted. At the first opportunity he identified himself with the Church of God, being one of the original members of that denomination at Middletown, where he continued to be one of its most active workers until his death. His name appears as a ruling elder in the journal of the Fourth Annual Eldership, held at Middletown, Dec. 25, 1833. He was licensed to preach at the Seventh Annual Eldership which convened at Churchtown, Cumberland Co., Nov. 5, 1836. At the time of his death, on the 26th of January, 1863, at Middletown, he was a member of the Board of Publication, and treasurer of the General Eldership, as well as treasurer of the East Pennsylvania Eldership. He traveled and labored in the ministry, at protracted and other meetings, "without money and without price," and was an eminently successful revival preacher. His liberality and benevolence were well known at home, and in all the churches. His warmth of heart and affection made him beloved by all his acquaintances. He was a strict disciplinarian, and a great lover of order. Besides, he carried his religion into his business, being scrupulously truthful and honest in all his dealings, loving justice and hating sin in every form. He was devotedly attached to the doctrines of the Church of God, fearlessly defended them, and worked actively to establish them.

ROBERT J. ROSS.

Robert James Ross, son of Andrew Ross, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, who came to America about 1800, and his wife, Hannah Templin, of Chester County, Pa., was born at Georgetown, D. C., in 1807. He received a good English and classical education, and was appointed by President John Quincy Adams midshipman in the United States navy, August, 1826, and subsequently promoted for meritorious conduct and services. Shortly after his marriage he resigned, and was appointed teller in the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, then under the cashiership of James Lesley. In 1839 he was tendered the position of cashier in the Harrisburg Savings Institution, which he accepted, and when this corporation became the Dauphin Deposit Bank he remained its cashier until his death. Mr. Ross died at Harrisburg the 6th of October, 1861. He was enterprising and successful in business, and stood high in financial circles. He married, in 1833, Mary E., daughter of Jacob M. Haldeman and Eliza Ewing Jacobs, who died at Harrisburg in 1873, aged fifty-nine years. They had children,—Jacob H. (d. s. p.), Andrew, Jacob Haldeman, Eliza, Hannah (married Col. Reno, United States army), Roberta (married J. Wilson Orth), and Robert. Of these, Andrew, residing in York County, Pa., is the sole survivor.

REV. JACOB ROOP.

Jacob Roop, son of Jacob Roop, Sr., was born March 1, 1782, in Swatara township, Dauphin Co., Pa. His father settled in the township during the war of the Revolution. The son received the meagre education given by the Mennonites to their children, which extended only to the elementary branches. His early life and the greater portion of his manhood were passed on the farm and in the blacksmith-shop, which latter he carried on forty years. In his thirty-third year he entered the ministry of the United Brethren in Christ, and the first twenty-three years of his ministerial life were spent at various points in Ohio, Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. During these years he was the active and zealous co-laborer with Otterbein, Behm, Getting, Newcomer, Neidig, Erb, and other fathers of that denomination. In his fifty-sixth year he commenced for the first time to travel a circuit, and traveled as an active itinerant seventeen years, when meeting with a severe injury, the remainder of his life he was an invalid. He died in Lower Swatara township on the 2d of December, 1875, aged ninety-three years. Mr. Roop was thrice married (his first wife being Fanny Witmer), all of whom he survived.

LEVI RUTHERFORD, M.D.

Levi Rutherford, the eldest son of John Rutherford and Jane Meader, was born in Paxtang in the year 1826. After the death of his father, in 1832, he was taken by his uncle, William Rutherford, in whose family he remained until he attained his majority. He received a liberal education, and read medicine under Dr. W. W. Rutherford, of Harrisburg, graduating at the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1849. He at once began the practice of medicine at New Cumberland, which promised bright, but his health failing, he was compelled to relinquish the duties of his profession. He returned home, and undertook the superintendence of the farm, hoping thereby to re-establish his health. This proved futile, for he gradually failed, and he died at Harrisburg on the 8th of February, 1851. Intelligent, amiable, and upright, Dr. Levi Rutherford's young life left a rose-tinted memory in many households.

COL. WILLIAM RUTHERFORD.

William Rutherford, the youngest son of Capt. John Rutherford, of the Revolution, and Margaret Park, was born in Paxtang, Aug. 4, 1776. He received a fair education, and was brought up as a farmer. Born amid the thunders of the Revolution, he inherited the military spirit of his father, and became quite prominent as an officer, serving in all the grades from a lieutenant up to that of a commission of colonel, which office he declined. In 1816 he was elected a director of the poor, and served as a member of the House of Representatives from 1819 to 1821, and again from 1829 to 1831. Col. Rutherford was one of the most influential men of his day in the county of Dauphin, and a representative man thereof. He died at his residence, near Harrisburg, on the 17th of January, 1850, in his seventy-fourth year. Col. Rutherford married, March 17, 1801, Sarah Swan, daughter of William Swan, who died June 18, 1852, aged seventy-three years. They are both buried in old Paxtang Church graveyard.

SIMON SALLADE.

Simon Sallade was born near Gratz, Dauphin Co., Pa., on the 7th of March, 1785. His father, John Sallade, of French Huguenot descent, was a native of Bosel on the Rhine, born in March, 1739, emigrated, with other members of his family, to America at an early period, and was among the first settlers on the Wiconisco. He died at the age of eighty-eight years, in November, 1827, being blind about ten years before his death. He married, on the 8th of February, 1771, Margaret Everhart, daughter of George Everhart, born in Berks County in 1747, and concerning whom we have the following incident: Upon the Indian incursions on the east side of the Susquehanna, subsequent to the defeat of Braddock, in the fall of 1755, she was taken captive by the savage marauders, near what is now Pine Grove, Schuylkill Co. She was an unwilling witness to the scenes of murder and atrocity, when the merciless Indians tomahawked and scalped her parents, brothers, and sisters, and beheld the home of her birth illuminating by its red glare the midnight sky, while only she of all her friends was left,—and she a prisoner with the cruel and bloodthirsty savage. Doubtless, there was some attractiveness of person or piteousness of appeal which saved her life. Of the wearisome years of her captivity among the Indians west of the Ohio we have little knowledge. It was not, however, until the power of the French on the "Beautiful River" was broken by the courage and skill of Gen. Forbes that the little prisoner was rescued and returned to her friends in Berks County. She lived to a ripe old age. John Sallade had five sons and two daughters, Simon being next to the youngest. Simon Sallade, owing to the want of schools in those early days in the valley, was obliged to depend upon the educational instruction given by his parents, but being an apt scholar, it was not long before he mastered the main branches in a good education. He was a great reader, and, although books were few in those days, he read and re-read those falling into his hands. Later in life, towards manhood's years, he acquired considerable knowledge by the aid of a teacher, whom he and some young men of his neighborhood employed for that purpose. He was quite a performer on the violin, and being of a social nature, he was often the centre and life of the many winter-evening gatherings of that time.

Mr. Sallade was a millwright by trade, acquiring much of his proficiency in that vocation from an apprenticeship to Jacob Berkstresser, of Bellefonte. Many of the old mills within thirty or forty miles of his home were of his designing, and in fact the workmanship of his hands. A self-made man, energetic, social, and industrious, he became in time one of the most popular men of the Upper End.

His constant contact with the people of all classes in social life or business relations resulted in his taking a warm interest in political affairs. Although a politician, he was such for the advancement of the public good. He was a Democrat of the old school, and when named for office, he appealed to the people instead of party for support. He was four times elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. First, in the years 1819 and 1820, at the age of thirty-four years; next, in 1836–37, at the age of fifty-one years; and again, in 1853, when he was in his sixty-ninth year. Each time the Whigs were largely in the majority in Dauphin County, yet always when put in nomination by the Democratic party, Mr. Sallade, save in one instance, was elected. This defeat was due in part to a letter written at the time to Charles C. Rawn, Esq., chairman of the temperance committee, in which he announced his opposition to the passage of the Maine liquor law.

During his term in the Legislature he was the author of what was generally known as "Wiconisco Feeder Bill." To his zeal and tact that important legislation for the "Upper End" of Dauphin County owes its passage. Through this outlet the Lykens Valley coal-fields were first developed. He was the superintendent for the construction of the Wiconisco Canal, and held the appointment through the canal commissioners.

Simon Sallade died at the old homestead, near Elizabethville, on the 8th of November, 1854, and is interred in the village graveyard at that place. His wife was Jane Woodside, daughter of John Woodside, of Lykens Valley. She died Sept. 3, 1854, and is buried in the same graveyard.

JAMES SAVAGE.

James Savage was born in North Wales, Feb. 25, 1823, and died in Cimmaron, New Mexico, Nov. 10, 1881, where he was superintending a mine for his brother, Col. E. G. Savage. He emigrated to America with his parents, who settled in Minersville, where he learned the trade of a machinist. In 1849 he came to Wiconisco to put up the engine for the Lykens Valley breaker, which he ran a year, and then went to California. There he stayed two years, and returned in 1852, and accepted a position under the Short Mountain Coal Company. He hoisted the first car of coal ever taken out of the Wiconisco mines. In 1855 or 1856 he became superintendent of the Lykens Coal Company, under George E. Hoffman. In 1861 he went to California again, where he remained until 1865, when he returned and located at Gilberton, Schuylkill Co., in charge of the Gilberton Coal Company. In 1867, with Col. E. G. Savage and Benjamin Kaufman, under the firm-name of Savage, Brother & Kaufman, he leased a tract of coal land of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, developed what is now known as "Brookside Colliery," and established the operation as a successful one. Then they sold it to George S. Repplier & Co. He was subsequently its superintendent, and afterwards in various enterprises in Tremont for ten years. He may justly be regarded as the pioneer of the Wiconisco coal-mines.

MAJOR OLIVER W. SEES.

Oliver Washington Sees was born in the city of Philadelphia, on the 27th of October, 1835. He was the second son of David Sees and Ann Fell Edwards. His parents had removed from Harrisburg to Philadelphia in 1832, but returned to their old home on the first day of January, 1839. Oliver Sees did not have the advantages of a liberal education. When quite young, about twelve years of age, he became a messenger-boy in the first magnetic telegraph-office that was opened in Harrisburg after the wonderful discovery by Professor Morse, the office being under the management of David Brooks. The latter became very much interested in his bright-eyed, youthful messenger, and under his special care and teaching Oliver rapidly developed into an operator, and finally became one of the most expert and accomplished in the business. He was one of the first to learn to read messages by sound. His interest was so great in the success of the laying of the Atlantic cable that when the news reached Harrisburg of its final accomplishment, he was chiefly instrumental in getting up a very enthusiastic demonstration to celebrate that event. Mr. Sees' knowledge and special fitness in his business were so marked that on the 23d day of December, 1861, Governor Curtin appointed him chief of telegraph, with the rank of major, and shortly afterwards added that of chief of transportation, two very important positions during the war. The duties of these combined offices he discharged with signal ability and entire satisfaction. In connection with this arduous work the general government intrusted Maj. Sees with the key to the secret service cipher, used in the transmission of the most vital and important messages by the general government, in relation to matters at that critical period, and which could only be deciphered through a knowledge of this key. About this period he was appointed by Maj.-Gen. D. N. Couch, who was directing military operations at this point, on his staff, and mustered into the United States service. Immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, Governor Curtin ordered Maj. Sees to the battle-field to assist in caring for the dead and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers who fell on that memorable occasion, a duty he performed well. On his way back to Harrisburg he was taken very sick at Carlisle, and died in this city on the 30th day of September, 1863, before he was twenty-eight.

The following is an extract from the report of Col. M. S. Quay to Governor Andrew G. Curtin. Col. Quay was the successor of Maj. Sees as chief of transportation:

"The invasion of the State, in June, 1863, by the army of Gen. Lee, and your call for the militia forces which immediately followed, occasioned a large influx of business of pressing importance, which occupied the chief of the department, Maj. Sees, and his clerical force for weeks.

"The United States having assumed the payment of the expenses of the transportation of the militia, Maj. Sees was placed temporarily in their service, and assigned a position on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna. He was relieved by Gen. Couch, at his own request, and was immediately afterwards ordered to Gettysburg by you to look after our dead and wounded.

"The extraordinary labors he found necessary during this period, extending at times through successive days and nights, with the exposure and fatigue sustained at Gettysburg, undoubtedly produced the

illness through which your administration lost a faithful and competent officer, and his family a husband and father who was their only support."

Maj. Sees was married to Caroline, daughter of Charles Buehler and Sarah Hoover, at Harrisburg, on the 22d day of September, 1857; the widow and one daughter, Caroline, survive him. *

CAPT. WILLIAM E. SEES.

William Edwards Sees was born in Harrisburg, Feb. 3, 1832. He was the oldest son of David Sees and Ann Fell Edwards. His education was received in the common schools of his native place, and early in life commenced to learn the business of coach-trimming with his father, who was a skilled workman, and became in time a good mechanic. He was a member and an officer of the old Friendship Fire Company, of Harrisburg, noted for his efficiency and daring, and twice came very near losing his life in endeavoring to save the property of others, once at a fire in the United States Hotel and again at the cotton-factory.

When the war for the Union broke out, he enlisted as a private in the three months' service. In 1862 he was commissioned captain in the new Eleventh Pennsylvania, three years' service, but his health failing him, he was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability.

On the 19th of April, 1855, he married Mary Catharine Kunkel, of the city of Baltimore, Md. She died on the 27th of February, 1856, leaving one son, David Sees. On the 13th of September, 1857, he married Mary Elizabeth Chandler, daughter of Jonathan Chandler and Julia Ann Mowrer.

Capt. Sees died Oct. 5, 1865, of consumption, contracted in the army, leaving one daughter by the second marriage, Catharine. The Rev. Charles A. Hay, D.D., pastor of Zion's Lutheran Church, published a memoir of Capt. Sees, detailing his religious life and experience, which is quite interesting.

CHRISTIAN SEILER, M.D.

Dr. Christian Seiler, the second son of Christian Seiler and Elizabeth Wolfarth, was born Nov. 24, 1804, in South Hanover township, within a few miles of Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Pa. He received the rudiments of education, principally German, at the village school in Hummelstown, the English language at that date being spoken by few families of the neighborhood. His father removing to Harrisburg in 1821, the son was sent to the Harrisburg Academy, while that institution was under the care of Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Todd. He was of an inquiring turn of mind, an attentive student, and received not only a good English education, but acquired a knowledge of Latin and Greek. At an early day he had a predilection for military life, and in the year 1823 was elected captain of a juvenile infantry company in Harrisburg. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Cornelius Luther, a young physician of great promise, who died at Harrisburg in 1827, afterwards completing his studies with Dr. Samuel Agnew. He then attended the lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in March, 1828. Shortly after he commenced the practice of his profession at Halifax and vicinity, where his knowledge of the German language gave him great advantage. His practice extended through Upper Paxtang and Mifflin townships, in fact through all that section of country lying west of Peter's Mountain. He was succeeding well; but having married about this time, he concluded to remove to Williamsport, and for a while abandoned his profession for the mercantile business. The former had more charms for him, and after practicing a year or two at Williamsport he returned to Harrisburg, where he soon secured an extensive practice, which he retained until his death. In 1844 he was elected brigadier-general of the militia, after which he was more familiarly addressed. At the outset of the war with Mexico he offered his services, and was within a few votes of obtaining the command of a regiment of volunteers.

In politics, Dr. Seiler was a Democrat, and was several times nominated for the Legislature, and thrice for Congress, but although his party was in a hopeless minority, it was only through strenuous exertions that he was defeated. For nearly a quarter of a century he served as a director of the public schools of the borough of Harrisburg, and took a warm interest in educational matters. Up to about 1859, Dr. Seiler enjoyed excellent health, but at that time symptoms of disease of the heart manifested themselves, and he was obliged to forego much of the fatigue incident to his large country practice, in the which he was greatly relieved by his son, Robert H., who had studied medicine under his father, and graduated at Jefferson College in 1860. He was a man of uncommon endurance, and too frequently he yielded to the request of his patients. In February, 1873, after a long ride in the country, where he was detained longer than perhaps prudent, he was seized with a chill, and pneumonia developed itself. From this attack he never recovered, dying on the 11th of February, 1873, at the age of sixty-nine. Dr. Seiler married, on the 26th of March, 1833, Mary Hayes, daughter of William Hayes, Esq., of Lewisburg, Pa. She survived her husband only five years, dying at Harrisburg, in 1878. They had two children who reached maturity,—Dr. Robert H., who died in 1876, and Frank S., died Dec. 20, 1879.

JEREMIAH SEILER, M.D.

Jeremiah Seiler, son of Jacob Seiler and Christiana Fireoved, was born June 27, 1818, in Middlesex township, Cumberland Co., Pa. His early education was that received in the public schools of the country,

but he applied himself closely to study and soon fitted himself for entering upon his life-work. He entered the office of Dr. Van Huff, of Mechanicsburg, and subsequently that of Dr. W. W. Dale, under whose instructions he pursued the course of study outlined as preparatory to his attending medical lectures, which he did at the University of Maryland, from which institution he graduated in March, 1843. He immediately began the practice of his profession, locating in West Hanover township, Dauphin Co., where he continued until the year 1866, when he removed to Harrisburg. He was the first in his profession to administer chloroform in the practice of surgery west of Philadelphia. He was also one of the first of the interior physicians who in 1850, when typhoid fever made its appearance in the rural sections, to comprehend its nature and successfully control its fatal effects. He was elected to the Legislature as a member of the House from Dauphin County in 1866, serving for two years. The characteristics which were peculiar to the man as a physician marked his action as a legislator. He was studious and deliberate in all that he did and said, with a natural frankness and unaffected modesty which never fail as manifestations in the character of a truly honest man. While a member he served on the Committees of Divorce, Accounts, Passenger Railways, and Chairman of that of the State Library. With the close of the last session of his official position he resumed his professional duties, and was actively engaged therein at Harrisburg, where he died after a brief illness on the 16th of November, 1878, at the age of sixty years. Dr. Seiler married, March 19, 1842, Anna Elizabeth Stigleman, daughter of John and Rachel Stigleman, of Cumberland County, and their children were Rev. Galen W., missionary in India; Dr. John P., one of the consulting physicians to the City Hospital, Harrisburg; and Clara A.

WILLIAM SHAMMO.

William Shammo, son of John Shammo (1784–1868) and Sarah Reinoehl (1786–1870), was born March 13, 1819, at Halifax, Dauphin Co., Pa. He received the limited education afforded by the village school during the winter months, and from his early years assisted his father, who was a merchant, thereby making himself thoroughly familiar with mercantile transactions. He was engaged in business many years at Halifax, and was successful in a marked degree. He was accepted as a safe counselor and sure guide in financial matters, and from the time of its organization, in 1870, was cashier of the Halifax Bank. He served as a member of the Borough Council and other positions of trust. He died at Halifax, Feb. 14, 1883, aged almost sixty-four years. As another has justly said, "He was a man of unimpeachable integrity, honest, of generous impulses, high-minded, and honorable;" he was in very fact a valuable citizen, and highly esteemed in the community in which he lived. Mr. Shammo married, Dec. 29, 1856, Catharine R. Beam, daughter of John and Mary Beam, of Halifax, and their children were Estelle, Byron A., Minnie L., Carrie M., Rosabelle, Myra A. (d. s. p.), and Bertha A.

MICHAEL SHEAFER.

Michael Sheafer, son of George Sheafer, was born Dec. 1, 1803, at Halifax, Dauphin Co., Pa. For some years he resided in Harrisburg, and when quite a young man he married Susan Cloud, of Lancaster County, and made his home in that county a few years. They had issue: Adaline (married Rev. C. A. Wyeth), Henry J., John M. (a civil engineer, who died at Selena, Alabama, Aug. 11, 1871), Mary L. (married Theodore D. Irish), Harriet Matilda (married Joseph Davidson), Lucetta (died June 9, 1837), Anne Eliza (married John Thompson), George T. (died Nov. 4, 1867, at Ashland), and Benjamin Ingersoll. In 1831–32, the Lykens Valley Coal Company was organized, and commenced operations at what was then called "Bear Gap" (now Wiconisco). The company built a large log frame house, and Michael Sheafer moved into it for the purpose of boarding the workmen and entertaining the members of the company. At that time the Upper End (now Lykens, Wiconisco, and Williamstown) was one vast wilderness, with a few log huts scattered around. He resided in this place up to the date of his death, Nov. 30, 1849, taking an active part in the development of the coal region. He was one of the contractors in the building of the Lykens Valley Railroad, also in the building of the aqueduct and other improvements at the mouth of the Wiconisco Canal feeder. After the first railroad was built from the Gap to Millersburg, he had the contract for the delivery of the coal, floating it across the river to Mount Patrick on the Pennsylvania Canal. His wife, Susan Sheafer, who was a most estimable Christian woman, died at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 17th February, 1876. The remains of both rest in the cemetery at Harrisburg, Pa.

DANIEL SHEESLEY.

Daniel Sheesley, son of Daniel Sheesley and Mary Elizabeth Reigle, was born Sept. 16, 1815, in Lykens township, Dauphin Co., Pa. His education was quite limited. He came to Harrisburg at the age of twelve, and in its vicinity his life was passed. For many years he was engaged in the milling business, was an auctioneer, and trucker. He served one term as director of the poor, and was one of the directors of schools for Swatara township for a long period. He died at Harrisburg on the 21st of June, 1880, in his sixty-fifth year. He was a very pleasant and agreeable companion, extremely sociable and kind. Mr. Sheesley married, in 1837, Sarah Rissing, daughter of Lewis and Mary Rissing, and their children are William (present sheriff of the county of Dauphin),

Mary (married Peter Reel), Sarah, Elizabeth (married John H. Tattnall), Daniel, Louisa (married Joseph E. Rhoads), Samuel, John, George Lewis, Catharine L., and Margaret J.

CAPT. JOSEPH SHERER.

Joseph Sherer, the son of Samuel Sherer, was a native of the north of Ireland, born in 1731. His parents came to America in 1734, locating in Paxtang township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) Co., Pa. He was the recipient of an ordinary English education, and brought up as a farmer. During the French and Indian war he served as a non-commissioned officer, doing duty on the then frontiers. At the commencement of the Revolution he commanded a company in Col. Burd's battalion of associators, whose farms adjoined at Tinian, now Highspire. Capt. Sherer was a member of the Lancaster County Committee, and a member of the first Constitutional Convention of the State, which met at Philadelphia July 15, 1776. While in attendance on this body he took ill, returned home, and died on the 1st or 2d of December following. His remains were interred in the burying-ground of Paxtang Church, of which he was a member. He married, Feb. 6, 1759, Mary McClure; had eight children, as follows: Mary, married Samuel Cochran; Samuel, John, Jean, Richard, Joseph, William, and Catharine. Capt. Sherer was a man of influence on the frontiers prior to the Revolution, brave, energetic, and spirited.

JOHN SHOCH.

John Shoch, of German ancestry, was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 27th of March, 1763. In 1792 he located at Harrisburg, engaging in active business pursuits. During the "mill-dam troubles" of 1794–95, Mr. Shoch took a prominent part, and was on the committee to confer with the owners and abate the nuisance. For a long time he was a member of the Town Council, borough supervisor, and at one time burgess. He was director of the poor and county commissioner, serving the usual terms, when he was chosen treasurer of the county, an office he filled acceptably from 1812 to 1815. In 1810 he was appointed by act of the Assembly, with Robert Harris, of Harrisburg, Gen. Adamson Tannehill, William McCandless, of Pittsburgh, and Nathan Beach, of Beach Grove, Luzerne Co., one of the commissioners to survey what was then termed the northern and southern routes from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, to ascertain the most practicable and preferable one for a turnpike-road. Both routes were duly surveyed with the aid of James Maginnis as surveyor, with Alexander Officer and John C. Bucher as chain-carriers. The commissioners reported in favor of the southern route, but when the Legislature met they thought it best to charter companies enough to turnpike both, and the result was a spirit of improvement by internal communication that gridironed and sandwiched the western part of Pennsylvania, and involved so many enterprising people financially that in 1821, during Governor Hiester's administration, an act of the Legislature called "The Improvement Bill" was enacted for their relief. Mr. Shoch labored hard and successfully for the removal of the seat of government to Harrisburg, for the erection of the bridge over the Susquehanna, the establishment of the Harrisburg Bank, of which he was one of its first directors, and the Harrisburg Academy, being a trustee for many years. Mr. Shoch retired from business about 1825. He died at Harrisburg Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1841. He married, in 1792, Salome Gilbert, of Philadelphia. She died at Harrisburg, Oct. 13, 1828. They are both buried in the Harrisburg Cemetery. Of their children one survives, Col. Samuel Shoch, of Columbia. Mr. Shoch always took a deep interest in the affairs of the town and county, and was highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens as a strictly honest and upright gentleman.

DAVID SHOPE, M.D.

David Shope, son of Jacob Shope and —— Hart, was born July 25, 1808, in Lower Paxtang township, Dauphin Co., Pa. His grandfather, Andrew Schopp (or Shope), emigrated from the Palatinate, Germany, to America, arriving at Philadelphia Oct. 22, 1754, on the ship "Halifax" from Rotterdam. He settled in then Lancaster County, married, and was in service during the French and Indian war, afterwards permanently locating in what is now Lower Paxtang township, Dauphin Co., Pa., on a tract of land in possession of his great-grandson. He had sons Bernhard, Jacob, and Adam. The first married, removed to Centre County, Pa., where his descendants now reside. Jacob and Adam divided the farm, the former of whom subsequently disposed of his, the latter dying on the old homestead at the age of ninety-one years. Jacob Shope, who lived to the age of eighty-seven, married a Miss Hart, and they had issue,—Abraham, Jacob, Bernhard, David, Barbara, Mary, Elizabeth, and Catharine. David, the subject of our sketch, worked on his father's farm until the age of sixteen, receiving such educational advantages as the country schools then afforded. He was afterwards sent to a select school in Cumberland County, and also that taught by Mr. Cummings at Brown's schoolhouse on the Jonestown road. He taught school several terms, and at the age of nineteen began the study of medicine with Dr. Markley, of Manheim, Lancaster Co., Pa., and after the latter's death with his successor, Dr. Veasy. In October, 1832, he located in Hummelstown, where he continued in the successful practice of his profession until his decease, which occurred on the 2d of December, 1842, at the age of thirty-four years, and is buried in the Hummelstown Cemetery. Few practitioners stood higher in the confidence and esteem of the community in which he lived than Dr. David Shope. He never married.

GOVERNOR FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

Francis Rawn Shunk, the son of John Shunk and Elizabeth Rawn, was born Aug. 7, 1788, at the Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa. His father was the son of Francis Shunk, who emigrated to America from the Palatinate, on the Rhine, in Germany, about the year 1715. His mother was the daughter of Casper and Barbara Rawn, also emigrants from the Palatinate. The mother of Francis Rawn Shunk was a woman distinguished for her kindness and affection, and the son ever spoke of her in terms of the most devoted attachment, and cherished her memory with filial piety. Her influence no doubt was greatly felt in the formation of his early character and its subsequent development. His father was a man of strong and stern mind, yet naturally facetious, and fond of indulging in this propensity.

The parents of Francis R. were not able to furnish the means or spare his time to secure in the ordinary way even the rudiments of an education. Much of his childhood and youth was devoted to manual labor. At the early age of fifteen he became a teacher, and soon after the instructor of the school at the village where he was born. From that time until 1812 he seems to have been employed as a teacher during the few months of the year the school continued, and the rest of the time as a laborer in the pursuits of agriculture. The intervals of toil were devoted to the improvement of his mind in every useful branch of study. In 1812 he was selected by Andrew Porter, then surveyor-general under the administration of Governor Snyder, to fill a clerkship in his department. While thus employed he commenced and prosecuted the study of the law with Thomas Elder, of Harrisburg. In 1814 he marched as a private, with many of his fellow-townsmen, to the defense of Baltimore. Soon after he was chosen first assistant, and then the principal clerk of the House of Representatives, and for many years performed with great fidelity the arduous duties of that office. He was subsequently elected secretary of the board of canal commissioners, and served in that capacity during a period when the condition of our public improvements called for the most constant and strenuous efforts on the part of the commissioners, and rendered the situation of their secretary anything but a sinecure. In 1839 he was chosen by Governor Porter Secretary of the Commonwealth. On retiring from that office he removed to Pittsburgh, and engaged in the practice of the law. In 1844 he was called from his retirement by the voice of the people of the commonwealth to fill the highest office in their gift. He so conducted his administration as their chief executive that he received from them the highest expression of their confidence and regard by being re-elected with an increased majority, and that too against an opposing candidate of the most estimable character, whose exalted virtues and worth were acknowledged by all.

But he had scarcely entered upon the duties of his second term before he became the victim of a disease which in its early progress excited apprehensions in the minds of his friends that it might prove fatal. The Governor himself, though conscious that his disease was deep-seated, yet seemed to cherish with confidence the hope that the vigor of his constitution and the skill of his physicians would eventually restore him to health. It was not until the morning of the 9th of July, 1848, when a severe and copious hemorrhage from the lungs took place, that he gave up entirely the hope of life and felt that his days were indeed numbered. Upon that day, being Sunday, he wrote his letter of resignation,—the last public act of his life.

GOVERNOR FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

His professional attainments, especially in the more abstract principles of law, were large, and as a counselor he had few superiors. But he shrunk from the personal collision its practice in the courts involved, and retired from the bar to engage in employments and studies more congenial with his taste.

His administration as the chief magistrate of this commonwealth shows that he was no novice in the great and fundamental principles of government. His state papers indicate that he had deeply studied the questions of policy involving the great interests of Pennsylvania and the country at large, that he had looked at their remote as well as immediate consequences, and contemplated their influence on the progress and advancement of the entire community under the fostering care of our free institutions as well as their adaptation to the mere accumulation of gain. The opinions which these papers contain commend themselves to our attention, not only for the candor with which they are expressed, but for the reasons by which they are sustained.

Our common-school system had a deep hold on the affections of his heart. He knew it had many imperfections, particularly as it was carried into operation in some of the rural districts; he knew it was not accomplishing all that was desirable, but he believed it would yet work its way into the confidence of the people, and be itself the most efficient means of curing many of its defects. He rejoiced in the good it had

effected, and with a generous enthusiasm exulted in the good it would effect.

We should do signal injustice to the character of Governor Shunk and omit one of the most important elements of his success in life if we did not refer to his moral as well as intellectual culture. He was a sincere, honest, upright man, pure in his private morals, and no less so in his public character. The political principles and policy avowed in his state papers were sincerely entertained. They were not set forth, as some who knew him not and did not agree with him may erroneously suppose, to please the popular taste. He never courted popular favor at the expense of sincerity and truth. The proverbial honesty of Governor Shunk was one principal cause of his popularity, both in public and private life. There were multitudes who did not properly estimate his intellectual worth, who did not adopt many of his political views, or did not belong to his political party, who yet believed him to be an honest, upright man in whom they could confide, and on that account gave him their support.

JAMES F. SHUNK.

James Findlay Shunk, youngest son of Governor Francis R. Shunk, was born April 18, 1836. He was educated at the Harrisburg Academy, and at the University of Virginia, at which latter institution he attended a course of lectures on the science of law. Perchance the best education he received, and that which fitted him peculiarly for the profession of journalism, which he adopted, was the literary training he obtained by extensive reading and close study of the best English authors, and by a careful and rigid observance of language and style. He wrote the raciest English that flowed from the pen of any writer for the press in Pennsylvania. His power of sarcasm was immense, though he lacked that of invective. Many of his articles which appeared in print were attributed to some of the most eminent men of the country, and others often obtained the credit which of right belonged to him, so modest, unobtrusive, and even sensitive was he in regard to any publicity of his name as that of the author of the articles alluded to. He died quite young, being not yet thirty-eight years of age, as brilliant a journalist as ever held a pen, with intellect fully ripened, and a wide field before him for the exercise of his peculiar talents. He died at Harrisburg on the 20th of January, 1874. Mr. Shunk married a daughter of Judge Jeremiah S. Black, of York, who, with one child, survived.

DAVID SIMON.

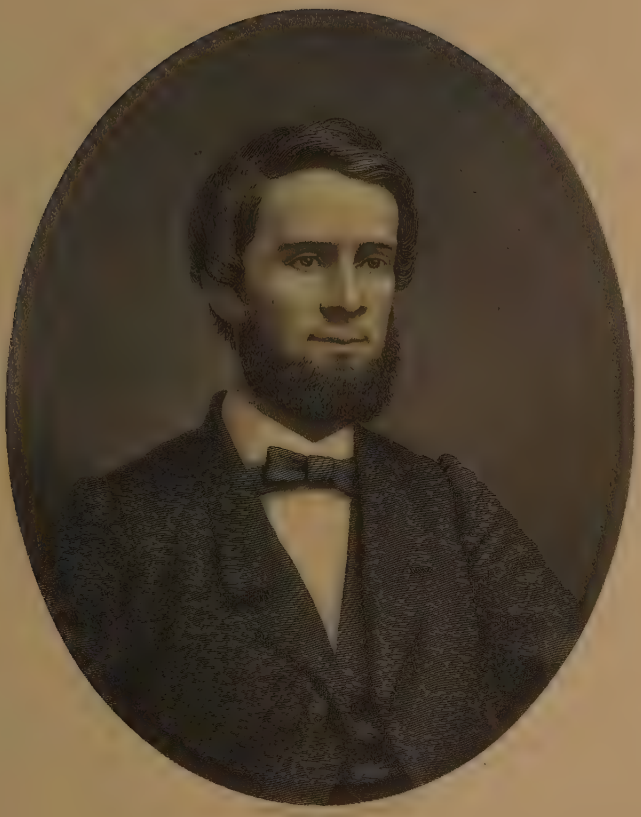
David Simon, son of John Barnard Simon, was born about 1776 in the city of Philadelphia. His father was a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, and was an officer in the British provincial service. He came to America prior to the Revolution, and took up his abode in Philadelphia. He was twice married. As to his first wife we have no knowledge; his second wife being Maria Margaret Lochman, a sister of the Rev. John George Lochman, D.D., of the Lutheran Church. David Simon received a good education, and graduated at the College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania. A fine classical scholar, he began teaching as a profession in Philadelphia. Being a good musician, for many years he was the organist of St. Paul's Church, of Philadelphia. He subsequently taught school at Baltimore, Harrisburg, and Easton, at which latter place he died in 1830. Mr. Simon married Elizabeth Ireton, born 1780 near Mount Holly, N. J., died 1853 at Harrisburg, Pa. They had children as follows: Margaret Lochman, married Henry Barton, of Lancaster; John Barnard, of Harrisburg; Washington J., a prominent homœopathic physician of Philadelphia, who died in 1881; James Kemp, of Philadelphia; and Eliza, unmarried, who resides at Lancaster.

COL. SENECA G. SIMMONS.

Seneca G. Simmons was a native of Windsor, Vt., where he was born Dec. 27, 1808. He entered West Point, graduated therefrom in 1834, and was assigned to the Seventh United States Infantry. He served in the Florida and Mexican wars with marked credit, and properly promoted therefor. At the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, Capt. Simmons was at his home in Harrisburg laboring under a severe injury. Upon the organization of the famous Reserve Corps he was chosen colonel of the Fifth Regiment. For his conduct in the autumn campaign of 1861 he was promoted major of the Fourth United States Infantry. During the Peninsular campaign of 1862, under Gen. McClellan, while leading the First Brigade of the Reserves, at Charles City Cross-Roads, June 20th, he fell in the thickest of the fight, breathing his last upon the field of honor. His remains were buried beneath a large tree, but being unmarked were not distinguished among the thousand who sleep their last sleep on the Chickahominy. The loss of Col. Simmons was greatly lamented. He was a gallant and brave officer, and had he been spared he would have done valiant service in the cause of the Union.

REV. ASHBEL GREEN SIMONTON.

Ashbel Green Simonton, youngest son of Dr. William Simonton and Martha Snodgrass, was born Jan. 20, 1833. His classical education began in the Harrisburg Academy, under the tuition of the Rev. Mahlon Long. After two years' preparatory study he entered the College of New Jersey, from which he graduated in 1852, his scholarship and acquirements being of the first rank. In the autumn of the same year he went to the South with his brother James and took charge of an academy for boys in Starkville,



A. J. Simonton

Miss., where he taught with much success for eighteen months. In July, 1854, he returned to Harrisburg and entered upon the study of the law. In the spring of 1855 he decided upon a theological course, and for this purpose prepared himself for entering the theological seminary at Princeton, which he did in September of that year. He was licensed to preach by Carlisle Presbytery, which met at Greencastle on the 14th of April, 1858. He had decided upon a missionary life, and after consultation and application to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, was ordered to Brazil. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Carlisle, at Harrisburg, April 14, 1859, and on the 19th of June following sailed from Baltimore in the merchant ship "Banshee" for Rio Janeiro. He arrived at the latter place on the 12th of August, and at once entered upon his field of labor. In November, 1864, he took the lead in the establishment of the *Imprensa Evangelica*, a semi-monthly newspaper for the dissemination of religious information among the people of Brazil. Although the demands made upon him of an editorial character were severe, in addition to preaching thrice per week in Portuguese and generally once in English—the latter to the English Americans living at Rio—yet they were met *con amore*. Having acquired facility in the use of the language, he composed with great ease and pleasure to himself. Educated Brazilians acknowledged their surprise at the elegance and force with which he wrote in their native tongue, and his leading articles in the *Imprensa* were characterized by great ability, clearness, and comprehension of the subjects treated. The paper continued to be with him a favorite means of spreading the truth among the native population of Brazil. In the spring of 1862 he returned to the United States, married Helen Murdock, daughter of William Murdock, of Baltimore, Md., on the 19th of March, 1863, and sailed for Brazil May 23, 1863, reaching the harbor of Rio on the 16th of July. His wife died after a short illness on the 28th of July, 1864, which to a missionary in a foreign land was an incalculable loss. It was indeed a severe affliction. But there was a duty to perform, and he labored zealously for the Master. Towards the close of March, 1865, he made a missionary tour into the province of São Paulo, returning to his post in Rio early in May.

The news of Lee's surrender, of the suppression of the Great Rebellion, and of the assassination of President Lincoln, reached that city in quick succession. When there was no longer a doubt that the last-mentioned sad event had occurred, he was requested to preach a sermon to the American residents on the occasion, which was delivered at a special service on May 21, 1865, to the largest assembly of his countrymen ever convened at Rio. The discourse was remarkable for its breadth of view, its philosophical tone, its enlightened and ardent patriotism, and for the force and eloquence with which it sets forth the duty of trust in God under the overwhelming calamity that had fallen upon our beloved country. Near the close of 1865 the Presbytery of Rio de Janeiro was organized at São Paulo, that being the mission station of his brother-in-law, Rev. A. L. Blackford. It was soon perceived that his overtaxed energies had begun to give way under the gradual approaches of the disease which forever ended his earthly activities. Unable to continue his labors, he left Rio for the home of his sister, at São Paulo, the last week in November, 1867. No relief came, and after a brief illness he died on the 9th of December following. He was buried on the same day from the little church of São Paulo, two Englishmen and two Americans officiating as pall-bearers, addresses being made in Portuguese by Rev. Mr. Blackford and Rev. Emanuel Pires, singing the hymn,—

"Fallamos do mundo feliz."
("We speak of the land of the blest.")

A large procession was formed, proceeding to the Protestant cemetery, where "upon a hillside overlooking the city of São Paulo, toward the plain where Brazil's cry of independence was first uttered and still echoes," they laid the faithful missionary to his final resting-place. The Rev. Mr. Simonton possessed a clear, penetrating intellect, a sound and discriminating judgment. His manner in public was quiet, unaffected, dignified, and self-possessed. In the relations of private life he was frank, genial, social, affectionate, and noble-hearted.

WILLIAM SIMONTON, M.D.

William Simonton, the elder, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1755. He was brought to this country at the age of ten by his uncle, the Rev. John Simonton, pastor of the Great Valley Presbyterian Church, in Chester County, Pa. Under the direction of this uncle he received his academic and professional education. Soon after completing his medical course he entered upon the practice of his profession, but at what place is unknown. On the 17th of November, 1777, he was married to Jane Wiggins, daughter of John Wiggins, Sr., of Paxtang, his uncle performing the ceremony. In 1784 he purchased a tract of land called "Antigua," containing one hundred and eighty-two acres, situated in West Hanover township, from Joseph Hutchinson. Upon this farm he resided all his life. Dr. Simonton died on the 24th of April, 1800, at the early age of forty-five. All the traditions that have reached us concerning his standard as a physician, a man, and a Christian, are highly favorable. A fitting testimonial to his life, labors, and character was prepared by the Rev. James Snodgrass, pastor of Hanover Church, and delivered on the occasion of his funeral. His remains, with those of his wife, are interred in old Hanover graveyard.

WILLIAM SIMONTON, M.D.

William Simonton, third son of Dr. William Simonton and Jane Wiggins, was born in West Hanover, Dauphin Co., Pa., in the year 1788. At the death of his father he was only twelve years of age. His early education was received under the direction of his mother, and consisted of the branches usually taught in the country schools of that period. As he was inclined to the medical profession, he studied Latin under the tuition of the Rev. James R. Sharon, pastor of Derry and Paxtang Churches. After the usual preliminary instruction under a private preceptor, he studied medicine with Dr. Meyrick, of Middletown, afterwards attending lectures of the Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, from which he received the degree of M.D. In the distribution of property resulting from his father's death, the farm "Antigua" was equally divided between him and his brother, John W. Simonton. The latter occupied the homestead until his death, in 1824, which occurred a few days previous to the death of his mother. After the erection of the necessary buildings in 1818, he took possession of his new home, where the remainder of his life was spent. While his time was devoted to the practice of medicine, the farming operations were carried on under his superintendence.

Dr. Simonton always took an interest in political affairs, and was accustomed to act with the Whigs in opposition to the Democrats, who had retained possession of the national government from the election of Andrew Jackson, in 1824. He was elected county auditor in 1823, serving three years, and in 1838 he was nominated as a candidate for Congress from the district then composed of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon, and was elected by a large majority. He was re-elected in 1840. During the extra session of Congress, held in the summer of 1841, Dr. Simonton's health gave way. Having been accustomed to an active life and to exercise on horseback, strict attention to public business, with confinement to the atmosphere of Washington during the heated term, so prostrated him physically that he was unable to attend regularly upon the sessions of 1842 and 1843. He never fully recovered his health, though he resumed his medical practice, which was continued nearly three years after the close of his congressional career.

Dr. Simonton died May 17, 1846, in Hanover. He married Martha Davis Snodgrass, daughter of the Rev. James Snodgrass, who died in April, 1862. Both are interred in the old Hanover Church graveyard.

In person, Dr. Simonton was five feet eleven inches in height, of good presence and proportions, with regular features and very black hair, which retained its color to the last. He was a modest, diffident man, but of a genial and friendly disposition. For some years previous to his death he was an elder of the Derry Church, and while in Washington a member of the Congressional prayer-meeting. He was a decided Presbyterian in his faith, and even took a deep interest in the affairs of the denomination to which he belonged. He was a strict observer of the Sabbath and of the services of the sanctuary. He maintained family worship, and was careful to give his children a religious training. He acquired a good reputation as a physician, and for many years had an extensive country practice.

CAPT. JOHN SIMPSON.

John Simpson, son of James and Mary Simpson, was born in Newtown or Buckingham township, Bucks County, Pa., about 1744. His parents went South, and were residing in North Carolina in 1783, and in Georgia in 1791. He learned blacksmithing, and in 1763 settled on the Susquehanna, in what was then Upper Paxtang township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) Co. On the 15th of August, 1775, he was commissioned second lieutenant of Capt. James Murray's company in the Fourth Battalion of associators of Lancaster County. On the 28th of January, 1777, Lieut. Col. Cornelius Cox, of the battalion, ordered him to remain in the "Continental smith-shop" at Bristol. He served during the greater part of the Revolution, towards its close in command of a company of militia, when he returned to his farm. In the spring of 1793 he removed to Huntingdon, Pa., where he died on the 3d of February, 1807, in his sixty-third year. Capt. Simpson married, May 7, 1776, Margaret Murray, daughter of Capt. James Murray.

JOHN A. SMULL.

John Augustus Smull, the second son of John Smull and Harriet Pauli, was born at Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 1, 1832. Mr. Smull's parents came to Harrisburg shortly after their marriage, and there all their children were born. The death of John's father, in 1841, left his widowed mother dependent upon her own exertions and those of her eldest son, Le Van, who was then in his fourteenth year. An acquaintance with a number of members of the Legislature emboldened her to secure a position for him which would, in some measure, aid in her maintenance. Le Van was appointed page to the Speaker, the first one known to the legislative body.

In the spring of 1848, John was tendered the appointment of a midshipman in the United States navy, and would have accepted the position but for the opposition of his mother. Shortly after he concluded to learn the art of printing, and apprenticed himself at the *Telegraph*, then under the editorial supervision of Theo. Fenn, Esq., a noted journalist at that day. On the 14th day of April, 1849, Le Van Smull died, and the vacant position of page was secured for his brother John, then in his seventeenth year. In 1861 the office of resident clerk was created. The duties of this position were multiform, not only

during the session of the Legislature, but in the recess. With an energy and industry most remarkable, affairs in this department were so systematically arranged that everything went as clock-work. He could tell everything relating to legislation, the progress of each bill, and to all inquiries would give the most satisfactory replies, his memory being unusually retentive. During the closing days of the session he was ready for all queries as to the *status* of every species of legislation before the House, so familiar did he make himself with whatever appertained to the business of the Assembly.

For a number of years Matthias' and Ziegler's Manuals were the guide-books of legislative practice. In 1867, Mr. Smull enlarged the ordinary Directory and Rules of the General Assembly by the compilation of the "Legislative Hand-Book," which has been published annually the past ten years as a State document. Twelve volumes were edited by Mr. Smull, carefully revised year by year, that for 1881 and for 1883 being edited by his brother, William P. Smull. "Smull's Hand-Book" has always been considered one of the most valuable of the State documents, and full sets of them are considered "rarities." A *vade-mecum* of information relative to the official life of the commonwealth, it is the book of reference for all knowledge thereof. The work has been imitated in other States, and even by the national government, but none of them can be compared to "Smull's Hand-Book" in usefulness. The necessities of legislation required the compilation of the work, and it is this necessity which perpetuates the labors of the lamented editor.

The duties of Mr. Smull's official position did by no means prevent him from taking an active interest in every public enterprise, and the citizens of his native town hold him in grateful remembrance for the energy he displayed in contributing to the advancement of its industrial and business enterprises. He was largely instrumental in the erection of the City Passenger Railway, of which he was director and secretary from the date of its organization. He was secretary of the Harrisburg Cemetery Association, and president of the Harrisburg Brick and Tile Company. He was largely interested in several land and building associations, the Harrisburg Car-Works, Farmers' Bank, and a member of the Fort Hunter road commission. He served many years as one of the inspectors of the Dauphin County prison, and was the efficient secretary of the board; was vice-president of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, in the management of which he took an active part, being a *working* member of committees at all annual exhibitions the past fifteen years. The foregoing were only a few of the enterprises and institutions in which Mr. Smull was prominent. Others equally as important found in him an able advocate and friend.

On Wednesday, the 9th of July, 1879, he left home for Asbury Park, in the hope to recuperate his lost energies, with the intention of stopping over at Philadelphia until Thursday noon. The day and night were exceedingly warm, and whatever may have been the cause, the next morning he was found dead in his bed. The announcement of the death of John A. Smull was received with sorrow at Harrisburg and elsewhere, for, as Col. McClure fitly said in his editorial, "many a good and prominent citizen of Pennsylvania could have been better spared than John A. Smull, and his sudden death will carry grief to every part of the State." So widely known was he that not a newspaper in the commonwealth but had some tender expressions of regret over his death.

On Saturday evening, July 12, 1879, the funeral services were conducted in the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, the Rev. William C. Cattell, D.D., president of Lafayette College, preaching the funeral discourse. At the grave the Knight Templar burial service was read. At the following session of the Legislature memorial services were held, and several eulogistic addresses were delivered concerning the deceased parliamentarian, and the House of Representatives unanimously ordered a memorial volume to be published comprising a biography of Mr. Smull, and the proceedings had in that body relating thereto. Mr. Smull never married, and at his death his estate went to a cousin, who died shortly after, and to his brother, William Pauli Smull.

GEORGE SMULLER.

George Smuller, son of John Smuller (1780–1840) and Susanna Shirtz (1782–1864), was born Oct. 7, 1805, at Jonestown, Lebanon Co., Pa. He acquired a fair English education in the schools of his day, and in early life followed the occupation of a tailor. He subsequently became extensively engaged in the lumber business with the Union Canal Company, and a contractor in the public works of the State. He was afterwards appointed collector of tolls in the Union Canal at Middletown, a position he filled many years, resigning in 1857, when he was elected president of the Middletown Bank. As first officer of that institution, Mr. Smuller won for himself the highest confidence in the community, which he retained down to the close of his busy and active life. He died at Middletown, on the 19th of August, 1882, aged almost seventy-seven years. Few men stood higher in any community than he. His life was characterized by great goodness of heart and true nobleness of soul, which won for him the love and esteem of his fellow-men and neighbors. Mr. Smuller married Caroline Fisher, daughter of Dr. Karl and Mary Fisher, of Middletown, born 1805, at Middletown, died Jan. 5, 1870. Their children were Lehman, d. s. p.; Mary; Elizabeth, married George F. Mish, M.D.; Annie G., married Henry J. Meily; Ellen, married David G. Swartz, of Chicago; and Caroline.

REV. JAMES SNODGRASS.

James Snodgrass, the son of Benjamin Snodgrass, was born near Doylestown, Bucks Co., Pa., July 23, 1763. His grandfather came from the north of Ireland about the year 1700, locating in Bucks County, Pa. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1783, and was for a brief time a tutor therein. He studied theology under direction of the Rev. Nathaniel Irwin, then pastor of the church at Neshaminy, and was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Philadelphia in December, 1785. After preaching about a year and a half in destitute places

REV. JAMES SNODGRASS.

in the central and northern part of New York, on the 16th of October, 1787, he accepted the call of the Hanover congregation of May previous, and until his ordination on the 13th of May, 1788, he gave his attention to that church. At his installation there were present of the Presbytery of Carlisle the revered and honored ministers Revs. John Elder, John Hoge, John Linn, John Craighead, Robert Cooper, and Samuel Waugh. His pastorate extended over a period of fifty-eight years, and he was the last who ministered at Hanover. His death occurred July 2, 1846, and he lies interred in old Hanover Church graveyard. The Rev. Snodgrass was twice married. His first wife, Martha, born Nov. 12, 1760, died Dec. 20, 1828; his second wife, Nancy, born in 1770, died Jan. 24, 1839, and are both interred in the same graveyard.

CHARLES A. SNYDER.

Charles Albright Snyder, son of Simon Snyder and Catharine Michael, was born May 29, 1799, at Selinsgrove, Pa. His grandfather, Simon Snyder, was an emigrant from Moravia, while his mother's father was Eberhart Michael, a prominent personage in the early history of Lancaster County. Charles A. was educated by private tutors, and early in life began contracting. In 1837 he was one of a partnership in the building of the West Feliciana Railroad in Mississippi and Louisiana. For several years he was a clerk in the prothonotary's office at Sunbury and afterwards at Harrisburg. In the latter part of his life he was a justice of the peace, alderman, United States commissioner, and a notary public. He died at Harrisburg on the 8th of November, 1868, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. Snyder was a good land-lawyer and had a very extensive knowledge of land titles in Pennsylvania, and was often sought by prominent members of the bar in consultation on such subjects. He owned considerable bodies of coal land, which have now become valuable, but which he was compelled to part with because of the slowness of internal improvements; was interested in the copper- and nickel-mines of Lancaster, Pa., and Connecticut; developed the first cannel-coal mines in Missouri; was pioneer in such early enterprises, which always turned out disastrous at the time, but as the country improved, and modern appliances and new inventions came in vogue turned out well. In fact, he was too far in advance of the times. Mr. Snyder married, in 1828, Barbara Keller, daughter of John Keller, and their children were Catharine (married B. F. Etter), Edward, Eugene, Mary, Emma (married Dr. George H. Markley), Charles, Simon, and John Keller, the two latter deceased.

REV. HENRY G. STECHER.

Henry G. Stecher, son of George Stecher, was born July 16, 1792, near Easton, Northampton Co., Pa. Received an academical and collegiate education; and began the study of theology at Easton. He was ordained pastor of the Lutheran Church at Logansville, York Co., Pa., in 1819, and served that congregation faithfully until 1830, when he accepted a call to the church at Hummelstown. His charge included other congregations, and he was as energetic in his devotion to the wants of his widely-scattered flocks as he was earnest in his expounding of religious truths. He was well educated, a profound theologian, and of an exceeding amiableness of character. In April, 1854, he resigned his charge, owing to advancing years and physical inability. From that point until the close of his life he resided at Hummelstown, surrounded by all the charms of the domestic circle of a good man. He died there on the 20th of April, 1870. Rev. Mr. Stecher married Julianna Fouse, daughter of George Fouse, and who survives in her eighty-sixth year. They had children as follows: Mary Ann (died at seventeen); Adeline (married Henry L. Hummel, of Hummelstown); Julianna (died 1881; married David Zacharias, of Reading, and left issue); Amanda (married John Fisher, of Middletown); Albert (married Rebecca Groom, of York County); Theodore A. (was educated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, with the intention of entering the ministry: about 1860 went into the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona, under Engineer Herman Haupt; subsequently transferred to general ticket agent at Philadelphia, which position he filled creditably until his death in 1880, which took place at Ardmore, near Philadel-

phia); George (married Bell Haines, of Philadelphia), Sarah (d. s. p.); Caroline; Frank B.

DAVID UMBERGER, M.D.

David Umberger, son of John Umberger and Margaret Elizabeth Wenrick, was born Dec. 26, 1796, in Lower Paxtang township. His early life was passed in the mercantile business at Harrisburg, where he subsequently studied medicine with Dr. Martin Luther. He attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1823. He commenced the practice of medicine the same year at Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., thence to Dauphin County in 1827, to Lebanon County in 1837, and in 1845 returned to his native county, locating at Linglestown, where he successfully pursued his profession until old age prevented. In 1842, Dr. Umberger was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the district composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill, and although defeated, his party being in a minority, received a vote especially gratifying. He died at the residence of his son in Dauphin, on the 29th of July, 1874. Dr. Umberger married March, 1823, Juliet Roberts, born 1804, died Dec. 6, 1862, daughter of John Roberts, of Washington County, Pa., and sister of Dr. Edmund W. Roberts, of Harrisburg.

JAMES C. VERBEKE, M.D.

James C. Verbeke was born in Holland, in the year 1785. His father was a native of that country, and his mother was born in Yorkshire, England. The son was educated for the ministry, but afterwards studied medicine at the University at Leyden, where the two degrees, Doctor of Medicine and of Pharmacy, were conferred upon him. After finishing his course he entered the French army as physician, and through the efforts of his father was assigned to the regiment commanded by Col. Lehmanowsky, a friend and acquaintance, with the request that he should have a watchful care over him. The doctor remained with the regiment in all its memorable campaigns, being always employed in the provisional military hospitals, performing the duties of the two branches of the profession only, as persons were not allowed to practice more than such as was inseparable from the other, so that each might thoroughly understand his calling, and be enabled to gain a livelihood. In consequence of this condition of things he never was on the field of battle, but was always engaged in administering to the sick. Even at the battle of Waterloo, when the hospital was taken and retaken six times in one day by the English and French, he saw nothing of the fight. After that sanguinary and decisive conflict, when the star of Napoleon had set, he entered the Dutch navy as a physician, on board a man-of-war, where he remained two years, and then resigned. Afterwards being detected in a plot, in which Col. Lehmanowsky was engaged also, to carry off Napoleon from St. Helena, they had to flee the country, when he was helped by friends to reach England, and was engaged by the celebrated Scotch navigator, John Arrowsmith, as physician on board his vessel, then about making a trip to America, which landed at Philadelphia in 1817. The port physician, Dr. Perkins, after examining his letters of references and his diploma, immediately gave him a situation as clerk in his drug-store. Miss Gertrude Kemmelar, having come to America to visit a brother, and landing at Philadelphia, she chanced to call at the drug-store, on Second Street, near Callowhill, with a prescription, when, both coming from the same country, and the doctor being addressed in his own language, an acquaintance was formed, and in 1818 they were married at the house of John Dillinger, a friend, with whose family Miss Kemmelar stopped. In the year 1819 they removed to Harrisburg, where the doctor opened a drug-store on Market Square, in the house of John Norton, and practiced medicine in the country and all the surrounding towns, traveling as far as Halifax, Middletown, and other places, on horseback, through which he became universally known by every one, some of the oldest inhabitants still remembering him. After a few years of practice, he relinquished it, to enter into other business, and was successful in gaining a considerable estate. Mrs. Verbeke died in 1855, and Dr. Verbeke in 1856, leaving two children, William K. and Margaretta Dillinger, married Theophilus Fenn. *

CAPT. THOMAS WALKER.

Thomas Walker, son of James Walker and Barbara McArthur, was born in Paxtang township, Dauphin Co., Pa., about 1780. He was brought up a farmer, learned surveying, and was deputy surveyor of the county of Dauphin from October, 1804, to April 20, 1809. About the year 1810 he removed to Harrisburg and began merchandising. He was captain of the "Harrisburg Volunteers" who in 1814 marched to the defense of Baltimore. He was appointed by Governor Hiester prothonotary of the county March 10, 1821, which he held until Jan. 17, 1824. He was elected sheriff the latter year, commissioned Oct. 18, 1824. He died on the 19th of March, 1843, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and is buried in Paxtang Church graveyard. Capt. Walker was an ardent patriot, a popular officer, and an active, enterprising citizen.

CAPT. BENJAMIN WALLACE.

The families of Wallace who settled in the Swatara region of Pennsylvania emigrated from County Antrim, province of Ulster, Ireland, and made location on Swatara, Manada, Beaver, and Bow Creeks between the years 1738 and 1743. The ancestor of Benjamin Wallace was James, who married before he emigrated

(1737–38), and located on the Swatara. He was driven from his home by the Indians in 1756. In 1759 he was again upon his farm, as appears by his receipts for taxes. Benjamin was born in 1738, at the time of the raid about eighteen years of age, and as his father's refuge was "the Irish settlements near the Delaware," his son formed such acquaintance there as led him to choose two of his three wives from the daughters of his father's friends. He married first, in 1741, Letitia, who was daughter of John, who was son of James Ralston and Mary Cummock, of Northampton County. She dying, left one child, Mary Wallace, who married James B. Wilson, of Hanover. They removed to Erie about 1800. She died there in 1844, at the age of eighty-three. Capt. Wallace married secondly, in 1767, Elizabeth, daughter of John Culbertson and Ann McNair. When the Revolution occurred, Mr. Wallace entered with the spirit of his race. He held a command in the battle of Long Island, was taken prisoner at Fort Washington in November, 1776, captive for nearly a year, when he was exchanged and returned to his family. In December, 1777, he makes application for the discharge of his brother, Michael Wallace, who had been "put under guard" for the reason that he had obtained "a warrant for a substitute in Boyd's battalion for abuse." The Supreme Executive Council granted the application and discharged his brother. In what this "abuse" consisted we are not informed. We do not further hear of him in public or private life until 1780, when he was appointed a magistrate. In the affairs of the Hanover Church, on Bow Creek, he appears to have taken a deep interest, as his name is found upon nearly all the papers relating to it from 1783 to 1792. In 1785, upon the formation of Dauphin County, he was appointed one of the judges. He retained this station until the adoption of the Constitution of 1790, when the mode of constituting courts was changed. He, however, continued in the commission of the peace until his death.

Judge Wallace died Dec. 8, 1803, and is buried in Hanover graveyard on Bow Creek. He was taught the trade of wheelwright. The fathers of one hundred years ago never omitted training their sons in some useful avocation.

REV. BENJAMIN J. WALLACE, D.D.

Benjamin John Wallace, son of William Wallace, son of Benjamin and Eleanor Maclay, daughter of William Maclay, was born at Harrisburg, January, 1810. His father dying when he was only six years of age, he was left to the care of an amiable and excellent mother, whose early training fitted him for the position he occupied with so much success in his maturity. When of suitable age he became a pupil in the Harrisburg Academy. That institution was then in charge of able instructors. The culture he received at this school fitted him for admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he was rapidly gaining a foremost place, when his heart convinced him that a higher avocation was to be his calling. He left West Point, was prepared for Princeton College and the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, under the care of Rev. John Hutchinson, of Mifflintown, a former tutor in the Harrisburg Academy. After graduating with high honor he was licensed to preach, and was called at once to a Western charge. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by his *alma mater*. His elegance as a writer and eloquence as a speaker soon brought him into great prominence in his denomination and in all religious circles, so that when the *Presbyterian Quarterly*, the organ of the "New School," was projected he was at once selected as its editor. His brilliance of style gave character to this publication, and as long as he lived it was a prosperous and popular publication. Mr. Wallace was pastor of churches in Pittsburgh, York, at other points, president and professor of Delaware College, at Newark, in that State.

Unfortunately for his fame as an author, his literary productions are scattered throughout the ephemeral publications of his time. It need not be repeated that both as speaker and writer he was captivating and graceful, of fine stature and polished address, in society one of the most entertaining of a long roll of able men, whose cultivated minds directed the thoughts of the generation of which Dr. Wallace was so distinguished an ornament.

He married, at Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1852, Sarah Cochran, daughter of George Cochran (of Richard). Dr. Wallace died in Philadelphia in 1862, at the age of fifty-two years, and was buried there. His widow survived until 1869, when she died at Pittsburgh.

GEN. JAMES WALLACE.

James Wallace, son of Robert and Mary Wallace, was born in 1750, in Hanover township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) County, Pa. He received a good English and classical education at Philadelphia; but at the death of his father remained upon the ancestral farm in Hanover, where he resided until the close of his active and busy life. In the war for independence, he was a member of Capt. William Brown's company, in actual service during the vigorous campaigns in and around Philadelphia and in the Jerseys. In 1779 he commanded a company of rangers for frontier service, and at the close of the war was major of a battalion of associators. In the subsequent military organizations, as directed by the State and national governments, he rose to be brigadier-general of the militia, and is thus distinguished. He served as one of the commissioners of the county from 1799 to 1801; was elected to the House of Representatives of the State Assembly, serving from 1806 to 1810. He was chosen to the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Congresses of the United States, and was dis-

tinguished in that body, not so much for his eloquence in debate, but for his practical common sense and remarkable executive ability. Having served six years faithfully, to the regret of his constituents he declined a renomination, and retired to the quiet of farm life, where he spent the evening of his days.

Gen. Wallace died Dec. 17, 1823, in West Hanover township, Dauphin Co., and is interred in old Hanover Church graveyard.

JOSEPH WALLACE.

Joseph Wallace, son of James Wallace and Rachel Elder, was born 29th March, 1786, in now Susquehanna township, Dauphin Co., Pa. He received a good English education, and about the year 1809 or 1810 we find him the manager of New Market Forge, Lebanon Co., for John Elder; subsequently employed at Hope Furnace, Lancaster Co. He removed to Harrisburg prior to 1812, and with Joshua Elder entered into mercantile life; afterwards in business alone for many years. In the War of 1812–14 he volunteered with the Harrisburg Artillerists, and marched as far as York. His itinerancy we have given elsewhere, it being the only one preserved us. He served in the Borough Council, and was borough treasurer a long term of years. He was quite prominent as an anti-Mason, having been chairman of the State Committee during the Ritner campaign, and afterwards appointed deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth under that administration. For many years he was secretary and treasurer of the Harrisburg Bridge Company, of the Middletown Turnpike Company, and Peter's Mountain Turnpike Company. Mr. Wallace died at Harrisburg, Feb. 22, 1867, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was a gentleman of high moral character and worth, greatly esteemed in the community, and ever enjoyed their confidence and respect. Mr. Wallace married, May 28, 1816, Sarah Evans Cummins (born Jan. 16, 1787, in Centre County, Pa., died Aug. 21, 1858, at Harrisburg), daughter of Joseph Cummins and Sarah Evans, and they had six children.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

William Wallace, the eldest son of Benjamin Wallace and Elizabeth Culbertson, was born in Hanover township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) Co., Pa., in October, 1768. He received a classical education, graduated at Dickinson College, studied law at Harrisburg under Galbraith Patterson, and was admitted to the bar at the June term, 1792. He became interested in the Harrisburg and Presqu' Isle Land Company, and about 1800 removed to Erie, in the affairs of which place and in the organization of the county he took an active and leading part. About 1810 he returned to Harrisburg, and partly resumed his profession. Besides being a member of the bar he was a partner of his brother-in-law, John Lyon, at Pennsylvania Furnace. He was nominated by the Federalists for Congress in 1813, but was defeated. He was elected the first president of the old Harrisburg Bank, and was burgess of the borough at his death, which occurred on Tuesday, May 28, 1816. His remains are interred in Paxtang Church graveyard. Although actively engaged in business, it did not destroy his social life. To his friends his house was always open. None of these were more welcome than his brethren of the legal profession. In those days there was a good deal of circuit-traveling by lawyers. Members of the Lancaster and Carlisle bars practiced at Harrisburg as well as at their homes. Many of these were frequent visitors at Mr. Wallace's house. Chief among these was Chief Justice Gibson. He and Mr. Wallace had become friends when the latter was a student at Dickinson College, and their friendship continued until his death. He was a polite, urbane man, of slight frame and precise address. Mr. Wallace was twice married, first, in 1803, to Rachel Forrest, daughter of Dr. Andrew Forrest, of Harrisburg; she died at Erie in 1804. He married, secondly, in 1806, Eleanor Maclay, daughter of Hon. William Maclay, who died at Harrisburg in 1823. Mrs. Eleanor Maclay Wallace was a woman of fine talents and great force of character. As a young lady, she had gone with her father to the capital, and acted as his private secretary. While she enjoyed society, she was more deeply interested in the political questions which came before the first Congress for settlement. It was in harmony with those early tastes that after her marriage she read more than one elementary work in her husband's legal library. She was a woman of profound piety, of fine social qualities, and of notable gifts and attainments of mind.

REV. BEVERLY R. WAUGH, A.M.

Beverly Roberts Waugh, son of Right Rev. Beverly Waugh, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Catharine Bushby, was born at Liberty, Md., July 16, 1824. He received a thorough English and classical education, and entered Dickinson College, where he graduated. His *alma mater* subsequently conferred upon him the degree of A.M. Mr. Waugh was licensed to preach by the Baltimore Conference, but accepted the position of Professor of Mathematics and English Literature in the Baltimore Female College, an institution then in the full tide of success. In 1853 the trustees of the Pennsylvania Female College at Harrisburg secured him as principal of that institution, in which position he labored faithfully and successfully to the day of his death. It was not alone in the capacity of teacher that Mr. Waugh devoted his energies and talents, but his labors were varied, incessant, faithful, in season and out of season, for the good of humanity. His devoted Christian life-work ended on the 24th of March, 1861, in his thirty-seventh year. He married, in 1853, Sarah S., daughter of George

Beatty, Esq., of Harrisburg, who, with a daughter (Eliza B., married Charles A. Kunkel), survive. Mr. Waugh published several discourses.

JAMES W. WEIR.

James Wallace Weir, youngest son of Samuel Weir and Mary Wallace, was born Aug. 9, 1805, at Harrisburg, Pa. He received a good education, excelled as a scholar, and his taste for study and reading drew him towards the printing-office. He learned the art with John S. Wiestling, and after his apprenticeship spent some time in the printing-house of the Messrs. Johnson, of Philadelphia. On the 26th of November, 1833, having been chosen teller of the Harrisburg Bank, he accepted that position, holding it until Oct. 30, 1844, when he was chosen cashier of the bank. When the institution became a national bank in 1874, he was unanimously elected its cashier, which office he held until his death, which occurred at Harrisburg on Thursday, March 14, 1878, having been connected with the bank for over forty-four years. As a bank officer and a financier he gained an enviable distinction for his uniform courtesy, for unimpeachable integrity, and for ability of the highest order. Few bankers in the commonwealth can present a record equal to his in years of service, in successful administration of affairs through financial trouble, and for such rigid honesty. But not alone as a banker was he distinguished. He was gifted with rare social qualities and a graceful wit, which made him one of the most companionable of men. In movements for the reformation of society he was always foremost, not only giving his time and labor, but contributing freely of his means to the accomplishment of what he thought a philanthropic purpose. To the poor and lowly he was always a kind and true friend, and his charities, though not ostentatious, were made with a free and open hand. His literary taste and ability were of high order, and he frequently wrote for the press; was the author of several religious tracts, published by the American Sunday-School Union. In 1838 appeared a small volume, "Manual of Prayer," which was published with an introduction by Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia. In 1854 "The Closet Companion" appeared, and passed through several editions. In the Presbyterian Church, of which he was many years an elder, as in every walk and pursuit in life, he was active, energetic, consistent, pure in character, and lofty in purpose.

JOHN A. WEIR.

John Andrew Weir, second son of Samuel Weir (1744–1820) and Mary Wallace (1765–1836), was born at Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 10, 1802. He was educated in the private schools of the town and at the Harrisburg Academy. He learned coach-making, and subsequently went into the hardware business, which he continued a number of years, afterwards connecting with it the drug trade, taking into partnership his nephew, D. W. Gross. During the administration of Governor Ritner he served as a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. In 1840 he was elected prothonotary of Dauphin County, a position he filled two terms (six years). While serving in this office he was chosen a director of the Harrisburg Bank, and afterwards became teller in that institution, in which capacity he continued until 1880. While performing these duties, he was treasurer of the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg from its first establishment in 1850 to 1880. For nearly fifty years he was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Harrisburg, and took a warm interest in the promotion of the Sunday-school system. He was one of the first, firmest, and influential friends of the anti-slavery cause in Dauphin County. Mr. Weir died at Harrisburg, Oct. 10, 1881; he was twice married, first to Catharine Wiestling, second to Mary Matilda Fahnestock, having issue by each wife. Mr. Weir was universally esteemed by the citizens of his native city. No man had a more unsullied reputation or a purer personal record. "Uprightness, benevolence, energy, geniality, courage in duty, fidelity in earth's various relations, all sanctified and adorned by the Christian religion, eminently marked his well-rounded character."

CAPT. SAMUEL WEIR.

Samuel Weir, the eldest son of James Weir, was born near Ballymoney, County Antrim, Ireland, Sept. 29, 1744. He came to America in 1775, and located in the township of Derry, Dauphin Co., Pa. A year subsequently we find him in the army of the Revolution as lieutenant of infantry, rendering important service at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown. At the close of the war he removed to a farm he purchased near Harrisburg, but shortly after, in 1787, began merchandising in that town, and became one of the most prominent business men of the borough. He assisted in organizing the Presbyterian Church at Harrisburg, and was one of its first ruling elders. He died at Harrisburg on the 15th of August, 1820. He was twice married. By his first wife he had James, who died young; and by his second wife he had Samuel (who removed to South Carolina), John, Andrew, and James Wallace. Mr. Weir, says Rev. Dr. Robinson, "was always esteemed to be a man of probity and honor. In the church he was very active, and greatly devoted to its interests."

ADAM WEISE.

Adam Weise, son of John George and Eve Weise, was born Dec. 23, 1751, in New Goshenhoppen, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) Co., Pa. His parents soon afterwards removed to Heidelberg township, Berks Co. He received the limited education of frontier times, and learned the trade of a blacksmith. On the

2d of February, 1772, he married Margaret Elizabeth Wingard, of Heidelberg township, Berks Co., and the following year removed to Hagerstown, Md. At the breaking out of the Revolution he entered the service as sergeant in the Maryland cavalry. In 1782, Mr. Weise removed to Upper Paxtang township, and settled on the Wiconisco Creek, on the road now leading from Cross-Roads to Berrysburg. In 1788 he left the valley and located in Bethel township, Berks Co., but about 1796 returned to his old place on the Wiconisco. In 1802 he took up his residence in Millersburg, having previously been appointed by Governor Mifflin a justice of the peace, an office he held over thirty-four years. He erected the third house in the town, and a blacksmith-shop. His first wife dying March 29, 1828, Mr. Weise married in August following Mrs. Mary Kuehly, of Union County, who died on the 10th of September, 1820. In December, that year, he married his third wife, Mrs. Catharine Patton, who survived her husband thirty years. Squire Weise died Oct. 5, 1833, in his eighty-second year, and was interred in David's Reformed Church graveyard. His descendants are scattered over most of the States west of the Alleghenies. Mr. Weise was a faithful officer, and a good citizen.

PETER WENRICK.

Peter Wenrick, son of Francis Wenrick and Elizabeth Greiger, was born in 1773, near Linglestown, Dauphin Co., Pa. His father's family came from Germany and settled in what is now Lebanon County, Francis Wenrick subsequently removing to near Linglestown, where most of his family were born. Francis Wenrick was a soldier of the Revolution, had been at Brandywine and Germantown, and on the frontiers against the Indians subsequent to the massacre of Wyoming. He died about 1785, and with his wife Elizabeth Greiger (died February, 1797) was buried in Wenrick's Church graveyard. He had beside sons (Peter and Philip) several daughters. Peter Wenrick received a comparatively limited education, brought up on his father's farm, which he continued to occupy until his election to the sheriffalty, when he removed to Harrisburg. He served in that office from Oct. 19, 1818, to Oct. 16, 1821, and was always considered a faithful and efficient officer. He died at Harrisburg, Feb. 27, 1825, in the fifty-second year of his age. Mr. Wenrick married, Feb. 2, 1796, Susannah Umberger, daughter of John Umberger, and their children were John, Peter, Samuel, Francis, David, Joseph, Mary (married —— Sheafer), Elizabeth (married —— Minshall), Susannah (married —— Sloan), Sarah (married —— Scott), and Rebecca (married —— Umberger).

GEORGE WHITEHILL.

George Whitehill, the son of John Whitehill, was born in Donegal township, Lancaster Co., in the year 1760. His father purchased land in Paxtang prior to the Revolution and removed thither. He received a good education, and entered mercantile pursuits. He began the hardware business at Harrisburg about 1800, and was quite successful. He was appointed by Governor Snyder one of the associate judges of the county of Dauphin, Oct. 20, 1817, but on the 30th of July, 1818, with his colleague, Obed Fahnestock, resigned, owing to the commissioning of Judge Franks as president of the court by Governor Findlay that year. Judge Whitehill died at Harrisburg on the 7th of January, 1821. His wife, Abigail, born in 1762, died April 12, 1825. They are both buried in Paxtang Church graveyard.

CAPT. MICHAEL WHITLEY.

Michael Whitley was born in 1730, in the North of Ireland. He came to America when a young man, and settled in what was then Paxtang township, Lancaster Co. He was a farmer by occupation, and was in good circumstances when the war of the Revolution aroused the war-eagles on the Susquehanna. He raised a company of associators for Col. Robert Elder's battalion, and was in active service in the Jersey campaign of 1776, and the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. On the 6th of December, 1777, he was severely wounded in a skirmish at Chestnut Hill, taken prisoner, and died a few days thereafter at Philadelphia. Capt. Whitley was a brave and gallant officer, and the commendations of his superior officers show how highly he was esteemed. He left a wife, Martha, who died in Paxtang, Nov. 11, 1813, aged about ninety years, and children as follows: Michael, born 1758; died Jan. 14, 1843; a soldier of the Revolution, "passed through a long life, a highly respected and beloved citizen." William married, and had Michael, married Jean Simonton; and John, removed to Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa. Sarah. Elizabeth, married John Ward, of Paxtang, and had Michael; Sarah, married Robert Simmons; —— married Dr. Price; Amelia; and Mary, married —— Storms. Mary, died unmarried. Jean, died unmarried. Margery (Martha), married —— McKinley.

SAMUEL C. WIESTLING, M.D.

Samuel Christopher Wiestling was born at Oschatz, in the Canton or District of Meisischen, on the 4th of June, 1760, during a visit of his mother to her parents. The home of his parents was Colba, on the river Saale, in Lower Saxony. Inasmuch as the military law of Prussia required all Prussian officers and citizens to have the name of every child recorded in the church-book of the town wherein it was born, this was done in his case. The record was also made in the military canton-book or soldiers' roll of Oschatz. He was baptized soon after, his sponsors being Samuel Ludwig Goldman, Christopher Henry Ahren, and Mrs. Catherine Elizabeth Wiestling, all residents of Colba. His parents were Christopher Martin Wiestling and

Dorothea Elizabeth (Goldman) Wiestling. His father, who held the office of secretary of Colba, and was widely known, died in 1769. The widow afterwards married Michael Horst, a justice of the peace, of Acken, on the river Elba, in whom Samuel found a kind parent; was sent to school, and carefully educated. Subsequently, being influenced and guided by the counsel of his preceptors, Herr Ruprecht and his brother-in-law, the Honorable Inspector Gehring, his step-father persuaded him to study theology, and through the recommendation of those mentioned he was received into the Hallische Weisenhaus. But this life was irksome to him, and unsuited to the natural bent of his mind, and, becoming discontented, he returned to his home at Colba.

In April, 1774, he was placed under the instruction of the State Surgeon and "Land Physician," Dr. Unger, but the doctor having died on the 1st of May, 1776, he with a good recommendation went to Halle and put himself under the care and tuition of Field-Surgeon Ollenroth, with whom he remained until 1778. This gentleman very kindly secured for him regular college privileges, under Professors Mäkel, Nestsky, Dr. Younghaus, and others. As war broke out about this time between the Emperor Joseph and King Frederick II.,—the bone of contention being Bayern,—and a part of the Prussian army being stationed in Alsace, under Prince Henry, he was recommended by his principal for the position of lazar-surgeon, and was accordingly examined and appointed on June 3, 1778.

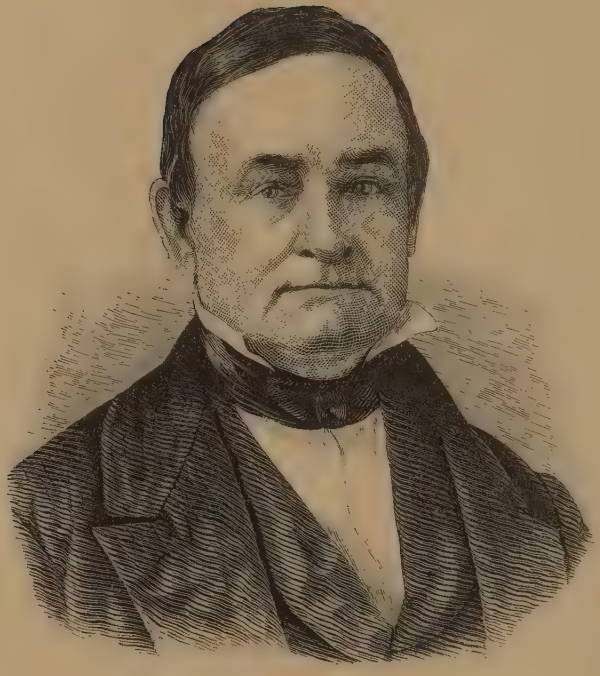
On July the 1st, the army marched to Dresden, and the field hospital was removed to Thorgan. In the beginning of October he was taken sick, in consequence of which he obtained leave to return home. On recovering his health, in November, he went to Halle and resumed his studies under the professors already named until the year 1779, when he went to Dresden for the purpose of continuing his studies in anatomy in the then existing preparatory institute, under the care of the Elector's counselor, Pietochen. Here the branches of anatomy, physiology, physics, materia medica, chemistry, pathology, and therapeutics were as thoroughly taught by Dr. Hoffrath and Professors Meiden and Thomrianie as they were in Halle; but botany was neglected, though chirurgery was also thoroughly taught by the general surgeon, Wilde. In the spring of 1780 he went to Berlin to prosecute, under the Berlin State accoucheur, Dr. Hagan, his studies in obstetrics, which he had already commenced at Halle, under Catenius, Loesicke, Schmucker, and Thedus. He remained during the summer in a private college of medicine, chirurgery, and anatomy.

In October of the same year he returned to Dresden, to visit the preparatory school of anatomy. In April of the following year he went to Amsterdam, to visit John Herman Osterdyke, who had been his intimate friend in Halle, and who was now a doctor of medicine in Amsterdam. This afforded him an opportunity to visit the Land and Sea Hospital located there, and also the Amsterdam College of Medicine and Surgery, of which Dr. Herman Gerhard Osterdyke, the father of his friend, was the president. Through the kindness of the general surgeon of the hospital, the Hon. B. Hasson, he had free access to the Gast-Huys. His friend going to Halle to hold his "Inaugural Disputations," in order to the promoting, under the supervision of Dr. Leopold Osterdyke, and at his earnest persuasion he gladly accompanied him. He remained in Halle until April, 1782, when he returned to Amsterdam, where he attended the Hospital and College of Medicine and Surgery until June of 1782, when he was appointed to a position as navy doctor and surgeon, he having passed a creditable examination before the Committee of the Honorable Board of Admiralty.

At this time an expedition started out from the Netherlands to America, under the ambassador from Holland, with two ships laden with linen, a frigate, and a cutter. He was ordered to duty on this expedition as navy surgeon. He set sail on June 4, 1783, with a favoring wind. His record says, "We left Texel, and on Oct. 4, 1783, we reached the port of Chester on the Delaware, in Delaware County and State of Pennsylvania. The voyage was not all smooth sailing, as we encountered high winds and rough seas. Indeed, on one occasion one of the vessels came very near swamping and emptying us all out into the sea. However, with hard work, good management, and the interposition of a kind Providence we kept above water and arrived safely on *terra firma*."

As it was obligatory upon all students and artisans in Germany to travel and see the world before they could pursue the practice of their chosen profession or trade, our young doctor concluded to see something of the New World before returning. He accordingly left the vessel in company with a friend by the name of Godfrey Fritchey, and started on foot on a tour of observation. They traversed Middle Pennsylvania, which was not then, as now, "the garden spot of the world," but was sparsely settled, and the whole country deeply impressed with the desolation and devastation consequent upon the Revolutionary war. Visions of the "home beyond the sea," however, beckoned them to return, and they turned their footsteps towards Philadelphia with a view of finding a vessel to carry them home.

At the Trappe, in Montgomery County, in Pennsylvania, they fell in with a gentleman by the name of Messemer or Minsker, who was proprietor of an inn at that place, who, learning that the subject of this sketch was a thoroughly-educated German physician, succeeded in persuading him to tarry with him, as he had a sick wife, who had been bedridden for a long time, and upon whom he had expended quite a sum of money to physicians, to little or no



Joshua Sr. Pierce

purpose. This was an episode in his life that shaped his destiny for the future. This man offered to pay him twenty dollars in hand, with his boarding for self and friend, and find the medicine. He regarded this a good and advantageous offer, under the peculiar circumstances, and accepted it. The case was a serious and obstinate one, and although it baffled others, he was entirely successful, and this fortunate turn of affairs afterwards proved to be the foundation of a large and paying practice at the Trappe. About 1785 he married Miss Anna Maria Bucher, and his friend Fritchey married a sister.

About the year 1792 or 1793 he, with his family and that of his father-in-law, removed to Dauphin County, locating on farms along the Blue Mountain, on the road leading from the Susquehanna River to Linglestown. His new home was about two miles from the river and five miles from the city of Harrisburg, in now Susquehanna township. Here he continued in pursuit of his profession (while his wife superintended the farm) until the spring of 1811, when they removed to the town of Harrisburg, where his practice greatly increased until the year 1817, when he was stricken with paralysis, which terminated his medical career. He died April 20, 1823, in the sixty-third year of his age, thus ending a life of active usefulness, respected by all who knew him. He left eleven descendants,—seven sons and four daughters. Two of his sons—Samuel C. Wiestling and Joshua M. Wiestling—were in the profession when he died, and one studied medicine after his death, to wit, Benjamin J., who is still in practice in Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa. The children who survived him were: John S. Wiestling, Anna Maria (intermarried with Abraham Gross), Samuel C. Wiestling, M.D., Rev. Jacob H. Wiestling, Eliz. Dorothy (intermarried with Norman Callender), Joshua Martin Wiestling, M.D., Frederick Wiestling, Sarah (intermarried with Rev. Henry Wagner), Benjamin Wiestling, M.D., George P. Wiestling, and Catharine (intermarried with John A. Weir). *

JOSHUA M. WIESTLING.

Joshua Martin Wiestling, son of Dr. Samuel Christopher Wiestling, Sr., and his wife, Anna Maria Bucher, was born on the 28th day of February, A.D. 1797, on his father's farm, at the foot of the Kittochtinny or Blue Mountains, about five miles from Harrisburg, in Susquehanna township, Dauphin Co., Pa. He was baptized at Shoop's Church, in Paxtang township, Dauphin Co., by the Rev. Christian H. Kurtz. In the year 1811, being then of the age of fourteen years, he moved with his parents into the town of Harrisburg, where he continued to reside until his death. Although afforded but limited facilities of acquiring an education by attending the schools of that period, yet, having the advantage of the instructions of his father, who was a man of thorough education and culture, and being himself an indefatigable student, reading and studying whenever and however the opportunity presented. He grew to manhood with his naturally fine mental endowments admirably cultivated, and liberally developed. Of studious habits and love of knowledge, these characteristics adhered to him throughout his life. A man of original thinking powers, and possessed of mental capacity of a high order, he gave, notwithstanding an extensive and laborious medical practice, diligent investigation to all the leading questions of the day, and careful study in the wide and diversified field of general knowledge. He was consequently upon all the leading subjects of information a natural scholar, and throughout his whole life was recognized by his fellow-townsmen as in the front rank of general knowledge and a man of very general powers. His special field of usefulness, however, was that of medicine. In his preparation for his profession, his preceptors were his father, Dr. Samuel C. Wiestling, Sr., and an elder brother, Dr. Samuel C. Wiestling, Jr., both thoroughly educated physicians of skill and wide experience. He attended the course of medical lectures of the University of Pennsylvania. His father becoming disabled to continue in active practice, by reason of a paralytic stroke in the year 1817, he succeeded him in his profession, first in partnership with his brother, Dr. Samuel C. Wiestling, Jr., which continued for a few years, and subsequently alone. This was about the year 1821 or 1822. Acquiring a large and extensive practice, both in town and country, he prosecuted the duties of his profession with a degree of faithful devotion and judicious skill, which won for him the admiration and high regard of the medical fraternity and the unlimited confidence of the whole community.

In his religious convictions Dr. Wiestling was well grounded and faithful. While yet a young man he was confirmed into full membership of the Salem Reformed Church, of Chestnut Street, Harrisburg, and in the study and interpretation of Holy Writ relied implicitly upon the teaching and doctrine of the Heidelberg Catechism, the symbol and standard of Reformed faith, and in it he unwaveringly lived and confidently died, cherishing its principles and truths with tenacious fidelity.

In politics Dr. Joshua Wiestling was, as parties were then divided, an ardent Whig, being a great admirer of Henry Clay, and a firm advocate of a protective tariff for the fostering of our diversified resources and industries. In political contests he took a lively interest, and was active and efficient during campaigns, and for a year or more he was the chairman of the Dauphin County Whig Committee, and issued a published address to the voters of the county, in which he discussed the views of the day with logical force and statesmanlike ability.

In stature he was about six feet in height, broad-shouldered, of large head, erect in carriage, full-chested, rather stout in figure and person, and digni-

fied in appearance. He was of a cheerful disposition, affable in his manners, generous in his impulses, of sympathetic and benevolent habits, unselfish and forbearing, and, as a consequence, he was popular throughout his life.

As a practicing physician he had among his students of medicine his younger brother, Dr. Benjamin J. Wiestling (who settled in Middletown), Dr. Theodore Hale, and Dr. Jacob G. Wiestling. While engaged in the active duties of his practice, and apparently in the midst of excellent health, Dr. Wiestling died suddenly of apoplexy at his home in Harrisburg, on Sunday, the 15th day of January, A.D. 1854, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. His contemporaries in the practice of medicine in Harrisburg, in their action upon his death, paid this grateful tribute to his memory and worth:

"That in the sudden removal of our worthy brother from his enlarged sphere of usefulness, the profession of medicine loses one of its most zealous votaries, the community at large one of its most able physicians, and the borough of Harrisburg one of its most esteemed and respected citizens. That his moral worth and social qualities in the walks of private life were such as to elicit the esteem and commend the admiration of all whose privilege it was to know him."

Dr. Wiestling was married on the 22d day of January, 1824, to Catharine Youse, daughter of George Youse, of Harrisburg.

Dr. Wiestling left surviving him his widow, who died within seven weeks afterwards, six children, to wit: Mary Ellen (intermarried with T. T. Worth, Esq., of Lebanon), Dr. Jacob G. Wiestling (intermarried with Susanna Herr, daughter of Daniel Herr), Catharine (married, first, to James D. Bartholomew, d. s. p., and, second, S. G. Lewis, deceased, with issue), Annie E. Wiestling, Joshua Martin Wiestling (married Georgianna Hoover, of Gettysburg, Pa.), and Julia A. Wiestling (married C. Penrose Sherk, of Lebanon).

GEORGE P. WIESTLING.

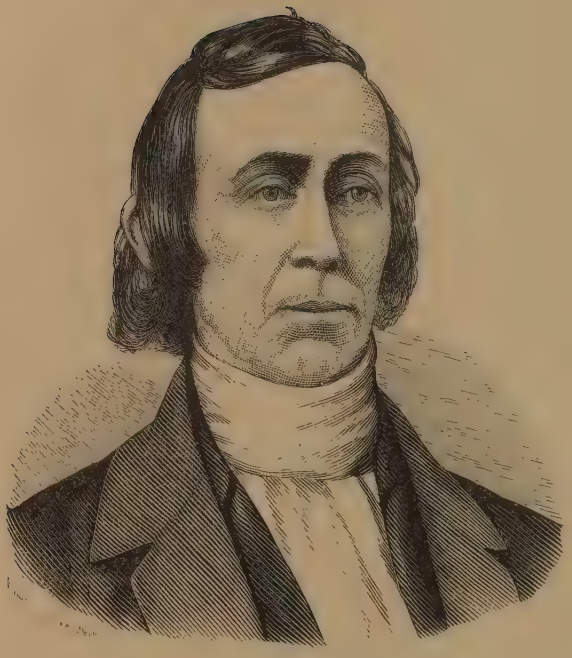
George P. Wiestling, son of Dr. Samuel C. Wiestling, Sr., and Anna Maria Bucher, was born May 4, 1808, in Paxtang (now Susquehanna) township, Dauphin Co., Pa. A few years after, his father located at Harrisburg, where he practiced his profession, and where he died. George P. was educated in the schools of the borough and the Harrisburg Academy. He learned the art of printing with his brother, John S. Wiestling, who edited and published the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*. He afterwards worked as a compositor in the different newspaper offices at the State capital. About the year 1842 he established himself in the wood and coal trade, in which he continued down through life, being one of the first to engage in it. For a period of fifty years he was leader of the Reformed Church choir. Having a love for music, and being endowed with fine talents in that direction, he took special delight in their cultivation. He was an active member of the church with which he so long identified himself as its musical leader, and for forty-four years an elder. He was faithful to every trust, honest and upright in all his dealings with the world, earnest and sincere in every good work, and his memory will remain green in the hearts of those who honor him. Mr. Wiestling died at Harrisburg, May 31, 1883, in his seventy-sixth year. He married Margaret Berryhill, daughter of Samuel Berryhill, and their children who survive are Col. George B., of Mont Alto, Franklin Co.; Edward, of Franklin County; Anna Mary, and Ellen.

REV. JACOB H. WIESTLING.

Jacob H. Wiestling, son of Samuel C. Wiestling and Anna Maria Bucher, was born in 1793 in Montgomery County, Pa. He was educated at Harrisburg, studied theology under the Rev. ——— there, and was licensed by the Reformed Synod to preach the gospel in 1812, and about the same time received and accepted a call to Hanover, York Co., Pa., which included three congregations in his charge. Owing to some difficulty with reference to the Manchester congregation, he stood disconnected from the Synod for some years. In 1821 application to that body was made in his behalf, and in the following year he was received. Several other congregations were added to his charge, and his field of labor consisted of five congregations, in which he continued to preach to the end of his life. He died at Hanover, in the year 1826, at the age of thirty-three years, and is buried in the graveyard connected with the Reformed Church at that place. Mr. Wiestling was a man of talent and more than ordinary pulpit abilities. He was conscientious and faithful in the discharge of all his public and private duties, and his piety and moral deportment were of an undoubted and unexceptionable character. Respected and esteemed by the community generally, he was especially beloved by the people of his own charge, among whom he labored with much acceptance.

JOHN PETER WILLIARD.

John Peter Williard was a native of Switzerland, born in 1745. He came to America as a soldier in the British service, but shortly after landing effected his escape. He then volunteered in the cause of the Colonies, and was with other deserters stationed on the Indian frontier or as guard of prisoners of war. At the close of the Revolution he took up a tract of land in Lykens township, called "Amsterdam," where he settled, began farming, and subsequently married. He died in 1821, at the age of seventy-six. His wife died the following year (1822), aged seventy-seven. They left the following family: Adam, who came into possession of the homestead. His children, Joseph, John A., Henry B., and Adam, Jr.,



REV. JOHN WINEBRENNER, V.D.M.

then divided the farm. Part of it yet remains in possession of the descendants. Samuel remained in the valley, a farmer and had a large family; Anna Maria married John Philip Umholtz.

CAPT. JAMES WILSON, OF DERRY.

James Wilson, son of Moses and Jean Wilson, was born June 3, 1755, in Derry township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) Co., Pa. He received the best education the country schools then afforded, and spent some time at the college of Philadelphia. He had just returned to the quiet of frontier farm life when the war of the Revolution opened, and in which he took a prominent part. He was an officer in the associated battalions, and was in at least three active campaigns,—that of the Jerseys in 1776, at Brandywine and Germantown in 1777, and on the frontiers against the British and their allies, the Tories and Indians of New York, in 1779. He was a justice of the peace a long time. In 1788 and 1789 he served as one of the commissioners of the county of Dauphin, from 1798 to 1803 represented the county in the State Legislature, and filled other positions of honor and trust. He, however, preferred the quiet of an agricultural life to political office, and it was on his farm that he passed the greater number of his days. He died on the 17th of April, 1835, at fourscore. Mr. Wilson married May 18, 1784, Mary Elder, daughter of Rev. John Elder and Mary Simpson. She was born Jan. 12, 1760, in Paxtang, and died Jan. 31, 1843, at Harrisburg, but with her husband is buried in old Derry Church graveyard. Their daughter, Mary Wilson, married Rev. William Kerr, pastor of Donegal Church.

THOMAS WILSON.

Thomas Wilson, of Scotch-Irish parentage, was born at Philadelphia about 1768. He learned the trade of a printer, was a gentleman of considerable literary attainments, and wrote freely on the subjects of his time for the leading newspapers of his native city. In 1811 he removed to Baltimore, where he conducted a newspaper. In the defense of that city, when attacked by the British in 1814, he enlisted as a private in Capt. James McConkey's company of the Twenty-seventh Regiment of Maryland Volunteers, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Kennedy Long. In 1816, Mr. Wilson returned to Philadelphia, where he became foreman on Mr. Duane's newspaper, *The Aurora*, contributing also to its columns. He died at Philadelphia about 1828. He married Lydia Oakford, of English parentage, who survived her husband several years. Mr. Wilson was the author of a number of works, the names of only two, however, coming to our knowledge,—"The Biography of the Principal American Military and Naval Heroes, comprehending details of their achievements during the Revolutionary and late Wars," two vols., published by John Low, 130 Cherry Street, New York, 1821; "The Picture of Philadelphia for 1824," published by Thomas Town, 38 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THOMAS L. WILSON.

Thomas Low Wilson, the son of Thomas Wilson and Lydia Oakford, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 26th of March, 1800. He learned the art of printing with his father, who was a prominent craftsman in his day. In 1811 his parents removed to Baltimore, where in the defense of that city both father and son enlisted as privates in Capt. James McConkey's company, Twenty-seventh Maryland Regiment. In 1816 the family returned to Philadelphia, where both Wilsons worked on Mr. Duane's *Aurora*. Subsequently the son went to Washington City to work on the *National Intelligencer*. In 1828 he published the *Intelligencer*, Petersburg, Va., where in connection he printed the *Lynchburg Democrat* in 1837. In 1838, on the recommendation of the veteran editor, Ritchie, he came to Harrisburg as editor of *The Reporter*, to combat the errors of the Anti-Masonic party. Upon the return of the Democracy to power Mr. Wilson was chosen secretary to the board of canal commissioners, a position he occupied almost uninterruptedly until the abolishment of the canal department in 1859. He served during this period one year as collector of tolls at Middletown, and one year as deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth at the close of Governor Porter's administration. He died at Harrisburg on the 28th of February, 1861. Mr. Wilson married on the 6th of May, 1824, Julianna Margaretta Bender, of Washington City, who survives in her eighty-third year. A gentleman prominent in public affairs thus summarizes the character of Mr. Wilson: "He was an honest man, one of that stern, inflexible, and unbending old-school integrity, which made him die a poor man rather than become a party to unholy plunder from the coffers of the Commonwealth."

REV. JOHN WINEBRENNER, V.D.M.

John Winebrenner was born in Frederick County, Md., March 24, 1797. He was partly educated at the Glades school in Frederick, and partly at Dickinson College, Carlisle. He studied for the ministry under the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, in Philadelphia, and was ordained by the Potomac Synod of the Reformed Church in September, 1820, at Hagerstown. That year he was called to the Salem Church at Harrisburg, at the same time ministering to Shoop's, Wenrick's, and the Freiden's churches in the neighborhood. It was during his pastorate that the present church edifice, Third and Chestnut Streets, Harrisburg, was erected. Mr. Winebrenner ministered there from Oct. 22, 1820, to March 23, 1823, when, owing to his religious views on revivals, Sunday-schools, anti-slavery, and the temperance movement, with the allowing of non-ordained persons to preach in his pulpit, becoming obnoxious

to his congregation, a separation took place. In a number of pamphlets he issued, Mr. Winebrenner vigorously defended his principles from the attacks made right and left by his opponents; and he did not cease therefore to "preach the word." Subsequently his energies were devoted to the establishment of a new denomination, called by him the Church of God, but known in early years as Winebrennarians. He met with remarkable success, and although but fifty years have passed since the Rev. John Winebrenner promulgated the doctrines of baptism by immersion and the washing of feet, the ministers of that church number probably five hundred, and the membership well on to sixty thousand. Mr. Winebrenner was the author of a number of religious and controversial works, those on "Regeneration," "Brief Views of the Church of God," and a volume of "Practical and Doctrinal Sermons" being the more important. He edited for several years the *Gospel Publisher*, now the *Church Advocate*. In the early years of his ministry he was an uncompromising opponent of human slavery. The Rev. Mr. Winebrenner died at Harrisburg, on the 12th of September, 1860, at the age of sixty-three. Over his remains, in the Harrisburg cemetery, the denomination have erected a handsome monument.

NICHOLAS B. WOOD.

Nicholas Baylies Wood, son of James Wood, was a native of Vermont, born April 2, 1792. He was well educated, and came to Harrisburg about 1809, teaching school in the neighborhood. He subsequently took charge of the school of Abiathar Hopkins, who had entered into law partnership with Francis R. Shunk. In the mean time he studied under Mr. Hopkins, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar in October, 1818, and soon acquired an extensive practice. He was appointed by Governor Shulze deputy attorney-general for Dauphin County, January, 1824, serving until January, 1827. Mr. Wood died at Harrisburg, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1832, aged thirty-nine years. He was a gentleman of fine abilities, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He married, Dec. 5, 1822, Catharine, daughter of Henry Beader, Esq., who survives; and their children were Henry Beader, a lawyer, residing in New Jersey; Alpheus, married and residing in England; and America, married Maj. Henry Sheafer, of Harrisburg.

GOVERNOR GEORGE WOLF.

George Wolf, the son of —— Wolf, was born Aug. 12, 1777, in Allen township, Northampton Co., Pa. His father was an emigrant from the Alsatian provinces, Germany. He left two sons,—Philip and George,—who inherited the vigor, good sense, and integrity of the father. George was educated at a classical school established in Northampton County by a society formed for the purpose, which was presided over by Robert Andrews, A.M., a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He here acquired a good knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, and of the sciences usually pursued in a liberal education. Leaving this school, he for a time had the charge of his father's farm, and also acted as principal of the academy in his native township. He soon after entered the prothonotary's office of Northampton County as clerk, and at the same time studied law under the direction of the Hon. John Ross. He early espoused the political principles of Mr. Jefferson, and in 1799 advocated the election of Thomas McKean Governor,

GOVERNOR GEORGE WOLF.

the latter being at that time affiliated with the Republicans. When Mr. Jefferson became President he appointed Mr. Wolf postmaster at Easton. Afterwards Governor McKean appointed him clerk of the Orphans' Court of the county, which position he held until 1809. In 1814 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and the year following was a candidate for the Senate, but defeated on account of a division of the party and the formation of a double ticket.

In 1824 he was elected a member of the United States House of Representatives, and was re-elected for the two succeeding terms, having no opposition in the first two elections, and being returned in the latter by a very large majority. While in Congress he acquired the reputation of a hard worker and a conscientious, upright member. He was a pronounced friend to American industry, and labored and voted for those measures which would best protect and foster it and build up the prosperity of the country.

In 1829 he was nominated as candidate for Governor, and was triumphantly elected. He was not an aspirant for the office of Governor. He received the nomination without knowing that any considerable strength in the nominating convention was in his favor. But when the will of the people was declared he abandoned a lucrative practice at the Northampton court and devoted himself unreservedly to the duties of chief magistrate. The State had embarked in gigantic schemes of public improvements designed to connect the Eastern waters with the Western,—

traversing that formidable barrier, the Allegheny range,—and the rivers of the centre with Lake Erie and the streams from the north. When he took his seat in the gubernatorial chair he found these works projected and in various stages of progress. An immense debt had been contracted, and before these expenditures could be made to realize anything the sum must be doubled and quadrupled. The finances were in a deplorable condition. The credit of the State was at so low an ebb that capitalists were unwilling to place their money in the hands of the commonwealth. In this emergency it became necessary to resort to a compulsory loan from the banks whose charters required them to lend to the State. It was at this period that Governor Wolf came into office. The outlook was most gloomy, and to a Governor who should have figured to himself a rule of ease and enjoyment would have afforded little promise. There were two courses for him to pursue, either break down the system of improvements, throw away the most of what had been expended, and allow the State to languish on with paralyzed industry, or by a bold and vastly expensive policy finish what had been begun, even with the certainty of contracting an enormous debt for future generations to liquidate. He resolutely took the responsibility of the latter course, and he had no sooner come to the executive chair than he addressed to the Legislature, in his message, a recommendation for the vigorous prosecution of the public works, and the adoption of a system of taxation by which adequate funds would be realized for regularly paying the interest on past loans and such as in the future might be negotiated. The independent attitude assumed by the Governor had a magical effect. The caviller was silenced, and the popular will secured.

The most substantial and enduring merit of Governor Wolf was evinced in his advocacy of a system of popular education, and to him is largely due the honor of its adoption. In compliance with the judicious recommendation of the Governor, "by great industry, assiduity, and perseverance a mass of valuable information was obtained, which unfolded a fund of knowledge in relation to the advantages, the utility, the cheapness, in short, the decided preference which a system of common schools, of general interest, and sustained and encouraged by the public bounty, maintained over every other plan of education of a private or partial character." Being thus provided, a bill was drawn embodying what were believed to be the best features of those systems which had been most successful in other States, and at the session of 1834 it "passed both branches of the Legislature with a unanimity," says the Governor, "rarely equaled, perhaps never surpassed, in the annals of legislation." It was a consummation for which he had long and earnestly labored, and must have been a source of gratification and a subject of gratulation through life that his administration was graced with an event of such momentous import. There were still troubles to be encountered in putting it into successful operation, and great labors were required of his successors in preserving the principle intact. But the Rubicon was passed, the system was inaugurated, and, thanks to the labors of wise men and the care of an overruling Providence, the banner then thrown to the breeze has never been furled.

The Governor was a candidate for a third term, but a division having arisen in the party by which he had been supported, and a third candidate in the person of Henry A. Muhlenberg being presented, the vote was divided and Wolf was defeated. In the following year he was appointed by Gen. Jackson to one of the most responsible positions in the government, that of first comptroller of the Treasury of the United States. For two years he discharged the duties of this office most acceptably, and at the end of that period he was appointed by President Van Buren collector of the port of Philadelphia. On the 11th of March, 1840, he died very suddenly, while yet in the vigor of manhood, greatly lamented, in the sixty-third year of his age. His remains rest in the cemetery at Harrisburg. His only daughter became the wife of Henry Buehler, of Harrisburg, and their children were George Wolf Buehler and Mary, the wife of Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, D.D.

THOMAS WORLEY.

Thomas Worley, son of Daniel Worley, was born Jan. 7, 1799, near Hanover, York Co., Pa. He was descended from Francis Worley, one of the first settlers west of the Susquehanna, in what is now York County, and who took a prominent part in the events of that section of the Province of Pennsylvania. Thomas Worley had slight opportunities for education, receiving, however, that which the schools of his native village afforded and the night schools of Harrisburg. He came to the latter place at the age of fifteen, where he learned the trade of wagon-maker and wheelwright. He established himself in business, and during the era when the transportation between the Eastern cities and Pittsburgh was carried on in wagons his business was quite extensive. Not anxious for political preferment, he was, nevertheless, elected a director of the poor for the county of Dauphin, and filled several municipal offices with ability and faithfulness. He was a man of good habits, of sterling integrity, and of great perseverance in the pursuit of what he deemed right, and perchance no man in his sphere of life ever exercised a greater or a better influence over the neighbors and friends with whom he was associated. He died at Harrisburg, on the 18th of April, 1868, aged sixty-nine years. Mr. Worley married, about 1825, Mary Uhler, born Oct. 26, 1800, in Dauphin County, Pa., died Oct. 2, 1878, at Harrisburg, daughter of John Uhler, "one of the most amiable of women." Their

children were Susannah, Rev. Daniel, Frederick Uhler, Solomon, Thomas, Richard Fulton, and William.

MAJOR JOHN WRIGHT.

John Wright was a native of Ireland, born about 1745. He came to America in early life, and located in New Jersey, where he probably taught school until the opening of the war of the Revolution. He held the position of a quartermaster in the New Jersey troops during the struggle for independence, and at the close of the conflict settled at Paterson, in that State, from which place he removed to Harrisburg, about the year 1797, and opened, on the 10th of August of that year, "an English school in the German school-house" there. On the removal of John Wyeth as postmaster by President Adams in 1798, Maj. Wright was appointed to that office. This he took charge of in connection with his school, holding the office until his death, which occurred on the 4th of January, 1814. He married, at Trenton, N. J., Aug. 14, 1778, Rose Chambers, daughter of Alexander Chambers, one of the leading merchants of that town during the last half of last century. Her mother, Elizabeth Chambers, was one of the matrons who received Washington at the bridge at Trenton on the 21st of April, 1789. Mrs. Wright was one of Harrisburg's most estimable women, and on the death of her husband succeeded to the post-office, which she retained until her death, in March, 1822. Maj. Wright was an ardent patriot, an excellent teacher, a faithful officer, an active, energetic citizen, and one of the leaders of public opinion seventy and eighty years ago.

JOHN WYETH.

John Wyeth, son of Ebenezer Wyeth and Mary Winship, was born March 31, 1770, at Cambridge, Mass. He was at an early age apprenticed to the printing business, and on reaching his majority was induced to go to San Domingo, to superintend a large printing establishment. While there the insurrection of the blacks occurred, and all that he had acquired was lost. It was with great difficulty that he even succeeded in escaping from the island, and then only by the connivance of a friend, one of the officers who assisted in searching the vessels about leaving the port. Dressed as a common sailor, and working among them, he eluded their vigilance, and subsequently reached Philadelphia. In relating to his friends the incidents of that rebellion, one of the most cruel and vindictive the world ever knew, there was one which seemed ever to rise up as a present vision instead of a past reality. It was the execution of two of the leading rebels who had been captured. They were broken upon the wheel, and afterwards, when the machinery stopped, left in that condition to die. In this state one of them asked for a pinch of snuff but no one seemed willing to grant this boon to the culprit, when Mr. Wyeth, borrowing a snuff-box, went and held pinch after pinch to the nose of the unfortunate criminal. Arriving at Philadelphia, he worked some time in the different printing establishments there, and in 1792 went to Harrisburg, where, in connection with John W. Allen, he purchased the paper started the previous year by Maj. Eli Lewis, and commenced the publication of the *Oracle of Dauphin*, a newspaper he successfully carried on until November, 1827. Mr. Wyeth's paper supported the Federal views of that great party during the whole course of its existence. Its columns were open, nevertheless, to the communications of all. In those days, before the principles of Republican rule were fully digested, many a nervous essay was put forth on either side of the question by able men of both parties. He was appointed postmaster of Harrisburg in October, 1793, under the administration of President Washington, of which he was a strenuous advocate and admirer. He was removed in July, 1798, by Mr. Adams' postmaster-general, on account of the incompatibility of the office of postmaster and the editor of a newspaper.

In connection with his newspaper, Mr. Wyeth established a book-store and a publishing-house, from which he issued a large number of books, the most notable of which were an early "History of the United States of America," Graydon's "Memoirs," and a music-book compiled by himself. The circulation of the latter for that early day was wonderful, its several editions aggregating one hundred and twenty thousand copies. To this he supplemented a second part, intended especially for the Methodist Church, of which there were published about twenty-five thousand. He was one of Harrisburg's most energetic citizens, and was deeply interested in its prosperity and welfare. He caused the construction of several valuable improvements, which remain as evidences of his enterprising spirit and good judgment. He was one of the earliest friends of the Harrisburg academy, and served as trustee, of which body he was also president. Upon his retirement from publisher he removed to Philadelphia, where he died Jan. 23, 1858, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. His life thus prolonged was marked by affability and cheerfulness, and his philosophy was of a practical character. He was exceedingly industrious, and whilst in business could always find something for his hands to do. And in later life, when the concerns of his printing-office were transferred to younger hands, he knew how to divide his time between his reading and his social pleasures.

Mr. Wyeth was twice married,—first to Louisa Weiss, daughter of Lewis and Mary Weiss,[1] of Phila-

[1] Lewis Weiss, born Dec. 28, 1717, in Berlin, Prussia, studied conveyancing, and emigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia on the 13th of December, 1755, where he opened an office on Arch Street, between Fourth and Fifth. He was one of the founders of the German Society of Philadelphia, of which he was president. He was a Moravian, and

Jno Hyatt

delphia. She was the mother of all his children, and died in 1822. He married secondly, in 1826, Lydia Allen, of Philadelphia.

JOSIAH C. YOUNG.

Josiah Carothers Young, son of Daniel H. Young and Sarah Duncan, was born April 17, 1821, at Harrisburg, Pa. He was educated in the common schools of the borough, and learned the trade of a carpenter, which occupation he followed several years. He subsequently taught school, and at the time of his death was a teacher in the public schools of Harrisburg. For a long period he was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Dauphin and Harrisburg. From 1860 to 1868 he was prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Dauphin County, a position he filled with great acceptability. He died at Harrisburg, April 1, 1881, aged almost sixty years. He was a faithful and conscientious public officer, an honored and respected citizen, while in the Methodist Church, of which body he was an ordained local preacher, highly esteemed as a sincere and devout laborer. Mr. Young married Sept. 21, 1843, Catharine Mary Kinter, daughter of George and Elizabeth Kinter, who survives, and their children were William N., John W., George C., Charles W., Albert H., Charles C., and William L., of whom John W. and William L. survive.

COL. GEORGE ZIEGLER.

George Ziegler, the son of George Ziegler, a native of the Palatinate, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., July 3, 1768. He was brought up to mercantile pursuits, came to Harrisburg in 1795, and began merchandising, in which he was quite successful. In his early life he took an important part in public affairs. He was frequently a member of the Borough Council, was lieutenant-colonel of the Sixty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, in 1807, and coroner from Jan. 12, 1809, to Dec. 18, 1811. Col. Ziegler died at Harrisburg, Aug. 28, 1845, aged seventy-seven years. His wife, Elizabeth, born Dec. 6, 1777, died Jan. 2, 1853. They left three daughters, Catharine, married George Kunkel; Mary, married Rev. John P. Hecht; and Elizabeth, married Rev. Frederick Rothrock. Col. Ziegler was an estimable citizen, a gentleman of sterling integrity and worth.

GEORGE ZINN.

George Zinn, son of John Jacob Zinn and Catharine Greenawalt, was born April 6, 1810, at Harrisburg, Pa. He received a fair English education in the schools of the borough, and early in life began to learn the trade of tanning with his father, who had established a large business in the town many years previous, and to which the son eventually succeeded and successfully carried on for over thirty years. He served in several local offices, and in whatever trusts confided was faithful. He died at Harrisburg on the 21st of January, 1878, in his sixty-eighth year. He was a gentleman of considerable force of character, of strict integrity, of amiable manners, and was deservedly held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens. Mr. Zinn married, April 19, 1836, Anna Margaretta Miller, daughter of John Jacob Miller and Elizabeth Beader, who survives. They had Mary, married William H. Eckels, paymaster U. S. A.; John and George, of Philadelphia; Amy, married George Smith; Catharine and Charles, died young; and Margey, married Dr. Ross Swartz.

ROBERT AUCHMUTY, M.D.

Robert Auchmuty, the son of Samuel Auchmuty, was born near Sunbury, Northumberland Co., Pa., in the year 1785. He was descended from an old Celtic family of Scotland. Robert Auchmuty, the first of the American family of that name, an eminent lawyer, was in practice at Boston, Mass., as early as 1719. He died in 1750, leaving several children. Among these, Robert, who in 1767 became judge of the Court of Admiralty at Boston; Samuel, who was rector of Trinity Church, New York City; and Arthur Gates. The latter came to Pennsylvania as early as 1765, and located in then Lancaster County. In that year we find him commissioned as an Indian trader, "with permission to trade with the natives at Penn's Creek, Shamokin, and such other forts as may by his Majesty or the Provincial authorities be established." He first settled at the mouth of Penn's Creek, on the Isle of Que, and from thence removed to the opposite side of the Susquehanna, a few miles below Fort Augusta, in what is now Lower Augusta township, Northumberland Co. During the war of the Revolution, Samuel Auchmuty, one of his sons and father of the doctor, entered the patriot army, and was in service from the winter at Valley Forge until the close of the war. The veteran's remains rest in the old burial-ground at Millersburg unmarked, and the spot unknown. Dr. Robert Auchmuty received a good education, studied medicine, and began the practice of his profession at Millersburg about 1830–31. Apart from the duties of his profession he served many years as a justice of the peace, being first commissioned by Governor Ritner. He was an enterprising, active citizen, and a warm advocate of the common-school system, when that noble measure was adopted, and was a gentleman beloved and respected by his fellow-citizens. He died at Millersburg in 1849, at the age of sixty-four, and is buried in the new cemetery at that place. He was the father of S. P. Auchmuty, of Millersburg.

acted as an attorney for that denomination prior to 1782, and was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1786. He died Oct. 22, 1796, at Philadelphia. One of his daughters married George Kline, of Carlisle; another, John Wyeth, of Harrisburg, both printers and editors.

JACOB AWL, OF PAXTANG.

Jacob Awl was born Aug. 6, 1727, in the north of Ireland. He learned the trade of a tanner, was a man of means when he came to America, and settled at an early date in Paxtang, near his relative, John Harris, of Harris' Ferry, where he took up a large tract of land which he improved, erected a tannery, and on which he lived to the time of his death. He became a prominent personage in Paxtang, was an ensign and lieutenant in Col. John Elder's battalion of rangers in the frontier wars of 1756 to 1764, and at the outset of the war for independence, aided by his counsel and his purse in organizing the associated battalions of Lancaster County, which did such effective service in the Revolution. When the new county of Dauphin was erected, Mr. Awl was appointed one of the commissioners in the act relating thereto, and John Harris afterwards appointed him one of the trustees or commissioners for the public grounds ceded by him at the laying out of the town of Harrisburg for public uses. He was a representative man, influential and potential in the county, yet preferred domestic retirement to the struggle of office; and when he was offered the nomination for representative in the General Assembly, he positively declined. He died at his residence in Paxtang, Sept. 26, 1793, at the age of sixty-six years. Mr. Awl married Sarah Sturgeon, born Sept. 1, 1739; died June, 1809.

JOHN W. COWDEN.

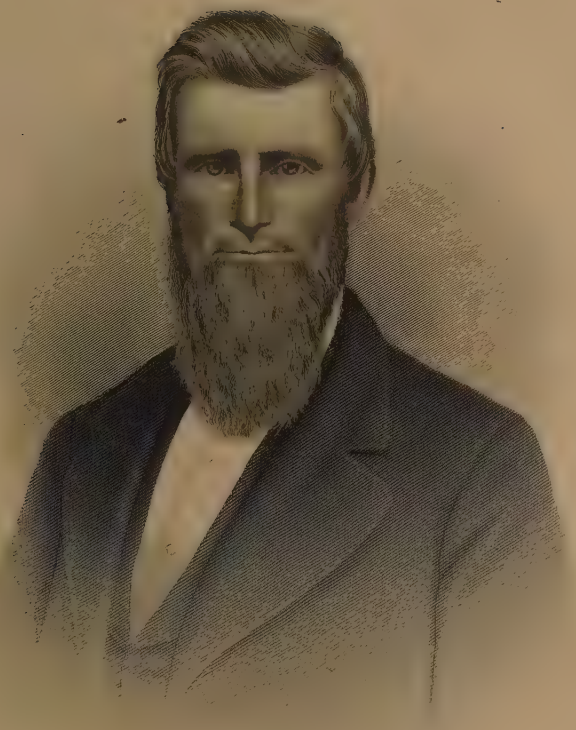
John Wallace Cowden, son of Matthew Benjamin Cowden and Mary Wallace, was born Aug. 29, 1817, in Lower Paxtang township, Dauphin Co., Pa. His father was long in public life, and for years was an associate judge of the county. John Wallace was brought up as a farmer, but as he grew to maturer years his attention was turned to surveying, and he came to Harrisburg, where his latter days were passed as a practical surveyor, and where he died on the 22d of July, 1872. He was, writes a contemporary, "an unobtrusive, modest, and estimable citizen, successful in his business, trustworthy in all the relations of life, and a sincere and earnest Christian." Mr. Cowden married Mary E. Hatton, daughter of Frederick Hatton and Mary Barnett, of Lower Paxtang. They left a large family.

JAMES ELDER.

James Elder, son of Robert R. Elder and Sarah Sherer, was born Aug. 18, 1826, in Swatara township, Dauphin Co., Pa. His early years were spent on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-four he removed to New Castle, Pa., where he engaged in mercantile business until the death of his father in 1858, when he returned, and with his brother Robert purchased the homestead farm. During the war for the Union Mr. Elder raised a company for the emergency. In 1867 he embarked in the coal trade with a younger brother, withdrawing in 1869, and entered into partnership in the lumber business, in which he continued until failing health compelled him to relinquish all active pursuits. He left the farm and took up his residence in the city of Harrisburg, where he died Jan. 12, 1877, in his fifty-first year. Mr. Elder married, March 2, 1854, Rebecca O. Whitehill, daughter of John Whitehill, and they had Catharine O., Robert R., Martha K., Edward, and Ida.

HOTHER HAGE, C. E.

Hother Hage, son of Jens Friedrich and Gertrude Heitmann Hage, was born April 9, 1800, in the city of Copenhagen, kingdom of Denmark. He was a graduate at fourteen years of age of the Royal University of Copenhagen. In 1819 he came to the United States and settled upon a tract of land known as "Gallagher's Improvement," situated on Clearfield Creek, Clearfield Co., Pa., presented him by his father. He built a log hut and remained there about nine years, passing that time in studying, clearing the land, and hunting. In 1832 he found employment on the construction of the State canals in his chosen profession of civil engineering. In 1835 he was employed as chief engineer on the construction of the West Feliciana Railroad of Louisiana, a short line of road running from Bayou Sara to Woodville. During the years 1836–38 he was chief engineer of the Franklin Railroad, in Pennsylvania. May 30, 1838, he was appointed by the canal commissioners of the State principal engineer upon the survey of a route from the town of Chambersburg to Pittsburgh, also on the Raystown branch of the Juniata, as contemplated in the act of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, passed April 14, 1838. April 19, 1847, he was appointed principal assistant engineer of the eastern division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, under Wm. B. Forster, Jr. In 1852 he was employed in the construction of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company Railroad. From Sept. 1, 1850, to July 19, 1859, he was principal engineer on the enlargement of the Union Canal. July 19, 1859, he was appointed by Governor William F. Packer a commissioner to examine that portion of the line of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad lying between the harbor of Erie and the borough of Warren. On the 24th of April, 1860, was elected civil engineer to make survey and plan of the city of Harrisburg. In 1866 he was employed in the office of the assessor of United States internal revenue, continuing in the employ of the government until 1872, in which year, on the 27th day of June, he departed this life. Mr. Hage was married Dec. 18, 1849, by the Rev. J. Baker, of Lancaster, Pa., to Mary A. Kendig, second daughter of Henry and Salome Kendig, of Lancaster County.



James Elder

CAPT. JOHN P. RUTHERFORD.

John Parke Rutherford, son of William Rutherford and Sarah Swan, was born Feb. 14, 1802, in now Swatara township, Dauphin Co., Pa. He was a farmer, and brought up in that pursuit. He held many places of public trust in his life; was superintendent of the Wiconisco Canal as early as 1837, an auditor of the county, a jury commissioner, and was vice-president and treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society. He was a strong anti-slavery advocate, as all his family were, and many a weary pilgrim in the days of the fugitive slave act, sore of foot and heart, found in Capt. Rutherford hospitable assistance, material aid, and manly encouragement. He hated slavery because he considered it a moral sin and a political blight upon the free institutions of America. During the late Rebellion he served as quartermaster in the United States army, ranking fourth on the list. While stationed at Harper's Ferry he was captured in one of the raids on that stronghold, but released on parole. He was then ordered to Camp Douglas, and subsequently to Charleston, S. C. In the latter city, about the close of the war, he contracted a disease from the effects of which he never fully recovered. He died at his residence in Swatara on the 12th of May, 1871, aged sixty-nine years. Capt. Rutherford married Eliza Rutherford, daughter of Samuel Rutherford, born Oct. 30, 1801, who died Jan. 30, 1850, and their children were Samuel Silas Brisban, William Swan, John Alexander, Elizabeth Martha, Sarah Margaret (married Rev. Job D. Randolph), Mary Jane (married John Elder), and Eleanor Gilchrist.

WILLIAM W. RUTHERFORD, M.D.

William Wilson Rutherford, son of William Rutherford and Sarah Swan, was born Nov. 23, 1805, in Paxtang (now Swatara) township, Dauphin Co., Pa. He was, in the fourth generation, from Thomas Rutherford, one of the earliest settlers of the valley, and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Whiteside, of Harrisburg, then a prominent physician, in 1830, and after the removal of Dr. Whiteside continued under the instructions of Dr. Dean. He attended the lectures of Jefferson Medical College, 1830 to 1832, graduating from that institution on the 7th of March, the latter year. He located first at Mechanicsburg, where he remained nearly a year, when entering into partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Dean, he removed to Harrisburg, where for forty years he practiced his profession, winning for himself an honorable name not only at home but abroad. Dr. Rutherford had what few physicians possessed,—a most perfect knowledge of diseases in general; and it mattered little what the case, his diagnosis, when called in consultation, was final as it was accurate. An extensive practice of over forty years in every department of medicine and surgery gave him such a perfect knowledge of his profession that the loss of his advice and assistance in difficult cases has been severely felt by his surviving brethren.

For eight years prior to his death he had been the regularly-appointed surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, although he served it some ten years previously when called upon. From the organization of the old Harrisburg Gas Company he was one of its directors, and at his death president of the company. In numerous other enterprises he took an active part, and was always one of Harrisburg's public-spirited citizens. His life was an eventful one, and one fraught with many incidents of interest. In season and out of season, in life and in death, his good-natured face appeared upon the stage, gladly, even tearfully, welcome. He died at Harrisburg on the 13th of March, 1873, aged sixty-seven years. Dr. Rutherford married Eleanor Crain, daughter of Col. Richard M. Crain, who survives. Their children who lived to mature years were Dr. Alexander, who died shortly after his father; Sarah, married Capt. W. Harvey Brown, U.S.A., also deceased; and Elizabeth Crain, widow of the late John C. Kunkel.

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.

II.

[ALL SKETCHES MARKED WITH AN ASTERISK (*) WERE CONTRIBUTED.]

HAMILTON ALRICKS.

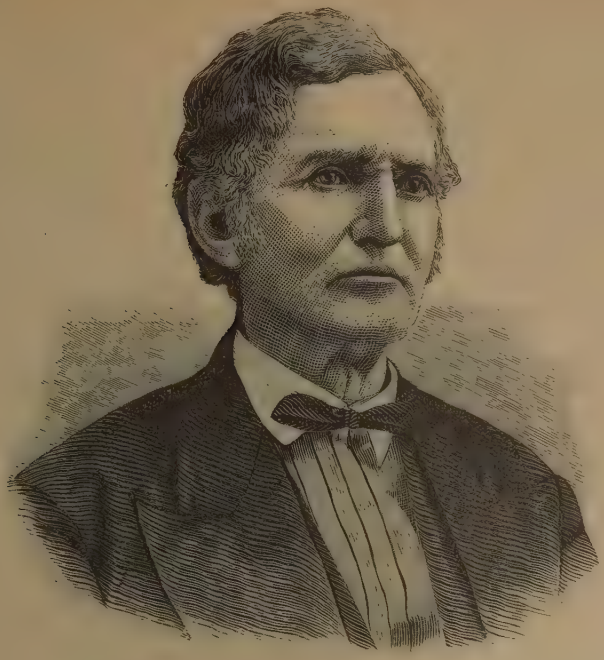
Hamilton Alricks, son of James Alricks and Martha Hamilton, was born June 1, 1806, at Oakland Mills, in Lost Creek Valley, then Mifflin County. He was educated at the Harrisburg Academy at such a period as those who passed through it, from 1816 until 1826, know that the whole land was stricken with poverty, and collegiate education out of the question. Indeed, out of the thirty students of the classics at the academy, and among them the son of Governor Findlay, but one is remembered, who went, or could afford to go, to college. With such an education as the school could afford, and the study of history on top of it, Hamilton Alricks commenced reading law with Samuel Douglas, Esq., afterward attorney-general, and was admitted to practice in 1828. From the outset he exhibited more than ordinary ability, connected with indomitable energy and perseverance.

He has labored steadily at his profession for fifty years; rising usually at five in the morning, but at the same time taking such outdoor exercise as to secure sound, vigorous health, and is at this day able to endure as much mental and physical labor as most men younger in years, and withal, finding in the midst of professional engagements as much time and leisure to devote to strangers, and the hospitalities and civilities of life, as any other man in the community. During his professional career he has been engaged at every term of the court, in the trial of many of the most important civil and criminal cases, and in numerous cases in the Supreme Court, as the reports will show from 2d Watts to the last volume of Outerbridge. In the outset of his practice he was engaged as counsel by Mr. Gest, in the case of Gest *vs.* Espy, 2d Watts 266, after Thomas Elder, Esq., a senior member of the bar, had abandoned the case, upon a verdict being found for defendant. Mr. Alricks removed the case to the Supreme Court, where he succeeded in reversing the judgment. On one occasion, in arguing a case in the Supreme Court, and while reading an authority, he was abruptly interrupted by Judge Houston, saying, "That is not the law." "But," said Mr. Alricks, "I am citing from the opinions of the court." Judge Houston sharply responded, "I don't care; for no judge ever declared such to be the law." To which Mr. Alricks further replied, "I have been reading the opinion of the court, delivered by your honor." "Then," said the judge, "the reporter took me down wrong; let me see the book." After examining it for some time, the judge closed it with the remark, "After all, I don't think this authority has any application to the case in hearing."

Proceedings were commenced before the Legislature of Pennsylvania about the year 1845, and testimony taken for the purpose of framing articles of impeachment against the Hon. William N. Irvine, judge of the York and Adams judicial district, and the only counsel of the respondent was Mr. Alricks, who conducted the defense with such skill and ability that the committee refused to report articles.

The then State treasurer and auditor-general on several occasions selected Mr. Alricks to argue cases on the part of the commonwealth involving questions of constitutional law. His argument before the Supreme Court of the United States in Butler *et al.*, late Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania, *vs.* the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 10th Howard United States Supreme Court Reports, 402, was not only well received by the profession as a sound exposition of the law, as to what constitutes a contract within the meaning of the Tenth Section of the First Article of the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting a State from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts; but also as an able definition of the power of the Legislature to create and abolish offices, to impose taxes, etc., and will remain a lasting memorial of his research, industry, and ability as a lawyer.

In his long course of practice, and it has been an extensive one, it is not known that he ever had any rude or personal controversy with any member of the bar. He began the world without a dollar, and by his talents, integrity, and industry has risen to the front rank in his profession and acquired an ample competency, at no time condescending "to stoop" to politicians or any other class of men in order to obtain office or professional business.



Hamilton Alricks

He has not entered the arena of politics, that maelstrom which has shipwrecked so many able men, but it has been his fortune, for his good professional reputation and success, and for his private gain, that he has lived in a district in which for fifty years he has acted politically with the minority. He was one year a member of the Legislature; was a member of the Chicago Convention in 1864, which nominated Gen. McClellan for President, and the series of resolutions drawn up and offered in the convention by him abounded in patriotic sentiments, evincing a rare and marked ability. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention for the revision of the constitution of the State, in 1872–73, that held its sessions first in Harrisburg and subsequently in Philadelphia, and acted on the committees on Cities and City Charters, and on Religious and Charitable Corporations and Societies. He has also been a director of cemetery, school, hospital, and bank in Harrisburg.

Mr. Alricks married, Dec. 28, 1837, Caroline, daughter of Rev. Levi Bull, D.D., of Chester County, Pa., a son of Col. Thomas Bull, of Revolutionary fame. She was born Aug. 3, 1811. Their only daughter, Annie, is the wife of Benjamin L. Forster, a lawyer of Harrisburg, and their only son, Levi, a student at Yale in the class of 1866, read law with his father, and has been a member of the Dauphin County bar since his admission, in 1865. *

CHARLES L. BAILEY.

Charles Lukens Bailey, son of Joseph Bailey and Martha Lukens, was born March 9, 1821, in Chester County, Pa. His paternal ancestors were of English, and his maternal ancestors of Welsh, descent. His great-grandfather, Edward Bailey, was a resident of Bucks County, and his grandfather, William Bailey, a resident farmer in Philadelphia County, Pa. His father, born in 1796, settled in Chester County in 1819, where he carried on farming until 1838, when he engaged in the iron business at the old Lukens Mill in Coatesville, and there manufactured boiler-plate for six years. In 1844 he removed to Berks County, near Pottstown, and erected on the site of the "Old Forge" of the Pine Iron-Works, a rolling-mill, and carried on business alone for a few years, and afterwards in connection with his sons (Joseph Bailey & Sons) until within a short period, when he retired from active life, leaving his manufacturing

interest then in the hands of his son, Joseph L. Bailey. The other children of Joseph and Martha Bailey were Charles L., Sarah, Edward (manager of the iron-works at Glasgow, Montgomery Co.), Dr. George (of Philadelphia), William L. (treasurer and manager of the Thorndale Iron Company), Hannah, and Anne (deceased).

Charles L. Bailey, eldest son, obtained his early education at the Westtown School, Chester County, and for some time thereafter was a clerk in the drug-store of Thomas Evans & Co., Philadelphia. His career in the iron business began in 1838 as a clerk for his father at Coatesville, where he became thoroughly conversant with the details of the business carried on at that place. He removed with his parents to Berks County, where he continued his clerkship for five years, and from 1849 to 1852 was a partner with his father in the Pine Iron-Works.

In August of the latter year, Mr. Bailey removed to Harrisburg and founded the old Central Iron-Works, which he has latterly used as a puddling-mill. Here he continued business until 1859, when he became interested with the late James McCormick in the nail-works at Fairview, Cumberland Co., rebuilt the works, and carried them on successfully until 1866, when he retired from the firm, and in connection with his brother, Dr. George Bailey (Charles L. Bailey & Bro.), founded and erected the present Chesapeake Nail-Works in Harrisburg, now carried on under the firm-name of Charles L. Bailey & Co., Artemus Wilhelm being a part owner in the concern.

In 1869, Mr. Bailey removed to Pottstown, and until 1875 was the treasurer and general manager of the Pottstown Iron Company, manufacturing nails, boiler-plate, and pig-iron. Closing out his interests there he returned to Harrisburg, and in 1877–78 erected the present Central Iron-Works, contiguous to the Chesapeake Nail-Works, of which he is president. Mr. Bailey is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of progress and enterprise, as his various industrial undertakings attest, and although his mind is largely absorbed in business pursuits, he has not held entirely aloof from duties incumbent upon him as a citizen. He is one of the directors of the Harrisburg National Bank, president of the board of trustees of the Market Square Presbyterian Church, and in 1880 he was appointed by Governor Hoyt a trustee of the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum. He was elected a member of the Select Council of the city in 1877, was a member of the State Legislature in 1879, and in 1881 he was again elected a member of the Select Council, chosen president, and served as chairman of the Finance Committee. Mr. Bailey married, in 1856, Emma H. Doll, daughter of William Doll and Sarah M. Elder, of Harrisburg, whose maternal great-grandfather was Rev. John Elder. Their surviving children are William Elder, a graduate of Yale, in the class of 1882; Edward, Jr., a graduate of Yale Scientific Course in the class of 1881; Charles L., a student at Yale; James B., and Emma D. *

JULIUS AUGUSTUS BECK.

Julius Augustus Beck, son of John Beck (born at Graceham, Md.; died Feb. 11, 1873), and his wife Joanna Augusta (born at Hope, N. J., died in February, 1877), was born April 2, 1831, in Litiz, Lancaster Co., Pa., and was educated at the Litiz Academy, of which his father, John Beck, was principal. In early life he devoted himself to the art of sculpture, and in 1855 visited Italy for the purpose of perfecting himself in that branch of the fine arts. In 1861 he turned his attention to portrait and landscape painting, an occupation in which he still continues. He married Miss Susan Maria Kepple, daughter of Henry and Catharine Kepple, of Lancaster, Pa., and their children are Abraham Raphael, Catharine Augusta, Henry Kepple, John, Martin Augustus, Marion, Edith Isabella, and Mary Alice.

PETER BERNHEISEL, SR.

Peter Bernheisel, son of John Bernheisel and Catharine Loy, was born Aug. 18, 1806, in Cumberland (now Perry) County, Pa. His father was a native of Berks County, Pa., where he was born May 12, 1765, settled in Perry County about the year 1800, and where he died on the 21st of September, 1825. His mother was also a native of Berks County, born May 1, 1768, and died in Perry County on the 31st of August, 1833. Peter's early education was limited to the schools of the county until 1822, when he went to Carlisle, where he learned the trade of a carpenter and builder. About the year 1832 he came to Harrisburg, where he became a contract builder until the year 1859. He was the builder of the county jail and the Presbyterian Church on Second Street. He served as a member of the old Borough Council during the shinplaster era, and filled other municipal offices. In 1859 he relinquished house-building and went into the lime business. Mr. Bernheisel married, first, on the 28th of August, 1826, Margaret Uhler, daughter of John and Catharine Uhler (1809–1848), and their children were John Frederick (d. s. p.), Jeremiah (d. s. p.), Peter, Augustus (d. s. p.), George (d. s. p.), William Henry, and Jacob Houser (d. s. p.); married, secondly, Elizabeth Shott, daughter of John and Barbara Shott, and they had Barbara Catharine (d. s. p.), Valentine Hummel, and Rebecca Shott (married William Painter); married, thirdly, Frances Benedick, daughter of Bernard and Elizabeth Sigman.

MAJOR L. S. BENT.

Luther Stedman Bent, son of Ebenezer Bent and Nancy Stedman, was born Dec. 6, 1829, at Quincy, Norfolk Co., Mass. His ancestors were early settlers at Milton, in that State. Luther S. attended the public schools until the age of twelve years, after-

Chas. L. Bailey

wards working on the farm until his fifteenth year, when he went to Boston, where he served five years with the New England Glass Company, situate in East Cambridge, then one of the largest establishments in the country. From that period until the commencement of the Rebellion he was engaged in the glassware and crockery business at Boston. In May, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and participated in the battle of Big Bethel. Being mustered out at the end of his term of service at Boston, he re-enlisted as a private in Company K, of the Eighteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, for three years, and served in all the grades of non-commissioned and commissioned officer to that of captain. He served through the various campaigns in which his regiment was engaged in the Army of the Potomac, and was wounded in the right hand at the second battle of Bull Run. He remained with his command until their muster out, when he was detailed to take charge of a battalion of veterans and recruits. For meritorious services at Peebles' Farm he was promoted brevet major, was afterwards, on the recommendation of Gen. Griffin, commissioned by President Lincoln as major in the United States army, at the same time by the State of Massachusetts a lieutenant-colonel, on which commissions he was never mustered. His battalion having become decimated in numbers, it was consolidated with the Thirty-second Massachusetts, when at his request he was mustered out as a supernumerary officer. He returned home, and shortly after made engagements with the officers of the Union Pacific Railroad, and remained in their employ from the commencement to the completion of that great enterprise, filling various positions. During the last two years he was one of the largest contractors for grading that road, comprising two hundred miles through Salt Lake Valley and the Promontory. He subsequently became engaged in cattle-raising on the plains, and was one of the pioneers in that business, being among the first to establish cattle ranches along the line of the railroad in Nebraska. Here he remained three years. Returning to the East he married a daughter of S. M. Felton, Esq., of Philadelphia, which relations brought him into connection with the Pennsylvania Steel Company. In 1874 he took the superintendency of that immense establishment, and as the progress and history of that company is given elsewhere, we shall not further refer save that none have contributed more to its success than the energy, business management, and forethought of the subject of this sketch.

ANDREW K. BLACK.

Andrew Krause Black, son of Joseph Black (1794–1848) and Elizabeth Krause (1803–72), was born Jan. 16, 1825, at Harrisburg, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of the borough, and learned the trade of bricklayer and builder, in which occupation he is still engaged. He served as a member of the Select and Common Council of the city of Harrisburg, and for several years was one of the inspectors of the Dauphin County prison. He represented the county in the Legislature in 1871 and 1872, and under the Constitution of 1874 represented the city of Harrisburg in that body in 1877 and 1878. Mr. Black married, in 1849, Rebecca Irwin Clark, daughter of William and Maria Clark, of Clark's Ferry, and their children were Emma, Harriet, George Murray, Alfred T., Irene Elizabeth (married J. C. Harlicker), Maria Clark, and Amy Chaplin.

COL. FREDERICK K. BOAS.

Frederick Krause Boas, son of Frederick Boas (1785–1817) and Elizabeth Krause (1797–1847), was born April 5, 1815, at Harrisburg, Pa. He attended the schools of the borough until his sixteenth year. From August, 1832, to April, 1838, he was a clerk in the Harrisburg post-office, then assistant postmaster, as superintendent (not regularly) until July, 1843. He studied law with the late Judge Krause, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar Aug. 22, 1837, in which profession he has been since engaged. He was appointed by Governor Porter aid on his staff, with the rank of colonel, which he held from 1839 to 1845; was school director from 1839 to 1848, being treasurer of the board from 1840 to 1842, and also served in the Borough Council six years, from 1846 to 1849. Col. Boas married in 1871, Sarah C. Nolen, daughter of William and Maria Nolen, of Harrisburg.

WILLIAM D. BOAS.

William Dick Boas, son of Jacob Boas and Sarah Dick, was born Sept. 6, 1803, at Harrisburg, Pa. He learned the art of printing with George Getz, of Reading, on the *Berks and Schuylkill Herald*, and afterwards worked at his profession in Philadelphia, Allentown, and Harrisburg. In 1837 he purchased an interest in the *Reporter* office at Harrisburg, in partnership, first, with Samuel D. Patterson, and then with William F. Copeland, retiring in 1842. During this period he was printer of the journals and bills of the House and Senate. He was cashier and clerk in the State treasurer's department during the administrations of Bickel, Bailey, Magraw, and McGrath, about nine years in all; was a clerk in the surveyor-general's office, and four years prothonotary of the county of Dauphin. From 1866 to 1868 he was one of the publishers of the *Patriot*. Mr. Boas married, in 1828, Martha Ingram, born Nov. 30, 1808, died Aug. 23, 1850, and their children are Margaret Ingram and Emma Elizabeth.

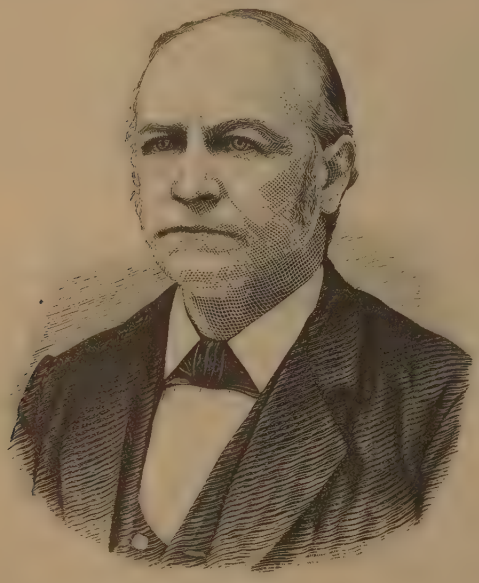
JACOB C. BOMBERGER.

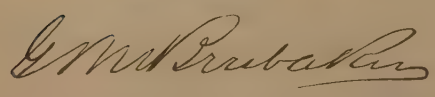
Jacob Caufman Bomberger, son of John Bomberger (1773–1847) and Elizabeth Caufman (1784–1857), was

born Dec. 11, 1817, at Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa. His education was received in the schools of the town, which at that period were quite limited. His early life was passed in merchandising, and subsequently in the business of banking. During the sessions of the State Senate for 1851 and 1852 he served as assistant clerk of that body; the year following, upon the establishment of the Mechanics' Bank, was made cashier of that institution. In the historical reference to that bank we have alluded to its subsequent transfer to Mr. Bomberger as its sole owner, and through whose energy, financial tact, and ability it has become one of the most successful banking-houses in Pennsylvania. For many years Mr. Bomberger held the position of one of the trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, under the appointment of the Governor.

GEORGE M. BRUBAKER.

George M. Brubaker, son of Jacob Brubaker and Sarah Mark, was born July 19, 1824, in Millersburg, Dauphin Co., Pa. His grandfather, David Brubaker, of German ancestry, resided near Millersburg, on a farm. He married a Miss Dover, and of their children, Jacob, born in 1795, learned the trade of a tanner, located some years in Chambersburg, Pa., then in 1822 removed to Millersburg, where he died in 1838. Jacob Brubaker married in 1823 Sarah Mark, of East Hanover township, Lebanon Co., who survives. Of their children who reached mature age were George M. and Margaret R., married —— Eberly. George M. Brubaker received a common-school education, and spent several years in clerking. He subsequently, in connection with his stepfather, Simon West, engaged in the tanning business, which was continued until 1847. He then began merchandising, and in 1864 made the hardware business a specialty. Mr. Brubaker married first, Feb. 12, 1850, Elizabeth Beaver, died July, 1856, daughter of George Beaver, of Perry County, and they had Clara, George, Mary, and Charles; married secondly, in July, 1857, Mary Jane Lime, daughter of Jacob Lime, of Schuylkill County, and they had Albert, William, Sarah, John, Wood, Mark, and Ray. Mr. Brubaker was the first president of the Lykens Valley Bank, now the First National Bank of Millersburg, and was also one of the founders of the Miners' Deposit Bank of Lykens. He is a gentleman of enterprise and public spirit, and prominently identified with the leading industries of the Upper End. *





JAMES DONALD CAMERON.

James Donald Cameron, son of Gen. Simon Cameron and Margaret Brua, was born in 1833, at Middletown, Pa. He received a classical education, and studied at Princeton College. Upon leaving college he entered the Middletown Bank as clerk, of which he subsequently became cashier. From 1866 to 1874 he was president of the Northern Central Railroad, in which latter year the road was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Gen. Grant appointed him Secretary of War, May 22, 1876, which he held until the close of that administration. In 1876 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati, and upon the resignation of his father, Gen. Cameron, as United States senator, was elected by the Legislature to fill the vacancy, and subsequently re-elected for the full term ending March 3, 1885. Mr. Cameron was twice married,—first to Mary McCormick, daughter of James and Eliza (Buehler) McCormick, of Harrisburg, who was the mother of all his children; and secondly to Ellen Sherman, daughter of Judge Sherman, of Cleveland, Ohio.

GEN. SIMON CAMERON.

Simon Cameron, son of Charles Cameron and Martha Pfoutz, was born March 8, 1799, at Maytown, Lancaster Co., Pa. On the paternal side he is descended from the clan Cameron, of Scotland, who shared their fortunes with the unfortunate Charles Edward, whose star of hope sunk on the field of Culloden. Donald Cameron, his great-grandfather, was a participant in that memorable battle, and having escaped the carnage made his way to America, arriving about 1745–46. He afterwards fought under the gallant Wolfe upon the Heights of Abraham, and during the war with France was in continuous service. His grandfather, Simon Cameron, was an early associator in the Revolution, and took the oath of allegi-

ance June 1, 1778; a brother, John, signed the same day. Of the latter Gen. Bingham, of Philadelphia, is a grandson. On the maternal side he is descended from Conrad Pfoutz, an emigrant from the Palatinate, Germany. He settled in Lancaster County, and Pfoutz's Valley, in now Perry County, perpetuates the name of a hero of the border warfare of Pennsylvania in the days when the treacherous Delawares and perfidious Shawanese sought to desolate the homes of the early pioneers of our State,—John Pfoutz. Charles Cameron and Martha Pfoutz had a large family, yet a remarkable one, and the history of our country gives but few instances of the successful career of an entire family, among whom the subject of this sketch is the most prominent.

When young Cameron was about the age of nine years his parents removed to Northumberland County, where his father shortly afterwards dying, he was early cast upon his own exertions. There were then few advantages afforded by public schools, and his educational facilities were exceedingly limited. Having an unquenchable fondness for books, young Cameron was able to perceive no other means so likely to satiate his appetite as a printing-office, it seeming to him the chief centre of thought in the community in which destiny had fixed his lot. He therefore entered, in 1816, as an apprentice to the printing business with Andrew Kennedy, editor of the *Northumberland County Gazette*, at Northumberland, where he continued one year, when his employer, owing to financial reverses, was obliged to close his establishment. Being thus thrown out of employment, he made his way by river-boat and on foot to Harrisburg, where he secured a situation in the printing-office of James Peacock, editor of the *Republican*, with whom he remained until he had attained his majority.

In January, 1821, he went to Doylestown, Pa., at the solicitation of Samuel D. Ingham, where he published the *Bucks County Messenger*. As editor of this paper he evinced a breadth of information which, in view of his limited advantages, seemed astonishing. In March of the same year he entered into partnership with the publisher of the *Doylestown Democrat*, and the firm merged their papers into the *Bucks County Democrat*, which publication was continued until the close of the year 1821, when the establishment passed into the hands by purchase of Gen. W. T. Rodgers. The succeeding winter Mr. Cameron spent in the office of Messrs. Gales & Seaton, publishers of the *National Intelligencer*, at Washington, as a journeyman printer. He returned to Harrisburg in 1822, and entered into partnership with Charles Mowry in the management of the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*, then the organ of the Democratic party at the State capital, and enjoyed the official patronage of the State administration, and was elected one of the printers to the State, a position he held seven years. Having been the early friend and supporter of Governor Shulze, upon his ceasing to be State printer, he was honored by that executive with the appointment of adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, the duties of which office he discharged with ability and to the satisfaction of the public.

Gen. Cameron at an early period took a deep interest in the development of internal improvements, and took extensive contracts upon the Pennsylvania Canal, then in process of construction. In 1826 he began building the section between Harrisburg and Sunbury, and after this was well under way he took one or two sections on the western division of the canal. When Louisiana granted a charter to the State Bank of that commonwealth, it provided that the bank should build a canal from Lake Pontchartrain to New Orleans. Gen. Cameron took the contract for that great work, which was then regarded by engineers as the greatest undertaking of the time. In 1831 he started for New Orleans. He employed twelve hundred men in Philadelphia, and sent them by sea to that city. He, with his engineers and tools, went down the Mississippi River, embarking at Pittsburgh. He spent nearly half a year upon the work, and demonstrated beyond a doubt its entire feasibility. He was recalled from his work on the Lake Pontchartrain Canal by a summons from Maj. Eaton, Secretary of War under Gen. Jackson, who requested him to return to Pennsylvania and organize a delegation to the National Convention, which had been called to meet in Baltimore. This was in the interest of Martin Van Buren for the Vice-Presidency. Calhoun had served eight years, had quarreled with Gen. Jackson during his second term, and had otherwise put himself in antagonism to the prevailing popularity of Jackson. Gen. Cameron respected the summons, came home and organized a delegation that went to Baltimore in the interest of Mr. Van Buren for the Vice-Presidency. This was the first National Convention ever held in the United States. Mr. Cameron was requested to accept the permanent chairmanship of that convention, but declined, and a gentleman from North Carolina was selected.

After the National Convention in Baltimore he was appointed a visitor to West Point by Gen. Jackson, and upon performing his duties on the Hudson he made his first trip to New England. He went with a brother of Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, and thoroughly inspected the paper-mills and other manufactures of that section.

In the winter of 1832 the Legislature chartered the bank at Middletown, and he became its cashier. From the first the bank was successful, but the duties of cashier were so limited that Gen. Cameron sought other fields of labor and usefulness, although he remained there twenty-five years. He projected and created the railroads from Middletown to Lancaster, from Harrisburg to Sunbury, from Harrisburg to Lebanon, and at the same time gave large encouragement to the Cumberland Valley Railroad. And in this connection it may be stated that the Northern Cen-

tral Railroad from Harrisburg to Baltimore was captured by him from Baltimore interests and made a Pennsylvania institution; and he was at one time president of not less than four corporations, all operating lines within a few miles of the spot where he was born.

In 1838, President Van Buren tendered to Gen. Cameron the appointment of a commissioner with James Murray, one of the most respected citizens of Maryland, under a treaty with the Winnebago Indians to settle and adjust the claims made against the Indians by the traders. These claims were for goods furnished the Indians during a long period of years, and the sum appropriated by the treaty was three hundred thousand dollars. In many cases the commissioners found the claims of the traders unjust, and every account allowed by them met with the approbation of the commissioner appointed by the Indians. In the settlement of some of the claims, the aggregate amount having been reduced from over a million to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the traders refused to accept the award, and went to Washington with charges against the commissioners. It had been the usual custom to give the entire appropriation to the claimants, but this course did not allow of any division. The charges were met by a demand from the commissioners for a re-examination, which resulted in the appointment of a new commission the next year, under whose direction the Indians were assembled in council, who approved by a united vote of their council the entire acts of Messrs. Cameron and Murray, and the account thus adjudged was paid by the government.

In 1845, when James K. Polk tendered the State Department to James Buchanan, and that gentleman resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, an election to supply the vacancy became necessary. Gen. Cameron was at this time in recognized sympathy with the Democratic party, and selected as the representative of the wing of the party which favored the policy of a protective tariff. The regular caucus nominee of the Democracy, however, was George W. Woodward, which was regarded as a free trade triumph, rendering it possible for some other Democrat known to be honestly devoted to the ever-cherished policy of the State to be elected by a union of the Whigs, Americans, and those Democrats in favor of the protective policy. The result was the election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate. From March, 1845, to March 4, 1849, he served his State faithfully in that body, and proved himself true to the great interests committed to his charge, and he never wearied in the support of the principles on which he was elected. It may be here stated that President Polk at the first seemed inclined to ignore Mr. Cameron, declaring his election to the Senate as having been outside the party organization; but this treatment he found to his cost was not conducive to his own peace of mind, sent for Gen. Cameron, made a truce with him, and there was never any more trouble.

In the winter of 1857 the entire opposition members of the Legislature, consisting of Whigs, Native Americans, and Tariff Men, selected Gen. Cameron as their candidate to fill the place of Senator Brodhead, whose term of service expired on the 4th of March that year. The Democratic caucus nominated Col. John W. Forney, then the intimate friend of President Buchanan, who had written a letter to the Legislature naming him as his choice for the senatorship, although a large portion of the party were in favor of Henry D. Foster, who was an outspoken tariff man. The united votes of the opposition, with three Democratic votes, two from Schuylkill and one from York, in which counties Gen. Cameron possessed great strength and popularity on account of his firm devotion to their industrial interests, were cast in his favor, and he was elected for the full term. He took his seat in the Senate on the 4th of March, notwithstanding the futile assault made by his colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. Bigler, upon his title to the place, and which that body refused to consider. Gen. Cameron's return to the United States Senate brought him again prominently before the public, and in the political movements which preceded the campaign of 1860 he was named as the choice of Pennsylvania for the Presidency, and his name early associated with that of Mr. Lincoln in connection with the Republican national ticket.

Gen. Cameron's national career began at the Chicago Convention in 1860, when the Republican party, crystallized into a national organization, made its open, clear, and stern antagonism to slavery. With intuitive sagacity the advocates of slavery recognized in the Republican party the force which would ultimately overthrow it, and men like Gen. Cameron were recognized as the leaders of that force. There was no mistaking the measure on which it entered on the canvass in 1860. When Mr. Lincoln was nominated, Gen. Cameron made himself felt in such a manner as to win the confidence of that illustrious statesman. After the great political battle of that year, Gen. Cameron was the first of those to whom Mr. Lincoln turned for counsel, and the offer of a cabinet office by the latter to the former was a voluntary act, and that appointment would have been made the first in the selection of his cabinet had not intrigues interfered to defer it at the time. Mr. Lincoln looked on Gen. Cameron from first to last not only as his political, but his warm personal friend, and there were no such relations existing between the President and his other constitutional advisers. This fact was well known when the cabinet was organized. While he was in the War Department his counsel was not only potential in cabinet meetings, but was sought by the President in private, and heeded in such a marked manner as to create a feeling of hostility, which caused the President much unpleasantness. Then, too, believing that

Simon Cameron

the civil war would require all the available resources of the nation to preserve the Union, doubting the speedy settlement of the trouble, he began as Secretary of War a scale of preparations to combat it which puzzled the oldest officers in the army and chagrined the leaders of the Rebellion, who had calculated much on the supineness and lethargy of the Northern people. Gen. Cameron frustrated this hope by his energy, but he had the Cabinet to a man against him. When he sought to furnish the necessary supplies for the army, he was met by sickly sentimentality about settling the war in diplomacy. The Confederates resorted to the *ruse* of diplomacy by means of commissioners, for the purpose of retarding this activity, but at the same time Gen. Cameron was filling up the arsenals which had been despoiled by the former Secretary of War, thus supplying the army with huge quantities of ordnance, and commissary and quartermasters' stores, etc. Such work naturally attracted the attention of the sordid, excited the timid, aroused the jealous, and confounded the suspicious. The minister who thus labored to equip his country for a struggle with treason, the proportions of which he alone seemed fully to appreciate, was assailed for each and all of these acts. Mr. Lincoln had the fullest confidence in his Secretary of War; he believed in his sagacity and relied on his courage, but he could not wholly withstand the clamor, the outgrowth of cowardice on the one side and the cunning greed of adventurers on the other, so that Gen. Cameron, to relieve Mr. Lincoln from embarrassment, resolved to resign, and on the 11th of January, 1862, returned the portfolio of the War Department to the President; but in that act he commanded the renewed confidence of Mr. Lincoln, who the day he accepted his resignation nominated the retiring minister for the most important diplomatic mission in his gift. Nor was this all: Mr. Lincoln insisted that Gen. Cameron should name his own successor, an act which no retiring cabinet officer ever did before or since. The mission to Russia involved the safe and sagacious handling of our relations with the Czar's government at a moment when it demanded the most prudent direction. The kindly relations which existed between the colossal power of the North and the great republic of the West dated back in their amity when Catharine declined to take part with England in the suppression of American Colonial Revolution for independence. Gen. Cameron restored this feeling, and thus frustrated English and French intrigue to organize an alliance with Napoleon III. at its head in the interest of the Southern Confederacy. The country has never fully appreciated this fact, because it was a part of its diplomacy which admitted of no correspondence. This object accomplished, concluded Gen. Cameron's mission to Russia. There was in fact nothing more to do in St. Petersburg but to maintain what had been established, and he could with safety ask for his credentials and retire.

The relations between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Cameron were always most cordial, and immediately upon his reaching the United States the latter was the accepted citizen-counselor at the White House. At this time efforts were being made looking to defeating the renomination of Mr. Lincoln for a second term. It was a period of great solicitude to the President, who with characteristic modesty declined to make any movement in his own behalf. In the winter of 1864 the intrigue referred to was talked of in political circles at Washington as a success. Gen. Cameron visited the national capital repeatedly at that time, and on reaching his farm after a return from one of these visits had a paper prepared, embodying the merits of Mr. Lincoln as President, acknowledging the fidelity and integrity of his first administration, and declaring that his renomination and re-election involved a necessity essential to the success of the war for the Union. That paper was submitted to the Republican members of both branches of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, every one of whom signed it, and in this shape was presented to Mr. Lincoln, and telegraphed to the country at large. Its publication accomplished all that the forethought of its originator anticipated. In three weeks after the issuing of this letter, it was a curious spectacle to watch the precipitation with which the Republicans in all the States hastened to declare in favor of Mr. Lincoln's renomination; so that when the National Convention assembled to do that act, there was no opposition to him.

From 1864 to 1866, Gen. Cameron took a very active part in the politics of Pennsylvania, giving to the organization of the Republican party a prestige which enabled it to bear down all opposition. He was the one leader of that party who could rally it in despondency and hold it in fidelity to its pledges.

In 1866 he was re-elected to the United States Senate, a position he held a longer term of years than any man sent to the same body from the State of Pennsylvania. His influence on national legislation was as great as that of any man that ever served in the Senate. The singularity of this influence is revealed in greater force when it is remembered that he seldom participated in debate. He made no pretension to oratory, but his talk was sound, his argument lucid, and his statement of fact impregnable. What he lacked in fervid, flashing speech he made up in terse, solid common sense. From the time he entered the Senate until he resigned his seat in 1877—a continuous service of eleven years—he was recognized as one of its most useful and reliable members, and at the date of his resignation was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, a position only accorded to a senator of admitted statesmanship. He was foremost always in practical legislation. His opinions on questions of commerce, manufacturing, finance, internal improvements, fortifications, and the public domain were always accepted as guiding coun-

sel. He encouraged the building of the first Pacific Railroad, was a warm supporter of opening the public lands to actual settlers, and no man in Congress before or after he left it did more, and few as much as he, for the fostering, promotion, and protection of American industry. He lost no opportunity to advocate and further the organization of new States, and regarded the expansion of the boundaries of the Union as the only true course to preserve the equilibrium of power between the sections. He made history as few other statesmen in this country created it, by producing results in the practical walks of life, such as make men prosperous and happy, that stimulate the growth of communities, whereby the country has been constantly rendered powerful abroad and a blessing to its people at home. History in its broadest scope will ever keep such individuals before the generations of men which are to live in this country, for their models in public affairs.

Gen. Cameron married Margaret Brua, daughter of Peter Brua, of Harrisburg, and their children were Rachel, married Judge Burnside, of Bellefonte; Brua; Margaret, married Richard J. Haldeman; James Donald; and Virginia, married Wayne MacVeagh.

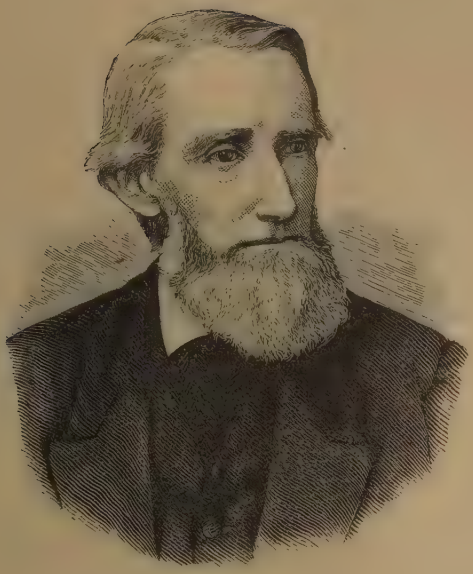
THOMAS M. CHESTER.

Thomas Morris Chester, son of George Chester and Jane Maria Russell, was born March 11, 1834, at Harrisburg, Pa. In January, 1851, he entered the preparatory department of Avery College, Allegheny City, where he remained until January, 1853, when he sailed for Liberia, West Africa, in the ship "Banshee," arriving at Monrovia on the 3d of June, same year. At Monrovia he attended the Alexander High School for one year, then returned to America, and in December, 1854, entered the junior class of Thetford Academy, Vermont. He graduated from that institution in 1856. In January, 1857, he entered upon the duties of superintendent of recaptured Africans from American slave-vessels at Cape Mount, Liberia, to instruct them in civilized customs. He published and edited *The Star of Liberia*, at Monrovia, and was the correspondent of the *New York Herald* at that point. In January, 1862, he returned to America on account of the civil strife, and assisted in recruiting the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Regiments, the first colored troops raised for the war. In 1867 he went to England, entered the Middle Temple, one of the Inns of Court at London, for the study of law, and was called to the English bar in 1870. While in England he was appointed aide-de-camp to President Payne, of Liberia, with the rank of major, and was intrusted with important missions to the courts of Russia and Belgium. In July, 1870, Avery College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. On his return to the United States in 1871, he went to New Orleans, and received the appointment of storekeeper in the customs service. In March, 1873, he was admitted to the practice of law in the courts of Louisiana, by being admitted to the Supreme Court of the State. Governor Kellogg the same year appointed him brigadier-general of the first brigade of Louisiana militia. In 1875 was appointed district superintendent of public education of the first division, comprising seven parishes, including the white and colored schools, and in 1876 superintendent of the fifth division, comprising thirteen parishes. In 1878 was appointed United States commissioner for the district of Louisiana. On the 22d of June, 1881, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and at the November term, 1882, made his first appearance at the bar of his native city and county.

J. R. CARL.

Jeremiah R. Carl, son of Jeremiah Carl and Julia Ann Radel, daughter of John Radel, was born Aug. 4, 1841, in Lykens Valley. His father was of Irish parentage, his mother of German, and their children

were Elizabeth, Polly, Catharine, Daniel, George, Jeremiah R., and Susanna. Jeremiah R. spent his boyhood in labor, his educational advantages having been limited to a period of eight months at the public school. He learned the trade of a potter in Snyder County, Pa., and subsequently that of a plasterer. He removed to Williamstown in 1864, and subsequently was engaged in contracting and in the lumber business. He is now farming, and is a director of the



James Calder.

REV. JAMES CALDER, D.D.

James Calder, son of William Calder and Mary Kirkwood, was born Feb. 16, 1826, at Harrisburg, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of the borough, the Harrisburg Academy, Partridge's Military Institute, and entered Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1845, from which he graduated 1st of August, 1849. In September following he joined the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was stationed in Lancaster County, where he remained until 1851, when he was appointed missionary to China, sailing from New York in the spring of that year. He reached Foo-Chow, his missionary station, in July following. He remained at this point until the year 1854, when, having changed his views on church polity, he withdrew from the denomination, and returned to the United States. Soon after he became pastor of the Bethel Church, Harrisburg, until the year 1859, and in the mean time editor of the *Church Advocate*, the organ of the Church of God. In 1857, while serving in this pastorate, he took charge of the Shippensburg Collegiate Institute, continuing there one year, until, owing to the death of his wife, he returned to Harrisburg.

In 1862 the larger part of the congregation here with their pastor connected themselves with the Free-Will Baptist denomination, and erected a new church building on State and Fourth Streets. The Rev. Mr. Calder ministered to that congregation until 1869, when he was elected president of the Free-Will Baptist College, Michigan. He continued at the head of that institution two years; when, in 1871, the presidency of the Pennsylvania State College having become vacant by the death of Dr. Burrowes, Mr. Calder was invited to succeed him. He accepted the position, returned to Pennsylvania, and until June, 1880, remained in charge of that institution. He then resigned, and came to Harrisburg, where he now resides. The past three years he has filled the position of Lecturer of the State Grange of Pennsylvania, and at the same time assistant editor of the *Farmers' Friend*, published in the interest of the State Grange. Hillsdale College, in 1866, conferred upon Mr. Calder the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Calder married first, in 1850, Ellen C. Winebrenner, daughter of the Rev. John Winebrenner, who died in 1858. He married, secondly, Mrs. Eliza D. Murphy, daughter of the late Nicholas Reamshart, of Harrisburg.

Miners' Deposit Bank of Lykens. Mr. Carl married, Feb. 5, 1865, Caroline Klinger, daughter of John A. Klinger, of Lykens Valley, and they had Lincoln, Calvin, Hattie Cardella, and James Abram Garfield.

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JOHN J. CLYDE.

John Joseph Clyde, son of Thomas Clyde (1788–1821) and Mary Dentzel (1789–1845), was born Dec. 14, 1813, in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Pa. He was educated in the schools of Harrisburg, and learned the trade of bookbinder. In 1834 he established himself in business in Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa., and two years after started the *Fayette Journal*, which he continued for three years. In 1840 returned to Harrisburg and purchased the bindery of Samuel H. Clark, connecting a book-store therewith. In 1849 he was elected treasurer of the county of Dauphin, and in 1851 started the *Whig State Journal*. The year following purchased the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*, uniting it with the *Journal*. In 1853 sold the establishment to John J. Patterson, and commenced the publication of the *Chrystal Fountain*. The same year bought one-third interest in the *Pennsylvania Telegraph*, which in 1855 he sold to Mr. Bergner. During the Presidential campaign of 1856 he published the *American*. The same year started the *Daily Herald*, which was continued until 1858, when he sold to O. Barrett and entered the service of the Lebanon Valley Railroad as its agent. Mr. Clyde married first, in 1834, Emeline Harvey, born 1811, in Perry County, Pa., died April, 1870, at Harrisburg, daughter of John and Mary Harvey, and their children were Virginia D., Joanna H., Mary A., Thomas H., Olive L., John Joseph, Edward W., Harvey E., and Annie C. He married, secondly, Mrs. Eliza (Jacobs) Cornyn, of Harrisburg.

FREDERICK W. COOVER, M.D.

Frederick Welty Coover, son of Jacob Coover and Lydia A. Welty (1823–1860), was born Feb. 1, 1852, at Coover's Mill, on the banks of the Yellow Breeches Creek, in Upper Allen township, Cumberland Co., Pa. He received his education in the public schools of the township in winter, and in select pay schools in summer. He began the study of medicine in 1870, with Dr. W. W. Rutherford, of Harrisburg, with whom he continued six months, when being taken seriously ill he removed to his home at Dillsburg. Upon his recovery he continued his studies with Drs. G. L. and J. M. Shearer of that place. In October, 1872, he matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, medical department, where he attended three full courses of lectures, and in addition the special spring course of 1873. He graduated in March, 1875, and on the 12th of April following entered upon the duties of resident physician of the City Hospital, Harrisburg, being the first to fill that position. The year succeeding he began the general practice of medicine in Harrisburg; was elected one of the visiting physicians to the hospital, in which position he continues connected with that institution. In 1878 he was elected physician to the county almshouse, and now (1883) serving his sixth term. Dr. Coover married, April 19, 1881, Elizabeth Faerster, only daughter of George and Catharine Faerster, of Harrisburg.

JOSEPH H. COOVER, M.D.

Joseph Henry Coover, son of Samuel Coover and Sarah Stayman, was born June 15, 1838, in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Pa. He was educated at Cumberland Valley Institute, Mechanicsburg, where he was prepared for entering the junior class of a college course, but determining to lead a professional life, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Eli H. Coover, in the fall of 1860, and later with Professor D. Hayes Agnew, of Philadelphia, attending Jefferson College lecture course, 1861–62. In the spring of the latter year he was appointed by Governor Curtin one of the commissioners to investigate the sanitary condition of the Pennsylvania soldiers in the Army of the Potomac. Upon his return he went before the United States Medical Board, at Philadelphia, for examination, and was placed in charge of the reserve of the Fifth United States Artillery, Army of the Potomac. In the fall of 1862 he returned to college, where he graduated in March, 1863. Afterwards sent as assistant surgeon to the General Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.; from thence to the Officers' Hospital, at Annapolis, Md., where he remained until the winter of 1864, performing, as Surgeon Baers, U.S.A., says, "some of the most difficult operations in surgery, and discharging his professional duties at all times in a highly scientific manner, reflecting both credit to himself and honor to the medical fraternity." The winter of 1864–65 was spent at college and in the wards of the different hospitals of the city of Philadelphia. The following spring Dr. Coover located at Harrisburg, in the practice of his profession. Desiring to lessen the burden of his practice, he was led to devote special attention to diseases of the eye, ear, and throat, and with this object in view he went to Europe, where, during the years 1878–79, he pursued his studies in the specialties referred to in the hospitals of Vienna and London, under the most eminent and skillful surgeons and physicians in the world. Dr. Coover married, in 1865, Flora L. Wolford, daughter of Col. John Wolford, of York Springs, Pa.

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WILLIAM KERR COWDEN.

William Kerr Cowden, the son of Matthew B. Cowden and Mary Wallace, was born Jan. 5, 1822, in Lower Paxtang township, Dauphin Co., Pa. He was brought up a farmer, receiving such facilities of education as the schools of the township afforded prior

to the adoption of the common-school system. He continued the occupation of a farmer until 1868, when he removed to Harrisburg and engaged in the coal and lumber business, subsequently establishing a planing-mill. For a decade of years he has been one of the inspectors of the Dauphin County prison. Mr. Cowden married Elizabeth M. Elder, daughter of Joshua Elder and Mary C. Gillmor.

JOHN B. COX.

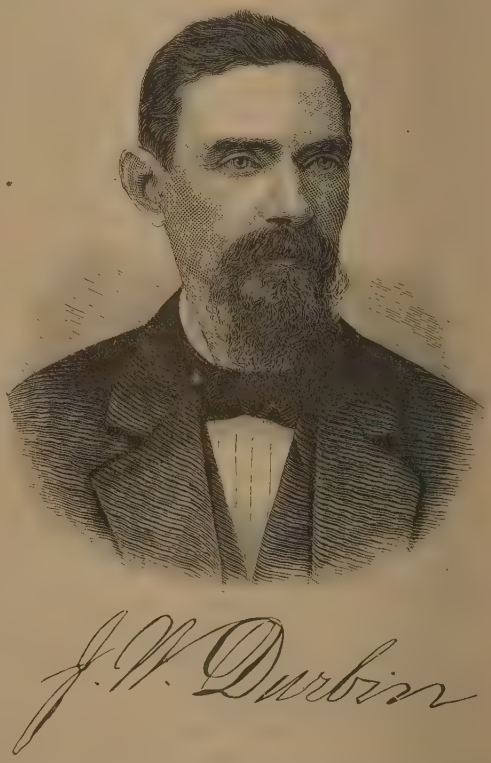
John Bowes Cox, son of John Bowes Cox (1780–1831) and Matilda Willis McAllister (1787–1858), was born Nov. 19, 1817, at Estherton, Pa. He was descended from Dr. John Cox, who laid out Estherton, whose son was Col. Cornelius Cox, of the Revolution, father of John B. Cox, Sr. The children of the latter were Catharine Mary (married A. O. Hiester), Elizabeth (married Adam H. Orth), Matilda Willis, John B., George Washington (d. s. p.), Rachel, Esther Amelia (married Joseph E. Piolett), Cornelius, and George W. (deceased). Of the foregoing, John B., the subject of our sketch, was educated at the academies at Litiz, Burlington, N. J., West Chester, and York, Pa. He learned the profession of civil engineer, which occupation he pursued several years, subsequently engaging for a long period in flour and saw-milling enterprises, when he retired from active pursuits. Mr. Cox married, in 1844, Rebecca E. Lightner, daughter of John and Rebecca Lightner, of Pequa, Lancaster Co., Pa., and their children were Matilda Willis, Mary Richardson (married Ed. H. Buehler), John Bowes, Rebecca Hopkins, Edward Buchanan, and Catharine Hiester.

WILLIAM HOWARD DAY.

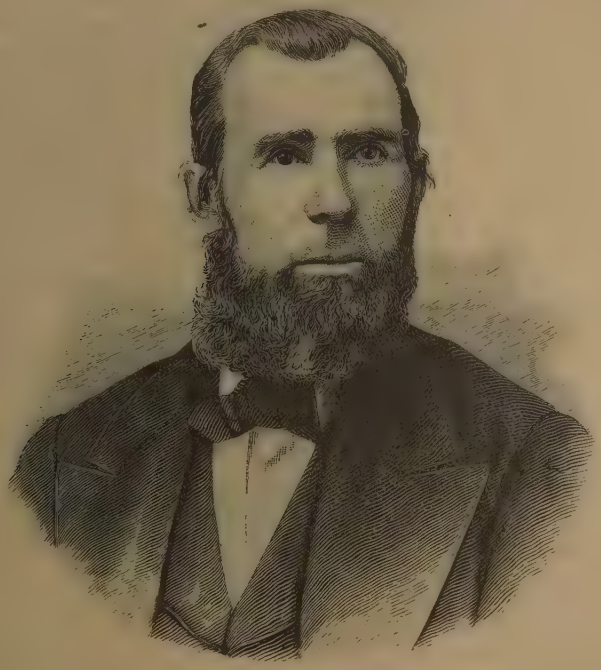
William Howard Day, son of John Day (1783–1828) and Eliza Dixon (1793–1869), was born Oct. 16, 1825, in the city of New York. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, in the private school of Rev. Frederick Jones, and prepared for college in the high school, Northampton, Mass., then in charge of Rev. Rudolphus B. Hubbard and Tutor Dwight, subsequently of Yale College. In 1843 he entered Oberlin College, graduating in 1847. He learned the art of printing in the *Hampshire Gazette* office at Northampton, and afterwards turned his attention to teaching and lecturing. In 1850 he was elected by the colored citizens of Ohio, at a State conference, to plead their cause before the Ohio Constitutional Convention. From 1852 to 1855 he edited *The Aliened American* at Cleveland, having previously been local editor of the *Cleveland True Democrat*, now the *Leader*. In 1861 he was invited to take the lecture platform in Great Britain, and remained there particularly at the request of the American residents from the North to explain to the people of England the issues at stake in the great civil conflict then transpiring in the United States. Returning to his native country he resumed his profession of teacher. In 1867 and 1868 he was superintendent of schools in the district of Maryland and Delaware under the United States government. During the incumbency of Gen. Harrison Allen as auditor-general of Pennsylvania, 1872–75, he held a clerkship in the corporation department of that office. In 1868, Mr. Day was ordained an elder in the African Methodist Episcopal Zion connection, and in 1875 and 1878 was secretary of the General Conference of that body. He was the first person of color elected to the board of school control of the city of Harrisburg, serving from 1878 to 1883.

JOSEPH W. DURBIN.

Joseph W. Durbin, son of William Durbin and Hannah Clapp, was born Nov. 12, 1834, in County Somerset, England. His grandfather, Samuel Durbin, was a native of County Somerset, England, married a Miss Green, and their children were William, James, Simon, George, Emily, and Elizabeth. William married Hannah Clapp, of County Somerset, and their children were John, Samuel, Joseph W., James C., and Ann. William Durbin emigrated to America with his family when in his fiftieth year, and now resides in Lykens Valley. At the age of twelve Joseph W. Durbin removed to Monmouthshire, Wales, where he was engaged in active labor



until he came to the United States. He first settled in Schuylkill County, and four years later at Lykens, where he was employed in the coal-mines. Having discovered an attractive field for mercantile ventures at Williamstown, then a mere hamlet, he soon after removed to that point and established himself in business, which he successfully carries on. Mr. Durbin married, May 6, 1855, Louisa Hulett, daughter of Joseph Hulett, of Monmouthshire, Wales, and they have had James, Hannah L., William J., Samuel W., Elizabeth Simpson, and Leonidas, of whom four are living. He is a director of the Miners' Deposit Bank of Lykens, and president of the Central Pennsylvania Conservatory of Music. *



J. A. Dunkle

JOSIAH A. DUNKLE.

Josiah A. Dunkle was born Sept. 11, 1834, in Halifax, Dauphin Co., Pa. In 1846 his parents removed to a farm in Swatara township, where the son resided until 1853. He then learned the trade of a carpenter, and as contractor and builder was thus actively engaged until 1872. The same year he relinquished his coal and lumber business, in which he had large interests. He was the first to purchase a plot of ground where Churchville is located, and where he resided several years. When the Pennsylvania Steel Company were first constructing their works he purchased a large number of lots and erected the first houses at Baldwin (now Steelton). In 1871 he laid out an extension to Steelton, now known as Upper Steelton, the same year the village of Highland, and in 1872 what was lately known as Lower Steelton, all now comprised within the limits of the borough of Steelton. In 1876 he laid out the Baldwin Cemetery, for the burial of white persons, and Midland Cemetery for colored persons. Mr. Dunkle erected a substantial market-house, and was the prime mover in the building of a public hall at Steelton. As one of the pioneers of this thriving town, of which he was the first burgess, his enterprise and energy are pre-eminent. Apart from his real estate interests, he is largely engaged in merchandising. Mr. Dunkle married Mary Bishop, daughter of William Bishop, and they had two sons and five daughters. *

WILLIAM H. EGLE, M.D., M.A.

William Henry Egle, son of John and Elizabeth Egle, was born Sept. 17, 1830, at Harrisburg, Pa. His father dying when he was four years of age, he went to his paternal grandmother's, to whom he was indebted for his careful training during childhood and youth. He was educated in the private and public schools of Harrisburg, and for two years attended

Harrisburg Military Institute, under the care of Capt. Alden Partridge, where he pursued the study of the classics and higher mathematics. Not having the opportunity of entering college, he determined to learn the art of printing, and for this purpose spent three years in the office of the *Pennsylvania Telegraph*, during most of which time he was foreman of the establishment. Subsequently he had charge of the State printing. In 1853, having been a frequent correspondent to the monthly magazines, he undertook the editorship of the *Literary Companion*, which was discontinued at the end of six months, at the same time the editing of the *Daily Times*, afterwards merged into one of the other newspaper ventures of Harrisburg. In 1854 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Charles C. Bombaugh, of Harrisburg, during a portion of which period, that and the following year, he was an assistant teacher in the boys' schools of the then North Ward, afterwards mailing clerk in the post-office under Messrs. Brant and Porter. In the fall of 1857 he resigned his position, and entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in March, 1859. The same year he located at Harrisburg, and was in the practice of his profession there when, in 1862, after the battles of Chantilly and the second Bull Run, he was telegraphed by Adjutant-General Russell, of Pennsylvania, to go to Washington to assist in the care of the wounded, which duty he performed. In September of that year he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Ninety-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in the summer of 1863 surgeon of the Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. At the close of service with the latter command he resumed his practice, but afterwards at the earnest solicitation of Adjutant-General Thomas, of the United States army, he accepted the appointment by President Lincoln as surgeon of volunteers, and was ordered to Camp Nelson, Kentucky, to examine the troops for the United States regiments then organizing in that State. He was subsequently detailed with the cavalry battalion under Col. James Brisbin, now of the United States army, thence ordered to the Department of the James under Gen. Butler, and assigned to the Twenty-fifth Army Corps. During the Appomattox campaign he was chief executive medical officer of Gen. Birney's division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and upon the return from that campaign ordered to the Rio Grande with Gen. Jackson's division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, as its chief medical officer. While at Roma he was repeatedly sent for by Gen. Canales, of the Liberal army of Mexico, for consultation, and at the earnest request of Don Flores, the alcalde of the city of Mier, performed several difficult operations with such success that during the further residence on the Rio Grande patients were brought him from places as remote as Monterey and San Luis Potosi.

In December, 1865, he resigned the service and returned home, when for a brief period he partially resumed the practice of his profession. Turning his attention to historic research, he commenced the preparation of his "History of Pennsylvania," which was published in 1876; at the same time, in connection with Hon. John Blair Linn, edited twelve volumes of the second series of the "Pennsylvania Archives." Apart from these he published the following: "Poems" in 1848, "Parson Elder, a Biography," "Col. Timothy Green," "The Dixons of Dixon's Ford," "Historical Review of Dauphin County," "Notes and Queries, Historical and Genealogical," first and second series, 1879–82, "History of the Counties of Dauphin and Lebanon in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," 1883. In 1877, in consideration of his researches into the history of Pennsylvania, Lafayette College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Upon the organization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, in 1870, Dr. Egle was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the Fifth Division with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and subsequently in the consolidation of the commands transferred to surgeon of the Eighth Regiment, and is the senior medical officer in the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He has been honored by election as corresponding member of a number of historical and learned societies in America and England. Dr. Egle married, in 1860, Eliza White Beatty, daughter of George Beatty, of Harrisburg; and their children were Beverly Waugh (d. s. p.), Sarah Beatty, and Catharine Irwin. A. B. H.

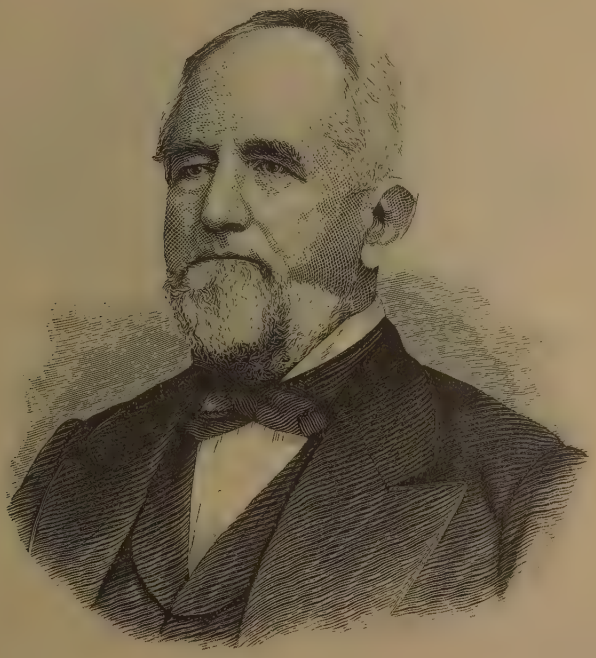
DANIEL EPPLEY.

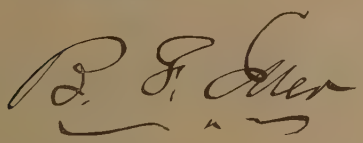
Daniel Eppley, son of George Eppley (1786–1852) and Susan Brookhart (1800–1850), was born July 26, 1817, in Fishing Creek Valley, Fairview township, York Co., Pa. He was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood, and brought up on his father's farm. On the 6th of October, 1834, he came to Harrisburg and entered the dry-goods store of George and Bernard Geiger, where he remained six years, when he made an engagement with Messrs. Elder & Piper in the same business. In April, 1847, he established himself in the mercantile trade, which he successfully conducted until in 1870 he retired from all business pursuits. On the organization of the Farmers' Bank of Harrisburg, in May, 1872, Mr. Eppley was chosen a director of that institution, and at present is president thereof. He has served in the various municipal offices of school director, city and county auditor, and also one of the trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg. Mr. Eppley married, June 2, 1845, Louisa Geiger, daughter of Bernard and Charlotte Geiger, of Harrisburg, who died March 2, 1849, leaving a daughter, Mary Lavinia, married Walter B. Fahnestock, of Pittsburgh, both dead, leaving two children. He married, secondly, Dec. 24, 1850, Anna Maria Heisely, daughter of George J. Heisely and Anna Maria Kurtz, of Harris-

burg, and their children were Edward Kurtz, d. s. p.; Helen Elizabeth, married William H. Lyter; and Annie Maria.

BENJAMIN F. ETTER.

Benjamin F. Etter, lawyer of Harrisburg, and ex-deputy attorney-general of Pennsylvania, was born at Middletown, Dauphin Co., Sept. 29, 1824. He obtained his early education at the Middletown Academy. At the age of twenty-two began reading law with James Fox, a lawyer of Harrisburg, and was admitted to practice on Nov. 24, 1851. He opened a law-office in Harrisburg the same year, and has been engaged in general practice in the civil courts of the county and State since, a period of thirty-one years. Mr. Etter was appointed and served for six years as deputy attorney-general under Attorney-General William M. Meredith, and for a short time under Attorney-General Benjamin H. Brewster. His safe and judicious opinions as a counselor, his integrity and fidelity to his clients, and his uncompromising desire to defend the wrong and encourage the right have given him a high reputation in the profession. He married, in 1857, Catharine A., daughter of Charles A. and Barbara A. (Keller) Snyder, of Lancaster, Pa. Her father was a relative of Governor Snyder. Their surviving children are Charles F., clerk in the First National Bank of Harrisburg; Nannie E.; and George E. Etter, a student in Princeton College. His parents, George and Nancy (Shelly) Etter, died at Middletown, the former in 1850, aged sixty-seven; the latter in 1826, aged thirty. His grandfather, Abraham Etter, settled in Dauphin County, from Lancaster, about 1800, where he died, and was of German origin. His maternal grandfather was Abraham Shelly, of York County, Pa.





A. K. FAHNESTOCK.

Adam K. Fahnestock, son of Obed Fahnestock (1770–1840) and Anna Maria Gessel (died 1842), was born July 12, 1806, at Harrisburg, Pa. He was descended from Diedrich Fahnestock, one of the earliest settlers at Ephrata, Lancaster Co. Adam K. was educated in the schools of the borough, and at the academy at Litiz. He was brought up in mercantile pursuits, and for many years carried on brick-making extensively. He was engaged in the hardware business about fifteen years, and in 1833 established a glue manufactory at Harrisburg, which he successfully carried on for a long period. Mr. Fahnestock

was thrice married,—his first wife being Sybil T. Holbrook, the mother of all his children, who were Harris C. (the prominent banker of New York), Holbrook (d. s. p.), Morris James (d. s. p.), Sybil Amelia (married T. H. Hubbard), Charles A., Wallace Weir, and Louis.

CHARLES B. FAGER, M.D.

Charles Buffington Fager, son of Dr. John Henry Fager and Mary H. Buffington, was born in the year 1837, at Harrisburg, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of Harrisburg, read medicine with his father, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1864, and commenced the practice of his profession at Harrisburg. He was a medical cadet in the United States army in 1862, and contract assistant surgeon in 1864, vaccine physician of Harrisburg, 1866–67, and one of the founders of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Dauphin County in 1866. Dr. Fager married Susan A. Hummel, daughter of Valentine Hummel, of Harrisburg.

SAMUEL M. FENN.

Samuel M. Fenn, son of Benjamin Sedgwick Fenn and Sarah Scranton, was born Aug. 3, 1839, in Canaan, Conn. He removed in early life to Harrisburg, and became an inmate of the home of his uncle, Theophilus Fenn, then editor of the *Pennsylvania Telegraph*, where he received such advantages of study as could be afforded him. At the age of sixteen he entered the office of the *Palladium*, at New Haven, Conn., and served an apprenticeship to the art of printing. In September, 1862, Mr. Fenn enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and served until the close of the war for the Union. After an interval he returned as foreman on the *Hartford Times*, and in November, 1868, removed to Lykens, having purchased the office and effects of the *Upper Dauphin Register*, which was subsequently changed to *Lykens Register*, which he has continued to edit and publish, having "brought both ability and energy to bear in its publication." Mr. Fenn married, April 14, 1872, Addie Miller, of Shrewsbury, York Co., Pa., and they had Emma M. and George B.

PROFESSOR L. O. FOOSE.

Lemuel Oliver Foose, son of James Foose (1811–1876) and Catharine Boyer (born 1817), was born Jan. 16, 1838, in Juniata County, Pa. He was educated at Markleville Academy, Perry Co., Pa., and at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, leaving the latter institution at the close of the junior year in 1863. While attending the academy, and to some extent the college, he taught school. In 1864 he took charge of the academy at Aaronsburg, Centre Co., Pa. In 1866 and 1867 was superintendent of schools at Lima, Ohio; in 1868–69 superintendent of schools at Miamisburg, Ohio, and from 1869 to 1879 teacher in the Boys' High School, Harrisburg. In 1879 he was elected superintendent of schools for the city of Harrisburg, which position he now holds. Of his work at Harrisburg, it may be said that especially in the high school he succeeded in bringing about system and order; a course of study was adopted and improved from time to time, the standard of scholarship and discipline raised, and the general scope and mission of the school so enlarged that it has reached a high grade among similar institutions in the State. Mr. Foose married, in 1868, Elizabeth Eleanor Kuhn, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Eleanor M. Kuhn.

REV. C. H. FORNEY, D.D.

Christian Henry Forney, son of Christian T. Forney (1806–1860) and Barbara Strohm, was born Oct. 17, 1839, in West Hanover township, Dauphin Co., Pa. He was educated in the common schools, St. Thomas Institute, Milesburg Normal School, and Oberlin College, where he completed the course preparatory to the study of theology in 1860, and entered upon the ministry at Mount Ivy, Lancaster Co., Pa., in November of that year, where he remained until April, 1863. He also preached at Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Pa., from April, 1863, to April, 1866; at Harrisburg, Fourth Street, from April, 1866, to April, 1868; Lancaster City from April, 1868, to April, 1870, since which time he has been in charge of the editorial department of the church paper of his denomination, preaching only on special occasions. He was chaplain of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in 1868, and has been twice Speaker of the East Pennsylvania Eldership of the Church of God; once Speaker of the General Eldership; almost a continuous member of the standing committee of the East Pennsylvania Eldership since 1869; member of Board of Missions and Board of Incorporation of the East Pennsylvania Eldership; member of the Executive Board of the General Eldership; continuous member of Board of Education of the General Eldership until elected on the Executive Board; a continuous member of the Board of Education of East Pennsylvania Eldership. In 1866 he was elected assistant editor of the *Church Advocate*, and upon the death of the editor, in 1869, became editor-in-chief, which position he still occupies. In June, 1881, Hillsdale College, Michigan, conferred upon him the degree of D.D.

ABRAHAM FORTENBAUGH.

Abraham Fortenbaugh, son of Samuel Fortenbaugh and Mary E. Miller, was born Aug. 5, 1838, in Newberry township, York Co., Pa. His grandfather, Peter Fortenbaugh, was of German birth; emigrated to America, and settled on a farm in Newberry township, York Co., Pa. He married and had eleven children, of whom Samuel, born April 14, 1813, was a farmer and merchant; died May 5, 1866; mar-

ried Mary E. Miller, daughter of Henry Miller, of York County, Pa., died Oct. 11, 1881. Their children were Mary Ann, Abraham, Anne, Samuel H., Mary Ellen (married Prowell), Samuel, and Robert, of whom Abraham and Mary Ellen alone survive. Abraham Fortenbaugh during the early years of his life assisted his father on the farm and in the store, receiving such educational advantages as the country schools afforded. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk at Goldsboro', whither his father had removed, two years later going into business connection with his father at Yocumtown, where he remained until 1864. He removed to Halifax, and engaged in general merchandising, and soon established a large and rapidly increasing trade. He represented the county of Dauphin in the State Legislature, sessions of 1874–75 and 1876. He is a director and vice-president of the First National Bank of Millersburg, and one of the founders of the Miners' Deposit Bank of Lykens. Mr. Fortenbaugh married in 1862, Mary E. Byrod, daughter of John Byrod, of Halifax, and they had Seward B., d. s. p.; Mary, Catharine, and Samuel.

DAVID FLEMING.

David Fleming, lawyer, of Harrisburg, Pa., was born in Washington County, Pa., July 17, 1812; is one of a family of eleven children, and the son of Samuel and Sarah (Beckett) Fleming. His paternal grandfather was of Scotch ancestry, and a native of Ireland. He settled in Cecil County, Md., from Ireland, afterwards in Chester County, Pa., and subsequently at Bald Eagle, from which place, with his family, he was driven away by the Indians. In the attack one son, Samuel, father of our subject (1761–1851), was shot through the arm. He afterwards settled in Washington County, and in 1812 removed to Dauphin County, where he spent the remainder of his active life, a farmer, in West Hanover township. The family attended and were members of the Presbyterian Church there, under the well-known clergyman, Rev. James Snodgrass.

David Fleming spent his boyhood on the farm, obtained his early education at the common school and "Harrisburg Academy," and for several years, alternating with attending school, he was a successful

teacher here and in Baltimore County, Md., in the latter place teaching classics and the higher mathematics. On account of ill health he turned his attention to business pursuits, and became a clerk for Dr. D. N. L. Reutter, a contractor on the Baltimore and Port Deposit Railroad, and after a time took charge for him of the shipment of pine timber for the navy-yard at Washington, D. C., from North Carolina, making several trips by sea and greatly improving his health. In 1838 he returned to Harrisburg, and for several years edited a local paper and reported the proceedings of the Legislature for four Philadelphia journals, including the *United States Gazette*. In 1839 he entered the law-office of William McClure as a student, was admitted to the bar at Harrisburg in November, 1841, and has uninterruptedly practiced his profession since. Mr. Fleming has regularly practiced in the Supreme Court of the commonwealth since 1843, and the reported decisions of that tribunal will show that he has been concerned in a large proportion of the cases removed from Dauphin and other counties, many of them involving principles of great importance. Of late years he has attended to bankruptcy practice in the two Federal courts.

He closed his labors as newspaper correspondent in 1847, and was elected chief clerk of the House of Representatives, and served during that session. He was renominated by the Whigs in 1848, but a tie in that body and the absence of one of his friends gave the place to the Democratic candidate by one vote. In 1854 he was elected district attorney, served three years, and declined a re-election. In 1863 he was elected to the State Senate, and served for three years in that body, being chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary during his second year, and Speaker in the closing session of his term. Outside his profession, Mr. Fleming has been identified in various ways with most of the leading interests in Harrisburg. He was one of the founders of the Harrisburg Car-Works in 1853, subsequently obtained its charter, and succeeded William Calder upon his death in 1880 as president, and also a member of the board and stockholder of the Foundry and Machine Company, which originated from the same enterprise, member of the board and counsel for the Lochiel Iron Company, and assisted in the organization of its successor, the Lochiel Rolling-Mill Company. He was counsel and one of the directors of the Harrisburg National Bank for many years, and was one of the incorporators in organizing the First National Bank of Harrisburg, for which he has been counsel since. He was a director of the Inland Telegraph Company, and afterwards of the United States Telegraph Company until its consolidation with the Western Union lines, and has been counsel for the latter, as well as for the Atlantic and Ohio and the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Companies, the Columbia Oil Company, and many other large corporations in several important suits, involving the taxation of these corporations by the State. He was one of the originators of the first Harrisburg Gas Company, and had been president of the People's Gas and Gaseous Fuel Company of Harrisburg. Mr. Fleming was one of the founders and secretary and treasurer of the Harrisburg City Railroad (now railway), and has been a director since its reorganization. He is a trustee for the Home of the Friendless of Harrisburg, and a member of the board of trustees of the Market Square Presbyterian Church, of which he was president for many years. He is one of the oldest Sunday-school teachers in the city, and has always aided in every enterprise tending to better educate the rising generation, and he was patriotic and rendered support to the Union cause by his influence and means during the civil war. Mr. Fleming's law partner, with whom he has been associated since 1870, is Mr. S. J. McCarrell, present district attorney for Dauphin County, who read law with him and was admitted to practice in 1867.

He married, in 1852, Susan, daughter of Charles and Mary (Richmond) Mowry, of Harrisburg. Her father published the first newspaper at Downingtown, Pa., and after his removal to Harrisburg he was appointed one of the first canal commissioners in the State, and conducted a newspaper in company with Gen. Simon Cameron.

Their children were Charles M., a graduate of Princeton College and member of the Dauphin County bar, recently deceased; Sarah, a graduate of Vassar College; David, a graduate of Princeton College, cashier of the foundry and machine-works; and George R., a law student.

LEWIS H. GAUSE.

Lewis H. Gause, son of Samuel Gause (1781–1865) and Mary Bailey (1784–1868), was born Oct. 28, 1821, at Unionville, Chester Co., Pa. He was educated in the country schools of Delaware and Chester County, and at Westtown boarding-school. After having taught school a good many years, he graduated in 1861 from the State Normal School of New Jersey, located at Trenton. In early life he commenced teaching; came to Harrisburg in 1843 as teacher in the boys' high school of the South Ward, where he continued until 1851, when he became teacher of the sciences in the agricultural school at Mount Airy, conducted by Professor John Wilkinson, for one year. From December, 1852, to the spring of 1855 he taught at Treemount Seminary, Norristown, when he took charge of the *Olive Branch*, which he edited two years. In 1857 went to Springfield, Ohio, to engage in a newspaper venture, but purchasing a farm, followed farming two years, teaching during the winter. In 1859 he returned East, took charge of one of the public schools at Plainfield, N. J., subsequently attending the State Normal School as stated. During the Rebellion he entered the United States service, serving until the close of the war, and was made clerk to Maj. E. L. Moore, paymaster in the United

D. Fleming

States army. In October, 1865, he resigned, and established a select school at Harrisburg, which he successfully conducted ten years. In 1875 was elected by the school board of the city of Harrisburg supervisory principal of the Reily Street schools, which position he has since filled. Mr. Gause studied law while conducting the Harrisburg Institute, under John C. Kunkel, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar December, 1868. He married, Oct. 28, 1847, Sarah Fish Moore, daughter of Levi Moore and Sarah Fish, of Amherst, Mass., and their children are Leander M., Charles S., Helen, Frank L., Lucy G., and Laura B.

J. Z. GERHARD, M.D.

Jerome Z. Gerhard, son of William T. Gerhard (born Dec. 10, 1809, still living) and Elizabeth Seibert (1812–1881), was born Nov. 6, 1842, in Cherryville, Northampton Co., Pa. He was prepared for college in the high school at Lancaster, Pa., and the preparatory department of Franklin and Marshall College, and graduated from that institution in 1864; entered the office of Dr. John L. Atlee, of Lancaster, in September of that year, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1868, and at once opened an office in Lancaster, where he remained nearly two years in active practice. During this time he was visiting physician to the Children's Home, and one of the physicians to the Lancaster County Hospital. Feb. 1, 1870, he entered upon the duties of first assistant physician in the Harrisburg Hospital, and Feb. 12, 1881, succeeded Dr. Curwen as superintendent, which position he still holds. During the year 1877 he spent five months on the continent, and thoroughly inspected the methods of treatment practiced in hospitals there.

DANIEL W. GROSS.

Daniel Wiestling Gross, son of Abraham Gross (1781–1835) and Anna Maria Wiestling (1789–1856), was born March 11, 1810, in Middle Paxtang township, Dauphin Co., Pa. He was educated in the schools of the borough of Harrisburg and at the academy there. He learned the profession of druggist and apothecary, and commenced business in 1830, and has continued therein until the present. He served in the municipal offices of member of Town Council and school director a long period. He was for many years one of the trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, and afterwards its treasurer; is president of the board of trustees of the theological seminary of the Reformed Church, vice-president of the board of trustees of Franklin and Marshall College, and was president of the board of publication of the Reformed Church of the United States for many years. Mr. Gross married, in 1841, Elizabeth Kunkel, eldest daughter of George Kunkel, of Harrisburg, who died in 1882, and their children were George A., John K., Joshua Wiestling, Daniel Wiestling, d. s. p., Edward Ziegler, Henry Sahler, Robert, d. s. p., and Mary Elizabeth, d. s. p.

A. BOYD HAMILTON.

Adam Boyd Hamilton was born in Harrisburg, in a house belonging to his grandfather Boyd, now No. 210 South Second Street, of a Sunday morning, Sept. 18, 1808, son of Hugh Hamilton, who was son of Capt. John Hamilton, and of Rosanna Boyd, only child of Adam Boyd. Both these ancestors were purchasers of property in 1785, both erected substantial brick mansions, and both died and are buried at Harrisburg. The subject of this notice received his first school training under Misses Graham and Smith, at Second and Mulberry Streets, Charles Still, Maginnes, Birkman, Hamilton, Tod, Davies. Most of his time was devoted to picking up the trade of printer in his father's establishment, the *Harrisburg Chronicle*. At this early period two late chief justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Messrs. Lewis and Thompson, were employed there, as well as many other gentlemen who rose to social and political position. Having been carefully trained as a printer, after leaving the Harrisburg Academy he was appointed to a position in the engineer corps of the Juniata division of the State works, under De Witt Clinton, Jr., as chief. The partner of his father having died, he returned to Harrisburg and became partner in the *Chronicle*, where he continued until that paper was disposed of to other parties. He was chosen, when scarcely of voting age, one of the printers to the Legislature. After spending a couple of years in an unsuccessful business venture in the South, he returned to Harrisburg, and shortly after appointed to a position at Washington City; resigned, taking control of the *Pennsylvania Reporter* at Harrisburg; after a year or two was unanimously chosen assistant clerk of the Senate, resigning that, and becoming joint partner in the *Pennsylvanian* at Philadelphia with Mifflin, Parry, Joseph Neal, J. W. Forney, and S. D. Patterson. When that venture closed, became, under the contract law, printer to both houses of Congress, and at the repeal of that law, which carried his contract with it, came to Pennsylvania. Again became printer to the State until 1861, when he retired from that business and became an agriculturist. He has held many municipal offices,—a school director for twelve years; president of the Select Council, and one of the commissioners of 1860, and of a subsequent one in 1870, to make a plot of the city of Harrisburg; president of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, the Dauphin County Society; at present a trustee of the Harrisburg Academy, secretary of the board of managers of the Harrisburg Hospital from the first meeting on the subject in 1872, president of the board of trustees of Derry Presbyterian Church, and the only president the Dauphin County Historical Society has had since its formation.

HON. THOMAS S. HARGEST.

Thomas Sewell Hargest, son of William E. Hargest (1819–72) and Rachel A. Taylor (born 1827, still living), was born Nov. 24, 1845, in Baltimore County, Md., and was educated in the public schools of Baltimore City. He came with his parents to Harrisburg in 1861, and in 1863 entered the army of the United States. He had previously studied the rudiments of some of the classics, physics, etc., and during the last year of the war studied law at Winchester, Va., and was admitted to the bar in August, 1877. In the early part of the year 1868 he was appointed commonwealth attorney for the county of Shenandoah, Va., and subsequently, in the same, judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, embracing the counties of Page, Warren, Shenandoah, Rockingham, and Highland, which position he held until legislated, with all the judiciary of the State, off the bench, by the Democratic Legislature in 1870, when he resumed the practice of the law at Winchester, Va. In 1874 he returned to Harrisburg, and was elected city solicitor in 1876, and twice re-elected. He married, April 3, 1867, Virginia Diffenderfer, youngest daughter of William and Harriet Diffenderfer, of Winchester, Va.

PAUL A. HARTMAN, M.D.

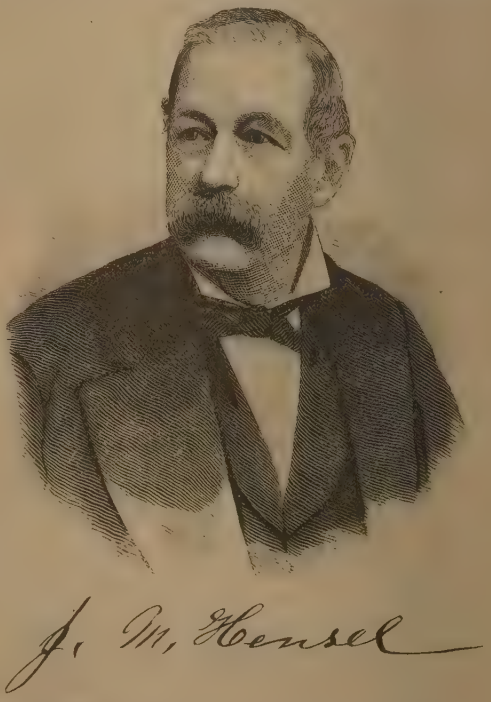
Paul Augustus Hartman, son of John Joseph Hartman and Wilhelmina Stoever, was born Dec. 24, 1850, in Lebanon, Pa. He was educated in the public schools, at the State Normal School, Kutztown, Berks Co., and at Dickinson College, Carlisle. He then entered the office of Dr. Robert H. Seiler, of Harrisburg, and began the study of medicine under his instructions. He attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, from which institution he graduated in March, 1874, and began the practice of his profession at Harrisburg, where he is now located. He is a member of the Dauphin County Medical Society, and of the State and American Medical Associations.

J. R. HAYES, M.D.

Joshua Roberts Hayes, son of Nathaniel Hayes (1792–1876) and Matilda Barwick (born 1797), was born in 1832, in New Castle County, Del. He received his primary and academic education at New Castle Academy, and entered the full course at the University of Pennsylvania in October, 1852, graduating from the medical department of that institution in 1855, having pursued the previous study of medicine under the late Dr. John B. Brinton, of West Chester, and the late Dr. George W. Norris, of Philadelphia. After graduating, in 1855, he settled in the practice of his profession at Rock Island, Ill., and while there, for a period of five years, attended professionally Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, and other celebrities in that State when they attended the courts of that county and district. When the war of the Rebellion broke out Dr. Hayes returned to Pennsylvania, and in 1861 was commissioned surgeon of the Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in this and other commands served during four years. For a period of nine months he was in medical charge of Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, and while there examined over ten thousand recruits. He was in seventeen battles of the late war, and performed or assisted in nearly eight hundred capital operations. In 1879 he established at Harrisburg a weekly newspaper,—*The Saturday Night*,—of which he continues to be the editor and proprietor. He is the patentee for several inventions for paving, and has devoted much time to the production of artificial stone, etc., and also for the utilizing coal, and machinery to compress the dust of coal. In addition to all these enterprises the doctor finds time to practice his profession. He married, in 1858, Elizabeth Rutter, daughter of John and Maria Rutter, of West Chester, and their children are Areta V. and John Lawrence.

JACOB M. HENSEL.

Jacob Myers Hensel, son of John Hensel and Elizabeth Myers, was born Jan. 7, 1825, in Lancaster. His grandfather, William Hensel, who was of Scotch



and German descent, resided at Lancaster, Pa., and had children,—John, Jacob, William, Mary, and Elizabeth. John, the eldest son, born Aug. 3, 1785, died in his fifty-third year; married Elizabeth Myers, of Lancaster, born Aug. 7, 1785, and they had Wil-

liam, Mary Ann, Amelia, Christopher, Henrietta, Selina, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Jacob M. Jacob M., the subject of our sketch, passed his boyhood in Lancaster, received the ordinary school education until his sixteenth year, when he went to the trade of an iron-moulder at Margaretta Furnace, York Co. He then spent several years at Philadelphia and Baltimore, when, in 1865, he located in Lykens, where he established a factory and machine-shop, in which he is at present engaged. Mr. Hensel married in 1849, Catharine A. Cameron, daughter of Alexander Cameron, of Canada, and one daughter survives her mother.

A. J. HERR.

Andrew Jackson Herr, son of Daniel Herr (1795–1857) and Sarah Gilbert (1801–80), was born Dec. 31, 1832, in Greencastle, Franklin Co., Pa. He was educated at the Zane Street Grammar School and the high school at Philadelphia, from which latter institution he graduated in 1845. He shortly after commenced the study of law with James McCormick, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar Aug. 20, 1850, locating at Harrisburg in the practice of his profession. He served, by election, as district attorney nine years; was counsel for county commissioners one year, and represented the county of Dauphin in the Legislature in 1868 and 1869; was member of the State Senate in 1875 and 1876, and in the latter year re-elected for full term of four years; elected president *pro tem.* of the Senate at the close of the session of 1878, and re-elected to that office in the session of 1879. In November, 1880, he was re-elected again for full term of four years. Col. Herr married, first, Martha Linn Coyle, daughter of Scott Coyle and Martha Linn; secondly, Nannie M. Coyle, and their children were Daniel, a member of the Dauphin County bar, and Martha Coyle, d. s. p.; married, thirdly, Nannie Gilmore, daughter of James Gilmore and Eleanor McKinney, and they had Eleanor Gilmore. It may be here stated that in his early years he was a frequent contributor to the *Saturday Evening Post* and *Neal's Gazette*, of Philadelphia. When fifteen years of age he published three novels, entitled "Maid of the Valley," "Story founded on the Revolution," and "The Corsair," founded on the revolt of San Domingo. These books were republished in England. A novel called "The Chain of Destiny," also appeared from his pen.

A. O. HIESTER.

A. O. Hiester, son of Gabriel and Mary Otto Hiester, was born at Reading, Nov. 11, 1808. At twelve years of age he was sent to Downingtown Academy, in charge of Joshua Hoops, a Hicksite Quaker, next sent to Lebanon and placed under the care of Rev. Mr. Ernst, a Lutheran preacher, by whom in company with A. E. Shulze, son of Ex-Governor Shulze, he was prepared for college. In 1824 entered Dickinson College, graduating in 1828, and was subsequently a trustee for many years; was elected a delegate with Dr. E. W. Roberts to the Infant-School Convention, which met in Washington, 1830. Traveled there in an old-fashioned gig, and dined with Henry Clay the day before the convention met. Then spent one year studying law in the office of Judge Krause. Law not being congenial to his taste, he abandoned the study, and spent six months at Huntingdon Forge (owned by Dr. Shoenberger); leaving there he spent six months with Reuben Trexler, at Long Swamp Furnace, in Berks County. Returned to Harrisburg, and in 1830 and 1831 assisted in the erection of the rolling-mills at the mouth of the Conedoguinit Creek, when his father, in partnership with Norman Cullender, built a large boiler-plate and bar-iron mill. Took an active part in the management of the business until 1836, during the most disastrous period throughout the United States to ironmasters that they have been called to pass through.

He was a director many years of the Branch Bank of Pennsylvania until it was closed; was a director of the old Harrisburg Bank until it was changed, and is now a director of the Harrisburg National Bank. He was appointed associate judge by Governor Johnson to fill a vacancy occasioned by death, and was twice subsequently elected by the people for terms of five years each. He was also appointed one of three commissioners by the court of Dauphin County, under an act of the Legislature, to hear testimony and report their opinion of the damages sustained by individuals consequent upon Stuart's raid through the counties of Fulton, Franklin, and Adams. The commission consisted of Col. James Worrall, a gentleman from Lebanon County, and himself. He was by them elected chairman of the commission. He was chairman of the committee of arrangements of the first State fair, held at Harrisburg in 1851; was one of the five commissioners, composed of Judge Watts, Judge Miles, H. N. McAllis, Mr. Walker, and himself, to select a location for the State Agricultural College, and after it was finished annually elected a trustee for about fifteen years. His son, Gabriel, who graduated at the college, has taken his place, and is now a trustee. He was also secretary of the State Agricultural Society for four years. For six years he was a trustee of the State Lunatic Hospital.

While attending to his farm he has led an active business life, having settled twelve estates as executor, acted as trustee for eleven persons, as guardian for ten children, and assignee for the settlement of three estates. He was among the first of the subscribers to the Harrisburg Cotton Factory, the Harrisburg Car-Works (of which he was a director), of the Harrisburg Street Passenger Railroad (of which he was president), and of the Fort Hunter Road Commission,

of which he has been secretary and treasurer since its organization.

In 1835 married Catharine M. Cox, daughter of John B. Cox, recently deceased. *

WILLIAM HOFFMAN.

William Hoffman, son of Jacob Hoffman (born 1805) and Eve Elizabeth Weiser (1805–1881), was born Sept. 7, 1831, in Jordan township, Northumberland Co., Pa. His grandfather removed from Berks County, where he was born, to Lykens Valley at an early day, locating on a farm near Berrysburg. He married Rebecca Kuntzman, and they had Daniel, George, Jacob, John, and seven daughters. Jacob learned the trade of a carpenter, married Eve Elizabeth Weiser, and they had William, John, Mary (married —— Witmer), Sarah (married —— Moyer), and Elizabeth (married —— Deppen). He removed to Northumberland County, where he followed farming and cabinet-making, and there most of their children were born. William Hoffman's early life was passed on his father's farm, and his educational advantages were limited to the country schools. In 1859 he removed to Uniontown, Dauphin Co., where he engaged in merchandising until 1865, when, having retired from mercantile pursuits, he began the manufacture of agricultural implements, which was continued until 1878, when he resumed his former business. In 1860, Mr. Hoffman was elected a justice of the peace, which office he held for twenty years. In 1877 he was chosen burgess of Uniontown borough, and is a director of the First National Bank of Millersburg. Mr. Hoffman married, Oct. 20, 1853, Lydia Willier, daughter of Adam Willier, of Lykens township, and they had W. Jacob, J. Weiser, Sarah E. (married —— Emrick), Kate A., and Eulera J. *

Wm. Hoffman

WILLIAM T. HILDRUP.

Thomas Hildrup (1754–1795), a native of England, came to America and settled at Hartford, Conn., in 1766, where he learned the trade of a jeweler, and carried on that business there during the remainder of his active life. He was an influential citizen of the place, and was appointed and served as postmaster of Hartford for several years. He had five sons,—John, Joslin, Thomas, William, and Jesse,—and two daughters. Jesse Hildrup (1789–1865) spent his life as a tanner and shoemaker in Middletown and a farmer in Danbury, Conn., and died in Belvidere, Ill. His wife was Sophia Turner, of Middlefield, and their children were William T., Mary (married Rev. S. C. Howe, a Methodist clergyman), Jesse (a lawyer of Chicago, Ill.), Martha, and John (a machinist in

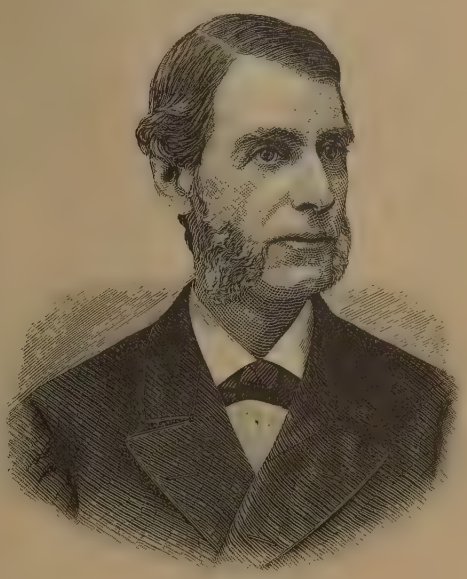
W. J. Hildrup

the car-works at Harrisburg). William T. Hildrup, son of Jesse Hildrup, was born Feb. 6, 1822, in Middletown, Conn. His early life was marked by a desire for education and a full knowledge of mechanics. At the age of nineteen, with only twenty-five dollars in money, but with self-reliance, industrious habits, and a will to do for himself, he left his home to carve out a fortune for himself. He worked at the carpenter's trade for two years in Cape Vincent, N. Y., then proceeded to Worcester, Mass., where he became an employé in the Bradley Car-Factory. Here he began as a journeyman mechanic in a business that he became so thoroughly master of in nine years as to merit the highest place in the concern, and become principal manager of the works. It was here that decision, capacity of mind to direct and manage, and a natural talent for mechanics first developed in Mr. Hildrup, and were recognized by his superiors. He was a close student of mechanical theories, business rules and usages coupled with practical ideas. For one year following, he engaged in manufacturing car-wheels and car-castings in Elmira, N. Y. In 1853, upon invitation, he came to Harrisburg and was the leading mind in organizing the Harrisburg Car-Works, of which he was chosen future business manager, and has continued to conduct them successfully since, a period of thirty years. Finding only crude mechanics, he organized a free drawing-school the following winter, and taught mechanical drawing for mechanics, and ornamental drawing for painters, which resulted in preparing men for proficient work in the car-shops, and was the preliminary education for some who afterwards gained distinction as master mechanics in different parts of the United States. By his enterprise and superior capacity, coupled with capital brought to his aid, he has been the chief man in building up the manufacturing interests of Harrisburg. Every enterprise has succeeded under his supervision, and not one ever failed or proved a loss to its creditors. Urged to take the management of the Lochiel Iron Company in 1862, he lifted it out of distress, started it, and saved the company a large amount of money. A second time when the company was in difficulty he was made temporary president, managed it for nine months, lifted it from a large debt, and reorganized it under a charter of the Lochiel Rolling-Mill Company, with additional capital and a new organization. Thus Mr. Hildrup's thorough mechanical education and executive ability have been brought to the notice of the largest corporations in the city, and made useful to the interests of Harrisburg. Knowing the difficulty of the artisan in securing instruction, he interested himself in obtaining a bill from the Legislature in 1873 in behalf of a "Mechanic's High School," was made chairman of a commission to establish it, but sufficient appropriation not being made on account of the panic of that year, the school has never been established, although he caused to be added to several now existing colleges special mechanical professorships covering the interests of general and specific technical education.

Mr. Hildrup planned and constructed the fortifications for the defense of Harrisburg during the late civil war, and in connection with William Calder, furnished the government 42,000 horses, 67,000 mules, and 5000 oxen during the four years of the Rebellion. He was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Harrisburg, and has been a director since. He is the inventor of a great improvement for upsetting and enlarging the end of an iron rod, so that the thread shall be as long as the rod itself. In 1881, desirous of freeing himself from the entire care of his business interests in Harrisburg, he removed his family to Washington, D. C., where he spends a part of his time. He married in October, 1846, Harriet E. Esselstyne, daughter of Col. John B. Esselstyne, of Cape Vincent, N. Y., who died in 1876. His surviving children are Jessie, William T., and Clara. His present wife is Emma J. Piper, of Philadelphia. *

GEORGE R. HURSH.

George R. Hursh, third son of Christian and Eliza Hursh, was born Feb. 6, 1835, in Fairview township, York Co., Pa. He was brought up on his father's



Geo R. Hursh

farm. At the age of sixteen he was sent to the Cumberland Valley Institute, where he remained about eighteen months. He then entered the office of Dr. A. J. Herman, of Carlisle, and began the study of medicine, and in due time attended lectures in Jefferson Medical College, where he graduated in March,

1857. He first located in New Cumberland, where he practiced two years, then removed to New Market, York Co. In September, 1864, he was appointed assistant surgeon in the army, and was stationed in the United States Hospital at York, Pa. Towards the close of the Rebellion he resigned his position, and resumed the practice of medicine at New Market. In 1868 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and the year following re-elected. In 1871 he removed to Harrisburg, where he has since remained in the practice of his profession. In 1876 he was appointed on the medical staff of the city hospital, Harrisburg, a position he now holds. Dr. Hursh married, in 1859, Sarah A. Reiff. *

COL. WILLIAM W. JENNINGS.

William Wesley Jennings, son of William Jennings (1807–1875) and Elmina Elizabeth Boas, was born July 22, 1838, at Harrisburg, Pa. His father came to Harrisburg about 1823, to learn the trade of coachsmith, where he married, and subsequently established a foundry, which he successfully carried on for a long period. His grandfather, William Jennings, raised a company in the Juniata Valley for the War of 1812–14, but died very suddenly before the company left home. William W., the subject of this sketch, attended the public schools of Harrisburg until his fifteenth year, when he commenced to learn the trade of an iron-moulder in his father's foundry. From 1860 to 1875 he was engaged in the iron business. During the war of the Rebellion he raised the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, a nine months' regiment, and was in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville (see history of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, *ante* p. 202). Shortly after being mustered out of service the Gettysburg campaign opened, and Col. Jennings was placed in command of the Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia. From 1864 to 1866, Col. Jennings served as sheriff of the county of Dauphin, and again from 1876 to 1878. Upon the death of Mr. Calder, president of the First National Bank of Harrisburg, in 1880, he was elected to that position, in which he continues, and is the president of the Commonwealth Guarantee Trust and Safe-Deposit Company.

FRANCIS JORDAN.

Francis Jordan, son of John and Jane Jordan, was born in Bedford County, Pa., Feb. 5, 1820. His father was of English and his mother of Irish parentage, both highly esteemed for their intelligence and Christian virtues. He was educated by his maternal uncle, a Mississippi planter, at Augusta College, Kentucky, and at Franklin and Marshall College, Pennsylvania. He studied law, was admitted to practice, and soon after was appointed district attorney of Bedford County, and subsequently elected to the same position. At the outset his official conduct was able, his indictments being so accurately drawn that not one of them was quashed for informality. In 1850 he became the law partner of Alexander King, of Bedford, subsequently president judge, which relations continued until 1861. In 1855, Mr. Jordan commenced his public career, and was elected to the State Senate for a term of three years. There he was made chairman of the committee charged with drawing a bill for the readjustment of legislative districts under a new apportionment, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, composed of some of the best legal talent in the State, and a prominent advocate of the bill authorizing the sale of the public works. He declined a re-election, and was soon after appointed one of a commission of three to revise the civil code, which duty was postponed on account of hostilities, and finally passed to other hands. He was also tendered the appointment of attorney-general of the State by the Governor, which he reluctantly declined by reason of the complications attending it.

A pressing exigency called for a sudden concentration of troops upon the central border and at Cumberland, Md., in the fall of 1861. Upon the request of Governor Curtin, Mr. Jordan accompanied the noted Reserve Corps as assistant quartermaster, and while thus employed, without solicitation or even knowledge, he was appointed by President Lincoln paymaster in the army, and promptly confirmed, and served for two and a half years in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana, during the last four months of which time being chief paymaster in the Army of the Mississippi, and disbursing during his entire term four million dollars, under a bond of only twenty thousand dollars, rendering a satisfactory account. Urged by Governor Curtin he resigned his position, and was appointed by him military agent of the State at Washington, where the manifold interests of Pennsylvania were ably represented, and under his management the claims of our soldiers were promptly examined and paid. The Legislature, recognizing his efficient services, passed an act conferring upon him the rank of a colonel of infantry. In 1866, Col. Jordan was chosen chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and conducted the canvass with great ability and discretion, resulting in the election of Gen. Geary, who appointed Col. Jordan Secretary of the Commonwealth, in which capacity he served with ability for six years.

In 1871, pending the agitation for the revision of the State Constitution, he wrote and published a paper advocating a revision and detailing his reasons, which was well received, and on the 19th of February, 1872, upon invitation, he delivered an address before the Social Science Association, of Philadelphia, and afterward in Pittsburgh, advocating thirteen amendments, covering the most vital defects of the old instrument, twelve of which were adopted by the State

Francis Jordan

Convention. These papers served to establish the reputation of Col. Jordan as a sound lawyer, and elicited strong commendation from intelligent men both within and without the commonwealth.

Col. Jordan was prominently presented in the nominating convention as the successor of Governor Geary, but withdrawn to harmonize conflicting interests, and in the same convention his vote was next to the successful candidate for judge of the Supreme Court, although he was not before the convention for the office. Col. Jordan took up his residence in Harrisburg upon his appointment as Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in 1872 resumed the practice of law in partnership with Hon. Louis W. Hall, since which time he has acted as counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad, and various other corporations. On Nov. 4, 1882, following the resignation of Secretary Quay, he was appointed by Governor Hoyt Secretary of the Commonwealth. Col. Jordan is an esteemed citizen, recognized as an able advocate and judicious and safe counselor, and possessed of sterling integrity in all his business relations.

About the same time he had also been prevailed upon to accept the presidency of the Pennsylvania Telephone Company. This is a new corporation, having half a million of dollars capital, and its operations extending from Easton, on the Delaware, to Chambersburg, including Harrisburg, York, Columbia, Reading, Pottsville, Mauch Chunk, and other important points.

His first wife, Louisa Farquhar, was the adopted daughter of Hon. Job Mann, ex-State treasurer and ex-member of Congress, and bore him children,—William F. Jordan, publisher of the *Era*, a daily newspaper of Bradford, Pa., and Mary Alice, wife of Walter F. Moore, of Bedford. His present wife, Mary, is a daughter of Rev. William M. Hall, a Presbyterian clergyman, and sister of Judge Hall, of Bedford, and of Hon. Louis W. Hall, his law partner. *

MAJ. JOHN B. KEEFER.

John Brua Keefer, son of Andrew Keefer (1803–1876) and Catharine Brua (1810–1836), was born April 10, 1832, at Harrisburg, Pa. He received his education at the public schools of the borough and at the Harrisburg Military Institute, established by Capt. Alden Partridge in 1845. Subsequently he learned the trade of a machinist in the shops of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Reading. From 1853 to 1864 he carried on a foundry and machine-shop at Cressona, Schuylkill Co., Pa.; then engaged in the oil trade in Venango County; afterwards carrying on the rolling-mill business at Allentown; and from 1870 to 1877 in the manufacture of fire-brick at Harrisburg. On the 13th of February, 1877, he was commissioned by President Grant major and paymaster in the United States army, and at present in active service. Maj. Keefer married, Nov. 27, 1854, Caroline R. Boyer, of Reading. Their children were Horace A., Catharine A. (married Lieut. J. W. Duncan, U.S.A.), Edith M. (married M. H. Paxton), Mary F., Frank R., and Caroline R.

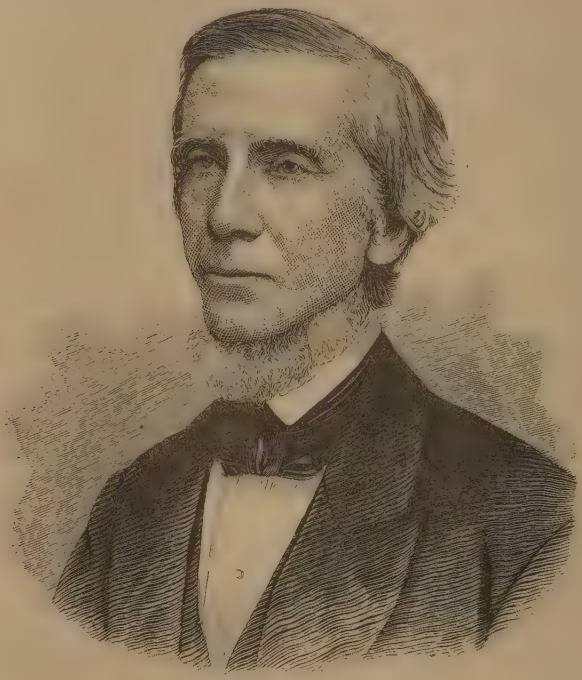
RUDOLPH F. KELKER.

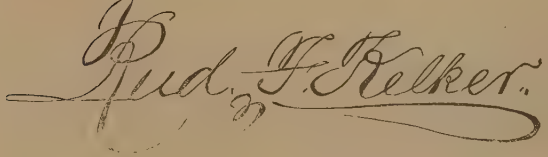
Rudolph Frederick Kelker, son of Frederick Kelker and Catharine Fager, was born Feb. 17, 1820, at Harrisburg, Pa. In March, 1835, he entered the hardware-store of Oglesby & Hinckley, successors to his father, to learn the business, and continued with them until May, 1838, when, owing to delicate health, he left the establishment and gave attention to the improvement of his father's lands in the vicinity of Harrisburg. On the 18th of November, 1842, he purchased the interest of Mr. Hinckley and carried on the hardware business with his partner, Mr. Oglesby, until the death of the latter, March 21, 1846. He continued the business alone until May following, when he associated with him his two brothers, and conducted the same under the firm-name of Kelker & Brothers, remaining in business until May 14, 1851, when, on account of failing health, he retired from mercantile pursuits. In 1852 he was elected a director of the Harrisburg Bank, in which institution he has served a number of triennial terms, and is at present a member of the board. For several years he was a director of the First National Bank and a manager of the Harrisburg Cemetery. In the incorporation of Harrisburg as a city, he was appointed, with seven other citizens, by the Legislature on the commission to lay out the streets and avenues necessary in the new territory included within its limits. Since 1854 he has served as a trustee of the Harrisburg Academy, and was for a long time secretary and treasurer.

From 1866 to 1872, Mr. Kelker was one of the directors of the poor for the county of Dauphin, and through his instrumentality proper legislation was secured, new additional buildings erected, and such improvements made in the general management of the almshouse as greatly alleviated the condition of the unfortunate inmates. He was one of the founders of the City Hospital, a manager since its organization in 1873, from March, 1878, its treasurer, and was on the committee to superintend the construction of the new building recently erected. In 1873 and 1874 he was one of the trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, and at the organization of the Harrisburg City Passenger Railway Company, in 1874, was made a director, and also since Nov. 2, 1874, has been its treasurer. Apart from these active duties of citizen-life, Mr. Kelker's labors in the Reformed Church, of which he is a prominent member, it is here deemed proper to summarize. His parents were also members of the Reformed Church, and on the 27th of April, 1823, he was enrolled as a scholar in the Sunday-school. On the 27th of December, 1835, he was confirmed by Rev. J. F. Berg, D.D., a member of the church, a deacon of the church from

1841 to 1849, an elder in the same from 1849 to 1875, excepting the year 1867, and since May, 1883, has filled the same position. From October, 1836, until April 29, 1850, he served as a teacher, and from the latter date until January, 1870, as superintendent of the Sunday-school, when, at the request of the consistory of the church, he took charge of an adult Bible class, which during the first year increased from twelve to ninety members, and at the close of December, 1874, it numbered one hundred and sixty-one, when the class was assigned by the consistory to the pastor of the church on account of Mr. Kelker's anti-ritualistic views. Being thus relieved of his work in the Sabbath-school, he accepted an invitation to organize and take charge of an adult Bible class of both sexes, to be composed of persons of all denominations, as well as of those who had no church relation, which organization was effected under the name of the "Salem Bible Class of Harrisburg," now numbering two hundred and sixty-eight members, and has had connected with it during its existence more than seven hundred persons. The class has a valuable library, and for years has been one of the established religious institutions of the city. For many years Mr. Kelker was one of the vice-presidents of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath-School Association, and for the last three years one of the vice-presidents of the board of managers of the American Sunday-School Union.

In 1845, Mr. Kelker was elected a trustee of Marshall College, Mercersburg, and subsequently, until 1869, a corporate trustee after its union with Franklin College, of Lancaster, as Franklin and Marshall College. The Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church was incorporated in 1859, and he was one of the five trustees named in the charter and the first president of the board. For a number of years he was treasurer of Synod, and at present is vice-president of the board of trustees. Since 1863, with the exception of three years (1875–78), up to the present time he has served as treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod of the Reformed Church. He was a member of the synodical committee to prepare the "Triglott Tercentenary Heidelberg Catechism," published in 1863, but dissented from the final action of that body, believing the many changes made in





the new English translation as wholly unwarranted and uncalled for. He repeatedly represented his congregation in Classis, and the Classis as delegate to the Synod; was a member of the Synod of York in 1866, and made powerful opposition to the adoption and reference of the "New Order of Worship" to General Synod. In 1867, with others, he united in a call for a convention of the ministers and elders of the Eastern Synod, which assembled at Myerstown, Pa., to protest against the "Order of Worship," as being contrary to the doctrines and cultus of the Reformed Church. One of the results of this movement was the establishment, in 1869, of Ursinus College, at Freeland, Montgomery Co., Pa., under the presidency of Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D.D., with a university charter, thus enabling the institution to teach theology as well as the classics. In 1879, Mr. Kelker served as a member of the "Peace Commission," a body consisting of twelve ministers and twelve laymen, chosen by direction of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States by the several District Synods to assemble at Harrisburg, Pa., and adjust the differences existing in that church in doctrine, cultus, and government. After eight days' discussion a basis of union was unanimously adopted, and a new era in the history of the church was opened up, which brought peace and harmony. The work of this commission was unanimously approved of by the General Synod, and the same persons were at once appointed by it to prepare an "Order of Worship" for the denomination suited to its wants and evangelical in its character.

In June, 1839, at his suggestion the Sunday-school teachers of Harrisburg founded the Harrisburg Sunday-School Union, and of which he was the first secretary, and upon its reorganization, in 1854, was chosen president thereof. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association, in December, 1854, and president of the same in 1856. Mr. Kelker has likewise been deeply interested in the temperance work. In 1837, at the suggestion of and in connection with an intimate friend, James Cowden, they started the first total abstinence society in Harrisburg, as previous to this date the temperance organizations allowed the use of malt and vinous liquors. In 1840 he took a prominent part in the Washington temperance movement, and has often represented the cause in State conventions. Since their organization he has been the chairman of the executive committee appointed by the Christian citizens of Harrisburg, a number of years ago, to watch the applications for license, so as to prevent improper persons from obtaining the same, and to require all engaged in the liquor traffic to conform to the provisions of the license laws. As foreman of the grand jury of the county in 1871, 1873, and 1879, he made presentment of the license law as a public nuisance, and gave valuable statistics on the subject which attracted great attention. The report of 1873 was widely circulated, more than fifty thousand copies being printed by the friends of the temperance cause. In accordance with the suggestions of this report, almost one-half of the applications for that year for hotel and saloon liquor license were refused by the court. Mr. Kelker married June 17, 1844, Mary Anne Reily, daughter of Gen. William Reily, and their children were Frederick, Luther Reily, Rudolph Frederick, and William Anthony, of whom the second and fourth are living.

AGNES KEMP, M.D.

Agnes Kemp, daughter of Antoine Nininger and Katharine May, was born Nov. 4, 1823, at Harrisburg, Pa. She was educated partly at the public schools and at Mrs. Kingsford's seminary at Harrisburg, afterwards pursuing the study of the languages under competent instructors. In 1843 she married Col. William T. Sanders, of Harrisburg, who died in 1853. In 1855 she commenced the study of medicine in the city of New York, but the following year abandoned it, owing to domestic duties. In 1857 she married Joseph Kemp, a lawyer of the Blair County bar. In 1875, having ample leisure, she resumed her medical studies and entered the Women's Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution she graduated in 1878. The following year was spent in the hospitals of New York and other cities. In 1879 she returned to Harrisburg and began the practice of her profession, which she continues. She was the first woman admitted a member of the Dauphin County Medical Society.

WALTER H. KENDIG.

Walter Henry Kendig, son of Martin Kendig and Rebecca McFarland, was born June 3, 1830, in Middletown, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of the borough, and learned merchandising. He afterwards was engaged with Philip Irwin and Stephen Atherton in several extensive railroad contracts on the New York and Erie Railroad. Returning to Middletown he engaged in the lumber business with Daniel Kendig & Co., and at present is in the same business as Kendig & Lauman, late Kendig, Bricker & Lauman. He was appointed postmaster at Middletown by President Lincoln, and removed by President Johnson. Mr. Kendig married on the 25th of December, 1856, Jane E. McMurtrie, daughter of William McMurtrie, of Huntingdon, Pa.

JOSEPH H. LANDIS.

Joseph H. Landis was born on the 14th day of May, 1832, in Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Pa. He is the son of Christian Landis, who was born in 1807, and Elizabeth Hammaker, who was born in 1810. He attended the ordinary schools of the time, and subsequently the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, but did not take the full course. Worked some time on a farm, and was clerk in a store two years. He

became manager of the Cameron Furnace at Middletown, and afterwards a partner of Landis & Co. in the same furnace. In 1878 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and served one term of two years, was on several important committees, but declined a second election. He is at present secretary of the Lochiel Iron Company, and superintendent of the Lochiel Furnaces; was married, about 1864, to Matilda L. Crist, daughter of the late George and Mary Crist, of Middletown, and their children are George C., Matilda C., Joseph Henry, and John C.

M. W. McALARNEY.

Matthias Wilson McAlarney, son of John McAlarney (1800–1874) and Catharine Wilson, was born June 7, 1840, in Mifflinburg, Union Co., Pa. He was educated at the University of Lewisburg, graduating in the class of 1861. He learned the art of printing in the *Chronicle* office at Lewisburg, and from 1861 to 1867, a period of six years, published the *Potter Journal* at Coudersport, Pa. During the war was deputy provost-marshal of the Eighteenth District. Studied law with Hon. Isaac Benson, of Coudersport, and was admitted to the bar 27th of February, 1867. The same year he removed to Harrisburg, and entered upon the practice of his profession. From 1874 until the close of 1882 was more or less actively engaged in editorial work on the Harrisburg *Daily Telegraph*. In 1868 he was appointed clerk to the commission to settle the border claims, and in 1871 was attorney for the commonwealth in connection for the same work in the county of Cumberland. On the 23d of September, 1874, he was appointed postmaster at Harrisburg, reappointed in 1878, and again in 1882. During the erection of the United States court-house and post-office, he was appointed disbursing agent, and upon its completion, in 1882, custodian of that building. Mr. McAlarney married, Feb. 28, 1867, Ada Hoffman, daughter of Jacob and Eve Hoffman.

COL. HENRY McCORMICK.

Henry McCormick, son of James McCormick son of William, and Eliza Buehler, daughter of George, was born at Harrisburg, March 10, 1851. He had his education at the Harrisburg Academy, Partridge's Military Institute, and graduated at Yale College in 1852. Upon his return from college he commenced the study of the law with his father. His taste being for a more stirring pursuit, he gave it up and learned the iron business at Reading furnace, now Robesonia, at the first opportunity purchasing an interest in the Henry Clay and Eagle furnaces, near Marietta, Lancaster Co. In 1857 Paxtang furnace came under his management, and in 1866 the nail-works at Fairview, in Cumberland Co., at the mouth of the Conedoguinit Creek, which he has successfully conducted since. In 1865, before a railway spanned the continent, he crossed the great plain and mountain range to the Pacific coast, returning by the Isthmus of Panama. In 1877 he visited Europe. Long before these journeys he had shown his devotion to his country. At the opening of the Rebellion he offered his life and services to the cause of patriotism, gathering a company of volunteers, Company F, Lochiel Grays, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the three months' service. When this organization was disbanded he was at once chosen colonel of the First Regiment Pennsylvania militia, under Maj.-Gen. John F. Reynolds, by whom he was assigned to the command of the First Brigade. The object of forming this division being accomplished by the contest at Antietam, it was mustered out of service.

Under the act relative to a new geological survey of Pennsylvania, he was appointed by Governor Hartranft a commissioner, and by his colleagues its treasurer. These positions he occupies at present. As a co-trustee of his father's estate he has shown tact and judgment, and in the pursuit of all the business in which he is engaged great energy and success. To all benevolent objects he is a most generous giver, without ostentation or publicity. As an evidence of the esteem in which he is held it may be stated that, when a candidate for Congress, in 1882, his majority in his native county was one hundred and fifty-nine, while his party was in a minority of nearly fifteen hundred on the vote for other offices. He was married June 29, 1867, to Annie Criswell, daughter of John Vance Criswell and Hannah (Dull) Criswell, having children,—Henry Buehler, Vance, Mary (d. s. p.), Hugh (d. s. p.), and Annie.

JAMES McCORMICK.

James McCormick, son of James McCormick son of William, and Eliza Buehler, daughter of George, was born at Harrisburg, Oct. 31, 1832. He was educated in the common schools, Capt. Partridge's Military Institute, the Harrisburg Academy, graduating at Yale College in 1853. Studied law under his father, was admitted to the bars of Dauphin and Cumberland Counties, and practiced for several years. Upon the death of his father he became one of the trustees of his estate, a charge that absorbed his time and attention to such a degree that he abandoned his profession; the magnitude of this estate, and the enterprises conducted under it, requiring caution, prudence, and judgment in its management. Mr. McCormick has shown all these qualities in the successful performance of his duties. He has never held political office, but in the religious and charitable work of the day occupies a conspicuous position. He has been an elder in the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, from its foundation in 1858, a successful Sunday-school tutor, president and trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association; in all the active work of his denomination a most efficient

and liberal agent; a large contributor to the Home for the Friendless in this city, to all charitable objects, and from its opening president of the Harrisburg hospital, and one of its most active, attentive, and competent advisers. He married at Harrisburg May 26, 1859, Mary Wilson Alricks, daughter of Hermanus Alricks and Mary Wilson Kerr, having children,—Hermanus (d. s. p.), Henry, James, William, Donald, Eliza, Mary (d. s. p.), and Robert.

ANDREW S. McCREATH.

Andrew S. McCreath, son of William McCreath (died 1878, aged seventy-five) and Margaret Crichton (died 1870, aged sixty-three), was born March 8, 1849, in Ayr, Scotland. He was educated at Ayr Academy, and Glasgow University for classical course, and took special chemical courses at Andersonian University, Glasgow, under Professors Penny and Dr. Clark, and subsequently at Göttingen, under Professors Wochler and Filtig. He came to America in 1870, and assumed charge of the chemical laboratory at the Pennsylvania Steel Works, where he remained till August, 1874, when he was appointed by the State geologist, chemist to the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, which position he still holds. He has prepared three reports for the State geologist, and special reports on the mineral resources along the lines of the Shenandoah Valley, Norfolk and Western, and New River Railroads. He was married Feb. 4, 1875, to Eliza, daughter of Charles L. and Mary W. (Hummel) Berghaus.

MAJ. ELBRIDGE McCONKEY.

Elbridge McConkey, son of David McConkey (1800–1868) and Sarah Brinton, was born July 29, 1840, in West Chester, Pa. He was educated at East Hampton, Mass., University of Virginia, and Harvard University, from which he graduated in July, 1861. He studied law at Harvard and with Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, and admitted to the Chester County bar in 1863. He was aide-de-camp to Gen. McCall, First Division Pennsylvania Reserves, Fifth Army Corps, captain and brevet major, 1861–63. He was resident clerk of the House of Representatives in 1875–76 and 1883–84. He has been secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society since 1869. He married in 1863, Fanny W. Berghaus, daughter of Dr. Charles L. and Mary W. (Hummel) Berghaus, of Harrisburg, and their children are John, Charles B., Mary B., and Sarah B. McConkey.

COL. GEORGE F. McFARLAND.

George McFarland, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came to this country from Scotland before 1750, and settled in Chester County. His son, John, was born about 1760, and became a miller. He married Mary Temple (born of English parents, Aug. 1, 1775), and soon after removed to Cumberland County, settling not far from Shiremanstown, where he died about 1818, and was buried in the Shiremanstown burial-ground; the family then removed to Dauphin County. Here the son, John, for a time the main support of the widow and family, grew to manhood, following his father's trade, that of a miller, and married Elizabeth Fisher, born and raised in Dauphin County. Of their children, George Fisher McFarland, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 28th of April, 1834, at what was then Todd's Mill, in Swatara township, Dauphin Co. When two years of age his father removed to a farm in Lower Paxtang township, one mile north of Linglestown, where he remained twelve years. George attended school at Gilchrist's school-house, five or six weeks in each winter, the only educational opportunity he enjoyed until nearly fifteen years of age, when his father removed to Harrisburg. At sixteen years of age he assumed charge of a select school on Duncan's Island, in May, 1850; the following winter in Perry County, and in August, 1857, a select school at Berrysburg, Dauphin Co., following with the public winter school, and then a select school till the next August, when he was employed as assistant teacher at the Freeburg Academy, in Snyder County, where he remained fifteen months. About the close of the year 1853 he became ticket agent at Lewistown, remaining eighteen months. He taught several months at Lewistown in 1856, when he leased the Freeburg Academy for four years. This venture was a successful one. In December, 1858, he purchased the McAllisterville Academy, Juniata County, whither he at once removed, and continued until the civil war, when he organized a company among his teachers, pupils, and friends, and enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he afterwards became lieutenant-colonel. His regiment participated at Chancellorsville battle, he occcupying an advance position with seven hundred men. He led his regiment at Gettysburg, and entered the first day's fight with four hundred and sixty-six men and twenty-one officers, of which number one hundred and thirteen men and seven officers were able to answer roll-call at night. He himself was severely wounded, both legs being shattered, necessitating the amputating of the right one below the knee. He was removed to McAllisterville, and although unable to leave his bed for almost a year, soon resumed charge of his academy, classes going to his bedside to recite. In April, 1864, he was appointed a clerk in the State Statistical Department. On the inauguration of the soldiers' orphan-school system, in October, 1864, he changed his academy into the first school established under this noble charity. He was appointed superintendent of soldiers' orphan schools April 28, 1867, by Governor Geary, and immediately began the work of organizing and perfecting the system, visiting and

grading the schools. He prepared the original act, which was adopted almost without amendment, authorizing the schools, and served four years in this position. On the 28th of April, 1871, assumed control of the *Temperance Vindicator*, increasing its circulation from three hundred to upwards of five thousand. This weekly was maintained until 1877, when the extreme stringency of the times caused its discontinuance. His time since then has been devoted to the oversight of the McAllisterville Soldiers' Orphan School, of which he assumed proprietorship in 1871.

SAMUEL McILHENNY.

Samuel McIlhenny, son of Samuel McIlhenny (1787–1864) and Mary Carson (1803–1871), was born June 4, 1823, in West Hanover township, Dauphin Co., Pa. He was educated in the public schools of Lower Paxtang township, and was brought up a farmer. At the age of seventeen he apprenticed himself to William J. Kaul to learn the trade of a tanner, since which period in life he has followed that occupation. In 1849 he commenced business for himself at Linglestown, in which he continues. Taking an active part in the political affairs of the county, Mr. McIlhenny was elected county auditor in 1869, serving three years, and in 1873 elected one of the county commissioners, and re-elected in filling that responsible station six years. During his term of office various needed reforms were made in the administration of the public affairs of the county, and much credit is due Mr. McIlhenny for his efforts in this direction. He has filled the various township offices, and in 1879 was appointed one of the inspectors of the Dauphin County prison. Mr. McIlhenny married, Jan. 9, 1847, Catharine Ann Culp, born April 30, 1823, near Fisherville, Jackson township, Dauphin Co.; died Sept. 15, 1881, at Linglestown, daughter of Louis Culp and Sarah Maria Albert. Their children were Sarah R., John H., Mary Ann (d. s. p.), Kate Ann, Lydia J., Elizabeth E. (married Jacob Balthaser), Samuel C. (d. s. p.), Susan S., George W., Emma E., William A., Anna Maria, and Minnie C.

CAPT. THOMAS F. MALONEY.

Thomas Francis Maloney, son of Daniel Maloney (1795–1864) and Mary Houran (born 1800), was born 19th of August, 1843, in County Tipperary, Ireland. His parents emigrated to America in 1847, and settled at Harrisburg. Thomas F. was educated in the public schools of Harrisburg, afterwards at St. Michael's Seminary, near Pittsburgh, and St. Vincent's College, at Latrobe, Pa. He learned the trade of a machinist with W. O. Hickok, at the Eagle Works, Harrisburg. During the Rebellion he enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, July 22, 1862; appointed corporal of the company July 26, 1862; promoted sergeant Aug. 1, 1862; promoted first sergeant Aug. 6, 1862; and to adjutant of an independent battalion Nov. 4, 1862; mustered out with the regiment May 8, 1863. He was appointed conditionally by Governor Curtin second lieutenant and mustering officer United States volunteers Aug. 4, 1861, and upon the organization of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was commissioned captain of Company F, Aug. 27, 1864, serving with the command in the Army of the Potomac until his muster out by reason of General Order No. 94, A. G. O. War Department series, June 21, 1865. Upon the reorganization of the First City Zouaves of Harrisburg, Capt. Maloney, in 1869, was elected first lieutenant, and Dec. 16, 1870, commissioned captain of Company A of the Zouave Battalion. When the National Guard of Pennsylvania was established, the company became known as the City Grays of Harrisburg, and on the organization of the Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, was attached to that command and mustered in as Company D. He was recommissioned Dec. 14, 1875, and Dec. 16, 1880, is one of the senior captains in the service, and has repeatedly refused a field office, preferring to remain with his company, which has no superior in the National Guard. On the 1st of February, 1883, he was appointed arsenal-keeper of the State arsenal at Harrisburg, a position he now holds. Capt. Maloney married, in 1863, Ellen Casey, daughter of John Casey and —— Powers, of Harrisburg, and they have one child living, Ellen. It may be stated in this connection that Capt. Maloney is the author of a military manual on "Guard Duty," which is considered an authority on that subject.

GEORGE MATHESON.

George Matheson, son of Adam Matheson and Isabella Wright, was born Oct. 27, 1828, at Jedburgh, Roxburyshire, Scotland. He enjoyed the benefit of only a common school education, and in June, 1845, left home and entered the employ as an apprentice of George and Robert Stephenson, the celebrated locomotive- and engine-builders, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. He remained with them the full term of five years, making himself proficient in all departments of the business. He afterwards worked a few months in England, but in October, 1850, embarked from Glasgow for America. On the second day after his arrival in New York City he commenced work in the shops of Hoggs & Delamater, and subsequently labored in and had charge of other works, finally settling down in the employ of the Old Novelty Iron-Works, where he remained ten years. He then assumed charge of the erection of engines in the vessels which were fitted out by the Fulton Iron-Works of James Murphy & Co., New York, remaining in that position several years. The civil war being then in progress, he had charge of all the outside work of that firm, including the fitting out of government vessels. In 1864 he was appointed superintendent of the East River Iron-

Geo. Matheson

Works, Samuel Secor & Co., at that time largely engaged in building marine and stationary engines. It was here he first became acquainted with the manufacture of tubing, having built the machinery for the Bergen Tube-Mill of New Jersey. In 1869 he entered into an arrangement with parties, afterwards incorporated as the National Tube-Works Company, to erect works for them in East Boston, Mass., and subsequently acted as superintendent of the works until 1872, when it was decided to erect a more extensive establishment at McKeesport, Pa. Mr. Matheson took entire charge of the projected works, and they were built under his management. He acted as general superintendent of this establishment until 1880, introducing several improvements in tubing manufacture, and successfully operating Siemens' gas regenerator furnaces, which had never been used in this country for that purpose, and not successfully in England. In 1880 he removed to Middletown, and with his sons projected and established the large and successful works of the American Tube and Iron Company, and of which his sons, A. Scott and James H. Matheson, have the general management. Mr. Matheson married, May, 1850, Isabella Hewison, a native of Newcastle, England, and they have had eleven children, of whom eight survive,—A. Scott, James H., Isabella H. (married John Sword, of Scotland), Elizabeth, Mary A. H. (married A. W. Momeyer), Hannah H., William D., and Cornelia C. *

B. F. MEYERS.

Benjamin F. Meyers, son of Michael D. Meyers, (1809–1867) and his wife, Sarah Shaff, was born July 6, 1833, near New Centreville, Somerset Co., Pa. He was educated at the Somerset Academy and Jefferson College, Canonsburg. Studied law under Hon. William H. Koontz, of Somerset, and was admitted to the Somerset County bar in 1855, and to that of Bedford County in 1856. In the year following he abandoned the profession of law to engage in journalism. He published the *Bedford Gazette* from 1857 to 1873, and from June, 1868, has been the publisher and editor of the *Harrisburg Daily and Weekly Patriot*. Represented the county of Bedford in the State Legislature in 1864, and was elected to the United States Congress from the district composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, and Adams, serving from 1871 until 1873. He was printer to the State from 1874 to 1877, delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1864, and at Cincinnati in 1880, and participated generally in the speaking campaigns of his party in this and adjoining States. Apart from his editorial labors, he has been an occasional contributor to literary periodicals. Mr. Meyers married, in 1854, Susan C. Koontz, daughter of Jacob and Rosa Koontz, of Somerset, Pa., and their children are Rosa S., married Ellis L. Mumma; Edwin K., Henry S., Susan I., and William K.

GEORGE F. MATTER, M.D.

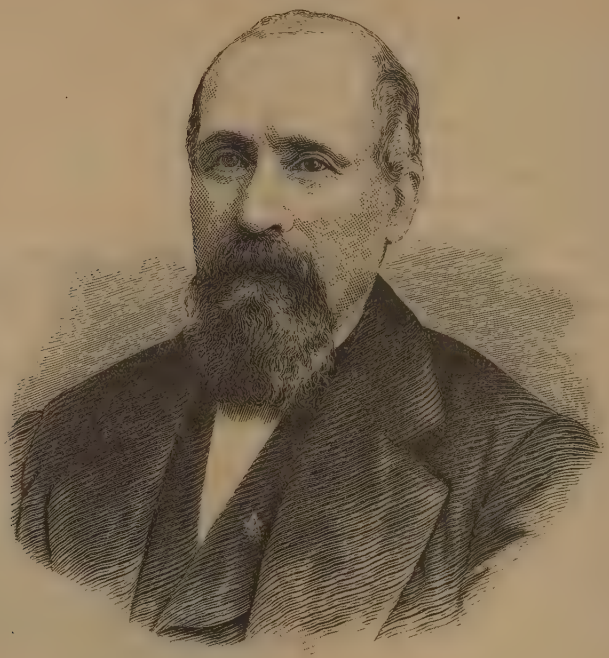
George Frederick Matter, son of Michael Matter and Sarah Crum, was born Aug. 14, 1840, in Lykens Valley. John Matter, the great-grandfather, of German parentage, located in Lykens Valley at an early day. He had six sons, of whom George married a Miss Rumberger, and their son Michael, born in the valley, married Sarah, daughter of Frederick Crum. Michael Matter died Jan. 11, 1880, his wife

G. F. Matter

June 10, 1876. George Frederick, the subject of our sketch, was brought up on his father's farm until the age of eighteen, when he was sent to an academy at Markleville, Perry Co., Pa., where he remained two years. He studied medicine under Dr. Samuel Stites, of Millerstown; entered Jefferson Medical College in 1862, from which institution he graduated in 1866, having in the mean time served in the army nine months as hospital steward. After practicing his profession over three years in Perry County, Dr. Matter removed to Williamstown, Dauphin Co., where he continues in active practice. He married first, in 1866, Louisa J. Logan, of Port Royal, Pa., died Dec. 4, 1876; married, secondly, Annie J. Yeager, of Williamstown, and they had George Clare and Ralph Wilber.

JACOB F. MILLER.

Jacob F. Miller, son of Jacob Miller and Sarah Fackler, was born Dec. 14, 1834, in West Hanover



Jacob F. Miller

township, Dauphin Co., Pa. His father, born 1799, in Lower Paxtang, removed to West Hanover about 1834, where he died in 1870. His wife, Sarah Fackler, died at the age of sixty-three, and their children were Samuel, Susanna (married Jacob Brain, of Lower Paxtang), David E., and Jacob F. Jacob F. remained on his father's farm until he attained his majority. He is a farmer, and has served ten years as justice of the peace in West Hanover. Mr. Miller married, in 1853, Caroline Forney, daughter of John Forney, of West Hanover, and their children were Monroe, d. s. p.; Alfred J.; Robert Scott, a farmer in Iowa; Emma J., married James M. Rauch, of West Hanover; and John J., d. s. p.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

William Mitchell, son of Joseph Mitchell (1783–1832) and Elizabeth Zearing (1789–1859), was born Sept. 17, 1814, in Harrisburg, Pa. He was educated in the Dickinson College preparatory school, and took a partial course in Dickinson College, where he studied civil engineering. He was prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas and clerk of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County two terms, 1855–61. He married, March 15, 1849, Angelica Ehrman, daughter of Christian and Mary F. Ehrman, and their children are Mary Augusta, married Rev. S. Hubbard Hoover; William Sullivan, d. s. p.; Ehrman Burkman; and Samuel Morton, d. s. p. Ehrman B. Mitchell, son of the foregoing, was born April 11, 1854, in Harrisburg, Pa. He was graduated from Dickinson College in 1874, and admitted to the Dauphin County bar in 1875. He was elected prothonotary and clerk of the Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County in 1879, and re-elected in 1882.

GEORGE F. MISH, M.D

George Frederick Mish, son of George Mish (1794–1850) and Catharine Doll (1796–1877), was born July 5, 1827, at Harrisburg, Pa. He received a good English and classical education at the Harrisburg Academy and the military institute at Norwich, Vt. He learned the art of printing, and subsequently studied medicine with Dr. Joshua M. Wiestling, at Harrisburg. He graduated from the medical department, University of Pennsylvania, in 1853, and commenced the practice of medicine, first at Harrisburg for a few years, when he located in Middletown, where he continues to reside in active professional life. During the war of the Rebellion he served as assistant surgeon of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry from 1862 to 1865. Dr. Mish married, in 1859, Mary E.

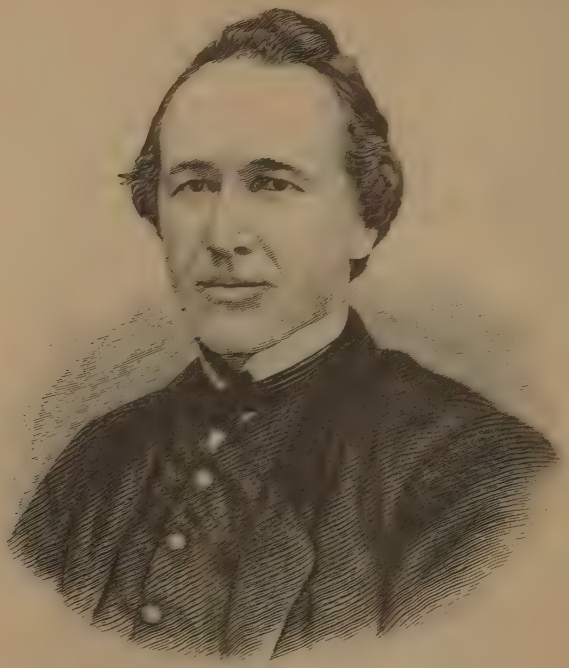
Smuller, daughter of George Smuller and Caroline Fisher, of Middletown, and their children were Caroline S., George Smuller, Mary C., and Frederick.

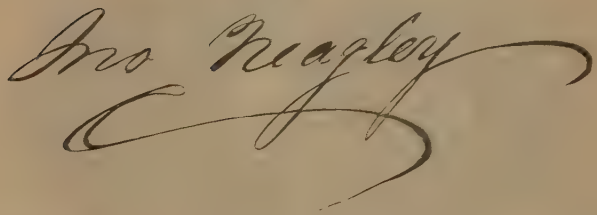
H. K. MYERS, M.D.

Henry K. Myers, son of John Myers and Elizabeth Keiser, was born Feb. 10, 1841, in Perry County, Pa. His great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, and a resident of Bucks County, Pa., where the grandfather, Philip Myers, was born. About the year 1800 the latter removed to Perry County, where

H. K. Myers M.D.

he had previously purchased a tract of land. He married Magdalena Shue, and their children were Elizabeth, Catharine, John, Philip, and another who died in infancy. John Myers, born in 1817, followed farming until his removal to Maryland, where he died. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Keiser, first mayor of Burlington, Iowa. Their children were Henry K., Elias, d. s. p., Catharine (married ——— Stewart), Mary Ann (married —— Neiffer), Eliza, d. s. p., and Margaret (married —— Fries). Henry K., the subject of this sketch, was brought up on his father's farm until the age of fifteen, when he was sent to school at Markleville, and later to the McAllisterville Academy, teaching during the winter. On the 21st of September, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and appointed sergeant; promoted first lieutenant of Company I, May 27, 1863. He served during all the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland, and commanded a company in Sherman's "march to the sea;" was subsequently captured and sent to Libby Prison. Having prior to his going into service began the study of medicine, he resumed his studies by entering the office of Dr. Henry C. Caslow, of Halifax, attended his first course of lectures at Burlington, Vt., the second at the University of Maryland, where he graduated March 9, 1867. He at first located at York, afterwards removed to Augusta, Pa., and at the end of three years became a resident of Lykens, where he continues in the practice of his profession. In whatever relates to the prosperity of the "Upper End," Dr. Myers takes a deep and prominent interest, and is president of the Lykens Valley Savings Fund and Loan Corporation.





JOHN NEAGLEY.

John Neagley, son of Daniel Neagley and Margaret Gable, was born Oct. 10, 1827, in Lykens Valley. His ancestor, Jacob Neagley, an emigrant from Wurtemberg, Germany, settled at first in Berks County, subsequently removing to Lykens Valley, where he permanently located. He had two sons, Joseph and George. Joseph, born Sept. 15, 1766, died July 12, 1828, married Maria Hoffman, born Jan. 8, 1773, died Feb. 18, 1840. Their children were Daniel, George, Elizabeth, Magdalena, Catharine, and Sarah. Daniel, the eldest, born Nov. 12, 1797, died Feb. 2, 1873, married Margaret Gable, and their children were George, John, Joseph, William, Daniel, Isaac, Mary, Catharine, Sarah, Margaret, and Hannah. Of these, John Neagley, the subject of this sketch, received a limited education, and learned the trade of cabinet-making at Liverpool, Perry Co. Upon his return home he established himself in business, but at the expiration of two years removed to Freeport, Ill., subsequently coming back to Pennsylvania, where for a period of seventeen years he conducted cabinet-making and undertaking at Liverpool. In 1869 he established a planing-mill at Millersburg, which he now carries on. Mr. Neagley married, Dec. 22, 1853, E. R. Murray, daughter of John and Anna Murray.

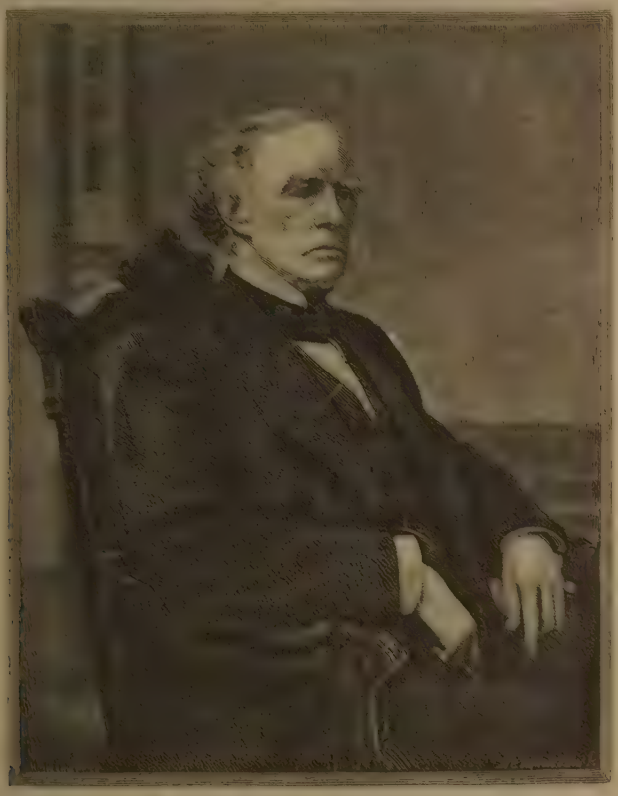
JOSEPH H. NISLEY.

Joseph Herman Nisley, son of Martin Nisley (1786–1868) and Fanny Landis (1788–1871), was born Feb. 11, 1831, in Lower Swatara township, Dauphin Co., Pa. He was educated in the public schools, brought up a farmer, and afterwards engaged in the hardware business at Middletown. In 1865 he was appointed United States assessor, serving until elected prothonotary of the county, which office he acceptably filled from 1867 to 1873. He represented the county of Dauphin in the State Legislature in 1875–78. He is now connected with the Middletown Furniture Manufactory, one of the successful industries of that growing town. Mr. Nisley married Mary Catharine Croll, daughter of Henry and Mary Croll, and their children are Annie Croll, Lillian Frances (married

William M. Lauman\', Mary Josephine, and Fannie Heikes.

MORTIMER O'CONNER, M.D.

Mortimer O'Conner is a native of County Kerry, Ireland. He received a classical education; commenced the study of medicine at Dublin, in October, 1846, and graduated there May 6, 1851. For a period of ten years he was connected with the English service as medical officer. He came to America permanently in 1863, and on the 13th of February, 1864, married Susan Frances Haldeman, daughter of Jacob M. Haldeman and Eliza E. Jacobs, of Harrisburg. He resides in that city, partly in practice of his profession.



HON. JOHN J. PEARSON.

John J. Pearson held the office of president judge of the Twelfth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon, for a period of nearly thirty-three years. Of Judge Pearson's early family history we know but little. Tradition says that they emigrated from Cheshire, England, to the Province of Pennsylvania at a very early period, and settled in what was then called "Upland," afterwards Chester, now Delaware County, and resided in or near Darby, where or in Philadelphia County the descendants long continued to reside. John Pearson, his grandfather, resided for the most of a long life in the village of Darby, or on his farm in its vicinity, during which time he raised a numerous family and held several offices of trust and importance, among others that of State senator for four years, of which body he acted as Speaker for some period about the year 1800. In the year 1827 he sold his farm in Delaware County and moved to Newcastle, then Mercer County, Pa., where he died in the year 1829, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

Bevan Pearson, his fourth son, emigrated to Mercer County, Pa., with his family in the year 1805, and settled on a tract of wild land which he had previously purchased, cleared a comparatively large farm, and constructed good buildings. He had on the 25th of October, 1795, married Anna Warner; they are the parents of the subject of our present memoir, who was their third son. They lived on their farm until they moved to the town of Mercer in the year 1809, where they resided for the re-

mainder of their lives. At the election in the fall of 1808, Bevan Pearson was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania from Mercer County, and in the spring of 1809 was appointed to fill the offices of prothonotary, clerk of the several courts, register of wills, and recorder of deeds for that county, all of which offices he held for a period of nine years. He filled various other important county offices afterwards by election or appointment, and died on the 27th of September, 1842; his wife, Anna, died on the 6th of April, 1855.

John James Pearson was born in Delaware County, Pa., on the 25th of October, 1800, and was taken with his father's family to Mercer County in the fifth year of his age. He received a reasonably good education in the best school of that county, in a grammar boarding-school for the Latin and Greek languages, and by private tuition became very conversant in the Latin language and various branches of science, but never had the advantage of a regular collegiate education. He wrote for a considerable time in his father's office, and in the month of January, 1820, entered on the study of the law, under the instruction of the Hon. John Banks, then a lawyer of high standing and extensive practice in Mercer and the neighboring counties, and who was afterwards elected for several different terms to the Congress of the United States, and ultimately appointed president judge of the Third Judicial District, composed of the counties of Berks, Northampton, and Lehigh, which office he filled for over ten years, with great honor to himself and benefit to the public.

Mr. Pearson, after studying law diligently for two and a half years, was admitted to the bar at the August term of the court in Mercer County in the year 1822. A few months afterwards he removed to Franklin, Venango Co., and entered on the practice of his profession in the counties of Crawford, Mercer, Venango, and Warren, in all of which he practiced regularly, and occasionally in those of Erie, Beaver, and Butler, it being the practice of the lawyers of that day to travel around large circuits. A considerable portion of the legal business of Western Pennsylvania then was the trial of land titles, with which Mr. Pearson became very familiar. In the spring of 1830 he removed with his family to Mercer, his former home, and continued to reside there and practiced his profession in the same counties enumerated until the year 1849, when, on the 7th day of April of that year, he was, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by William F. Johnson, Governor of the State, to the office of president judge of the Twelfth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon, and moved with his family to Harrisburg in the summer of that same year, where he has resided ever since.

The judicial business of Dauphin County was found at that time to be greatly in arrears, being back as much as five or six years. This was partly owing to the large population, but mainly to the great amount of State business: all of the pecuniary claims by or against the Commonwealth had then and now to be tried in the county of Dauphin. With great labor and perseverance the business was in a few years so brought up that all cases desired to be heard could be tried in a short and reasonable time. The causes in Lebanon County were generally tried at the second term.

A change having been made in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, by which the judges were made elective, the president judges for a period of ten years, he was, in the autumn of 1851, elected and commissioned president judge of the same district, and again elected in the years 1861 and 1871, each time by a unanimous vote of the people, and without opposition.

The judicial business of this district was of more than ordinary magnitude and importance, involving as it did very many claims of the commonwealth of immense amount and great constitutional difficulty, involving momentous questions both under the Constitution of the United States and of this State, besides a more than ordinary amount of new and important criminal cases, and those arising on the equity side of the court.

His term of office expired on the first Monday of January, 1882, he having declined a re-election, being then in his eighty-second year.

During his residence in Mercer he was twice elected to office,—first to the Congress of the United States, for the counties of Beaver and Mercer, for the years 1835 and 1836, and afterwards, in the autumn of 1837, to the Senate of Pennsylvania, for the same counties for four years, for three of which he acted as chairman of the judiciary committee, then the most important and laborious one of the body; the duties were performed to the general satisfaction.

In the term of his judicial career he received from three different colleges of the State the honorable degree of LL.D.

In Judge Pearson's long and laborious life he was twice married,—first, on the 13th of October, 1827, to Ellen, only daughter of Gen. Samuel Hays, a very prominent politician of Venango County. She died in February, 1840. Afterwards, on July 12, 1842, he married Mary Harris Briggs, only daughter of Joseph and Caroline Briggs, granddaughter of Gen. John André Hanna, and great-granddaughter of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg. She is still living.

BENJAMIN S. PETERS.

Benjamin Snyder Peters, son of William Peters and Elizabeth Snyder, was born March 19, 1834, in Londonderry township, Dauphin Co., Pa. His grandfather, Jacob Peters, was a native of Lebanon County, and died there. He married Barbara Beeley, of Leb-

anon. She died at Altoona. Their son, William Peters, was born in Londonderry township, now Conewago township, Oct. 27, 1811, and is still living. His wife was Elizabeth Snyder, daughter of Abraham Snyder, a native of Switzerland. She was born April 15, 1812, in Londonderry township, and is living. Benjamin S. Peters received a common school education, and at the age of sixteen entered a store at Kelly's Corner, Lebanon Co., to learn merchandising, and afterwards at Myerstown. In 1858 he commenced business at Palmyra Landing, in Lebanon County, where he remained until 1862, when he removed to Middletown, where he entered into partnership with his uncle in the mercantile trade. At the dissolution of the firm he purchased the store of Yetman Eves, and for several years was the senior partner of the firm of Peters & Brother. He retired from business in January, 1883, and when the Farmers' Bank was established was made a director and chosen president, which position he now fills. Mr. Peters married in November, 1855, Sarah Rupp, daughter of John Rupp and Polly Beane, of Lebanon County, and their children were Emma, Jerome G., and Elizabeth.

HUGH PITCAIRN, M.D.

Hugh Pitcairn, son of John Pitcairn and Agnes McEwing, was born in Johnston, Scotland, in August, 1845. While in his infancy his parents came to the United States, and settled in Allegheny City, Pa. His early education was acquired in the common and high schools of that city. In 1859 he entered the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh to learn telegraphy. In less than six months he was directed to take charge of the telegraph-office situated at the end of double track, Mill Creek, Huntingdon Co., where he continued one year, when he was appointed operator in the general office at Altoona. In this place he fulfilled the duties of clerk and operator until 1865, when he was called to Harrisburg as assistant train-master of the Northern Central Railway. Subsequently he was promoted to the situation of train-master, and two months later received the appointment of acting assistant superintendent and superintendent of the Susquehanna Division, while the directory at their ensuing meeting confirmed him as assistant general superintendent, and in this capacity he served two years. He was offered the position of superintendent of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, with the office at Mauch Chunk, Carbon Co., Pa. (now known as the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, leased by the Central Railroad of New Jersey), but later was sent by the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Kentucky for the purpose of completing and taking charge of the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad. After the completion of this road he was appointed general superintendent, and assisted in the purchase of the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad, thus making a through line from Nashville, Tenn., to Evansville, Ind. He continued in charge of this road until its sale to the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad, when he accepted the position of superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad (Pan-Handle Route) at Pittsburgh, where he continued until the early part of 1875, when failing health compelled him to resign. He then went to Europe, attending clinical lectures in the hospitals of London, subsequently graduating from Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia. In 1880 he located at Harrisburg in the practice of his profession. Prior to leaving for Europe he had associated with H. C. Dean, of Altoona, as proprietor and editor of the *Altoona Daily and Weekly Tribune*, one of the largest and best inland papers of the State, and has continued to hold the same until the present time, though taking very little part in its active management since he entered the practice of medicine. *

C. A. RAHTER, M.D.

Charles A. Rahter, son of Christian Rahter and Charlotte Wehmeier, was born Aug. 9, 1839, near Minden, Westphalia, Prussia. His parents came to America about 1845, and settled near Littlestown, Adams Co., Pa. Charles A. was educated at the Hanover Classical Institute, Littlestown, and at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. Commenced the study of medicine, attending his first course of lectures at the University of Maryland, and the second course at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, from which institution he graduated in July, 1864. He began the practice of his profession in Harrisburg in July, 1865, where he has continued, except during the time he was absent in Europe; was acting assistant surgeon United States army at Fairfax Seminary, Va., and Campbell, Washington, D. C., general hospitals in 1864–65. During the Franco-German war he was an assistant surgeon at the garrison hospital, Coblentz, on the Rhine, and surgeon in charge of the barrack hospital, St. Johann, Saarbrucken, Germany. At the close of the war he resigned, traveled through France, Switzerland, Italy, and Austria, returned to Harrisburg, and resumed the general practice of his profession. He was one of the founders of the Dauphin County Medical Society, one of its presidents, one of the vice-presidents of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia.

Dr. Rahter married, in 1875, Mary R. Keffer, daughter of Peter B. and Ann M. Keffer.

JACOB RIFE.

Jacob Rife, son of Henry Rife and Susan Shelly, was born March 2, 1805, in now Londonderry township, Dauphin Co., Pa. He was educated in the schools of the time, and worked on a farm until he

went to learn the tanning trade with William King, of Middletown. He afterwards carried on the business for himself several years at what is known as the Keystone Tannery, at the same time conducting a small farm, now within the limits of the borough. Mr. Rife married, on the 12th of August, 1828, Mary Bomberger, daughter of Jacob and Sophia (Ettele) Bomberger, and their children were Susan, married Lewis P. Brady; Sophia, married Enoch Matlack; Henry J., of Philadelphia; Mary, married William C. Ross, of Iowa; Joseph B.; Margaret S., married David C. Kolp, of Iowa; Clara Lawrence, John Winebrenner, Jacob Flake, and William Bomberger. Of the foregoing, John Winebrenner Rife, born Aug. 14, 1846, was educated in the common schools and Crittenden's Commercial, from which latter he graduated in 1862. He learned tanning with his father, and when the latter retired from active business he and his brother Jacob took charge of the Keystone Steam Tannery, where they are extensively engaged in the manufacture of leather. He served in the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Jacob Flake Rife was born Sept. 29, 1848; was educated in common schools and at Pennsylvania College. He learned the tanning trade with his father, and is now associated with his brother above named in the business.

JOHN RINGLAND, M.D.

John Ringland, son of James Ringland and Magdalene Bomberger, was born Jan. 9, 1825, in Middletown, Pa. His paternal grandfather was a native of County Down, Ireland, and came to America in 1793. He died at Lancaster, Pa., in 1842. His son, James Ringland, born Dec. 5, 1795, in Chester County, Pa., settled in Middletown about 1821, where he entered mercantile life, at first in charge of the store of John Thompson, and subsequently establishing himself in business in that place, and also a branch store at Portsmouth, which was only opened during "the rafting season," for the accommodation of the lumbermen. He married Magdalene Bomberger, daughter of John Bomberger, born Sept. 16, 1799, who is yet living in Middletown. They had four children,—John, James, who died in April, 1855; Eliza Jane, married Samuel L. Yetter, of Middletown; and Mary M., married Benjamin F. Kendig, of Harrisburg. John Ringland, the eldest, was educated in the common schools of Middletown. At the age of fifteen he entered the *Examiner and Herald* office at Lancaster to learn the art of printing, with R. White Middleton, who afterwards sold the office and removed to Carlisle, where he purchased the *Carlisle Herald*, John accompanying him, as also back again to Lancaster, when he sold out the *Herald* and purchased the *Lancaster Union*. Here he remained until 1845. In 1846, Mr. Ringland commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Benjamin J. Wiestling, of Middletown, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1850. He located at Portsmouth, now Middletown, where he entered upon the practice of medicine, but was subsequently compelled to relinquish it owing to impaired hearing. In the fall of 1852 he engaged in the lumber business at New Cumberland, in which he continued until the spring of 1855, when he returned to Middletown, and established himself in the drug business. In 1860 he was elected recorder of deeds and clerk of the Orphans' Court of Dauphin County, and re-elected in 1863. While at Portsmouth, in 1850, a post-office was established there, and Dr. Ringland appointed postmaster. He has served as justice of the peace, was census enumerator in 1880, and filled various borough offices. Dr. Ringland married, in 1850, Margaret E. Smith, daughter of Henry Smith, of Middletown, and their children were James Henry, Robert Wiestling, d. s. p., John, Augustus, Kate Shelly, d. s. p., Mary Jane, Louisa Bomberger, Harry Smith, d. s. p., Maggie Smith, d. s. p., Anna Laura, Edwin Shott, d. s. p., Edith Matilda, d. s. p., and Almeda Kunkel.

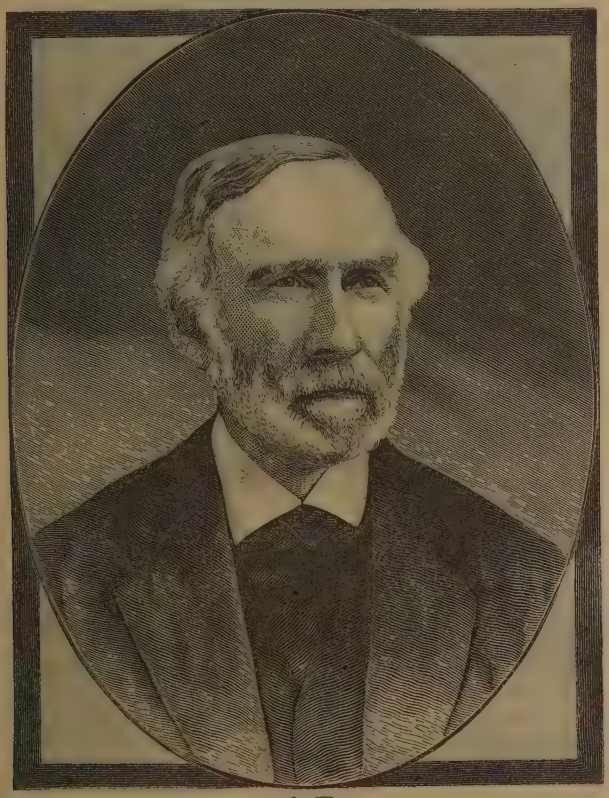
REV. THOMAS H. ROBINSON, D.D.

Thomas Hastings Robinson, son of William Andrew Robinson (1795–1871) and his wife, Nancy Cochran, was born Jan. 30, 1828, in Northeast township, Erie Co., Pa. He entered Oberlin College, Lorain County, Ohio, in 1846, having prepared in the preparatory department of the same institution, and graduated in 1850, pursuing the full course. During his college vacations he taught in public and select schools, and for a year or more after his graduation he was principal of the academy at Ashtabula, Ohio, and for six months was principal of the Normal School at Farmington, Ohio. He entered the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., in 1851, graduating in April, 1854. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Ohio, June 13, 1854, and in July following was called to the colleague pastorate of what is now known as the Market Square Presbyterian Church, Harrisburg, as an associate with the Rev. William R. DeWitt, D.D. He began his ministration in October, 1854, and was ordained and installed on the 21st of January, 1855. After the withdrawal of Rev. DeWitt, in 1864, and his decease in 1867, he has continued in sole charge of the church. In 1868, Hamilton College, New York, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He has been stated clerk of the Synod of Harrisburg 1870–82, and now stated clerk of the Synod of Pennsylvania, of which he was moderator one year. For one or two years he was president of Wilson Female College, Chambersburg, trustee of Princeton College, N. J., since 1875, and a director of Allegheny Theological Seminary from 1874. The Rev. Dr. Robinson married, 1856, Mary Wolf Buehler, daughter of

Henry Buehler and Anna Margaretha Wolf, and their children were Henry Buehler, Anna Margaretha, d. s. p., William Andrew, Eliza McCormick, Edward Orth, Thomas Hastings, and Mary Buehler.

CAPT. ABNER RUTHERFORD.

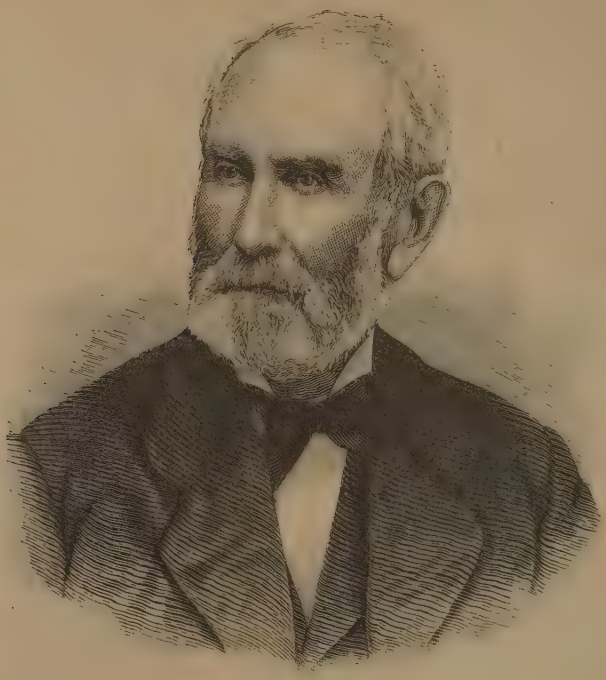
Abner Rutherford, son of William Rutherford and Sarah Swan, was born March 31, 1814, on the Rutherford homestead in Swatara township, Dauphin Co., Pa. He is in the fourth generation from Thomas Rutherford, the progenitor of the family in Pennsylvania. He received the education afforded by the select schools of Paxtang Valley, and most of his life he has passed in farming. For several years he has been president of the First National Bank of Hummelstown; has been identified with other corporations, and active in various local enterprises of the day. In 1835 he was a captain of the Tenth Company, Ninety-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia. For many years he has been one of the vice-presidents of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, in the founding of which he took a prominent part. His energy and ability, combined with his business habits, have produced that success which generally follow. Mr. Rutherford married, Feb. 28, 1839, Ann Espy, youngest daughter of William Espy, of Swatara, and their children are William Franklin, Sarah Ann, Susan Elizabeth, and Ada Byron, wife of Spencer F. Barber, of Williamsburg, Pa.



Abner Rutherford

CAPT. JOHN B. RUTHERFORD.

John Brisban Rutherford, son of Samuel Rutherford and Elizabeth Brisban, was born Nov. 28, 1805, in now Swatara township, Dauphin Co., Pa., on the farm where he now resides. He is the great-grandson of Thomas Rutherford, the progenitor of the family here. Being the only surviving son, he succeeded to the farm property of his father upon his death, Nov. 26, 1833, and has made farming his main business through life. In early manhood Mr. Rutherford was elected captain of the Dauphin Cavalry, and hence his military title. He has been active in politics, and was elected member of the Legislature on the Whig ticket in 1848, and re-elected in 1849. In 1847 he



was elected to the State Senate for three years on the Republican ticket. He has been treasurer of Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society for a long time, elected in 1864, and re-elected annually ever since. Mr. Rutherford has been identified with the various offices in his township, and in old Paxtang Church is a ruling elder. He married, March 19, 1833, Keziah Parke, of Chester County, and have issue.

COL. SAMUEL SHOCH.

Michael Shoch, the grandfather of Col. Samuel, was a native of Germany, and on his emigration to America settled near Philadelphia. He had several children, among whom was John, whose birth occurred at the paternal home near Philadelphia. He in 1792 removed to Harrisburg, Dauphin Co., and there remained until his death in 1842. He married Miss Salome Gilbert, of Philadelphia, and had children,—Mary, Sarah, Rebecca, Eliza, Cassandra, Samuel, John, Jacob, and one who died in childhood. Samuel, whose life is here briefly sketched, was born in Harrisburg, May 28, 1797. His career covers some of the most eventful periods in our national history, and has been so closely identified with local events that it forms an inseparable part of them. His early education was commenced at preparatory schools before the establishment of the present school system, and continued at the Nottingham Academy, Cecil Co., Md. His further education and preparation for professional life were the result of personal application directed only by himself.

As early as 1812 he was recorder of patents under John Cochran, secretary of the land-office, and recorder of surveys in the office of Andrew Porter, then surveyor-general. In September, 1814, he joined the Harrisburg Artillerists, a company formed within twenty-four hours after the British had burned the capitol at Washington, and was the youngest man in the four companies that volunteered from Harrisburg on that occasion. The company marched to York and thence to Baltimore, and remained on duty there until the British withdrew and abandoned their contemplated attack on that city.

In May, 1817, he began the study of law under Hon. Amos Ellmaker, attorney-general, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar in 1820. He was always aggressive, and as a young lawyer displayed great energy and fearlessness in prosecuting what he

believed to be wrong. He took an active part in an unsuccessful attempt to impeach Judge Franks, of the Lebanon and Dauphin district, for alleged offenses.

In 1835 he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives by a union of the Whig and Anti-Masonic members, defeating Francis R. Shunk, the Democratic candidate. In 1837 he was secretary to the convention which gave us the Constitution under which Pennsylvania lived from 1838 to 1873, and at the adjournment of that body was unanimously thanked. The colonel finds special pleasure in recounting his services with that body.

In 1839 he cast his fortunes with Columbia, and went there to live, having been elected cashier of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company. The company had a nominal capital of $150,000, but actually not more than $80,000 to $100,000, as a bridge costing more than $175,000 had been swept away by an ice freshet in 1832, and the loss had not been wholly made up. The capital was afterwards increased, first to $250,000, and in 1837 to $322,500, with a change of title to Columbia Bank. In 1865 the bank accepted the national bank law and became the Columbia National Bank, with a capital of $500,000, at which it still remains, with a surplus fund of $150,000. He has thus maintained official relations with the corporation as its cashier and president for forty-four years, during a period the events of which are matters of local history.

Col. Shoch was, in 1842, married to Mrs. Hannah Evans, daughter of Amos Slaymaker, of Lancaster County, who was the leading manager of the line of stages between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Her death having occurred in March, 1860, he contracted a second alliance in August, 1865, with Miss Anna E., daughter of Robert Barber, of Columbia, Pa.

In 1848, Col. Shoch was appointed aid to Governor William Johnson, which by courtesy conferred upon him the title of colonel, a title by which he is better known than by his Christian name.

In 1860 the colonel was a member of the State committee of the Republican party, and a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln, the martyr President.

During the war he was foremost in deeds of charity and patriotism, and presented to the first company formed in Columbia a beautiful and costly silk flag. He always took a warm interest in our public schools, and through his active exertions and liberal donations the "Shoch Library," in honor of its patron, was established.

Col. Shoch also took an active interest in local enterprises, and was at one and the same time president of the Columbia Gas and Water Companies, the Old Public Ground Company, and the Marietta, Chestnut Hill and Washington Turnpike-Road Companies. He was also treasurer of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company, but resigned in 1862, before going abroad on a continental tour. He was for ten years president of the school board of the borough of Columbia, during which period a spacious edifice, devoted to the use of the public schools, was erected. He served a term as director of the poor of Lancaster County, two terms as county auditor, was a trustee of the Millersville Normal School, and director of the Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Railroad. If responsible official positions are a measure of public confidence, then Col. Shoch was favored above all his fellow-citizens.

The colonel was always an active worker in the Sunday-school cause. In the early part of his professional career, he was both a teacher and superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Lutheran Church in Harrisburg. Within the last ten years his youthful enthusiasm for the cause has been specially reawakened, and his active services as teacher of a Bible class in the Columbia Fifth Street Presbyterian Sunday-school, together with the erection, furnishing, and endowment of their beautiful chapel (named "Salome" in honor of his mother) attests the sincerity of his motives. In 1854 and for several years thereafter, he maintained at his own expense a public night-school, employed teachers, and furnished books, etc., for the benefit of apprentices and other young persons who could not attend school during the day, and was happily rewarded by finding the school well attended. Many of the pupils since grown up have become prominent and well-to-do citizens, who gratefully acknowledge the advantages they derived from the enterprise.

In politics he has been uniformly and radically anti-Democratic, a great admirer of Thaddeus Stevens, and is in full accord with Republican administration.

The colonel's has been an eventful and busy life, and even now, when he has just crossed the threshold of his eighty-sixth year, not a single duty is neglected, not a responsibility evaded, and not an energy relaxed.

Having faithfully performed the duties of cashier of the Columbia National Bank for a period of thirty-nine years, he was, in December, 1878, elected its president, and notwithstanding his age, continues his routine of duties, beginning at eight o'clock in the morning and remaining to witness the settlement of all accounts after the bank closes. His principal diversion is his violin, an instrument of unusual excellence, which affords him many happy hours.

With a mind fresh and vigorous, and with a remarkable activity of body and buoyancy of step, he has reasonable expectations of passing many more years of usefulness. *

RT. REV. J. F. SHANAHAN.

Jeremiah Francis Shanahan was born July 17, 1834, at Silver Lake, Susquehanna Co., Pa. He was educated at the Academy of St. Joseph's, Binghamton, N. Y., afterwards entering the Theological School of

St. Charles Borromeo, at Philadelphia, from which he graduated, and was ordained to the priesthood the 3d of July, 1859. He was then appointed rector of the school preparatory to the Theological Seminary, where he continued until his appointment as bishop of the diocese of Harrisburg. His appointment dates from 3d March, 1863, and he was consecrated bishop by his Grace the late Archbishop Wood, at Philadelphia, on the 12th of July, 1863. Of the labors of Bishop Shanahan, it need only be stated that in the period which has intervened the new Roman Catholic diocese of Harrisburg has wonderfully increased in the number of priests, laity, churches, and parochial schools, to which the good bishop has recently established a theological school.

EDWARD L. SCHOFIELD, M.D.

Edward Lane Schofield, son of Edward L. Schofield and Susanna Force, was born Nov. 16, 1840, in Chester County, Pa. His father, of Scotch and English descent, born Oct. 30, 1796, in Chester County, Pa., died May 30, 1865, at Reading, Pa., married Susanna Force, of Chester County, who deceased Dec. 29, 1878. They had children,—William, Rebecca, Jacob, Martha, Ellen (married Rev. H. A. Cleveland), Isabella (married Rev. John F. Meredith), Sarah, Edward L., and John W. Edward Lane was educated in the public schools of the county, and at Ursinus College, then known as Freeland Seminary. He taught school three years, then entered Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, where he graduated an A.B. in 1862. Resumed school-teaching for two years, when he entered the office of Dr. Jacob Rickabaugh, of Chester County, and in 1867 graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He located at Lancaster, where he practiced eight years, when he removed to Wiconisco, Dauphin Co., and resumed his profession. Dr. Schofield married, June 27, 1871, Mary M. Black, daughter of Hon. James Black, of Lancaster, and they had Eliza, Isadore, James B., Gertrude, and Walter Shafer. *

JACOB SHOPE, M.D.

Jacob Shope, son of Abraham Shope and Elizabeth Wasser, was born Sept. 6, 1819, in Lower Paxtang township, Dauphin Co., Pa. His mother was the daughter of Dr. John L. Wasser, who was ship-surgeon on a Swiss vessel, and emigrated to America in 1769. His advantages of an early education were limited, and at the age of sixteen entered the office of the *Gospel Publisher* as an apprentice to the art of printing. He subsequently took charge of the office as foreman, then spent some time at Philadelphia, when returning to Harrisburg he there remained until the spring of 1840. He commenced the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. David Shope, and began the practice of medicine in 1842, and upon

J. M. Shumate

the death of the latter located at Hummelstown, taking charge of the large practice left by the former. Until 1865 he continued in the active prosecution of his profession, and with much success. Dr. Shope married, in 1843, Esther Mann, daughter of E. J. Mann, of Hummelstown. Their children were Charles David (at the age of seventeen enlisted in Capt. Matthew's company of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; was severely wounded in the hip at Gettysburg; subsequently rejoined his command; promoted sergeant-major of Col. McCoy's regiment; killed in front of Petersburg June 19, 1864), Elizabeth, Ernest Mann, Ada Esther, Agnes May, and Carrie Lenah.

MAJOR H. J. SHEAFER.

Henry Jackson Sheafer, son of Michael Sheafer and Susan Cloud, was born May 21, 1826, in Lancaster County, Pa. When about six years of age his father removed to what was then called "Bear Gap," now Wiconisco, in the upper end of Dauphin County. Here he resided with his parents, getting a few months' schooling during the winter season, until the age of fifteen, when he went to learn the drug business at Harrisburg. He continued in this employment for four years, when he went to South Carolina and resided for some time in Columbia, the capital. Coming North, he settled in the town of Milton, Northumberland Co., and engaged in the drug trade. In 1848 he was married to America O. Wood, daughter of Nicholas B. Wood. At the death of his father, he removed to the old home at Wiconisco, for the purpose of settling his father's estate.

In 1856 he removed to Mendota, Dakota Co., Minn., where he engaged in the lumber business, in connection with Eli Pettijohn and Franklin Steele, of Fort Snelling. They built a large mill at the mouth of the Minnesota River, and had extensive yards on the Minnesota River. In the fall of 1858 he was elected a member of the Minnesota Legislature from Dakota County, and for some time took an active part in the politics of the young State. After the breaking out of the war all business was completely paralyzed, and in the fall of 1861 he returned to Harrisburg. During the winter of 1861–62 he recruited a company for the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered into service as captain of Company I. At the battle of Antietam his brigade fought in the noted corn-field almost fronting the Dunkard Church, and suffered terribly in killed and wounded. At one time, the line being driven back, both color-bearers were shot dead and left on the field. Capt. Sheafer, ascertaining the fact, returned alone and rescued the colors, and rejoined his command without injury. On Dec. 21, 1862, he was commissioned major of the regiment. In the Gettysburg campaign, on the first day of the fight, shortly after Reynolds was killed, Maj. Sheafer was severely wounded, but did not leave the field until the afternoon of the third day's fighting. Early in the fall he rejoined his command and participated with his regiment in the many battles they were engaged in up to March 8, 1865 (the expiration of his term of service), and was mustered out. After the war he made Harrisburg his permanent home and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1873 he was elected sheriff of Dauphin County, serving his term of three years.

HON. JOHN W. SIMONTON.

John Wiggins Simonton was born in West Hanover township, Dauphin Co., in 1830 (the exact register of his birth is missing from the record), son of Hon. William Simonton, son of William and Elizabeth W., daughter of Rev. James Snodgrass. His preparatory education was received at the country school near Hanover Church, continued at the Strasburg Academy, Lancaster County, then at Lafayette College, Easton, graduating at the College of New Jersey in 1850. His choice of profession was the law, and was entered as a student with Hon. Hamilton Alricks at Harrisburg, admitted to practice at the April term, 1853. With a very brief interval his residence has since been at Harrisburg. He married, July 8, 1856, Sarah H., daughter of George Kunkel, merchant, and Catharine Ziegler. It may be safely said of Judge Simonton that he never sought an office, his ambition was to be a thorough lawyer, and as such win success, and before office sought him he was considered a safe counselor as well as capable one. He was chosen district attorney in 1866. As soon as another opportunity presented itself to honor him with higher station, his fellow-citizens chose him without serious opposition, in 1881, president judge of the Twelfth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, to succeed Judge Pearson. Every opinion handed down since he has held this important position has shown an intimate knowledge of the laws of his native State, of his literary ability, acute perception of such facts as are necessary in considering cases, and in nearly every instance have been sustained by the higher court.

GEORGE W. SIMMONS.

George Washington Simmons, son of Robert Simmons and Sarah Ward, was born Feb. 17, 1814, in Lower Paxtang township, Dauphin Co., Pa. His father was a native of Paxtang, of English ancestry, and died about 1859, aged seventy-five years. He married Sarah Ward, daughter of John Ward and Elizabeth Whitley, daughter of Capt. Michael Whitley, of Paxtang. She died at Dauphin at the age of seventy-three. The children of Robert Simmons and his wife, Sarah Ward, were George, Washington, John, Jane (married Samuel Fertig), Matilda (married —— McCullough), Robert, and Mary (married Revere Hetzel). George W., the subject of this sketch, passed his

early years on his father's farm, came to Harrisburg in 1831, and learned chair-making, with George W. Boyd. After serving his apprenticeship, he began business for himself, which he carried on about ten years. He was for three years in charge of a packet-boat on the Pennsylvania Canal, and from 1849 to 1862, a baggage-master on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was subsequently elected warden of the Dauphin County prison, a position he filled fourteen years, when he retired from active life. Mr. Simmons married in 1836, Elizabeth Bates, of Middle Paxtang, and their children have been: John (who died at Philadelphia, in 1881), William Henry (d. s. p.), Major Oliver, Annie, Martha (married Nelson Kilgore), and Frank.

ALEXANDER SLOAN.

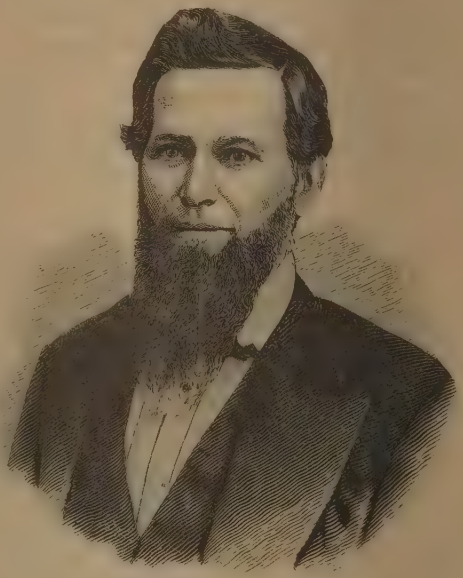
Alexander Sloan, son of Robert Sloan (1769–1833) and Sarah McCormick (1779–1843), was born Oct. 9, 1802, at Harrisburg, Dauphin Co., Pa. He was educated in the private and select schools of Harrisburg, especially under that eminent mathematician, James Maginnis. He learned the trade of cabinet-maker with his father, and, after the latter's death, continued the business alone up to 1864, after that period for several years in connection with Mr. Boyd. Mr. Sloan married Sept. 19, 1833, Mary Todd, daughter of James and Sarah Todd, of Hanover. She died at Harrisburg on the 2d of December, 1871, in her sixty-third year, and their children were Robert (d. s. p.), Sarah (married H. Murray Graydon), Margaret A. (married Harry Shantz), and Isabella D. (d. s. p.).

ROBERT SNODGRASS.

Robert Snodgrass, son of Benjamin Snodgrass (1791–1861) and Ann Wilson (1797–1843), was born Oct. 12, 1836, in East Hanover township, Dauphin Co., Pa. He entered Lafayette College in 1854, and graduated in July, 1857. He prepared for the study of the law in Virginia, in 1860 and 1861, and subsequently studied with John W. (now Judge) Simonton, and admitted to the bar of Dauphin County May 4, 1863. He was United States commissioner prior to 1871, prothonotary of Supreme Court, Middle District, from November, 1871, to January, 1882. Since January, 1882, he has been deputy attorney-general of Pennsylvania. He was married, Dec. 25, 1866, to Anna E., daughter of William and Ann Peale, of Shippensburg, Pa., and their children are Frank Peale, Horace Wilson, Robert Davis, and Anna McNair Snodgrass.

JOHN D. SNYDER.

John D. Snyder, son of John Snyder and Elizabeth Wert, was born Dec. 9, 1827, in Lykens Valley. His grandfather, Leonard Snyder, of German parentage, was born in Lancaster County, and settled on a farm in Lykens Valley. He married Anna Maria Shott, of the valley, and had children,—John, Samuel, and Elizabeth. John married Elizabeth Wert, and they had among others Jacob, Leonard, John D., and Emanuel. The early life of John D. Snyder was spent on the homestead farm. At the age of seventeen he went to Berrysburg and learned the trade of an



J. D. Snyder

iron-moulder. On finishing his trade, he passed one year in working at his occupation in Pittsburgh; when he purchased an interest in the establishment of his former employer at Berrysburg, which business he continued. In 1863 he was elected a justice of the peace; in 1871 an associate judge of the county, and at the expiration of his term of office re-elected to his former position, which he now holds. Judge Snyder married, in 1849, Hannah Lark, daughter of Christopher Lark, and their children were Sarah Jane (married Peter S. Bergstresser), Lewis F., Ann Mary, Edwin G., John T., Rachel B., Catharine E., Joseph H., and Arthur L., of whom five are living. Mr. Snyder has been a zealous friend to all measures for the advancement of the cause of education and the advancement of the industrial interests of his neighborhood. *

REV. W. H. H. SNYDER.

William H. H. Snyder, son of John Snyder (1812–1856) and Jane Howe (1812–1844), was born Dec. 9, 1836, at McConnellstown, Huntingdon Co., Pa. In early life he attended the common school at McCon-

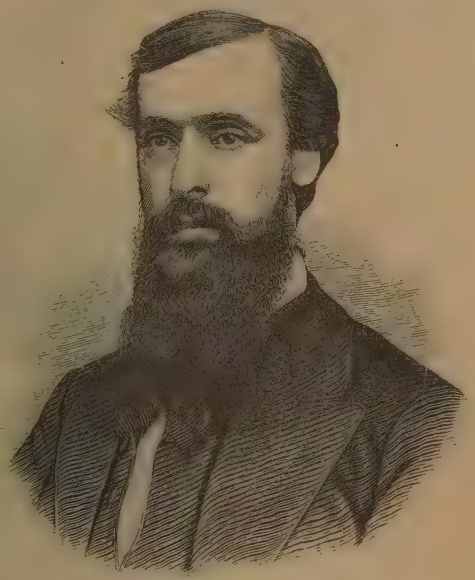
nellstown, and subsequently was clerk in a dry-goods store, also in Read & Son's drug-store, in Huntingdon, and in the spring of 1855 entered the academy at Mercersburg, Pa., where he studied theology, and in the fall of the same year the Tuscarora Academy, of Juniata County, Pa. He taught school in the winter of 1856, and returned to Tuscarora Academy in the spring of 1857; entered Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., in September, 1857, and graduated from that institution in July, 1861. He was pastor of the Reformed Church (English) at Akron, Ohio, from Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 16, 1864, and commenced his pastorate of Salem Reformed Church, Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 18, 1864. He was chaplain of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in 1873, and chaplain of the Senate of Pennsylvania in 1876. He has been secretary of the Board of Missions of the Synod of the United States for ten years, also a member of the Board of Trustees of Synod for two terms (ten years). He married, April 20, 1865, Mary Naomi, daughter of Daniel and Mary Erisman, of Lancaster, Pa., and their children are Mary and John Paul.

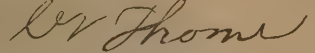
ELI SWAB.

Eli Swab, son of Jacob Swab and Catharine Metz, was born the 7th of October, 1823, in Mifflin (now Washington) township, Dauphin Co., Pa. He was brought up on his father's farm, and received the limited education offered by the schools of the Lykens Valley region prior to the introduction of the common-school system. He afterwards learned the trade of a tanner, but never pursued the business. He began merchandising at Williamstown, which he continued for several years, but subsequently left it for farming, in which he is now engaged. He was elected one of the commissioners of the county of Dauphin in 1874, and re-elected in 1876, serving six years, an office he filled very acceptably. Mr. Swab married Nell Cooper, daughter of John Cooper, one of the representative men of the valley.

CHARLES V. THOME, M.D.

Charles Vesey Thome, son of Dr. Samuel H. Thome and Margaret Jeffries, was born June 16, 1839, in Palmyra, Lebanon Co., Pa. His father, born in 1806, in Manheim, Lancaster Co., Pa., practiced medicine forty-five years at Palmyra, and was not only a skillful physician, but popular in his profession and a leading citizen, having several times been the Democratic nominee for Congress, but defeated on account of his party's minority vote. He died in 1880, and his widow survives. Their children were Dr. William, of Palmyra; Dr. Charles V.; Emma J., married Dr. P. J. Roebuck, of Litiz, formerly State senator; John, and Samuel. Charles V. Thome, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the common school and at White Hall Academy. He was reading medicine with his father as the Rebellion broke out, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. W. W. Jennings. Upon being mustered out of service he resumed the study of medicine, and graduated from the

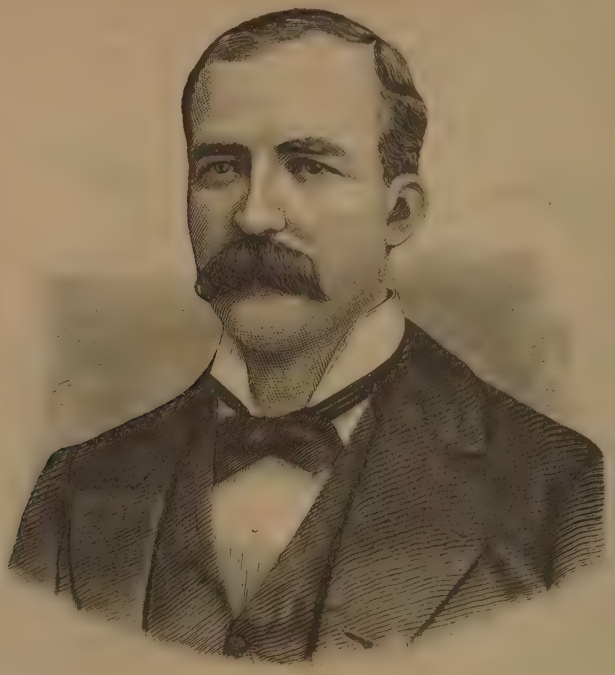




medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1866. He practiced his profession one year at Palmyra, when he was appointed assistant physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Harrisburg, where he remained four years; then two years at Litiz, and in 1873 permanently locating at Earlyville, Dauphin Co. Dr. Thome married in 1875, Emma Early, daughter of M. Early, of East Hanover.

ALEXANDER F. THOMPSON.

Alexander F. Thompson, son of Alexander Thompson and Isabella Penman, was born Dec. 7, 1845, in Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Pa. His father was a native of Dolkeith, Scotland, where his life until his twenty-first year was spent, when he emigrated to America and located in Schuylkill County, Pa., engaging in the coal business. He died in December, 1873; was twice married,—first, to Isabella Penman, of Scotland, and had nine children; second, Mary Bast, of Pottsville, and had eleven children. In 1857, the father having removed to Porter township, in that county, Alexander F. was employed either in labor upon the farm or in mills owned by his father. On Aug. 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Vol-



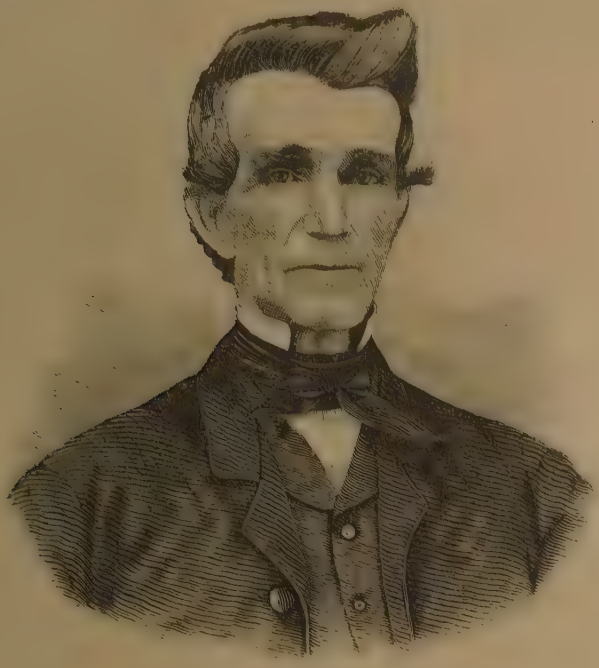
A. F. Thompson.

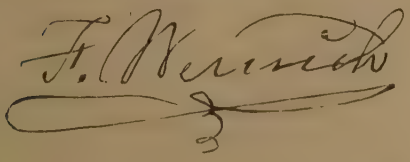
unteers, serving nine months. On the 30th of June, 1863, enlisted in Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, serving during the emergency. On the 20th of January, 1864, he joined Company G, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, in which he continued until the mustering out of the regiment, Aug. 23, 1865. Mr. Thompson resumed employment in coal-mines in various parts of the State until 1871, when after an interval spent in study and business he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. The same year he established himself at Lykens, where he has continued to reside in the practice of his profession. Mr. Thompson was elected to the Legislature, session of 1881, and re-elected to that of 1883. He married, Oct. 24, 1872, Lizzie A. Hawk, daughter of William Hawk, of Wiconisco. *

JOHN TILL.

John Till, son of William Till and Catharine Miller, was born April 13, 1804, in the district of Kensington, Philadelphia. His parents were natives of Philadelphia, and he was the fourth child of ten sons and one daughter. Like his father, grandfather, and most of his male relatives, John was brought up a shipbuilder, learning that trade with the Messrs. Vaughan, of Kensington. In the winter of 1834 he came to Harrisburg to build a boat for W. P. Orrick, of Reading, who was extensively engaged in transportation on the Pennsylvania and Union Canals. Returning to Philadelphia after finishing his contract with Mr. Orrick, he entered into partnership with James Main, a ship-builder of that city, and removed to Harrisburg in August, 1835, establishing a boat-yard at the foot of North Street, on the canal. At that period boat-building was the leading business at Harrisburg. About 1840, owing to want of proper facilities, the firm purchased a location on the west side of the canal below Mulberry Street, where they constructed a large basin connected with the canal on the tow-path, over which they built a draw-bridge. At this place they carried on the building of boats for many years. A large number of packet-boats were built by them. During the winter the packet- and other boats of Leech & Co.'s extensive transportation line were repaired, the number filling the basin and the canal from Paxtang Street to now Herr Street, from one winding bridge to the other. It may be here stated that Messrs. Till & Main constructed on the river-bank below Mulberry Street two boats and one

schooner for parties in New York City, which were launched in the Susquehanna during a rise and floated to the bay. In 1852 the firm erected a saw-mill adjoining their boat-yard, where they carried on a large lumber business. In 1853, Mr. Main died, and for several years Mr. Till conducted the enterprise alone, subsequently engaging in the coal trade a brief period, when he retired from all business pursuits. He served one term in the old Borough Council, for sixteen years a member of the school board, and was elected county treasurer for one term. Mr. Till married, Nov. 6, 1825, Rebecca Rutter, of Philadelphia, who died May 16, 1871, at the age of sixty-five years. Their surviving children are William B.; Rebecca, married G. L. Suttie, of New York; and Mary E., married David C. Burnite, of Harrisburg.





FRANCIS WENRICH.

Francis Wenrich, son of Peter Wenrich and Susanna Umberger, was born Sept. 9, 1810, in Lower Paxtang township, Dauphin Co., Pa. His father, having been elected sheriff of the county, removed to Harrisburg in 1819, where Francis received such education as the schools there afforded. He subsequently became the general agent of the Lykens Valley Coal Company, which necessitated his removal to Millersburg. He was thus employed until 1861, and four years later became identified with the Summit Branch Coal Company as their agent, when he constructed the basin and pier used by that corporation in their extensive operations. For several years he was superintendent of the Wiconisco Canal. He was thus actively employed until 1869, when he retired from all business enterprises. He is now the president of the Millersburg Bank. He has ever evinced a keen interest in the growth and prosperity of Millersburg, especially of its educational development. Mr. Wenrich married, in 1839, Mary Light, daughter of Squire Adam Light, of Millersburg, and their children were Isadore (married Mr. Stoner), Joseph, Mary, and Ellen.

BENJAMIN J. WIESTLING, M.D.

Benjamin Joseph Wiestling, son of Samuel Christopher Wiestling and Anna Maria Bucher, was born Sept. 16, 1805, in Middle Paxtang, Dauphin Co., Pa.

He was educated in the public schools of Harrisburg, whither his father removed in 1811, and also in the old Harrisburg Academy. He began the study of medicine with his father, and subsequently continued under the instructions of his elder brothers, Drs. Samuel C. and Joshua M. He attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the medical department of that institution in March, 1827. He located at Middletown, Pa., where for over a period of fifty years he has been in the practice of his profession, and, although not as active as in his younger years, his skill is constantly brought into requisition. Dr. Wiestling married, June 23, 1831, Matilda Eveline Ross, a native of Georgetown, D. C., daughter of Andrew Ross and Hannah Templin.

GEN. EDWARD C. WILLIAMS.

Edward Charles Williams, son of Charles Williams (died 1835) and Rebecca Adams (died 1849), was born Feb. 10, 1820, in the city of Philadelphia. His father was a native of Philadelphia, his mother of Mount Holly, N. J., of Scotch parentage. The son was educated in the public schools of his native city, then organized under the old Lancasterian system. He learned the trade of a book-binder with Jacob Snyder, completing it with Robert P. Desilver. He shortly after came to Harrisburg, where he established himself in business, firm of Clyde & Williams, book-binders and stationers. For several years they did the State binding and also published several important works. In December, 1846, upon the call for volunteers for the war with Mexico, Mr. Williams raised a company called the Cameron Guards, which were accepted and formed a part of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment. As the history of that company is a portion of the history of Capt. Williams, our readers are referred to the sketch relating thereto. Previous to going to Mexico he had been connected several years with the old Dauphin Guards, one of the finest military organizations in the State, and was in service during the Philadelphia riots of 1844. Upon Capt. Williams' return from Mexico he was elected as an Independent, in 1850, to the office of sheriff of Dauphin County, serving the full term. When the Rebellion broke out and a demand was made for troops, Governor Curtin sent for Gen. Williams, who had been commissioned several years prior brigadier-general of Dauphin County militia, and at once directed to organize Camp Curtin, full particulars of which will be found in "Dauphin County in the War for the Union." Gen. Williams had the honor of being *the first volunteer mustered into service for the defense of the Union.* After organizing Camp Curtin, he organized Camp Slifer at Chambersburg. He commanded a brigade during the three months' service, was with Patterson in the Shenandoah, and subsequently mustered out at Washington City. He was then appointed by President Lincoln, through Secretary of War Cameron, colonel of the Lochiel Cavalry, directed to raise twenty-four companies of that branch of the service, which he accomplished in a very short time. Three battalions of raw cavalry it was difficult to handle, but by hard work Gen. Williams got his command into splendid discipline and drill; went into camp at Jeffersonville, Ind., where he exchanged his Pennsylvania horses for good Kentucky stock. After inspection by Gen. Buford, he was ordered to the front under Gen. Buell. On reaching Green River, and when ready to cross that stream, Gen. Williams was directed to take the advance, but the same evening, the news of the capture of Fort Donelson obviating that movement, he was ordered back, and his command cut up and distributed over Kentucky and Tennessee. His own regiment, the Ninth Cavalry, became very popular in that section with all classes of people, owing to their good discipline and behavior.

Gen. Williams was at Henderson with his regiment when Buell and Bragg made their march into Kentucky; was ordered to Louisville without delay, and from thence to Crab Orchard, where he prevented Kirby Smith's cavalry from entering Kentucky at that point. His services in that campaign were indeed arduous. Owing, however, to a question of rank, in which not only he but other officers in the volunteer service were concerned, he peremptorily resigned and returned to Pennsylvania.

Gen. Williams was twice married,—first, Jan. 16, 1843, to Selina Hetzel, daughter of John Hetzel, of Harrisburg; died May, 1865, at Harrisburg. He married, secondly, June 5, 1873, at Chapman, Pa., Mrs. A. E. Hetzel. Gen. Williams is now a resident of Chapman, Snyder Co., where he is engaged in merchandising.

JOHN O. WITMAN, M.D.

John Otto Witman, son of Benjamin Witman (1774–1856) and Margaret Otte (died in 1843), daughter of Dr. John A. Otto, was born Jan. 11, 1802, in Reading, Pa., and was educated at private schools and the Reading Academy. He studied medicine under Dr. Luther Reily, attended lectures at University of Pennsylvania in 1826–27, and received the honorary degree of M.D. from the University of Maryland in 1843. He commenced the practice of medicine in Harrisburg in 1827, and continued till 1832, when he removed to Gratz, Dauphin Co., where he practiced till 1837, when he returned to Harrisburg and associated himself with Drs. Luther Reily and E. L. Orth, which partnership continued till 1840. He then moved to Halifax, Dauphin Co., Pa., where he continued in an active and extensive practice till the fall of 1870, when bodily infirmity compelled him to relinquish all except office-work. He was a clerk in the surveyor-general's office under Gabriel Hiester during Shulze's administration, and physician to Dauphin County almshouse in 1827–28. He was first married, April 17, 1828,

to Caroline Orth, daughter of Henry and Rebecca Orth. She was born in 1811, and died in Harrisburg, Jan. 10, 1848. Their children were Dr. Henry Orth, Luther Reily, Edward Lawrence, and Rebecca Catharine, married Robert H. Moffitt, D.D.S. His second wife was Margaret S., daughter of William Reed, of Dauphin County.

JAMES WORRALL, C.E.

James Worrall is a native of Limerick, Ireland, the son of John Worrall, of that city, merchant, who failed in business in consequence of some decree of the first Napoleon. He had cargoes of provisions on the ocean, and when the continental ports were closed against them they had to be sacrificed or rot in the ships, a fate which bankrupted their owner. He then emigrated to this country, and being a man of education be began teaching, in which occupation he successfully continued until his death at Philadelphia in 1845. He left a large family, of whom James, the subject of our sketch, was the eldest. The latter entered the establishment of Carey, Lea & Co., booksellers, where he remained several years, when he secured a position on an engineer corps under Judge F. W. Rawle. The first rod Mr. Worrall ever held was on a railroad in Northumberland County in 1831, and, strange to say, the road was only commenced to be built in 1882, more than half a century later than its preliminary survey. He continued with Judge Rawle into 1832. In 1833, under Judge Benjamin Wright, one of the engineers of the Erie Canal, he assisted in making the surveys and maps of the great St. Lawrence Canal, between Prescott and Cornwall. He then joined the engineer corps on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, where he remained two years. In the fall of 1835 he helped Col. Schlatter on a survey across New Jersey for a railroad from Trenton to New Brunswick, which, through the opposition of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, was never built. Mr. Worrall then took service on the James River and Kanawha Canal, under Judge Wright, consulting engineer, and Charles Ellet, Jr., constructing engineer. He was subsequently called back to Pennsylvania by Hother Hage to make a survey over the Allegheny Mountains on a line from the Cumberland Valley to Pittsburgh. He was given the division from Bedford across the mountains as far as the Laurel Hill, a reconnoissance from thence to Greensburg, and again a survey from the latter point to the Youghiogheny at the mouth of the Sewickly. This was in 1838, and here Mr. Worrall first showed his skill and judgment, but the fact of their existence was not to be discovered until some forty-five years afterwards, when the highest engineering ability of the year 1882 was called upon for an opinion on the location then made; they unanimously pronounced it the true location for the road, the South Pennsylvania, and adopted it without hesitation. There was some difficult engineering suggested by Col. Worrall east of Bedford, upon which the syndicate of engineers was called upon to pronounce, which also they unanimously approved. It is questionable whether it would not have been hard to find, in the early history of engineering, an engineer who, locating a road upon a single examination, so marked it, as that the improved science of forty years later adopted it as the best without hesitation.

Limited as these personal sketches are, we can only refer in brief to other points in the career of Col. Worrall. He was afterwards engaged with Milnor Roberts as principal assistant engineer in the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania Canal; in 1844 became interested with others in canal and railroad contracts in the United States and Canada. In 1850 he was chief engineer of the Union Canal, where he continued until the completion of its enlargement, when he became principal engineer on the western division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. Upon the completion of this work he returned to Harrisburg. After the year 1861 he acted as clerk in the quartermaster's department during the war. At the close of the Rebellion he was again engineering across the State for projected routes to the West; afterwards on a canal survey in Illinois, returning to Pennsylvania in 1869, since which period he has been prominently identified with the fishery commission of the State, and to him much that has been accomplished in that direction is due.

FRANCIS WYETH.

Francis Wyeth, son of John Wyeth and Louisa Weiss, was born April 6, 1806, at Harrisburg, Pa. He was educated at the Harrisburg Academy, and learned the art of printing in his father's office, subsequently entering Jefferson College, Canonsburg, from which institution he graduated in November, 1827. On his return home his father, who had conducted the *Oracle of Dauphin* thirty-five years, transferred that paper to his son, which he edited and published several years. He also entered into the business of bookseller and publisher. At the time Mr. Wyeth took charge of the *Oracle* the Whig party had just come into existence, of whose principles and policy he was an enthusiastic supporter. Becoming, however, tired of an editor's life, he sold out the newspaper establishment about 1831, continuing his other business until 1859, when he disposed of that. In April, 1861, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, he was placed in charge of the quartermaster's department at Camp Curtin, where he continued until the general government assumed control over all the military organizations of the State.

On the 20th of July, 1862, Governor Curtin appointed him one of the commissioners from Pennsylvania to visit all the hospitals in the Army of the Potomac, in the interest of the volunteer soldiers of the State who were sick or wounded, and, as his com-

mission read, "to supply the wants of the suffering and needy as far as lies in your power, without infringing on any of the regulations or rights of the army, and assure each and all that their condition awakens the liveliest interest and sympathy of the people and Governor of Pennsylvania." Returning home, he reported the condition of the wounded soldiers, with this recommendation, that where it is possible "those from Pennsylvania be transferred to hospitals in their own State, that they might be near to their friends and acquaintances." This was subsequently carried out during the continuance of the war. On Nov. 28, 1863, he was again directed to visit the various hospitals. For a long term of years he has been one of the trustees of the Harrisburg Academy, and since 1879 president of the same. Mr. Wyeth married, May 29, 1829, Susan Huston Maxwell, daughter of William and Ann Maxwell, of Franklin County, Pa., who died Dec. 24, 1841, at Harrisburg, and they had among others William Maxwell, of St. Joseph, Mo., John, and Francis H., of Philadelphia. Mr. Wyeth married, secondly, Sarah C. Carson, daughter of Charles Carson, of Harrisburg, and their children were Charles C. (died in infancy) and Packer C., of Indian Territory.

JAMES YOUNG.

James Young is a grandson of Peter Young, gentleman, who resided near Sinking Springs, Berks Co., Pa., during the Revolutionary war, who performed active service during that trying struggle, and whose patriotism was evidenced by the public recognition of the Continental authorities. On Dec. 14, 1776, he was commissioned by the Council of Safety of Philadelphia second lieutenant of the Third Battalion of Berks County militia. The commission is signed by David Rittenhouse, vice-president. On May 17, 1777, he was commissioned by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania second lieutenant of a company of foot in the Fourth Battalion of militia, Berks County; and on May 10, 1780, he was commissioned by the same authority lieutenant of a company in the Sixth Battalion of militia, of the same county. Those were the days in which militiamen fought the battles of their country.

James Young's maternal grandfather was David Ettla (son of David, who died in 1781), a native of Germany, who emigrated to this country about 1756, and settled at Middletown, Pa., where he pursued the occupation of a tailor for the greater part of his life. He was an important man in the history of the early settlement of that now prosperous borough, and was one of three commissioners appointed by the king of England to raise the necessary funds for the building of the old St. Peter's Lutheran Church, of Middletown. While in the performance of the duties incumbent upon him in that position, he on one occasion walked from Middletown to Philadelphia, through what was then a desolate and almost impassable section of the State. He married Magdalena Oldweiler, also a native of Germany, and had children,—David, who married Elizabeth Croll, of Middletown, settled at Covington, Ky., where he died leaving issue; Philip, who married Sarah Radenbaugh, pursued the occupation of a hatter in Middletown, where his descendants still reside; Conrad, a shoemaker by trade, who married Annie Smuller, of Middletown, pursued his vocation in Hummelstown for some time, and died in 1836, leaving issue still in Middletown; Jacob, who married Miss Hertz, of Harrisburg, and followed the calling of a shoemaker at that place, where he died leaving issue; and Sophia, who married Peter Young.

James Young, son of Peter and Sophia Young, was born at Swatara Hill, two miles east of Middletown, Pa., on July 25, 1820. His father, Peter Young, born Nov. 13, 1781, emigrated from Berks County, and passed the greater part of his life in the business of hotel-keeping. From 1820 to 1834 he was the proprietor of the stage-house on Swatara Hill, and on Feb. 1, 1835, took charge of the Washington House, Middletown, and kept it until his demise on Sept. 29, 1844.

James Young enjoyed only a common-school education, and passed his earliest years of usefulness in assisting his father in the hotel business. At this early period he evinced a remarkable degree of activity and ambition, and willingly performed the most menial labor if it conduced to his pecuniary advantage. By close economy and a careful and abstemious course of living, he had accumulated in 1839 a sum of money sufficient for him to purchase a canal-boat, which he ran for one year between Hollidaysburg and Philadelphia. In 1840 he established a lumber-yard at Middletown, to which he subsequently added the coal business, and for twenty-six years engaged in successful trade in these lines, at the same time furnishing supplies to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company under contract. He was also the purchasing agent for the Northern Central Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a number of years, and during the late war engaged in laying a portion of the second track for that company, under contract. About 1859 he purchased a valuable limestone quarry at Leaman Place, Lancaster Co., which he still owns and operates, and from which he has furnished a large amount of stone for building the bridges and abutments for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

James Young is emphatically a self-made man. Though springing from good stock, he started out in life a poor boy, and has won his present proud place among the representative men of his State by faithful, earnest work and the exercise of indomitable pluck and resolution. He owns a large amount of real estate in Middletown and elsewhere, including the Washington Hotel, in which he began his business life, the opera-house, and divers stores and dwelling-

James Young

"LOCUST GROVE." FARM PROPERTY OF JAMES YOUNG,
LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP, DAUPHIN CO., PA.

houses. He takes an active interest in local affairs, and is identified with various local institutions and enterprises. He is president of the American Tube and Iron Company of Middletown, president of the Cameron Furnace of the same place, and a director in the Commonwealth Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Harrisburg, of the Farmers' Bank of Middletown, of the First National Bank of Lebanon, Pa., of the Lochiel Rolling-Mill Company, and has been a director of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad Company for over twenty years. He is also a member of the State Board of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, by appointment of the Governor, and vice-president of the State Agricultural Society.

Though politically a Republican, he has always declined public position, feeling at the same time a warm interest in State and national politics. He is a regular attendant and supporter of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, of Middletown. He married Ann, daughter of Isaac and Catharine Redsecker, of Elizabethtown, Pa., on June 8, 1843, and his children have been R. I. Young, residing in Baltimore, Md.; Delanson J. (deceased); Catharine S., wife of H. P. Dunbar, of Harrisburg; Sarah H. (deceased); James S., engaged in business with his father; Simon Cameron, civil engineer in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and Henry P., residing at Columbia, Pa.

JOHN W. YOUNG.

John Wesley Young, son of Josiah Carothers Young and Catharine Mary Kinter, was born Oct. 11, 1846, at Rockville, Dauphin Co., Pa. He was educated in the public schools of Harrisburg, read law in the office of David Fleming, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar Jan. 21, 1868. From 1871 to 1874 he was clerk to the county commissioners, and from 1877 to 1883 solicitor of the county of Dauphin. He served as a member of the board of school control from 1876 to the present time (1883); was president of that body from 1877 to 1882 continuously, and is now secretary of that body.

THE PRIDE OF DAUPHIN COUNTY.

PERCHANCE nowhere in the United States are there to be found a series of farms which, for all that represents farming of the highest order in every detail, than those located near the borough of Middletown, and owned by Col. James Young, of that place. A faithful chronicler of the county could certainly not afford to omit proper and full notice of these examples of indomitable perseverance, enterprise, and energy; and so widely noted have these farms become that we may justly style them the "Pride of Dauphin." It has not been an uncommon thing to have visitors almost every week from even the most remote States and Territories in the Union, comprising Presidents of United States, Governors of States, and distinguished professional men in almost every walk of life, while they have been viewed and admired and appreciated by the titled nobility of Europe.

These farms extend along the turnpike road two and a half miles, and along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad about the same distance, running back about a mile, more or less, nine of them lying west of Middletown, in what is Lower Swatara township, the others in Londonderry township, east of that town. There are eleven in number, named respectively Locust Grove, Sunset, Grand View, Eagle, White Hall, Thorndale, Rosedale, Roland, Oak Lane, Keystone, and Evandale, to which may be added a small place whereon are erected a number of houses, including a large tobacco warehouse, to which the name of Youngsport is given, and the same characteristics seem to control all,—method, system, neatness and order, superbly managed, and in the highest state of cultivation. The situation of this fine estate is so varied, with scenery so enchanting, that few landscapes there be more magnificent for pen or pencil.

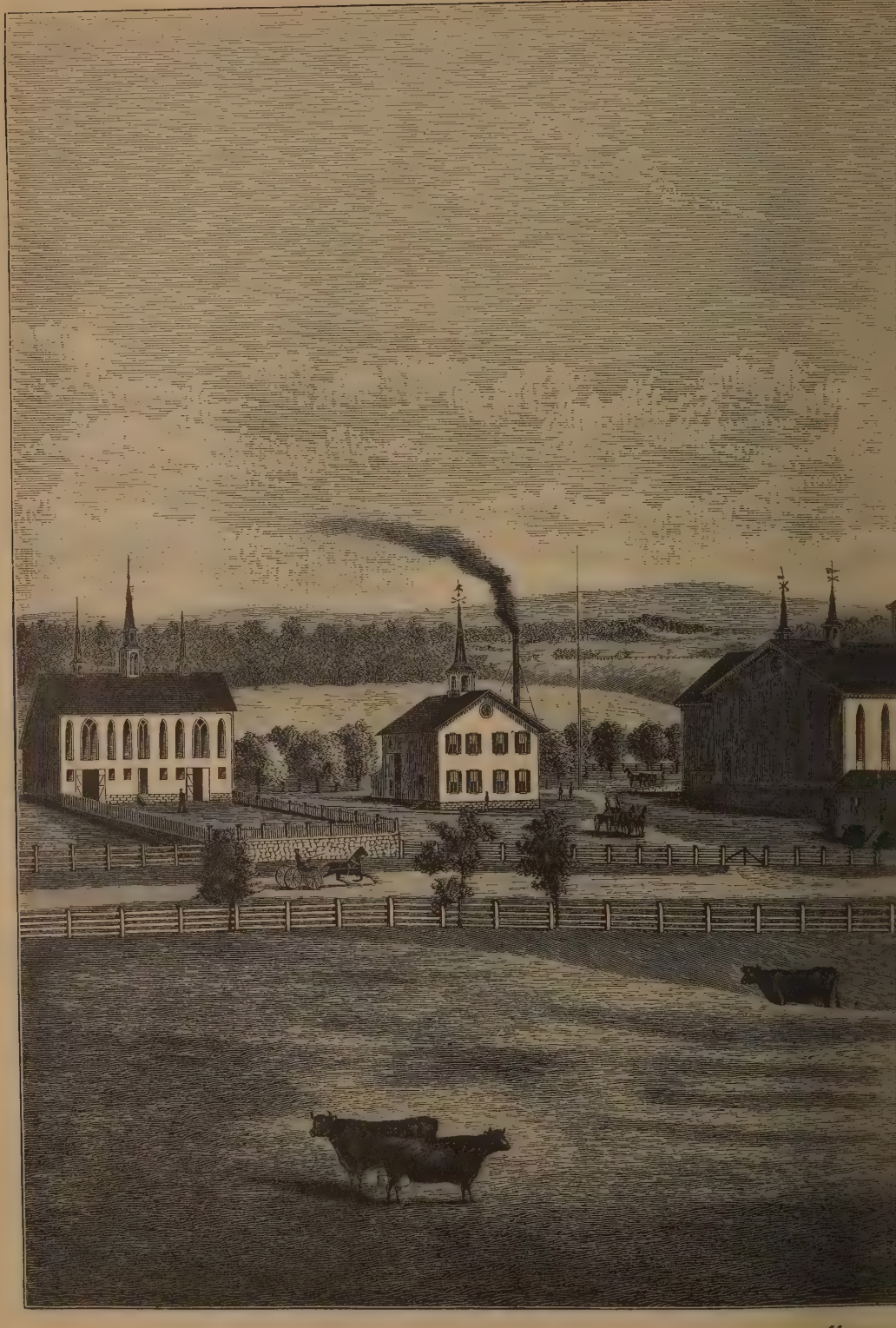
These goodly acres did not come to their present owner by inheritance, nor all at one time. One farm after another has been added to the original purchase until over fourteen hundred acres, as rich and as well cultivated as any the sun shines on, are in his possession. They are specimens of "high art" in farming, the results of care, thrift, and energy.

Oak Lane, the homestead farm, is the better known to visitors, and it is a fair specimen of all the rest. Neat residences, with closely-mown lawns, capacious barns and outbuildings, whitewashed fences, well-kept gardens, well-cared-for fruit-orchards, all go to show that there is some master-spirit to direct and control. It is not alone "fields well tilled and barns well filled" which attract visitors, although these are important factors in Mr. Young's farming, for he farms to a purpose, and that is to see what he can make out of it. At Oak Lane is kept that splendid herd of Jersey and Alderney cattle to which Col.

Young has given so much attention, and which are at once his boast and pride. Here are found fifty-five milch cows, all of choicest strains, many of them importations, while the rest were grown by their present owner. We have seen many a choice herd, but never one like this. High breeding is seen in every animal. Their gracefully shaped heads, handsome bodies, and fine proportions are a sight to see. There they stand in their stalls, row after row, once seen not soon to be forgotten. Standing in straw up to their knees, some lying half buried in it, their coats are as fine and as glossy as a lady's sealskin coat. One can rub a white handkerchief over them without soiling it. Their stalls are so arranged that all filth is at once carried off and the cattle left clean and sweet. In addition to the milking cows there are a number of head of young stock, from the calf a few days old to the graceful heifer verging into cowhood. There, too, stand the sires, three in number, worthy of the admiration they receive from all who see them. What these cattle have cost their owner the author does not know, but seventy odd cattle, worth from a hundred to a thousand dollars each, are in themselves a respectable fortune. In 1882 five thousand dollars' worth of milk from this dairy was sold in Middletown. The young stock is disposed of with equal readiness. The demand is much greater than the supply. Calves sell readily from one hundred to two hundred dollars. So it is seen this costly herd of cows is not merely ornamental, but kept for revenue, and perhaps return a larger per cent. on their cost than any of the farming operations. All the stock purchased or raised is carefully registered; its pedigree can at once be told, and owner and purchaser know all about the animal. The soiling system is pursued here. Until after haymaking they do not leave their stalls, except twice daily for water. All the grass they can eat is cut and carried to them. They eat two large wagon-loads of it daily. It is hardly more trouble to do this than to look after the cows when turned out to pasture, while its advantages are many and obvious. It has been proved again and again by experiment that thirty-six acres of grass by the soiling system will easily support fifty head of cows, while the same number, if turned into a pasture-field, would in a month completely use up the grass in a hundred-acre field, eating it in part and destroying far more than they consume. The cattle themselves seem to thrive better by this system. All the doors and windows of the large barn where they are stabled are kept open. It is as light almost as out of doors; the cool winds of the early summer blow through it, and the temperature is far more comfortable than outside. They seem to enjoy the situation thoroughly, and as one passes along, reading each cow's name on the large printed card above her stall, one can almost fancy they appreciate the admiration they excite.

Oak Lane contains two barns, one for the fine-bred cattle, and the other for the fat stock. Overhead is the room where the feed is arranged and cut, run by steam. Corn-cribs are arranged on each side of the loft, and every other convenience for the proper distribution of feed exists. A large tank holding fourteen hundred gallons of water, supplied by a windmill, is situated in the basement, and it has never failed to give a full supply. The hennery is a neat-looking building, with a good supply of "Plymouth Rocks," while the pig-pens, containing a cross between a Chester White and Berkshire, are admirable in their design and construction. In the sheep department, Mr. Young has pure-bred Southdowns and lambs, which are in a thriving condition. The steam-chest, wherein all the feed for the other establishments is cooked, is rather an ingenious and useful invention. It is a long, substantially-built box, about eight feet in length and four feet deep. This is placed on four wheels, and filled with the necessary quality and quantity of feed. The box is then run into a house alongside of the boilers, and steam-pipes are then attached. By this means it is prepared, and when ready for shipment four horses draw it to the different estates. It supplies enough to the eleven places, starting out every morning.

As we have before remarked, Col. Young aims at big crops, and to get them he manures most liberally. He buys no manure and seldom uses fertilizers. In the winter of 1882–83 he fed two hundred and ninety-four steers; the year before he fattened three hundred and thirteen. Thirteen hundred very large loads of manure were the result. There is also the large tank, mounted on wheels, by which hundreds of barrels of liquid manure were carried out to those fields and places that seemed to require it most. Although he had out three hundred and fifty acres of corn, not a grain was sold, but large quantities were bought and fed. Last year more than six thousand bushels of wheat were sold, but not one ounce of straw. He has far more than he can use himself; the rest is given to others, and returned to him in the shape of manure. The three hundred and sixty acres of grass this season will give him a surplus of at least four hundred tons of hay above his own needs. Last year he sold three hundred and fifty tons. Every ton of hay and every sheaf of wheat was put into the barns, as was also nearly all the corn-fodder. No farmer needs to be told what a saving both of time and money and material this is. All the work on these fourteen hundred and forty acres is done by thirty-six mules; two of these do the dairy work besides. The land and barns lying close together permit of a great economy in this particular. Double this number would be required if this land was held by a dozen owners. There is but a single driving horse on the farms. As we have said before, no money is wasted on elaborate and costly dwellings. They are plain, neat, substantial, and in excellent repair, but there is nothing spent for show. The contiguous farms allow of great economy in the



"OAK

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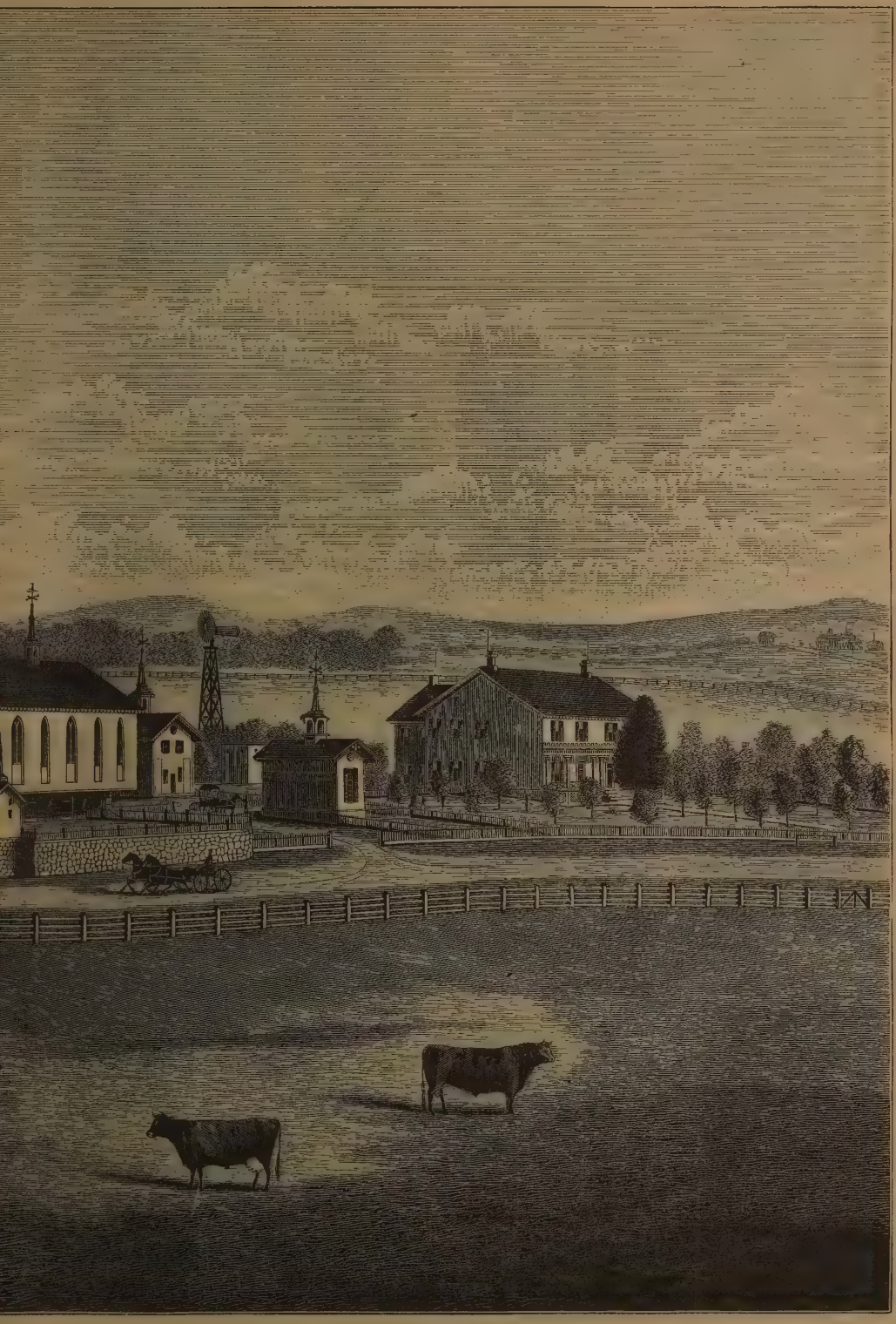

FARM,"

WATARA TP., DAUPHIN CO., ON A LINE OF PENNA. R. R.

MES YOUNG.

"KEYSTONE FARM," PROPERTY OF JAMES YOUNG,
BREEDER AND RAISER OF THOROUGHBRED JERSEY CATTLE,
MIDDLETOWN, DAUPHIN CO., PA.

matter of fences. The fields are very large. One grass-field contains one hundred and six acres. There are wheat-fields of seventy acres. One corn-field is nearly a mile long; it contains one thousand and seventy-seven hills of corn, three feet nine inches apart in the row, making a total length of row of four thousand forty-nine feet. That would have made long "throughs" in the days of scythe and cradle. It may be observed that the fields are cultivated within a few inches of the fences. The usual strip of two or more feet of vacant ground is absent along the rails. Every available inch is made to yield its tribute. A rough calculation shows that at least five acres have been reclaimed in this way. This is equal to a hundred and twenty-five bushels of wheat, or its equivalent in some other crops, as the case may be. No feature struck the Duke of Sutherland more at his visit than this, who was accustomed to the hedge-rows and wide borders of England. The force of men employed the year through is thirty-five. In harvest-time the number is doubled, and these are always utilized in ditching, draining, and leveling. Hills are scraped down and low places filled. So large a number of men and animals are a great advantage. When occasion demands, they can all be concentrated at a given point, and quick work made of a field of grain or grass. Twenty-three big loads of hay hauled into one barn in a forenoon is evidence of this fact. Of course machinery is employed wherever it can be in the hay- and harvest-fields. It is not only faster, but is cheaper than hand labor. Tobacco is also grown; only twenty acres in 1883. The yield, owing to the high farming, has been invariably large hitherto. Col. Young grows his tobacco crops in his fields.

We may say that the owner, with his son as assistant, exercises personal supervision of all his farms. There are no renters or croppers. All is his, and all receives his careful attention. He keeps the run of his hands and the work, and knows exactly what is being done on each farm from day to day. Daily visits are made to every part of the estate, for he finds his highest pleasure in being the first farmer in the land. No wonder that the Duke of Sutherland, after going over the place, said that he had no idea there was such a tract of land between the Atlantic and Pacific. Not only is there not another such a farm or series of farms in Pennsylvania, but it has not its equal on the Western Hemisphere. We make the assertion fully aware of its widest meaning. We think we have seen some single farms in other sections of the country where the land was as well cultivated, the fences as good, the fields as clean of weeds, the grounds around the buildings as neat and free of rubbish, the buildings as well kept, and the general order and thrift as good; but we know there is not another tract of land over fourteen hundred acres in extent under one ownership that will compare with Col. Young's, either in Pennsylvania or in North America.

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HISTORY

OF THE

COUNTY OF LEBANON

IN THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA:

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

BY

WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M.D., M.A.,

AUTHOR OF "HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA."

TO

The Memory

OF

GEORGE ROSS, M.D.,

THIS RECORD OF THE

COUNTY AND TOWN

HE LOVED SO WELL

IS

SINCERELY DEDICATED.

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[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

GENERAL HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

The Aboriginal Inhabitants—Indian Names—Purchase of 1718—Prices of Lands.

Prior to the coming of the European, the present beautiful Lebanon Valley was the hunting-ground of the Indian. From the South Mountain to the first range of the Kittochtinny, deer and other game were abundant, while almost annually the long grass was burned over by the natives to assist them in securing game by driving the wild animals into traps or inclosures prepared for their entrapping. So the valley was covered with stunted oaks, and these were on the wide stretch of land which greeted the first settlers. The country was so nothing but the latter called them "barrens."

Along the Lower Susquehanna and its branches, the Swatara especially—the latter stream being most excellent fishing-ground,—were the principal villages of the Susquehannas. Of their history and their peculiar characteristics, and their sad fate, we have previously referred. The Shawanese came nearly twenty years after the Susquehannas had been driven from their fortified towns, they too fleeing before the vengeance of the Southern tribes. Most of the Indian relics within the region of Lebanon County are due, however, to the older—the *primeval* race, so far as modern research has revealed to us. Among the rocks of the Conewago region are found the remains of stone implements which go far back of the occupancy of the Shawanese. The latter came when the stone implements gave place to the articles supplied in barter with the white traders,—when the [illegible] was passing away before the refined utensils of the refined white man.

It is somewhat difficult to give the precise location of Indian villages within the limits of this county. There are a large number of the original warrants which designate certain places as the sites of Indian towns. For instance, a [illegible] warrant was surveyed March 29, 1738, "two hundred acres of land lying opposite the Indian town where Indian Sam lived on the upper branch of the Swatara." Another warrant mentioned "a corner of the Indian town on Indian Town Creek." "Indian Bottoms on Swatara Creek" are frequently referred to, showing that remnants of old Indian towns were found in many sections.

Indian paths led through the county. One along "the north side of Conewago Creek." Another crossed the county, passing through the Great Swamp [illegible]. When the first settlers came these could be readily distinguished, and were described as having been broad, well-beaten paths, hollowed slightly in the middle by the constant tread and pressure of the feet of passing travelers, and for many years were used by the early pioneers as bridle-paths from one section to the other, and especially by the Moravian missionaries passing from the Schuylkill to the Susquehanna.

Indian relics were found by the early settlers almost everywhere, but by far the greater number in the Millbach settlements. A collection, made by H. L. Ellig, containing some five thousand specimens, shows that a large Indian population must have been in this neighborhood. On the farm of Peter Witmer, near a large spring, in Lebanon township, many specimens of the aborigines have been found.

As the lovely valleys of Pennsylvania became the hunting-grounds of the Five Nations after their annihilating war against the Susquehannas especially, camping-grounds near springs of water are found [illegible] Indian paths and [illegible] are said to exist at several points, but these have not been distinguishable to any of the present generation. It has been stated that during the construction of the Union Canal in the latter part of the last century, a burial-ground was struck near Myerstown, and although we have seen beads, axes, arrowheads, and ornaments stated to have been found therein, no other record has been preserved us.

As the Swatara and its branches were most excellent fishing-ground, fish-spears have frequently been found. These were longer than the arrowheads, and fastened to wooden shafts, some of which were used like our modern "gigs," and some shot from the bow. Hence most of the specimens found are broken. The Indian mode of fishing was to wade into the creeks and strike the fish as they passed up the stream. The shad and trout are supposed to have been their main dependence, although the eel was considered a luxury, and was plentiful. The Indian name SWATARA-DOWEY, corrupted from Schaha-hawa, of which Swatara is [illegible] signifies in Susquehanna Indian "where we fed on eels." While upon this subject we may as well state that the following are the significations of Indian names within the county:

QUITOPAHILLA, corrupted from Cuitpehelle, or Cuwitpehelle, signifying "*a spring that flows from the ground among pines.*"

TULPEHOCKEN, corrupted from Tulpewi-hacki, signifying "*the land of turtles.*" According to Zeisberger "*Tulpe*" means a water- or sea-turtle; "*Tachquoch,*" a land-turtle;" "*Hac-ki,*" the earth, the land.

KITTOCHTINNY is a Delaware word, and means "*the endless hills.*" It is corrupted into Kittatinny, and we adhere to the first as the proper orthography.

CONEWAGO, or Conewaugha, in Iroquois means "*at the place of the rapids.*" From this fact there are several streams emptying into the Susquehanna so named.

The LECHAY. This is the Indian name of the Conewago Hills, or the South Mountain. In Delaware it signifies "*where there are forks.*" This name was given to them because through them struck an Indian path or thoroughfare, which forked off into various trails leading north and east. The word Lehigh is a corruption, and was used by the German settlers, whose descendants at the present day in referring to the Lehigh River almost universally say "Lecha."

To give our readers some idea of the Indian language, we present the "Gloria in Excelsis" in that of the Six Nations:

"A-honwasennaien ne Niioh ne garonhiake tenteron; nok Nonwentsiake skennon takenhake; ne tsi ronikonriio ne Ongwe-ne nongatigwen.

"Ise tegwariwagwase; Ise gwatshennonniase; Ise gwasennaiens; Ise tegwaroniaientons; Ise tegwanonweratons:

"Ne tsinisaiataneragwat, O Sewenniio, garonhiake tes-gowanen, O Niioh Iesaniha agwegon, iah othenon tesanoronse.

"O Sewenniio, sonhatsiwa Niioh Iaienha Iesos Keristos; Ise ne Niioh hetsenikonraiewentas, Iaienha ne Ronwaniha.

"Ise ne seriwatonta ne gariwaneren Nonwentsiake, tagwentenrhek nisa.

"Ise ne seriwatonta ne gariwaneren Nonwentsiake, tagwentenrhek nisa.

"Ise ne seriwatonta ne gariwaneren Nonwentsiake, tagwat-hontats nisa, nonwa tsi gwennitentase.

"Ise nonwa ne etho tsiteron tsiraweientetakon ne Niioh Ronwaniha, tagwentenrhek nisa.

"Aseken Sonhatsiwa tsinisaiatatokenton, sonhatsiwa Sewenniio, sonhatsiwa, O Iesos Keristos;

"Ne senigwegon ne Ronikonratokenton, agwa satesenniiataneragwat, tsi tehonwaroniaientons ne Niioh Ronwaniha. *Amen.*"

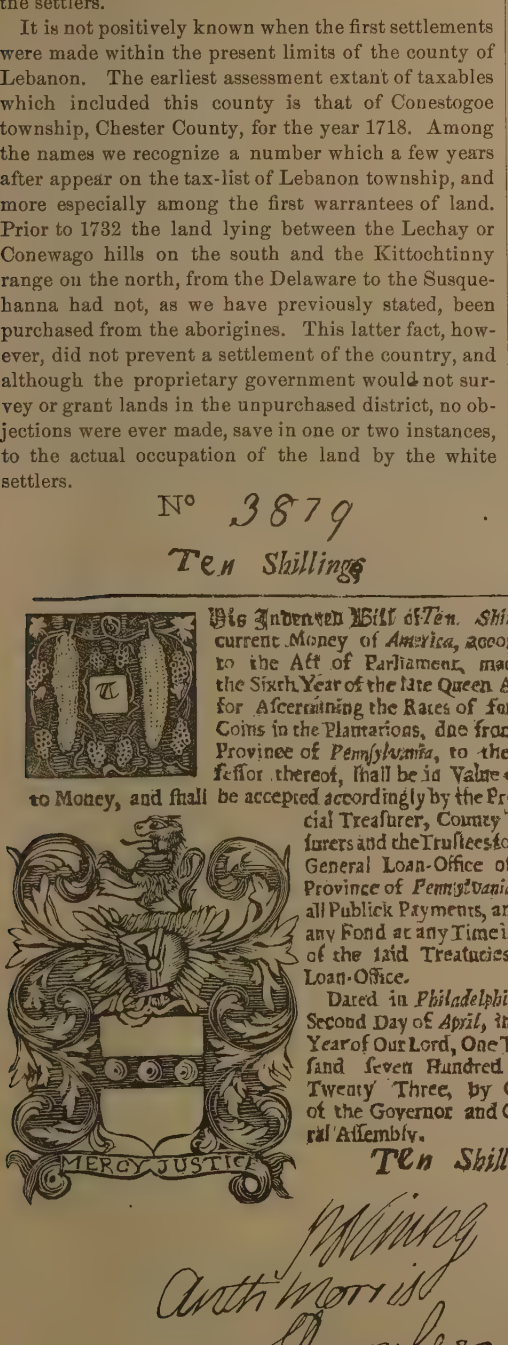
In this connection we can only give a brief reference to the aborigines. In the introductory chapter to the history of Dauphin County a full account being given of the red men, further notice would be merely a repetition of what is there said and described.

The Indians actually held title to all the land within the limits of Lebanon County until 1732, although it was considered by the Proprietaries that the deed of Chief Kekelappan, of 10th of September, 1683, to William Penn covered a portion of the territory upon which the whites located as early as 1710, if not prior. The final purchase was not made until the 7th of September, 1732, when the chiefs and sachems of the Delawares made a treaty by which they disposed of "all those tracts of land or lands lying on or near the river Schuylkill in the said Province, or any of the branches, streams, fountains, or springs thereof, eastward or westward, and all the lands lying in or near any swamps, marshes, fens, or meadows, the waters or streams of which flow into or toward the said river Schuylkill, situate, lying and being between those hills called Lechay Hills, and those called Kittochtinny Hills, which cross the said river Schuylkill, about thirty miles above (west of) the Lechay Hills, and all lands whatsoever lying within the said bounds and between the branches of the Delaware River on the eastern side of the said land, and the branches or streams running into the river Sasquahannah on the western side of the said land." This purchase included all the land in Pennsylvania not previously bought, lying between the Delaware and Susquehanna, and south of the Blue Mountains. The Indians, of their own free will, disposed of this land, and after this date they had no more claim, right, or title to any of the land within the boundaries of Lebanon County, though the sale did not drive or exclude them from the land. At this time there were a number of roving bands of Indians still living in the county, but their villages and council-fires were moved beyond the Kittochtinny.

It will be interesting to many to know the price that was paid for this large tract of land, which included about one-half of Berks County, the whole of Lehigh, and part of Northampton, with the whole of Lebanon and Dauphin, south of the first range of the Kittochtinny. The sachems received twenty brass kettles, one hundred stroudwater match-coats of two yards each, one hundred duffels, ditto, one hundred blankets, one hundred yards of half tick, sixty linen shirts, twenty hats, six made coats, twelve pairs of shoes and buckles, thirty pair of stockings, three hundred pounds of gunpowder, six hundred pounds of lead, twenty fine guns, twelve gun-locks, fifty tomahawks, or hatchets, fifty planting hoes, one hundred and twenty knives, sixty pair of scissors, one hundred tobacco-tongs, twenty-four looking-glasses, forty tobacco-boxes, one thousand flints, five pounds of paint, twenty-four dozen of gartering, six dozen of ribbons, twelve dozen of rings, two hundred awl-blades, one hundred pounds of tobacco, four hundred tobacco-pipes, twenty gallons of rum, and fifty pounds in money. The articles paid for this and the tracts previously purchased, and the numerous presents given the Indians when they visited Philadelphia officially, were generally articles indispensable in every sphere of civilized life. On one occasion there were "four dozen jewsharps" among the items presented by the government, and this shows that they must have had some taste for music. The Indians were resolute and very tenacious of their customs and habits of life, but the eagerness with which they accepted these articles, and applied them to their proper uses, shows how quickly they saw that they were superior to theirs, and how readily they relin-

quished many of their usages and adopted those of the settlers.

It is not positively known when the first settlements were made within the present limits of the county of Lebanon. The earliest assessment extant of taxables which included this county is that of Conestogoe township, Chester County, for the year 1718. Among the names we recognize a number which a few years after appear on the tax-list of Lebanon township, and more especially among the first warrantees of land. Prior to 1732 the land lying between the Lechay or Conewago hills on the south and the Kittochtinny range on the north, from the Delaware to the Susquehanna had not, as we have previously stated, been purchased from the aborigines. This latter fact, however, did not prevent a settlement of the country, and although the proprietary government would not survey or grant lands in the unpurchased district, no objections were ever made, save in one or two instances, to the actual occupation of the land by the white settlers.


N° 3879
Ten Shillings
This Indented Bill of Ten Shillings current Money of America, according to the Act of Parliament, made in the Sixth Year of the late Queen Anne, for Ascertaining the Rates of foreign Coins in the Plantations, due from the Province of Pennsylvania, to the Possessor thereof, shall be in Value equal to Money, and shall be accepted accordingly by the Provincial Treasurer, County Treasurers and the Trustees for the General Loan-Office of the Province of Pennsylvania, in all Publick Payments, and for any Fund at any Time in any of the said Treasuries and Loan-Office.
Dated in Philadelphia the Second Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand seven Hundred and Twenty Three, by Order of the Governor and General Assembly.
Ten Shillings
MERCY JUSTICE

PROVINCIAL PAPER CURRENCY.

Although a treaty was entered into between Governor Patrick Gordon, on behalf of the proprietaries, with the Indians for the land in question, it was not until 1733 that lands were surveyed to actual settlers. Lands, it is true, were granted at an earlier date, but these were warrants to the holders of deeds given the original purchasers.

Miererhoefe farms varied in size from 100 to 500 acres, whereof usually about one-third was made arable. The selling price of land was graduated from time to time by local and natural advantages. From 1713, the common price per 100 acres was £5, and a bushel of wheat, or 1*s.* sterling, quit-rent. In 1730, from £15 to £18. From 1732, the price was more uniform and steady at £15 10*s.* per 100 acres, and a half-penny sterling quit-rent per acre, which continued till 1768, except a slight variation between 1761 and 1763, when warrants were issued at £9 per 100 acres. After 1768 the lands purchased from the Indians that year were offered at £5 per 100 acres, and one penny annually per acre as quit-rent. Immediately preceding the Revolution, improved lands were sold in Lancaster County, near the town of Lancaster, from £12 to £18 per acre, and near Lebanon from £3 to £5 per acre. In 1742 land had risen ten per cent. Unimproved lands were sold from 4*s* to 15*s.* per acre. At the close of the eighteenth century improved land sold generally twenty-five per cent. higher than it did the preceding decade.

CHAPTER II.

The Early Warrantees of Land—Lebanon—Heidelberg—Bethel

FROM the records of the land department of the State of Pennsylvania we have gathered the important information which follows. It is simply the names of the early warrantees, date of warrant, and number of acres taken up within the townships of Lebanon, Heidelberg, and Bethel. These, it may be observed, do not include all the land within the county. Some are included in the lists of Hanover, Derry, and Londonderry, to be found in the history of Dauphin County, while some of the warrants in those for Heidelberg may now be comprised within the limits of Berks County. In many instances no township was given, and unless we could positively localize the warrants we omitted them altogether. The names are given as in the original. As in the case with the assessment-lists we shall give in the course of this work, we have not ventured to change the spelling of a single name. Many were written as they were pronounced, or as they struck the ear of the clerks in the land-office. Deininger is written Teininger, Espy, Aspie, Dubbs, Tupz, and so on;

and where the name is duplicated another change in orthography is noticed. The dates to which an asterisk (*) is attached denotes the time from which interest on the purchase-money commences. It may also be noted that frequently among the earliest warrants the owners of lands adjoining are given; but in many cases no warrants for these are to be found. It was customary for certain persons to obtain warrants for several hundred acres of land, and a few days thereafter sell or transfer the same in small tracts to others, who may perchance have been original settlers, but do not appear among the original warrantees.

The warrants in question are all embraced within the county of Lancaster, as originally constituted:

WARRANTEES OF LAND IN LEBANON TOWNSHIP.

Aspie, Josias, 150; May 25, 1749.
Aspie, Josias, 100; May 25, 1749.
Ackerman, Nicholas, 100; Nov. 15, 1749.
Blair, John, 200; Nov. 16, 1736.
Brogbell, Andrew, 150; April 18, 1738.
Baschair, George, 150; Aug. 30, 1738.
Brown, Henry, 200; Oct. 28, 1738.
Berns, William, 200; Sept. 14, 1738.
Bass, David, 130; May 17, 1739.
Brugbeel, Benjamin, 100; June 25, 1741.
Buckwalter, Joseph, 200; June 12, 1742.
Baughman, Michael, 300; Nov. 25, 1735.
Baughman, Michael, 70; July 6, 1742.
Burkholder, Ulrick, 200; June 8, 1742.
Bumgardner, Mathias, 150; June 9, 1743.
Bowman, John, 200; Dec. 22, 1743.
Baughman, Michael, 400; Feb. 26, 1745.
Blecker, William, 200; Aug. 20, 1747.
Brand, Adam, 250; Oct. 21, 1747.
Bowman, Benjamin, 190; Oct. 5, 1748.
Beckel, John, 100; Oct. 19, 1749.
Bowman, Jacob, 100; Dec. 2, 1749.
Boyer, Martin, 50; Jan. 5, 1749.
Bore, Michael, 150; Jan. 5, 1749.
Breightbill, John, 200; March 16, 1749.
Brown, Conrad, 100; April 4, 1750.
Burkholder, Ulrick, 50; Jan. 30, 1752.
Beck, Philip, 100; June 7, 1750.
Burkholder, Ulrick, 50; March 18, 1754.
Brechtbeil, Benedict, 120; May 5, 1752.
Baum, Jacob, 50; Oct. 25, 1753.
Behm, Jacob, 25; Dec. 7, 1753.
Burkholder, Ulrick, 100; March 18, 1754.
Baker, Jacob, 50; Aug. 12, 1754.
Backestoss, John, 50; Dec. 4, 1754.
Beltz, Jacob, 100; Feb. 13, 1755.
Burkhart, Simon, 30; May 9, 1758.
Benedict, Jacob, 100; March 7, 1765.
Boger, Mathias, 15; April 13, 1765.
Bard, Adam, 100; July 3, 1766.
Baker, John Michael, 50; July 9, 1766.
Backenstoss, John, 150; Sept. 6, 1768.
Burkholder, Christian, 100; June 16, 1773.
Bush, William, 240; June 17, 1773.
Cooker, Peter, 200; Dec. 19, 1737.
Capler, Martin, 200; March 25, 1738.
Croll, Ulrick, 200; March 25, 1738.
Carel, Simon, 50; July 21, 1739.
Croyder, John, 300; June 3, 1741.
Croyder, Jacob, 250; June 3, 1741.
Croyter, John, 200; Aug. 26, 1742.
Crell, Mathias, 150; Feb. 1, 1743 4.
Cooker, Peter, 226; April 11, 1743.
Conolly, John, 150; April 6, 1744.
Crane, Richard, 200; Jan. 24, 1749.
Carborough, John, 100; Feb. 2, 1749.
Clarke, John, 100; Aug. 29, 1754.
Clarke, James, 100; May 22, 1759.
Clark, Mary, 100; May 22, 1759.
Clark, Abraham, 100; Oct. 3, 1758.
Clein, Adam, 50; Dec. 21, 1750.
Cretzer, Joseph, 50; Feb. 14, 1750.
Clark, Daniel, 100; March 14, 1750.
Creyter, John, 100; June 12, 1751.
Coleman, Robert, 300; July 1, 1784.
Devon, John, 200; Dec. 19, 1737.
Dever, John, 150; Feb. 23, 1737.
Dubbs, Henry, 200; March 25, 1738.
Dehiesz, John Nicholas, 150; March 28, 1739.
Deitz, Jacob, 100; Oct. 16, 1753.
Dealer, Casper, Jr., ——; Dec. 27, 1769.
Dashter, Peter, 25; Oct. 6, 1773.
Ewing, Thomas, 300; March 8, 1737.
Evershold, Peter, 300; May 3, 1740.
Egel, Herman, 150; Sept. 26, 1748.
Ergebrecht, Martin, 100; July 13, 1749.
Eihr, Hans, 100; June 18, 1750.
Ewing, James, 180; Nov. 23, 1752.
Eiller, Michael, 25; April 12, 1753.
Ebersolt, Abraham, 25; May 1, 1754.
Ellinger, George, 150; April 30, 1765.
Ferguson, Samuel, 300; Sept. 16, 1734, "near Derry."
Frederick, John, 200; June 7, 1734.
Fulmer, Adam, 200; Oct. 19, 1738.
Frederick, Hans George, 100; Nov. 27, 1738.
Fulkimore, George, 100; Nov. 3, 1749.
Farnster, Philip, 100; April 4, 1750.
Furney, Peter, 50; Nov. 30, 1753.
Funk, Martin, 200; April 9, 1759.
Foust, Philip, 100; May 14, 1773.
Grubb, Peter, 200; Nov. 2, 1734.
Grubb, Peter, 200; Nov. 6, 1734.
Graaff, George, 300; Feb. 17, 1737.
Garber, John, 200; June 15, 1738.
Graybeil, John, 200; Oct. 21, 1742.
Garver, Michael, 150; May 9, 1750.
Glassbrenner, George, 200; Aug. 22, 1751.
Guckerty, Jacob, 100; Aug. 8, 1750.
Gillaspy, Bryan, 120; Oct. 23, 1750.
Grim, Martin, 100; Feb. 27, 1752.
Grove, Jacob, 100; Feb. 15, 1754.
Giles, Jacob, 25; April 4, 1758.
Grubb, Curtis, 200; June 23, 1768.
Gunterman, Jacob, 50; Feb. 18, 1773.
Grubb, Curtis, 400; July 1, 1784, "near Cornwall furnace."
Hunsigger, Rudi, 200; April 22, 1734.
Hunt, Roger, 400; Aug. 16, 1734.
Hertzer, Philip, 200; Oct. 3, 1737.
Herman, Jacob, 200; Aug. 7, 1738.
Hoyle, John, 300; Oct. 10, 1738.
Houk, George, 200; Oct. 19, 1738.
Houk, Rudolph, 150; Oct. 19, 1738.
Hess, John, 360; May 17, 1739.
Humberger, Leonard, 150; Nov. 10, 1743.
Hoover, John Nicholas, 150; Feb. 26, 1745.
Hoober, Jacob, 100; Jan. 14, 1747.
Hiedrick, George, 150; Oct. 21, 1747.
Hollenbach, John, 50; July 6, 1750.
Hare, Abraham, 200; Nov. 22, 1750.
Head, Abraham, 100; Jan. 5, 1749.
Hide, Peter, 100; May 10, 1749.
Hisey, John, 200; Dec. 29, 1748.
Hammersly, Thomas, 100; Oct. 22, 1748.
Heilman, Adam, 150; March 1, 1747.*
Heighler, Nicholas, 50; May 2, 1751.
Hecker, Jacob, 100; Oct. 18, 1753.
Hurst, Michael, 50; Oct. 31, 1753.
Heit, Abraham, 100; March 28, 1754.
Heckart, Jacob, 50; Aug. 21, 1754.
Hertzberger, Jacob, 10; Nov. 1, 1754.
Hovenly, Ulrick, 100; April 14, 1759.
Hoover, John, 50; May 22, 1759.

Huber, George, 250; ——, 1747.*
Hover, Nicholas, 8; Nov. 6, 1773.
Ihlan, Martin, 50; June 16, 1753.
Johnston, Jane (widow of William), 200; settled before August, 1732.
Jollage, Frederick, 50; July 2, 1746.
Jordy, Peter, 100; March 1, 1749.
Jones, William, 20; March 24, 1756.
Kingrich, Peter, 200; Nov. 1, 1750.
Kugher, Peter, 407; April 9, 1750.
Kryter, Francis, 50; April 4, 1750.
Klein, Michael, 250; March 1, 1749.
Kryter, Mary, 200; June 15, 1748.
Kornman, Abraham, 100; May 10, 1751.
Kulpush, Hans Peter, 60; May 21, 1751.
Keller, Henry, 100; Aug. 27, 1752.
Kerstetter, Sebastian, 100; May 11, 1753.
Kline, Deel, 100; Sept. 12, 1753.
Kramer, Peter, 25; July 5, 1754.
Kreiter, John, 20; Oct. 18, 1758.
Knoll, John, 200; Aug. 18, 1766.
Kitzmiller, Jacob, 20; Jan. 3, 1772.
Landus, Christian, 300; Aug. 9, 1738.
Long, Herman, 450; Nov. 15, 1739.
Livingston, David, 100; July 10, 1741.
Landis, Felix, 200; Aug. 22, 1734.
Light, John, 200; April 2, 1742.
Leman, Christian, 290; Nov. 14, 1737.
Lighty, Christian, 290; May 26, 1743.
Long, Christopher, 50; May 8, 1752.
Lloyd, Jacob, 100; April 3, 1754.
Light, John, 75; Oct. 7, 1756.
Lemley, Gabriel, 100; Jan. 3, 1752.
Leauf, Casper, 100; May 10, 1749.
Lighty, Theobold, 15; ——, 1751.*
Lichti, Jacob, 200; May 20, 1766.
Lusk, Robert, 40; July 14, 1784.
Morrison, Thomas, 300; July 23, 1735.
McDonald, John, 200; Nov. 1, 1736.
McEver, Andrew, 200; Feb. 17, 1737.
Musbitt, John, 250; March 28, 1738.
Meyer, Christopher, 200; March 30, 1738.
Miley, Martin, 400; June 7, 1738.
Moyer, George, 150; Oct. 19, 1738.
Miller, Herman, 200; Oct. 26, 1738.
Martin, George, 200; Sept. 16, 1738.
Meneice, James, 50; Oct. 4, 1739.
Mayberry, Thomas (Phila.), 200; Sept. 15, 1742.
Moyer, Stophel, 200; Dec. 2, 1743.
Moyer, John, 100; Oct. 19, 1743.
McCormick, Thomas, 150; March 1, 1737.*
Mickley, Jacob, 200; May 12, 1743.
Meyer, Michael, 50; March 4, 1744.
Miley, Martin, 200; March 28, 1745.
Miller, Andrew, 232; Feb. 4, 1747.
Mumma, Jacob, 100; Aug. 23, 1746.
Miller, Christopher, 50; May 26, 1747.
Moyer, Christopher, 100; Oct. 9, 1749.
Myer, Philip, 100; June 7, 1750.
Moyer, Hans, 50; June 14, 1750.
Myer, Michael, 50; Dec. 8, 1750.
McNees, James, 150; Oct. 22, 1748.
Miller, John, 100; Sept. 25, 1751.
Miller, Michael, 100; July 26, 1753.
Myer, Christopher, 50; July 5, 1754.
Mohlwehr, Michael, 50; Nov. 14, 1754.
Miller, Rudolph, 50; May 20, 1757.
Mess, John, 105; April 30, 1765.
Miller, John George, 100; April 30, 1765.
McCleary, Robert, 210; Aug. 14, 1766.
Mengars, Adam, 78; Aug. 27, 1766.
Miller, Jacob (son of Andrew), 20; May 14, 1770.
Meas, John, 20; May 14, 1773.
Muterspach, Philip, 12; Sept. 1, 1773.
Miller, John, 12; Jan. 11, 1774.
McClintock, John, 100; March 6, 1775.
Neafe, Jacob, 100; Oct. 15, 1740.
Neave, Christian, 250; Feb. 6, 1752.
Nuffer, Henry, 25; Aug. 2, 1753.
Neaf, Michael, 25; Feb. 1, 1754.
Nickleshock, John, 100; March 1, 1753.*
Orth, Baltzar, 300; Nov. 25, 1735, "whereon he has long been settled."
Oliphant, John, 132; Dec. 1, 1748.
Orndorf, Herman, 100; Feb. 15, 1753.
Preiter, Anthony, 600; March 15, 1736.
Peffeley, Nicholas, 150; March 2, 1737, "in a place called the Hole among the Hills."
Peter, George, 400; May 12, 1743.
Paff, Theobald, 150; March 1, 1737.*
Perryer, George, 150; March 1, 1737.*
Penneteck, Jacob, 50; Oct. 11, 1749.
Pultz, Michael, 100; Jan. 26, 1749.
Painter, Benjamin, 100; April 7, 1750.
Peidler, Christian, 50; Feb. 25, 1750.
Rhode, Ulrick, 200; Feb. 20, 1738.
Reynolds, John, 300; Oct. 10, 1738.
Rosenboom, Anthony, 200; Oct. 19, 1738.
Reid, Samuel, 200; March 23, 1738.
Razor, Daniel, 100; Oct. 13, 1743.
Ring, Hans, 100; April 11, 1745.
Rampton, Richard, 100; Dec. 9, 1745.
Robinson, Richard, 100; March 1, 1740.*
Royer, Henry, 200; July 31, 1746.
Roody, Sebastian, 100; Oct. 14, 1747.
Reynolds, Francis, 200; Jan. 28, 1748/9.
Reid, Alexander, 150; Sept. 26, 1748.
Rouse, Casper, 100; Dec. 21, 1749.
Reneyzer, Jacob, 120; March 16, 1749.
Ruth, Peter, 150; March 29, 1750.
Rewalt, John, 100; July 21, 1750.
Robinson, Richard, 100; Dec. 5, 1750.
Resh, John, 100; Jan. 30, 1750.
Reisht, John, 220; May 25, 1757.
Rothvon, Frederick, 100; Dec. 8, 1752.
Reist, Peter, 40; April 11, 1754.
Roth, John Conrad, 100; Aug. 26, 1755.
Rein, Valentine, 100; Nov. 17, 1766.
Reninger, Conrad, 122; Sept. 18, 1766.
Reiffwein, Ann (widow), 15; March 19, 1773.
Rickard, Peter, 50; June 15, 1773.
Steits, George, 300; Sept. 28, 1734.
Shally, Charles, 100; May 13, 1741.
Sloan, George, 200; June 8, 1734.
Sloan, John, 200; June 8, 1734.
Stuyts, George, 300; Dec. 19, 1737.
Sighiley, Albrecht, 100; May 14, 1740.
Steiner, Abraham, 57; Nov. 23, 1739.
Snyder, Hans Adam, 150; May 17, 1739.
Stetler, Abraham, 250; Feb. 6, 1738.
Sherk, Caspar, 200; Oct. 5, 1738.
Stout, Charles, 300; Sept. 14, 1738.
Snudderly, Philip, 250; March 25, 1738.
Stites, George, 50; March 17, 1741/2.
Stoler, Bernard, 50; Sept. 2, 1742.
Smith, Peter, 100; March 22, 1742.
Stover, Casper, 300; March 1, 1737.*
Saunders, Henry, 150; March 20, 1743/4.
Stoler, Warner, 100; July 12, 1744.
Schmudtz, Abraham, 100; Nov. 21, 1744.
Smith, Henry, 150; March 1, 1737.*
Stover, John Casper, 100; Oct. 2, 1745.
Shalle, Charles, 25; Oct. 23, 1745.
Smiley, Thomas, 200; Dec. 21, 1745.
Shryer, Adam, 100; July 8, 1746.
Suppinger, Ulrich, 150; March 1, 1743.*
Sterger, Adam, 100; Sept. 10, 1748.
Stites, George, 50; Dec. 21, 1748.
Stoufer, Jacob, 150; Dec. 29, 1748.
Stephen, Ulrich, 100; Jan. 5, 1749.
Snoogh, John, 150; Jan. 26, 1749.
Slasher, Peter, 100; March 16, 1749.
Strawm, Christian, 200; Aug. 30, 1750.
Strome, George, 100; Nov. 14, 1750.
Sharer, Samuel, 100; Dec. 21, 1750.
Stofer, Christian, 50; April 4, 1751.

Snevely, Isaac, 187; Sept. 26, 1751.
Shirley, Lodowick, 100; Oct. 26, 1751.
Shillig, Nicholas, 50; Oct. 31, 1751.
Sawyer, William, 50; Dec. 27, 1751.
Stoller, John, 50; Feb. 27, 1752.
Shaver, Alex., 50; July 24, 1752.
Sebolt, Leonard, 100; Dec. 22, 1752.
Swope, John, 150; March 1, 1744.*
Stucky, John, 50; June 29, 1753.
Steckback, Michael, 250; Sept. 21, 1753.
Sanders, Henry, 200; Nov. 26, 1753.
Schwingel, George, 50; Jan. 8, 1752.
Sinbauer, Martin, 50; March 25, 1754.
Shire, Jacob, 25; May 1, 1754.
Shafer, Alexander, 100; May 9, 1754.
Speicker, John, 100; June 5, 1754.
Singer, Michael, 100; Nov. 28, 1754.
Schaude, Nicholas, 25; Jan. 24, 1755.
Shaver, Philip, 50; Feb. 21, 1755.
Swoope, Jacob, 200; May 16, 1759.
Schmutz, Abraham, 100; March 1, 1737.*
Sanders, Henry, 50; May 12, 1767.
Saylor, John, 140; March 1, 1759.*
Saybold, Leonard, 62; May 26, 1769.
Steer, William, 282; Jan. 16, 1762.*
Seig, Jacob, 50; April 10, 1771.
Shell, Henry, 50; Sept. 1, 1773.
Towner, Michael, 200; Aug. 22, 1734.
Thoma, Martin, 150; Nov. 2, 1737.
Thoma, Durst, 100; Nov. 2, 1737.
Tise, Mathias, 330; Sept. 12, 1737.
Tupz, Hans Jacob, 150; June 6, 1737.
Tiller, Casper, 50; Dec. 9, 1737.
Teininger, Leonard, 200; Aug. 9, 1738.
Tibbins, Frederick, 100; Aug. 18, 1739.
Templeman, Conrad, 200; March 1, 1737.*
Taylor, Adam, 200; June 8, 1743.
Tsiefly, Joseph, 100; Sept. 7, 1747.
Thomas, Lodowick, 50; May 24, 1749.
Thomas, Durst, 100; Dec. 2, 1749.
Tingis, Philip, 100; Oct. 10, 1750.
Thoma, Henry, 50; May 2, 1751.
Thollinger, George, 100; July 24, 1752.
Teis, Michael, 50; Jan. 25, 1755.
Thommen, Henry, 150; Jan. 10, 1765.
Traxell, John, 50; April 11, 1768.
Troxall, Abraham, 30; Jan. 31, 1774.
Ulrich, Ansted, 200; Nov. 4, 1743.
Umberger, Henry, 200; Jan. 4, 1749.
Urick, Adam, 100; Sept. 28, 1749.
Uhler, Anstead, 50; April 4, 1750.
Umberger, Leonard, 25; May 18, 1750.
Umberger, Michael, 150; April 30, 1751.
Uhrich, Philip, 184; Aug. 25, 1784.
Vinant, Jacob, 100; March 26, 1752.
Verner, Robert, 300; July 23, 1735.
Williams, John, 300; Sept. 28, 1734.
Whitesides, John, Jr., 200; Oct. 31, 1738.
Whitesides, John, Sr., 200; Oct. 31, 1738.
Welt, Andreas, 100; June 1, 1739.*
Winckelpleck, John, 200; March 2, 1737.
Weisler, Henry, 200; March 17, 1741/2.*
Whitesides, Ralph, 125; April 23, 1735.*
Wolfersberger, John, 350; March 1, 1737.*
Welsh, John, 150; March 1, 1737.*
Whiteside, James, 100; Aug. 15, 1746.
Wells, Andrew, 100; April 27, 1748.
Waghenar, Michael, 100; April 27, 1748.
Whitmer, Peter, 50; March 1, 1749.
Waganaar, Adam, 100; Feb. 16, 1749.
Wolff, Jacob, 100; Nov. 2, 1749.
Winger, Stephen, 50; Oct. 3, 1750.
Weiss, Henry, 150; Feb. 21, 1750.
Weinant, Jacob, 50; May 8, 1751.
Weidman, Abraham, 200; June 5, 1754.
Weider, Nicholas, 100; May 18, 1757.
Wilhelm, John, 200; June 11, 1766.
Weybell, Adam, 100; Oct. 30, 1766.
Young, Reynard, 100; Nov. 2, 1749.
Young, James, 50; Nov. 30, 1753.
Yordy, Peter, Jr., 40; June 17, 1755.
Zimmer, Christopher, 200; Dec. 30, 1737.*
Zeifley, John, 100; Sept. 28, 1748.
Zimmerman, Hans, 150; Feb. 15, 1749.
Zimbower, Martin, 50; May 10, 1754.
Zimmer, Christopher, 145, ——; Oct. 19, 1754.

WARRANTEES OF LAND IN HEIDELBERG TOWNSHIP.

Artz, Johannes, 150; June 17, 1737.
Albrecht, Mathias, 100; Sept. 29, 1738.
Artz, John, 50; Feb. 18, 1742.
Albrecht, Mathias, 30½; Oct. 3, 1751.
Baker, Jacob, 50; Dec. 20, 1736.
Boyer, Andrew, 150; Feb. 27, 1734.
Baker, Jacob, 100; Oct. 22, 1735.
Breith, Michael, 100; June 12, 1735.
Beckel, Fred., 150; Sept. 19, 1737.
Button, Henry, 150; Oct. 19, 1737.
Baker, John, 50; Oct. 30, 1738.
Brecht, Michael, 50; Nov. 15, 1744.
Batorf, Hermanus, 100; April 15, 1746.
Boyer, Henry, 50; May 20, 1747.
Breight, Stephen, 50; June 12, 1747.
Baker, William, 50; Jan. 24, 1749.
Boyer, Andrew, 25; May 8, 1750.
Bright, Wendel, 210; March 19, 1750.
Brosman, Francis, 100; July 27, 1751.
Berger, Mathias, 25; May 30, 1751.
Beig, Philip, 25; Aug. 8, 1753.
Brua, Adam, 100; Aug. 9, 1754.
Bulman, Adam, 100; March 8, 1758.
Brockard, Jacob, 80; Oct. 30, 1765.
Becker, John Michael, 30; July 19, 1748.
Bucht, Henry, 35; May 5, 1773.
Capp, George Frederick, 200; June 8, 1737.
Capp, Michael, 225; Jan. 16, 1737.
Clotts, Ludwig, 50; Jan. 8, 1740.
Cruber, Henry, 50; Jan. 10, 1743/4.
Croyder, Jacob, 100; May 30, 1749.
Conrad, Jacob, 125; Sept. 19, 1749.
Clotts, Nicholas, 75; March 15, 1749.
Carvel, Ephraim Benedict, 50; Feb. 21, 1755.
Conrad, George, 50; May 16, 1758.
Cunster, William, 50; March 14, 1750.
Coupenhaver, Christopher, 200; Nov. 21, 1767.
Distler, John, 100; Dec. 18, 1742.
Devabaugh, Adam, 100; May 1, 1747.
Dupee, Christian, 50; Feb. 24, 1748/9.
Deester, Hans, 25; March 2, 1749.
Davis, William, 25; May 17, 1751.
Durst, Casper, 25; Jan. 20, 1752.
Davy, Jacob, 50; June 4, 1752.
Dick, John, 100; May 1, 1758.*
Ernst, Conrad, 100; Oct. 11, 1738.
Ermantrout, Philip, 50; Oct. 12, 1749.
Ekelberner, Daniel, 150; July 31, 1751.
Egard, John, 30; Oct. 11, 1751.
Ermantrout, Frederick, 75; Oct. 16, 1751.
Everheart, George, 25; Feb. 28, 1754.
Entres, John, 80; April 15, 1755.
Eigler, Simon, 30; Sept. 3, 1767.
Ege, George, 200; Aug. 16, 1784.
Evinger, George, 100; Nov. 18, 1784.
Fisher, William, 200; Sept. 28, 1737.
Feeman, Hans Valentine, 250; Oct. 29, 1737.
Feeman, Caspar, 200; May 13, 1736.*
France, Criss, 600; Dec. 23, 1743.
Falts, Peter, 40; March 6, 1749.
Faust, Peter, 50; May 4, 1750.
Fisher, Jacob, 100; May 5, 1752.
Fagg, John, 75; May 24, 1753.
Fritz, Adam, 100; Aug. 7, 1754.
Gruber, Henry, 150; June 17, 1737.
Goodman, George, 150; June 6, 1737.

Geiss, Adam, 75; Jan. 19, 1750.
Greathouse, Peter, 80; June 7, 1750.
Gerrhard, Frederick, 25; Sept. 4, 1751.
German, Adam, 12; Jan. 17, 1771.
Gasser, Jacob, 38; March 12, 1773.
Hedrigh, Cornelius, 150; March 26, 1737.
Helwick, Adam, 100; June 17, 1737.
Hyne, George, 100; Sept. 28, 1738.
Holsteiner, Hans Martin, 150; Sept. 28, 1738.
Hawes, Ludwig, 141; Oct. 22, 1735.*
Hainly, Sickman, 200; Oct. 25, 1738.
Hain, George, 100; Nov. 12, 1741.
Hain, George, Jr., 100; March 1, 1742.
Hetrig, Yost, 100; Nov. 10, 1742.
Hudson, Charles, 150; Oct. 14, 1736.*
Haan, Christian, 50; Dec. 23, 1743.
Hedrick, Adam, 50; March 30, 1743.
Heterick, John, 50; Aug. 16, 1744.
Hase, Philip, 100; Jan. 5, 1744.
Hermanstrout, Frederick, 50; Oct. 17, 1745.
Harnish, Samuel, 100; Nov. 28, 1745.
Hain, Peter, 100; Sept. 22, 1746.
Horsinger, Jacob, 50; Oct. 28, 1746.
Hermantrout, John, 50; Oct. 28, 1746.
Hain, Henry, 110; Oct. 21, 1747.
Hain, Casper (son of George), 380; Nov. 4, 1747.
Hain, Frederick (son of George), 50; Oct. 21, 1747.
Hawke, John, 100; March 6, 1750.
Holtzeder, Peter, 5½; Jan. 15, 1749.
Hoffman, Henry, 200; Jan. 5, 1749.
Hoover, Jacob, 300; March 25, 1749.
Hoffman, Jost, 200; June 13, 1750.
Hushtetter, Jacob, 50; May 22, 1751.
Holbush, Christian, 60; June 1, 1751.
Herold, George, 100; Aug. 16, 1751.
Holston, Leonhard, 25; Sept. 24, 1751.
Holstein, Peter, 25; Oct. 23, 1751.
High, George, 50; April 7, 1758.
Harnish, Samuel, Jr., 60; June 3, 1773.
Illich [Illig], Andreas, 150; Aug. 2, 1749.
Jodder [Yoder] Jacob, 5; July 29, 1784.
Jones, James, 150; Oct. 15, 1733.
Jones, Thomas, 80; June 3, 1746.
Jordan, George, 100; Aug. 26, 1751.
Johns, William, 25; May 5, 1752.
Jones, John, 30; Oct. 3, 1771.
Keen, Jacob, 50; April 17, 1750.
Knupp, Peter, 25; March 30, 1749.
Keiser, Michael, 30; May 1, 1751.
Kreutzer, Andreas, 50; May 1, 1751.
Kurtz, Nicholas, 60; Jan. 5, 1749.
Kiesecker, Philip, 100; June 19, 1754.
Knawben, Cath. (widow), 150; Nov. 29, 1754.
Kapp, George, 50; April 30, 1765.
Kapp, Frederick, 50; April 30, 1765.
Klinger, Henry, 150; July 1, 1784.
Lloyd, Thomas, 100; Jan 16, 1737.
Lingel, Paul, 150; June 28, 1738.
Lautermill, Godfield, 100; May 11, 1738.
Loutermilk, John, 100; Sept. 14, 1738.
Loutermilk, Wendal, 200; Sept. 14, 1738.
Lerch, Casper, 150; Dec. 3, 1742.
Levestein, David, 50; Nov. 27, 1745.
Lesher, Jacob, 50; Aug. 27, 1752.
Lederman, Jacob, 50; July 27, 1751.
Lehn, John, 100; May 10, 1763.
Ley, Michael, 100; March 1, 1769.
Mauntz, Jacob, 100; Sept. 27, 1737.
Minnir, Hans George, 150; Dec. 21, 1737.
Miller, George, 150; Dec. 30, 1737.
Moore, John, 100; Feb. 8, 1737.
Meyser, Michael, 200; Sept. 6, 1738.
Moyer, Henry, 300; Sept. 29, 1738.
Meyntzer, Hans George, 100; Oct. 3, 1738.
Meyer, Jacob, 200; Oct. 12, 1738.
Merkie, Daniel, 50; March 31, 1742.
Moor, Eliz. (widow Jno.), 100; July 19, 1742.

Mickell, Ulrick, 150; Sept. 10, 1738.*
Minheer, Hans George, 50; June 23, 1738.*
Miller, Frederick, 150; Dec. 23, 1743.
Martin, Hans, 100; Aug. 25, 1743.
Meir, John, 50; Oct. 12, 1744.
Mous, Bernhard, 200; Aug. 28, 1747.
Meiser, Elizabeth, 50; Aug. 28, 1747.
Marshall, Fred., 50; Feb. 12, 1747.
Mineer, George, 50; Jan. 29, 1749.
Minegassner, Johan, 50; Aug. 23, 1748.
Miller, Michael, 150; Sept. 27, 1748.
Mohler, Hans Henry, 75; June 12, 1751.
Miller, Jacob, 120; June 5, 1751.
Myer, Jacob, 100; Aug. 16, 1751.
Martin, Nicholas, 30; Oct. 25, 1751.
Moor, Christopher, 40; Jan. 18, 1752.
Moser, Adam, 80; Jan. 8, 1754.
Meyer, John, 50; March 14, 1754.
Miller, Nicholas, 50; March 12, 1755.
Myer, Isaac, 250; March 28, 1758.
Meiser, Michael, 50; Nov. 6, 1734.
Maurer, Philip, 50; June 14, 1765.
Miller, George, 100; July 1, 1784.
Newman, Walter, 200; Oct. 14, 1733.
Neif, Michael, 250; Nov. 28, 1734.
Neif, Michael, Jr., 50; Aug. 24, 1737.
Newfer, Henry, 100; Oct. 23, 1746.
Noll, John, 225; Oct. 7, 1747.
Newman, Peter, 100; Feb. 14, 1748–49.
Noeker, Christopher, 100; April 26, 1750.
Nicke, George, 75; Sept. 21, 1750.
Noaker, Martin, 25; March 14, 1755.
Neave, Jacob, ——; Aug. 15, 1765.
Overhulser, Jacob, 200; March 11, 1733.
Obeholdt, Joseph, 300; March 1, 1740.*
Orendorff, Christian, 50; May 18, 1758.
Overley, Martin, 150; March 1, 1759.*
Ockebaugh, Matthias, 40; March 8, 1773.
Overkirsh, Michael, 174; May 19, 1767.
Priegel, George, 125; Nov. 6, 1734.
Plattner, Michael, 200; Oct. 22, 1735.
Peller, Peter, Jr., 200; Jan. 24, 1737.
Petre, George, 100; Oct. 5, 1743.
Pottiger, Martin, 50; March 26, 1746.
Palm, Jacob, 25; May 24, 1774.
Richter, John, 200; Oct. 14, 1736.
Reel, Henry, 150; Oct. 29, 1737.
Reezer, Ulrich, 300; Sept. 7, 1741.
Reezer, Gabriel, 200; Oct. 19, 1743.
Rebart, John, 100; Nov. 30, 1744.
Reederbaugh, Nicholas, 100; Jan. 15, 1744.
Reed, Frederick, 127; Sept. 29, 1747.
Reezer, William, 30; April 18, 1748.
Reynolds, William, 50; March 21, 1748–49.
Rea, George, 50; Nov. 30, 1748.
Reid, Nicholas, 60; Jan. 4, 1749.
Reis, Michael, 50; Jan. 5, 1749.
Rhoads, Samuel, 400; Jan. 3, 1750.
Reem, Peter, 100; April 25, 1753.
Reeter, Tobias, 50; July 24, 1753.
Reidebach, Philip, 50; March 12, 1755.
Rice, Michael, 25; May 3, 1759.
Saltchiever, Andreas, 150; Nov. 6, 1734.
Snevely, Audley, 200; June 5, 1734.
Snevely, John, 200; March 11, 1733.
Seller, Henry, 200; Nov. 6, 1734.
Stump, Christopher, 250; June 14, 1734.
Stump, Casper, 200; Oct 5, 1735.
Sharff, Conrad, 150; Oct 22, 1735.
Stump, Adam, 100; June 9, 1736.
Strickler, Andrew, 150; Nov. 16, 1736.
Shawde, Adam, 300; Nov 22, 1736.
Senzebach, Jacob, 150; Oct. 6, 1736.
Shell, Martin, 150; June 6, 1737.
Say, George, 200; May 23, 1737.
Sheerman, Simon, 150; April 25, 1737.
Sheerman, Jacob, 150; April 25, 1737.

Saltzgeber, Andreas, 100; Dec. 14, 1737.
Sheffer, Bartholomew, 200; Feb. 8, 1737.
Sharp, Conrad, 150; March 10, 1737.
Sheffer, Michael, 200; Jan. 9, 1737.
Shube, John, 100; Jan. 9, 1737.
Strickler, Andrew, 50; Jan. 16, 1737.
Seiberd, Jacob, 100; March 28, 1739.
Service, Thomas, 200; Oct. 13, 1738.
Sheffer, Bartholomew, 150; Oct. 18, 1738.
Stapler, George, 150; Oct. 12, 1738.
Stump, Abraham, 50; June 10, 1742.
Stump, John, 125; April 11, 1743.
Seller, David, 100; Oct. 2, 1735.*
Shank, Michael, 100; July 20, 1745.
Summer, Philip, 150; Aug. 16, 1745.
Stucky, Hans, 100; Aug. 22, 1745.
Shmeel, Michael, 30; Feb. 19, 1747.
Surber, Casper, 50; March 1, 1746.*
Swalle, Christian, 50; May 10, 1749.
Smith, Christian, 150; May 19, 1749.
Smith, Abraham, 100; July 17, 1749.
Shower, Michael. 50; Aug. 29, 1749.
Sheaver, Alexander, 50; Sept. 28, 1749.
Schnee, John, 100; Sept. 30, 1749.
Shube, Henry, 50; Jan. 4, 1749.
Serwin, Philip, 100; March 9, 1749.
Snyder, Hans, 75; May 25, 1749.
Seller, Henry, 115; Oct. 9, 1750.
Stump, Michael, 75; Nov. 15, 1750.
Shafer, Nicholas, 50; Feb. 27, 1750.
Spohn, John, 50; May 1, 1751.
Spohn, Adam.
Spotz, William, 20; May 15, 1751.
Shank, Jacob, 100; May 22, 1751.
Shiffler, George, 50; May 30, 1751.
Sommer, Philip, 100; June 12, 1751.
Shafer, Alexander, 300; Aug. 21, 1751.
Strickler, Andrew, 115; Oct. 3, 1751.
Stoller, George, 25; Nov. 23, 1752.
Shinefelt, Frederick, 60; March 30, 1753.
Smith, Christian, 75; July 9, 1753.
Shock, William, 50; April 8, 1754.
Studsman, Jacob, 50; Dec. 23, 1754.
Smith, George Emerick, 30; Sept. 5, 1757.
Seller, David, 100; May 23, 1759.
Shelleberger, Henry, 100; June 6, 1759.
Swingle, Nicholas, 20; May 18, 1756.
Stohr, Henry, 228; Nov. 7, 1764.
Stump, Christopher, 150; Oct. 16, 1765.
Seider, George, 40; Dec. 24, 1772.
Seybert, Christian, 73; Sept. 29, 1773.
Strack, Henry, 30; July 1, 1784.
Smith, George, 15; Oct. 13, 1784.
Scholl, Andreas, 40; Sept. 22, 1784.
Strickler, Leonard, 20; April 14, 1785.
Tabler, Melchior, 150; Oct. 12, 1738.
Tibboy, Conrad, 50; Sept. 23, 1740.
Thomson, Thomas, 300; Jan. 10, 1744.
Trout, Hieronimus, 150; Sept. 28, 1749.
Tuhtweiler, John, 25; Feb. 12, 1750.
Titzler, Melchior, 50; April 15, 1751.
Triese, Valentine, 50; May 30, 1751.
Troutman, Hieronimus, 50; Oct. 13, 1752.
Thoma, Durst, 50; Dec. 22, 1752.
Tinges, John, 50; April 11, 1755.
Tryon, Michael, 50; Sept. 15, 1784.
Ulage, John Frederick, 100; April 14, 1744.
Urick, Paul, 110; Feb. 2, 1753.
Urick, Valentine, 25; May 20, 1754.
Venerick, Mathias, 60; Nov. 28, 1747.
Weiser, Conrad, 100; Oct. 17, 1734.
Wagenaar, Henry, 100; Feb. 11, 1737.
Wells, John, 150; June 28, 1738.
Werefield, Michael, 150; Oct. 16, 1738.
Winger, Lazarus, 200; settled prior to 1734.
Webb, Benjamin, 200; Nov. 23, 1737.
Wissenant, Peter, Jr., 200; Jan. 16, 1737.
Webb, Joseph, 200; March 10, 1737.
Weeks, Christian, 150; May 2, 1744.
Weiser, Christopher, 100; Aug. 6, 1745.
Weiser, Conrad, Esq., 100; April 11, 1749.
Weiser, Frederick, 200; Jan. 8, 1749.
Weiser, Philip, 200; Jan. 8, 1749.
White, John George, 100; June 12, 1751.
Wyland, Nicholas, 50; Aug. 19, 1751.
Woolfsanger, Frederick, 50; Feb. 1, 1754.
Wolfart, Conrad, 25; March 30, 1757.
Weisner, Jacob, 100; March 25, 1758.
Wise, Christian, 25; Sept. 28, 1768.
Weiss, Henry, 25; Sept. 9, 1772.
Wike, Christian, 25; Oct. 4, 1774.
Zyder, George Caspar, 150; Sept. 28, 1738.
Zimmerman, Bastian, 30; May 28, 1752.

WARRANTEES OF LAND IN BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

Brightbill, John, 200; Oct. 13, 1737.
Burn, Lodowick, 150; May 24, 1749.
Brennaways, Jacob, 150; March 23, 1750.
Buff, Nicholas, 100; July 11, 1750.
Bixler, Peter, 50; May 8, 1751.
Beck, Fred., 25; May 16, 1751.
Brunizer, John, 15; May 24, 1750.
Blecker, Yost, 100; April 24, 1752.
Bangenrief, Simon, 100; Sept. 19, 1752 ("over the Blue Hills").
Birich, Jacob, 50; July 14, 1753.
Barr, Rudolph, 75; April 27, 1754.
Beck, Philip, 54; Oct. 15, 1767.
Been, Henry, 30; Nov. 1, 1770.
Bright, John, 2½; Oct. 28, 1771.
Creutzer, Peter, 75; July 10, 1739.
Crim, Martin, 100; Dec. 24, 1751.
Cushwa, Isaiah, 50; Feb. 21, 1752.
Conrad, Michael, 50; Oct. 23, 1754.
Cockendurff, Andrew, 80; April 18, 1757.
Christman, Jacob, 150; June 16, 1761.
Crow, Peter, 100; March 12, 1750.
Conrad, Stephen, 50; April 15, 1751.
Clever, Michael, 100; May 10, 1751.
Clark, Thomas, 35; Feb. 25, 1775 ("adjoining Moravian land").
Cline, John, 250; March 28, 1775.
Dick, Nicholas, 50; Oct. 5, 1749.
Druckenmiller, Ludwig, 100; March 26, 1752.
Dietz, Johannes, 50; Feb. 7, 1754.
Dubbs, Henry,[1] 150; April 24, 1755.
Ditzler, Melchior, 50; Aug. 25, 1767.
Eisenhauer, Nicholas, 100; Jan. 20, 1753.
Eppricht, Jacob, 100; June 23, 1753.
Eisenhauer, John, 126; Sept. 23, 1765.*
Embech, Christopher, 50; Sept. 25, 1784.
Folke, Peter, 200; Feb. 18, 1737.
Frederick, John George, 50; Oct. 28, 1746.
Feerer, John Casper, 150; Nov. 19, 1747.
Fisher, Lawrence, 150; Feb. 19, 1747.
Fisher, David, 150; May 25, 1749.
Fulmer, Michael, 100; April 8, 1751.
Formwald, Jacob, 100; Feb. 1, 1753.
Faber, Bernard, 100; Feb. 16, 1753.
Felty, George, 100; March 9, 1753.
Faber, Philip, 25; Nov. 29, 1771.
Felker, Henry, 79; Aug. 15, 1769.*
Gray, John, 200; March 1, 1737.
Gebhart, Nicholas, 150; Jan. 4, 1749.
Grove, George, 50; Oct. 30, 1751.
Grove, John, 50; Oct. 30, 1751.
Grow, Mathias, 200; May 6, 1752.
Gasnets, George, 50; Feb. 1, 1753.
Gromer, Martin, 20; March 5, 1753.
Groff, Peter, 130; March 1, 1753.*
Gerst, Dewalt, 30; March 1, 1755.*
Hurst, Michael, 300; Nov. 25, 1735.
Hubeler, Jacob, 150; Oct. 17, 1738.

[1] Interest and quit-rent from 1st of March, 1732.

Hoy, Valentine, 100; April 5, 1734.
Hough, Richard, 180; May 25, 1739.
Huntzaker, Rudolph, 200; April 23, 1740.
Hoffman, Yost, 150; March 26, 1743.
Hainly, Sigismund, 100; Sept. 26, 1744.
Hauts, Philip, 100; Oct. 24, 1746.
Haldeman, John, 30; July 11, 1750.
Houdtz, Philip, 137; Oct. 12, 1738.
Houtz, Lawrence, 50; Jan. 16, 1748/9.
Henly, Michael, 50; Jan. 20, 1753.
Heisler, Caspar, 20; Oct. 10, 1758.
Hoyl, Wendle, 150; June 10, 1767.
Haldeman, John, 154; June 2, 1768.
Jones, William, 150; Sept. 28, 1743.
Kern, Leonard, 100; Jan. 22, 1749.
Kreitzer, Peter, 200; Sept. 26, 1748.
Kneeghy, John, 30; Dec. 5, 1751.
Kaufman, Christian, 75; Feb. 16, 1753.
Kettle, Peter, 80; June 15, 1753.
Keeny, Peter, 150; April 30, 1754.
Kapp, Christopher, 50; Sept. 26, 1764.
Kauffman, John, 150; March 1, 1756.*
Kneably, Stophel, 50; July 24, 1767.
Klick, Philip, 40; July 27, 1772.
Long, Urban, 150; June 17, 1742.
Lantz, Christian, 50; Sept. 19, 1752.
Lehman, Christian, 200; April 6, 1753.
Landis, Felix, 150; Oct. 12, 1749.
Levan, Isaac, 50; Dec. 3, 1751.
Long, Urbanus, 50; Aug. 29, 1765.
Lorash, Jacob, 100; Sept. 23, 1765.
Lohr, Conrad, 50; Jan. 28, 1771.
Latscha, Abraham, 200; June 14, 1773.
Miller, Jacob, 200; Sept. 14, 1738.
Miley, Jacob, 300; May 6, 1740.
Moyer, Jacob, 100; Feb. 28, 1742.
Markill, David, 100; Jan. 11, 1743/4.
Miller, George, 100; July 2, 1747.
Moyer, Jacob, 160; Oct. 14, 1747.
Merck, Henry, 100; Feb. 16, 1749.
Menig, Peter, 50; March 23, 1750.
Menig, Simon, 50; March 23, 1750.
Mark, Henry, 25; Feb. 15, 1754.
Matlin, Thomas, 25; Sept. 24, 1753.
Mach, John, 100; May 16, 1759.
Miller, Michael, 50; May 2, 177 .
Neaf, Michael, 50; Oct. 31, 1749.
Neff, Michael, 50; Oct. 5, 1772.
Ondtz, Philip, 100; Oct. 12, 1738.
Okely, John, 50; Dec. 20, 1754.
Ornthoff, Herman, 50; Oct. 19, 1756.
Ort, Henry, 50; April 19, 1759.
Parsons, William (Phila.), 200; Aug. 4, 1738.
Preninger, Fidus, 150; Oct. 3, 1737.
Pinning, Christian, 100; April 11, 1743.
Pickle, John, 100; Sept. 1, 1750.
Plen, Henry, 100; April 29, 1751.
Prees, Thomas, 200; May 3, 1751.
Peffley, Jacob, 40; June 25, 1766.
Reiser, Matthew, 150; July 29, 1745.
Rank, John, 100; April 10, 1749.
Reker, Michael, 50; Jan. 30, 1750.
Rauch, Bernard, 50; Sept. 20, 1753.
Rieger, Michael, 40; Sept. 27, 1753.
Reyer, Stuffield, 50; July 29, 1767.
Smith, Henry, 500; July 6, 1734.
Shippen, Edward, 300; Oct. 31, 1737.
Steetler, Abraham, 200; May 22, 1747.
Snevely, Leonard, 150; Aug. 22, 1747.
Stahl, Henry.
Stump, Christopher, 50; Aug. 28, 1747.
Shewy, Daniel. 125; Sept. 23, 1747.
Shewy, John, 150; Jan. 4, 1749.
Smith, Peter, 50; Oct. 18, 1751.
Schu, Daniel, 100; Oct. 16, 1752.
Schnevely, Hans, 250; Feb. 8, 1753.
Schnevely, Henry, 50; March 9, 1753.
Snevely, Isaac, 25; March 28, 1754.
Stilman, George, 20; April 6, 1754.
Spietler, John, 200; March 1, 1744.*
Sherrock, Casper, 250; May 29, 1754.
Souter, Henry, 200; March 23, 1756.
Stehli, Ulrick, 150; March 1, 1758.*
Stahle, John, 100; Oct. 23, 1765.
Seidle, Godfrey, 100; Jan. 23, 1771.
Sherrick, John, 40; March 8, 1773.
Spitler, John, 100; Nov. 11, 1784.
Tillman, George, 30; March 15, 1754.
Tyse, Michael, 209; Oct. 14, 1755.
Vocht, Jacob, 40; Dec. 9, 1771.
Wambler, Peter, 200; March 1, 1740.*
Weiser, Conrad, 200; Jan. 30, 1749.
Waggoner, Henry, 25; Dec. 4, 1751.
Waganeer, George, 50; March 29, 1750.
Werts, John, 50; March 23, 1750.
Weaver, Casper, 50; May 8, 1751.
Wengert, Steven, 50; Oct. 24, 1751.
Wenger, John Stephen, 30; Dec. 5, 1751.
Wagenaar, Ulrich, 50; March 17, 1751.
Webhart, Melchior, 20; Dec. 8, 1756.
Weidman, Abraham, 240; June 5, 1761.
Wolf, Philip, 25; Oct. 22, 1767.
Wolff, Sebastian, 12; Dec. 18, 1772.
Yechley, John Urich, 100; Feb. 16, 1749.
Zimmry, Lawrence, 50; March 23, 1750.
Zehring, Henry, 130; March 1, 1750.*

CHAPTER III.

The Early German Settlers in Pennsylvania—Emigration of Redemptioners—The Scheme to Educate the Germans—Not Hessian Mercenaries—Manners and Customs.

THE early pioneers of Lebanon County, with the exception of the western portion, were principally from Germany, a few Swiss and French Huguenots settling among them. So imperfectly is this German settlement understood that we propose to review as briefly as possible that portion of the history of the county and the State.

The origin of the German population in Pennsylvania dates back to the latter part of the seventeenth century. As early as 1684, Francis Daniel Pastorius, of whom the poet Whittier has sung so sweetly, with a colony of Germans settled and laid out Germantown near to the metropolis. These came from Cresheim, Germany, and were in religious opinions and proclivities allied to the Quakers. Other colonies followed, settling in different parts of the Province. It was not, however, until the years 1709 and 1710 that the emigration of the Germans was of any magnitude. For two or three years previous Queen Anne, of England, gave refuge to thousands of the Palatinates, who, oppressed by the exactions of the French, were forced to flee from their homes. It is stated that in the month of July, 1709, there arrived at London six thousand five hundred and twenty German Protestants. Transportation was gratuitously given many to America through the aid of the queen and the government of England. The vast majority were sent at first to New York, from whence many reached the confines of Pennsylvania, a Province the laws of which were more tolerant than those of any of the

other colonies. Among these German emigrants were Mennonites, Dunkards, German Reformed and Lutherans. Their number was so great during the subsequent years that James Logan, secretary to the Proprietary, wrote, "We have of late great numbers of Palatines poured in upon us without any recommendation or notice which gives the country some uneasiness, for foreigners do not so well among us as our own English people." Two years afterwards Jonathan Dickinson remarks, "We are daily expecting ships from London which bring over Palatines in number about six or seven thousand. We had a parcel who came out about five years ago, who purchased land about sixty miles from Philadelphia and prove quiet and industrious. Some few came from Ireland lately, and more are expected thence. This is besides our common supply from Wales and England. Our friends do increase mightily, and a great people there is in the wilderness which is fast becoming a fruitful field."

The German emigrants settled principally in Montgomery, Bucks, and Lancaster Counties; the latter including the present counties of Dauphin and Lebanon. They were well educated, and brought with them their ministers and school-masters; the latter very frequently, when there was a want of supply of the former, read sermons and prayers.

Between the years 1720 and 1725 a large number of Germans, who had previously settled in Schoharie County, N. Y., descended the Susquehanna River on rafts to the mouth of the Swatara, ascending which stream, already settled by the Scotch-Irish, they took up their abode near the waters of the Tulpehocken, partly in Berks County, some few within the present limits of Lebanon County. The celebrated Conrad Weiser, to whom we shall refer hereafter, was of this party of colonists.

From 1725, for a period of ten years, there was another great influx of Germans of various religious opinions,—Reformed, Lutherans, Moravians, Swenkfelders, and Roman Catholics. By a letter of Secretary James Logan, in 1725, it appears that many of these settlers were not over-scrupulous in their compliance with the regulations of the land-office. He says, and perchance with much truth, "They come in in crowds, and as bold, indigent strangers from Germany, where many of them have been soldiers. All these go on the best vacant tracts and seize upon them as places of common spoil." He again says, "They rarely approach me on their arrival to propose to purchase;" and adds, "when they are sought out and challenged for their right of occupancy, they allege it was published in Europe, that we wanted and solicited for colonists, and had a superabundance of land, and therefore they had come without the means to pay." In fact, those who thus "squatted" without titles acquired enough by their thrift in a few years to pay for the land which they had thus occupied, and so, generally, they were left unmolested. Secretary Logan further states, "Many of them are Papists,—the men well armed, and as a body a warlike, morose race." In 1727 he writes, "About six thousand Germans more are expected (and also many from Ireland), and these emigrations" he "hopes may be prevented in the future by act of Parliament, else *these Colonies will in time be lost to the Crown.*" The italics in the last sentence are our own. To us it seems like a prophecy.

From 1735 to 1752 emigrants came into the Province by thousands. In the autumn of 1749 not less than twenty vessels with German passengers to the number of twelve thousand arrived at Philadelphia. In 1750, 1751, and 1752 the number was not much less. Among those who emigrated during these years were many who bitterly lamented having forsaken their native land for the Province of Pennsylvania. At that time there was a class of Germans who had resided some time in Pennsylvania, well known by the name of *Neulander*, who, acting in the capacity of agents for certain firms,—prominent Quakers of Philadelphia,—went to Germany and Switzerland, prevailing on their countrymen to sacrifice their property and emigrate to Pennsylvania. Many persons in easy circumstances at home were induced to embark for America. False representations were made, lands were offered for the settling thereon, a nominal charge was to be made for the passage on ship-board, and every incentive employed by these nefarious agents to beguile the unsuspecting.

Of the horrors and privations of that six or eight weeks on ship-board we shall not refer, the bare recital of which is terrible to contemplate even at this late day. The condition of these emigrants on their arrival was absolutely wretched. The exactions of the masters of the vessels, the plundering of their baggage by these unscrupulous pirates, placed them at the tender mercy of the Quaker merchants who purchased the entire cargo of living freight as a speculation, such being the object in sending out their agents; and men, women, and children were thus sold at auction for a term of years to the highest and best bidder. It was *white* slavery, and those concerned considered that it paid better than *negro* slavery. We have recently examined some records which throw additional light upon this subject of German emigration, which prove conclusively that for years this nefarious traffic was carried on. Such statement is not flattering to Pennsylvania and her history, it is true, but the people at large or the government were not wholly responsible for the acts of those who insisted upon their "pound of flesh."

The persons thus disposed of were termed *redemptioners*. They were usually sold at ten pounds for from three to five years' servitude; and in almost every instance the time for which they were sold was honestly served out, while many subsequently, by dint of industry and frugality, rose to positions of wealth and importance in the State and nation.

In later times, say from 1753 to 1756, the Germans having become numerous, and therefore powerful as "make-weights" in the political balance, were much noticed in the publications of the day, and were at that period in general very hearty co-operation with the Quakers then in rule in the Assembly. From that time onward, although not so numerous, almost all the German emigrants to America located in Pennsylvania.

A manuscript pamphlet in the Franklin Library at Philadelphia, said to have been written by Samuel Wharton in 1755, contains certain facts which are worthy of reproduction in this connection, showing, as it does, their influence in the Province, whether fancied or actual we do not say. "The party on the side of the Friends," says the writer, "derived much of their influence over the Germans, through the aid of Christopher Sauer, who published a German paper in Germantown as early as 1729, and which, being much read by that people, influenced them to the side of the Friends and hostile to the Governor and Council. Through this means they have persuaded them that there was a design to enslave them, to enforce their young men, by a contemplated militia law, to become soldiers, and to load them down with taxes, etc. From such causes," he adds, "have they come down in shoals to vote, and carrying all before them." "To this I may add," says Watson, "that I have heard from the Norris family that their ancestors in the Assembly were warmly patronized by the Germans in union with Friends. His alarms at this German influence at the polls, and his proposed remedies for the then dreaded evils, as they show the prevalent feelings of his associates in politics, may serve to amuse the present generation. He says the best effects of these successes of the Germans will probably be felt through many generations! Instead of a peaceable, industrious people as before, they are grown now insolent, sullen, and turbulent, in some counties threatening even the lives of all those who oppose their views, because they are taught to regard government and slavery as one and the same thing. All who are not of their party they call 'Governor's men,' and themselves they deem strong enough to make the country their own! Indeed, they come in in such force, say upwards of five thousand in the last year, I see not but they may soon be able to give us law and language too, or else, by joining the French, eject all the English. That this may be the case is too much to be feared, for almost to a man they refused to bear arms in the time of the late war, and they say it is all one to them which king gets the country, as their estates will be equally secure. Indeed it is clear that the French have turned their hopes upon this great body of Germans. They hope to allure them by grants of Ohio lands. To this end they send their Jesuitical emissaries among them to persuade them over to the Popish religion. In concert with this the French for so many years have encroached on our Province, and now are so near their scheme as to be within two days' march of some of our back settlements," alluding, of course, to the state of the western country, overrun by French and Indians just before the arrival of Braddock's forces in Virginia in 1755, and concerning which we shall have something to say further on in our history.

The writer imputes their wrong bias in general to their "stubborn genius and ignorance," which he proposes to soften by education; "a scheme still suggested as necessary to give the general mass of the inland country Germans right views of public individual interests. To this end he proposes that faithful Protestant ministers and school-masters should be supported among them; that their children should be taught the English tongue; the government in the mean time should suspend their right of voting for members of Assembly, and to incline them the sooner to become English in education and feeling, we should compel them to make all bonds and other legal writings in English, and no newspaper or almanac be circulated among them unless also accompanied by the English thereof." "Finally," he concludes, "without some such measure I see nothing to prevent this Province from falling into the hands of the French."

A scheme to educate the Germans as the one alluded to was put on foot in 1755, and carried on for several years, but really with little good results. The German settlers appreciated education, for they brought their ministers and school-masters with them, and there were few who could not read or write. They could write their name, and as great a proportion as their English neighbors, the Quakers. The difficulty was not alone to educate them in the English tongue, but *for the English Church*. That they did not take kindly to, and after the lapse of a century and a quarter in many localities there is the same objection to the "scheme of 1755." This matter has been wrongly construed to the detriment of the German settlers. They fostered education, but they did not at the first take kindly to the English vernacular.

While upon this subject of the early settlement, it may as well be stated that the Pennsylvania Germans are *not* the descendants of the Hessians who were brought to America by the British government to put down the rebellion of 1776, as has repeatedly been charged by New England historians. This statement is as impudent as it is false. All of the German "Mercenaries," as they are called, who were prisoners of war and stationed in Pennsylvania, according to Baron Reidesel, who was one of the commanders, were properly accounted for, and were returned to their own country upon the evacuation of New York by the British. *They did not remain;* as it was a condition entered into by the English government with the Landgrave of Brunswick, the Duke of Hesse-Cassel, and the petty princes of Hanau and Wal-

deck, that a certain price was to be paid for every man killed, wounded, or missing. Before the official proclamation of peace, the Hessian prisoners were on their way to New York, by direction of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. Some few deserted, and some eventually returned to America after their transportation to Germany, but the bold assertion that the origin of the large German population of Pennsylvania is due to the settlement of those hired mercenaries of England, cannot be supported, and shows the profoundest historical ignorance and audacious stupidity.

Pennsylvania took the lead of all the colonies in agriculture because of the great number of Germans settling in the Province; and Governor Thomas, as early as 1738, wrote, "This Province has been for some years the asylum of the distressed Protestants of the Palatinate and other parts of Germany, and I believe it may with truth be said that the present flourishing condition of it *is in a great measure owing to the industry of those people*—it is not altogether the goodness of the soil, but the number and industry of the people that make a flourishing colony."—(*Col. Rec.*, iv. p. 313.) The exportation of farm products kept pace with the increase of the population. In 1751 there were exported 86,000 bushels of wheat, 129,960 barrels of flour, 90,743 bushels of Indian corn. The total exports of 1761 exceeded $1,000,000 in value. This was at a period when the entire population did not exceed 180,000, whereof nearly one-half were Germans.

That the Germans of Pennsylvania have been so uniformly successful in acquiring wealth is due to their industry, to their thrift, and to their knowledge of agricultural pursuits. If some portions of Pennsylvania are the garden-spots of America they have been made so by the Germans who have tilled them, —who have indeed "made the wilderness to blossom as the rose." Not anywhere in the New England States, in New York, nor in the South are farms so well tilled, so highly cultivated, as in the sections of Pennsylvania where the descendants of the Germans predominate; and we assert, without fear of contradiction, that more works on agriculture, more papers devoted to farming, are taken and read by the so-called "Pennsylvania Dutch" farmers than by the farmers of any other section of the Union. That our German citizens are *not* "content to live in huts" is palpably certain, and whoever will go into the homes of our farmers will find evidence of both refinement and culture, their farms being easily distinguished from those of others by the good fences, the extent of the orchard, the fertility of the soil, the productiveness of the fields, the luxuriance of the meadows, the superiority of his horse, which seems to feel with his owner the pleasure of good living. And although their barns are capacious, because their dwellings are not castles, they should not be accused of indifference to their own domiciles. At the present time it is rare to find a farm-house in the old German settlements that does not contain a double parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and out-kitchen, with six or eight bedrooms. This is more general in the counties of Berks, Lancaster, Lebanon, Dauphin, and Cumberland than among the New England settled counties of the North and West,—the Quaker counties of Chester and Bucks, in Pennsylvania,—and to go to New England, the latter are not to be mentioned in comparison.

Of the Pennsylvania German language or idiom, which is the vernacular of the greater portion of the people of Lebanon County, we will not speak, except to state that, at the present time, there are few persons speaking this *patois* who are unable also to speak and read English. Those who are not conversant with English are of recent importation from the Fatherland. Because the Dunkards and other religious bodies retain the peculiar views of their ancestors they are accused of being unprogressive, of preserving the customs and general characteristics of the race, which is far from the truth. Next to the Scotch-Irish no race has left such a high and lofty impress upon this nation as has the German. There is less ignorance and superstition in the German counties of Pennsylvania than will be found in any agricultural region East, West, North, or South. Because some old plodding farmer, who prefers remaining on his farm, attending to his cattle and grain, caring little of going beyond the county town in his visits, his disinclination ought not to be imputed to either his ignorance or to his being close-fisted. In the German counties one rarely meets with an individual who has never been "to town," and we venture an opinion that both in the New England States and in New York are there many persons who have never visited the county seat; and as for visiting Boston and New York City, where one farmer has visited either metropolis, we assert that two Pennsylvania German farmers have seen their own city of Philadelphia.

German opposition to common schools has been a terrible bugaboo to very many outside of Pennsylvania, who never understood the occasion of it. Foremost among the opponents of the free-school system were the Quakers, the opposition arising from the fact that, having had schools established for many years, supported by their own contributions, they were opposed to being taxed for the educational maintenance of others. Precisely similar were the objections in the German districts. As stated in the outset of this article, the German emigrants brought their school-masters with them, and schools were kept and supported by them. More frequently the church pastor served as teacher, and hence, when the proposition came to establish the system of public education, the people were not prepared for it, for the free schools severed education from positive religion. But that was nearly fifty years

ago, and, to the credit and honor of the German element in Pennsylvania, Governor George Wolf, the father of the free-school system, and Governor Joseph Ritner and William Audenreid, the earnest advocates of the same, were of German descent. The opposition died away in a few years, and a glance at the school statistics of Pennsylvania would open the eyes of our New England friends and astonish the descendants of Diedrich Knickerbocker. The present system and management of public education in our State is in the lead in the Union, and figures and facts will bear us out in our assertion.

To the domestic manners and customs of the Pennsylvania Germans we shall not particularly refer, save to repel certain insinuations frequently made by ignorant historians. It has been stated as a veritable fact that the custom of "bundling" is a peculiar custom among the Pennsylvania Germans, and that it survives to the present day, which is as absurd as it is false. Despite all that may be said in regard to it, it was a rare circumstance seventy-five or eighty years ago, and all knowledge of it was obtained from the staid New England people and the *low* Dutch of New York. According to the Rev. Samuel Peters, who published a "History of Connecticut" a hundred years ago, that custom prevailed in New England for one hundred and sixty years, while most of the New England genealogies and histories refer to it as occurring there. Stiles, in his history of it, states that the custom was not only brought over from Holland by the Dutch emigrants to New York, but blames New England for propagating it, and refers incidentally to the fact that "the contagion" reached in time the German settlements in Pennsylvania. To fasten its origin or prevalence to a great extent upon the Pennsylvania "Dutch" is as impudent as it is unjust. If it was a rare occurrence eighty years ago, propriety and good manners, of which the Germans of Pennsylvania have as proper conceptions as the people of any other State, have obliterated the evil borrowed from the Eastern States of the Union, where it was indigenous.

As a general thing, the first settlers were staid farmers. Their mutual wants produced mutual dependence, hence they were kind and friendly to each other,—they were ever hospitable to strangers. Their want of money in the early times made it necessary for them to associate for the purpose of building houses, cutting their grain, etc. This they did in turn for each other without any other pay than the pleasures which usually attended a country frolic. Strictly speaking, what are attributed to them as virtues might be called good qualities, arising from necessity, and the peculiar state of society in which these people lived,—patience, industry, and temperance.

Within the limits of Lebanon County are to be seen many stone houses erected by the pioneers, which are owned by the great-grandsons of those who settled prior to 1735, and by whom these records of their ancestry will be greatly prized.

DIE ERSTE DEITSCHE SETTLER.

Die Erste Deitsche Settler—Ken Hessische Mercenaries—Die Redemptioners—Der Plan die Pennsilfanisch Deitsche zu Lerne—Ihre Wehge, etc.

Die erste settler fon Levnon County, echssept's westlich dehl, ware's menscht fon Deitschland; en paar Schweitzer un Franzoesische Huguenots setteltenten sich unnich sie. So unfollkomme is des Deitsch settelment ferstanne, dos mer im sinn hen, so korz os mer kenne, en dehl fon der g'schicht fom county un der sthaet zu gewe.

Der ursprung fon der Deitsche population in Pennsilfani geht z'rueck bis in's siverzehte yohrhunnert. So frueh os 1684 hot der Francis Daniel Pastorius, fon dem der dichter so suesz g'sunge hot, Germantown naecht der Hoptstadt mit ehner colony fon Deitsche g'settelt un ausg'legt. Die sin fon Cresheim, Deitschlond, komme, un ware in ihrer Christlicher sinne un opinions mit der Quakers ferbunne Annere colonies sin nochkomme un hen sich in differente dehle fom Provinz nunner g'settelt. Es war awer net bis die yohr 1709 un 1710 dos fiel Deitschlaenner ruewer komme sin. For zweh oder drei yohr forher hot die Koenigin Anne fon Englond dausende fon der Palatinates die fon der Fransose unnerdrueckt ware un ihre hehmathe ferlosse hen muesse, ufholt gewe. Es werd g'sawt dos im monat Juli, 1709, about 6520 deitsche Brotestante noch London komme sin. Dorch die huelf fon der koenigin uns goverment fon Englond sin fiel frei noch Amerika g'schickt worre. Der groeszt dehl is sehrst noch Nei Yorrick g'schickt worre, un fon do sin fiel noch Pennsilfani gange. Do ware die laws meh g'lind os sie in ehniche fon dene annere neue colonies ware. Unner dene Deitsche eisiedler ware Mennonischte, Dunker, deitsche Reformirte un Lutherische. Ihre nummer war so grosz in der naechste yohre dos James Logan, secretary zu der Proprietary, g'schriewe hot, "Mer hen schun en weil her grosze nummer fon Palatinates do ruewer g'schickt krickt, unnich ehnige recommendation oder notis, un es macht die leit unruhig, weil auslaenner net so gut duhn unner uns os unser ehgene englische leit." Zweh yohr nochderhand hot der Jonathan Dickson g'sawt, "Mer echspeckte alle dawg schiff fon London, die fon sechs bis siewe dausend Palatines ruewer bringe. Mer hen en klehne drupp die about fuenf yohr z'rueck ruewer komme sin, un hen sich lond gekauft about sechszig meil fon Fildelfy un sie sin stille, hortschaffige leit. En paar sin kerzlick fon Eirland komme un mer echspeckte noch meh fon dort. Dernoh sin ehwe noch fiel Welsche un Englaenner. Unsere freind duhne maechtig zunehme un en grosz folk is do in dere wildernisz die eb long en fruchtbar feld gebt."

Selle eisiedler hen sich's menscht in Montgomery, Bucks, un Lengeshter Counties nunner g'settelt. Sellemols hen Dauphin un Levnon Counties noch zu Lengeshter kehrt. Sie ware gut g'lernt un hen ihre parrer

un schulmehster mit sich gebrocht; un oftmols wann's net genung porrer ware hen die schulmehster predige un gebeter g'lese.

Zwische der yohr 1720 un 1725 sin en grosze nummer Deitsche die frueher in Schoharie County, Nei Yorrick, g'settelt hen kot, der Susquehanna Revver nunner gange uf rafts bis an's maul fon der Schwatar un sin dernoh der strom nufgange, wo schun g'settelt war fon Scotch-Eirische, un hen sich hehmathe uf-g'nomme naechst an der Dulbehocke, en dehl derfon in Berricks County un en paar in was nau Levnon County is. Der beruehmt Conrad Weiser, fon dem mer nochher mehner zu sawge hen, hot zu derer party fon settler kehrt.

Fon 1725, for en zeit fon zehe yohr sin fiel Deitsche fon unnerschittliche christliche g'sinne ruewer komme, Reformirte, Lutherische, Herrnhuter, Schwenkfelder, un Roemisch Kadolische. Aus'me brief dos der secretary James Logan in 1725 g'schriewe hot scheint's dos fiel fon dene settler sich net fiel g'wisse g'macht hen wege der ruhls fon der lond offis. Er sawgt, un ferleicht mit fiel wohret, "Sie komme rei in druppe, un wie bolde, arme fremme fon Deitschlond, wu fiel derfon soldawte ware. Sie gehne all uf's best lehr lond un nemme's os wann's ehnig epper kehre date." Er sawgt widder, "Sie komme selte zu mier wann sie ahlande un foddere zu kawfe," un sawgt er, "wann mer sie aussucht un frogt sie for ihre rechte zum lond, dann sawge sie 'swar bekonnt g'macht in Eiroba dos mer settler hawe welle un dos mer lond im uewerflusz hette, un for des sin sie komme unne geld for's lond zu kawfe." In der daht, die wu sich so nunner "geblotscht" hen unnich ehnich recht hen in a paar yohr geld genung g'spart for's lond zu bezahle wu sie ufg'nomme kot hen, un so sin sie g'woehnlich geh g'losst wore. Der secretary Logan sawgt weiter naus, "Fiel fon dene sin Kadolische—die mannsleit hen feier g'wehre, un os en kloss sin sie en ferfochte un souer folk." In 1727, schreibt er, "About sechs dousend meh Deitsche werre echsspect (un ah fon Eirlond) un die eisiedler," er "hofft kenne ferhueht werre uf weider naus dorch en Act fon Parliament, sunsht **werre die colonies in zeit zu der crown verlohre.** Die letzt sentence hen mer selwer in schworze buchstahwe ufsetze losse. Es scheint uns schier gar wie en profezeihung.

Fon 1735 bis 1752 sin emigrants in die Province komme beim dousend. Im herbst fon 1749 sin net weniger os zwansich schiff mit Deitsche passengers zu der nummer fon 12,000 in Fildelfy ahkomme. In 1750, 1751 un 1752 war die nummer net fiel wenicher. Unnich dene wu in dene yohre ahkomme sin ware fiel wu's orrig g'speit hot dos sie ihre hehmathe ferlossen hen un noch der Province fon Pennsilfani komme sin. Zu seller zeit war en kloss Deitsche wu schun aweil in Fildelfy g'wohnt hen, gut bekannt beim nahme fon Neulaenner, wu gedient hen ols agents for g'wisse firma, fon der foerderste Quakers in Fildelfy sin noch Deitschlond un der Schweitz gange, un hen ihre londsleit ferbloudert ihre hehmathe zu verlosse un noch Pennsilfani zu geh. Fiel leit in gute umstaende derhehm sin ferbloudert worre noch Amerika zu geh. Falsche b'richte sin g'macht worre—lond is ahgebotte worre youscht for's drufsettle—en klehne sum hot gechargt selle werre for uf em schiff ruewer zu komme—un alle fersprechunge sin g'macht worre fon dene deiflische agents die unschuldige zu ferfuehre. Fon der schrecke un suffering in seller sechs oder acht woche uf'm schiff weller mer mix sawge, 'sis so schlimm genung wann mer alleweil noch drahdenkt. Der zustand fon dene emigrants wu sie ahkomme sin war orrig schrecklich. Die maester fon der schiff hen sie so hort kalte, hen ihr baggage geplundert un wu sie ruewer komme sin warre sie ewe in der haend fon dene Quaker merchants un die hen die ganz load fon lewendiche mensche gakawft for en speculation—for sell war ihr object wu sie ihre agents naus g'schickt hen—un maenner, weiwer, un kinner sin uf seller weg uf auction ferkauft worre for en g'wisse zahl yohr zum hoechste un beste bieter. 'Swar *weise* schklaferei un die wu connect ware mit hen gezaehlt dos es besser bezahlt wie *neger* schklaferei. Mer hen kerzlich dehl fon der records unnersucht, un die hen uns meh licht gewe uf der subject fon Deitsche emigration, un pruft ganz deitlich dos for yohre long die deiflisch bisniss ahgecarried is worre. Des stahtment weist net orrig gut for Pennsilfani un sei history, sell is wohr—awer die leit im ganze oder's goverment ware net ganz zu blahme for die acts fon seller wu druf insist hen uf's "pund fleesch."

Die leit wu so abg'schafft sin worre sin *Redemptioners* g'heese worre. Sie sin for commen an zehe pund ferkauft worre for en dienst fon drei bis fuenf yohr; un schier alsfort hen sie die ganz zeit ehrlich ausgedient, un fiel derfon sin nochderhond mit hort schaffes un spares reich worre un hen importente stelle in der Sthate un im goverment kohwe.

In spaetere zeite, sag fon 1753 bis 1756, hen die Deitsche orrig zug'nomme un hen en groszer power kot in der politics; 'sis fiel fon'ne g'sawt worre in der zeitinge wu gedruckt worre sin, un zu sellere zeit ware sie in partikler ehnig mit der Quakers wu sellemol in der Semmly g'ruhlt hen. Fon seller zeit fort, wann schun net so fiel komme sin, hen schier all die Dietsche wu ruewer komme sin noch Amerika sich in Pennsilfani g'settelt.

En schreiwes in der Franklin library, in Fildelfy, dos sie sawge fon ehm Samuel Wharton g'schriewe is worre in 1755, hot fiel facts drin dos es derwerth is dos mer do mentioned, weil's ihrer eiflusz weist in der Province. Eb's youscht so war kenne mer net sawge. "Die party uf der seit fon der Quakers," sawgt der schreiwer, "hen fiel fon ihrem eiflusz uewer die Dietsche krickt dorch die hilf fon Christopher Sauer, der en Deitsche zeiting gedruckt hot in Germantown, schun in 1729, un weil die fiel g'lese is worre fon dene leit hot's en groszer effect kot sie uf die seit fon der Quakers zu bringe un sie gehge der Governier un der

Council zu mache. Uf der weg hen sie sie weis g'macht dos sie schklawfe aus ihne mache wette; sie hen fiel fun ihre yunge maenner dorch die militz soldawte werre mache, un hen sie nunner glawde mit toxe, &c., un aus dene ursache, sawgt er, sin sie in druppe komme zu stimme un hen olles gebotte wos gehge sie war." "Zu dem mag ich sawge," sawgt der Watson, "dos ich fon der Norris familyeh g'hoert hab, das ihre forfetter in der Semmly unnerstuetzt sin worre fon der Deitsche un der Quakers. Sei schreibe wehge der Deitsche ihrer eiflusz an der lechshun un die mittel wu er propost hot for die schreckliche uewel, so wie sie fon seiner kommrade ahg'sehne ware, sin laecherlich wann mer z'rueck denkt. Er sawgt dos der grosz success fon der Deitsche ferleicht noch dorch fiel yohr g'fuehlt werd! Anstatts os ruhige un hortschaffige leit, wie sie derfor ware, sin sie nau groszmeilich un ferfochte,—un in dehl counties duhne sie's lewe drowe fon dene wu en differente opinion hen, weil sie g'lernt worre sin dos es goverment un schklaferei ehns sin. All die wu net zu ihrer party kehre hehse sie die "*Governier's maenner*," un sie mehne sie wehre selwer stark genung for's lond ihrer ehges zu mache! In der daht sie komme do rei in grosze druppe, about 5000 im letzte yohr, un ich kann net annerst sehne dos uewer aweil sie uns law un die sproch gewe, oder gehne ei mit der Fransoze un duhne's Englisch ganz ferwerfe. Es mus ehm bang sei dos es noch so werd, weil kehns fon'ne g'wehre getrahge hot im letze krieg, un sie sawge, 'sis all ehns zu ihne weller koenich os es lond krickt, weil ihrer property ennihow sicher is. In fact, 'sis plahn dos die Fransoze ihre hoffung hen in derer grosze drupp fon Deitsche. Sie echsspeckte sie zu locke dorch laenner dos sie ihne in Ohio gewe welle. For des schicke sie fon ihrer Kadolische speis unnich sie for sie nuewer zu ferblaudere in die Kadolisch kerch. Beseits des sin die Fransoze schun for fiel yohr ols weiter rei komme un hen ihre plans nau so naechst fertich dos sie in zweh dawg's march in unsere hinnere settelments kenne,"—er mehnt bei dem, beshure, der zustond fom westliche dehl wu uewerronnt wor mit Fransoze un Insching, youscht eb der Braddock ahkomme is mit seine druppe in 1775, un fon sellem hen mer noch meh zu sawge weiterah.

Der schreiwer schreibt ihre falsche notions im allgemehne zu ihrer "stoweriche idees un dummheit" wu er mit lerning ferennerer will "en plan wu als noch forg'schlage werd um die mehnste fon der Deitsche im inlond rechte opinions zu gewe fon ihre ehgene interesse. Doher schlagt er for dos getreue brotestantische prediger un schulmehster unnerstuetzt werre fon ihne. Dos ihre kinner in der englische sproch g'lernt werre; es goverment sett in derer weil ihne's recht nemme zu schtimme for members fon der Semmly; un um sie des der g'schwinder zu kriege die Englisch sproch ahzunemme sette sie gezwunge werre ihre benner un anner schreiwes in Englisch mache, un ken annere os wie Englische zeitinge oder kallener sette unnich sie g'schickt werre."

"Im schlusz," sawgt er, "wann ken so mittel gebraucht werre konn ich net sehne wie's ferhueht kann werre dos die Province net in die haend fon der Fransoze fallt. En plan um die Deitsche zu unnerrichte, wie ohwe g'meld werd, is g'sthaert worre in 1755, un for en paar yohr ahgecarried worre, awer hot net fiel gebatt. Die Deitsche settler hen lerning net feracht, un hen ihre ehgene prediger un schulmehster mit sich gebrocht, un 'sware wennich unnich ihne dos net lese un schreiwe hen kenne. So fiel fon ihne hen ihre nahme schreiwe kenne os ihre englische nochborre die Quakers. Die difficulty war net sie in der englischer sproch zu lerne, awer for die englisch kerrich. Selle hen sie net gegliche, un nau wann en hunnert un zwansich yohr ferbei sin hot's noch fiel gehgende wu sie die sehme obcheckschuns hen zum 'plan fon 1755.' In derer sach sin die Deitsche settler unschuldig geblahmt worre—sie ware in favor fon lerning—awer sie hen net am ehrste die englisch sproch gegliche."

Weil mer nan uf dem subject sin for der erster settler, moecht mer youscht so well sawge dos die Pennsilfanisch Deitsche ken nochkimmling sin fon der Hesse wu's Britisch goverment ruewer gebrocht hot for in der rebellyun fon 1776 zu helfe, wie fiel fon den Nei Englaenner schreiwer schun so oft g'sawgt hen. Sell sthatement is about so mean as es falsch is. All die Deitsche "Mercenaries," wie sie kehse worre sin, wu pressender ware in Pennsilfani, wie der Baron Reidesel sawgt, wu ihrer Kommander war, sin widder all nuewer g'schickt worre noch ihrem ehgene lond, nochdem die Brittische Nei Yorrick ufgewe hen. *Sie sin net doh geblaehwe;* weil's Englisch goverment en baehrge g'macht kotte hot mit'm Landgrave fon Brunswick, der Duke fon Hesse-Kassel, un die klehne Prinze from Hanau un Waldeck, dos en gewisser preis bezahlt werre muss for alle man os dohd g'macht, ferwund werd oder ferlohre geht. Eb dos der friede g'sproche war, ware die Hessische pressender uf'm weg noch Nei Yorrick, bei der order fom Suprem Executiv Council fon Pennsilfani. En paar sin dorch gange un sin widder noch Amerika komme, nochdem dos sie in Deitschlond ahg'land hen, awer dos die grosz Deitsch population fon Pennsilfani fon dene Hessische "Mercenaries" herstammt, kann net geprufht werre, un weist wie dumm fiel fon dene schreiwer sinn.

Pennsilfani hot der lead g'nomme fon all der annere colonies im bauerer, weil schier all die Deitsche sich dort hie g'settelt hen; un der Governier Thomas hot schun so frueh os 1738 g'schriewe, "Die Province war schun for etliche yohr en sylum for die nunnergedrueckte Brotestante in der Palatinate un annere dehle fon Deitschlond; un, ich glawb, es konn mit der wohret g'sawt werre, dos ihrer jetziger wochsicher zustond im groeszte dehl is wehge dene fleisiche leit, —'sis net youscht der bodder, awer die nummer un der fleisz fon der leit wu en successfulle colony macht." Die bauerei sache wu sie ferkawft hen, hot zu g'nomme

wie die population groeszer is worre. In 1751 sin 86,000 bushel wehze, 129,960 barl flauer, un 90,743 bushel welschkorn ferkawft worre. Alles tsamme war in 1751 uewer eh million dahler werth. Des war annere zeit wu die ganz population net uewer 180,000 war, un fon dene ware schier die haelft Deitsche.

Weil die Deitsche fon Pennsilfani so orrig successful ware un reich worre sin is weil sie fleiszige, sparsome leit un gute bauerer sin. Wann dehl blaetz in Pennsilfani die schoenste sin in Amerika dann sin sie so g'macht wore fon der Deitsche wu d'ruf g'wohnt hen, die hen g'wiss "die wilderniss bluehe mache wie en rose." Net in der Nei Englond stahte, in Nei Yorrick, oder in der Suedliche stahte werre die bauereie so gut gebaut, oder's lond so gut gekultivaht os wie in dene sections fon Pennsilfani, wu die nochkimmling fon der Deitsche forner drah sin; un mer sawge, unne fercht fon widderbatt, dos meh buecher of baueri sache, un meh bauerer zeitinge g'nomme un g'lese werre fon dene so g'nennte "Pennsilfanisch Deitsche" bauerer os fon ehniche annere bauerer erghends sunscht in der Union. Dos unsere Deitsche eiwohner *net* "g'satisfied sin in huette zu wohne" is ganz g'wis, un werever in ehns fon der hehmethe fon unserer bauerer geht werd tsehche finne fon lerning un refeinment. Ihre bauereie kann mer gut kenne fon der annere wehge ihre gute fense, grosze bahmgaerte, guter bodde, fruchtbare felder, maschte wisse, un fon der beschte geil, die so gut os ihre mehster wisse wos gut lewe is. Un wann schun ihre scheierer grosz sin, weil ihre wohnheiser ken palaste sin, sett doch niemond denke dos sie nix um ihre heiser gewe. Zu derer zeit is es hort en bauererhous zu finne in der alte Deitsche settelments dos net en doppelter parlor, sitzstub, esstub, kich, un auskich, mit sechs odder acht schlofstuwe hot. Des is meh der foll in der counties fon Berricks, Lengeshter, Levnon, Dauphin, un Cumberlond, ols wie unnich denne Nei Englond g'settelte counties fom Nord un West,—die Quaker counties fon Chester un Bucks in Pennsilfani, un wann mer noch Nei England geht, do sin sie gar net zu fergleiche mit dene annere.

Fon der Pennsilfanisch Deitsche sproch, wu's groeszte dehl fon der leit in Levnon County schwaetze, weller mer net fiel sawge, echssept dos zu derer zeit es ganz wennich hot wu die sproch schwaetze dos net ah englisch lese un schwaetze kenne. Du wu net englisch kenne sin youscht kerzlich fom Fodderlond komme. Weil die Dunker un dehl annere seckte die appartige notions fon ihre foreltere noch hen sawge fiel sie duhne ken fortschritt mache—duhne ols noch die alte wehge un notions ufhalte—awer sell is weit fon der wohret. Naechst zu der Scotch-Eirische is hen folk dos so'n groszer un guter eidruck g'macht hot uf en lond os wi die Deitsche. Sie sin net so schlecht g'lernt un so superstiches in der Deitsche counties fon Pennsilfani os wi sie sin in fiel annere gehgende oestlich, westlich, noerdlich, odder suedlich. Weil en alter, hartschafficher bauer, der liewer uf seiner bauerei bleibt, un seim fieh un frucht nochguckt, un geht net fiel weck fon hehm, dann sett mer net sawge dos er dumm un geizich is. In dene Deitsche counties find mer net boll ehner os net schun in "der schtad" war un mer ventere zu sawge dos in der Nei Englond sthate un in Nei Yorrick fiel meh zu finne sin dos noch nie net in der county-stodt ware; un so weit os Boston un Nei Yorrick City ahgeht, wu ehn bauer in dene sthaed war hen zweh Pennsilfanisch Deitsche bauerer ihre ehgene sthad fon Fildelfy g'sehne.

Wehge der Deitsche opposition zu freischule hen fiel fon dene wu outseid fon Pennsilfani g'wohnt hen en gross fuss g'macht, awer sie hen die soch nie net ferstanne. Die foerderste fon dene wu gehge die freischule ware die Quakers, weil sie for fiel yohr ihre ehgene schule kot hen, un for des ware sie gehge die toxe zu bezahle for annere ihre schule. Grad so war's in der Deitsche settelments. Wie mer g'sawt hen im awfang fon dem stueck, die Deitscher settler hen ihre ehgene schulmehster mit gebrocht un hen ihre ehgene schule ufg'kolte un unnerstuetzt. Oftmols war der predicher der schulmehster un dann wu's proport worre is for freischule ufzusthaerte ware die leit net ready derfor, weil die freischule die kerrich un lerning g'separat hen. Awer sell war schier fufzich yohr z'rueck, un zu der ehr fom Deitsche element in Pennsilfani, der Governier Wolf, der fodder fon der freischule, un der Governier Joseph Ritner un William Audenried, ernstliche mithelfer, ware fon Deitscher herkunft. Die opposition is ausg'storwe in a paar yohr; un en blick an unsere schul reports daeht dehl fon unsere Nei Englond freind un die nochkimmling fom Diedrick Knickerbocker die awge ufmache. Der system un's manetchment fon unsere freischule is alleweil fornedrau in der Union, un die facts un figgers duhne sell pruhfe.

Fon der wege un habits fon der Pennsilfanisch Deitsche will ich weiters net fiel sawge, echssept etliche falsche reports os so dumme schreiwer g'macht hen zu ferlegle; 'sis g'sawt worre os en wohret dos der gebrauch fon "bundling" (mit der maed in's bett gah zu schpaerke), en apportiger practis is unnich dene leit, un dos es heit noch geduh werd, un sell is about so dumm os es falsch is. Alles wos g'sawt kann werre fon derer soch is dos es selte g'happent hot 70 odder 80 yohr z'rueck, un derno hen sie's g'lernt fon der staide Nei Englaenner un der *low* Dutch fon Nei Yorrick. Noch ehme "History fon Connecticut," gepublisht beim preddicher Samuel Peters, en hunnert yohr z'rueck, war sell die faeschen in Nei Englond for en hunnert un sechszig yohr, un die mehnste Nei Englond schreiwer un histories sawge dos sell ihrer weg war dort. Stiles in seiner history, sawgt dos selle wege sin net youscht fon Hollond bei der Dutch noch Nei Yorrick gebrocht worre, awer er blaehmt die Nei Englaenner for's auszusphreade, un sawgt dos endlich aw's "fiewer" unnich Pennsilfanisch Deitsche komme is. Awer zu sauge dos selle wege serscht unnich der Pensilfanisch Deitsche ahg'fange hen,

is so schaendlich os es unrecht is. Wann's en rahre g'schicht war achtzich yohr z'rueck, dann hot der gross ferstand un die gute manners wu die Deitsche fon Pennsilfani about so fiel derfon hen os ehnige annere leit in der Union, des newel schun long ausg'wischt wu sie fon der oestlische sthaehte g'lernt hen kot, wu's nattierlich hie kehrt.

Als en commen ding ware die erste settler sthaide bauerer. Sie hen so ziemlich alles unner sich kott un hen'nanner mit holfe—doher ware sie gut un freindlich gehgig ennanner—un hen fremme immer gut bekoesticht. Weil sie ken geld kot hen in der fruehere zeite war's nothwennich dos sie z'sammer g'schafft hen for ihre heiser zu baue, hoi un frucht abzumache, &c. Des hen sie geduh for 'nanner unnich ehnige bezohlung echssept die plesier wu sie kot hen bei'nanner. Dorcheweck ware sie sobere, hortschoffiche leit.

Es hot alleweil noch in Levnon County fon der stönicher heiser die gebout ware fon der erster settler, die nau geehgend sin fon der kinskinner fon dene wu do g'settelt hen for 1735, un bei dene werre die alte records fun ihrer forfetter hoch g'schaetzt.

CHAPTER IV.

The Lebanon Valley in 1748—Bishop Cammerhoff's Journey from Bethlehem to Shamokin; Thrilling Narrative of his Adventures.

Among the Moravian archives, at Bethlehem, is the narrative of Bishop Cammerhoff of his journey to Shamokin, now Sunbury, on the Susquehanna, in the winter of 1748, and for the translation of which we are indebted to Rt. Rev. Edmund de Schweinitz, of the Moravian Church. The narrative is of exceeding interest to us, for it gives us a number of facts relating to this section of country, besides illustrating in a great measure the self-denying devotion of those pious men of the Moravian faith, who, to spread the power of the gospel to all peoples, thought not of personal comforts, home, or of life itself. The lives of these heroic missionaries are in striking contrast with the self-abnegation of the early Quakers, and shed an undying glory not only upon the church to which their labors were given, but upon the provincial history of Pennsylvania, tinging its clouds with a silver halo.

In September of 1742, Count Zinzendorf, Bishop Boehler, Anna Nitschman, and John Martin Mack and wife, with Conrad Weiser, Henry Leinback, and Joshua and David, Indian converts, visited Shamokin with a view of commencing a mission there among the Indians. The town, in consequence of its commanding position, was one of the most important Indian towns in the Province, and was held by the Six Nations, the well-known chief, Shikellimy, residing there as viceroy. At the date of this narrative, it contained upwards of fifty houses, and three hundred inhabitants, one-half Delawares, and the others Senecas and Tudelars. The acquaintance which Zinzendorf made with Shikellimy was carefully followed up by the Moravian Brethren, and ripened into a friendship which ceased only with his death. In the summer of 1747, at the request of Shikellimy, a smithy and house were erected by the Brethren Joseph Powell and John Hagan, and in August Anton Schmidt was appointed blacksmith. J. Martin Mack and wife were also appointed to superintend the mission to be commenced. Zeisberger, Post, Bruce, Rauch, Pyrlaeus, and other Moravian brethren, visited and labored there until the abandonment of the station in October of 1755. In closing his review of the Shamokin mission, Bishop Loskiel writes,—"Their house was frequently injured by the violent storms of thunder and rain prevailing in that district. Sometimes their plantations were destroyed by hail; earthquakes shook their dwellings and filled them with apprehension; but their principal danger arose from the drunkenness of the Indians, whose fury in that state threaten the lives of all who interfere with them. The Brethren were also often alarmed by parties of warriors of different nations, then at war with the Catawbas, passing to and fro with captives. They treated their prisoners with great cruelty, and the Brethren, as white people, were in danger of being murdered in their riots. But their confidence in God remained unshaken; otherwise, witnessing such horrid abominations, and subject to great abuse and insult, their courage might have subsided had not the hand of God in mercy supported them."

NARRATIVE OF BISHOP CAMMERHOFF, 1748.

"*January* 6.—Accompanied by Brother Joseph Powell I set out for Shamokin in the afternoon. We proceeded this day as far as Macungy.

"*January* 7.—Set out for Tulpehocken. The snow lay deep on the ground, and being covered with a hard crust, the horses which carried our supplies could travel but slowly, and as all traces of a road were frequently obliterated, evening had set in when we struck the Ontalauna. We passed the night at the house of Moses Starr, a Quaker, with whom our itinerant brethren frequently lodged.

"*January* 8.—Early in the morning arrived at the Schuylkill. We found the river frozen in the middle, but open along the banks. Well knowing that we were making a venture, and yet there being no alternative, we leaped upon the ice with halter in hand, our horses following. When half-way across the stream, Brockden's bay, whom I was leading, broke through the ice, but by a well-directed spring regained its footing.

"Powell and the grey had a similar mishap near the farther bank. My companion, more unfortunate than I had been, got into the water waist deep. After a ride in intensely cold weather, with no other adventures, we entered Heidelberg. Here we met Brother Neubert, who was on his way to Bethlehem from the Swatara. He informed us that one of his members had set out for Shamokin with supplies for the Mission, three weeks ago, but finding the mountain roads obstructed by snow, had returned. In the evening reached Michael Schaeffer's[1] in Tulpehocken.

"*January 9th.*—Resumed our journey and at nine o'clock arrived at George Loesch's.[2] Both parents and children gave us a cordial welcome

[1] Michael Schaeffer settled in Heidelberg township as early as 1725. He was one of the Palatines from Schoharie, N. Y.

[2] George Loesch, born near Worms in 1699, emigrated with other Palatines in 1710, and settled in Schoharie, N. Y., in 1723 removed to the Tulpehocken and united with the Moravians in 1747. He died at Nazareth in August, 1790.

and showed us much kindness. They also pressed us to take a supply of provisions with us for the brethren at Shamokin, but as we were desirous of husbanding our horses' strength, we accepted only of some meat, butter, and dried fruit. We now held a consultation on the choice of a route for the remainder of the journey, and after weighing the advantages and disadvantages offered at this season of the year respecting the mountain road[1] and the Indian path along the Susquehanna, leading from Harris' Ferry to Shamokin, decided to follow the latter. This decision, it is true, imposed upon us additional miles of travel, but we reflected that we would have the river for a guide, and that at the settlements we could bait our horses. Taking leave of our kind friends at noon, we rode on through the snow, repeatedly sung the hymn beginning with the lines,—

"'Die Wanderschaft in dieser Zeit,
Hat manche rauhe Wege.'

"Dismounted at Peter Kucher's[2] in Quittopehille, and after loading our horses with oats for their use at Shamokin, rode on five miles to Henry Zaunders',[3] where we passed the night.

"*January* 10.—Set out for Harris' Ferry. This proved a long day's journey, through a wild and dreary region of country. We struck the great Swatara at noon,[4] and after a short halt crossed it in safety on the ice, although the stream was open along its banks.

"We were now seven miles from the ferry, but losing the way we strayed through the woods till sundown, and it was seven o'clock before we reached our place of destination. We found a large company of traders collected at Harris'. One of them had just returned from an attempt to reach the Allegheny country, in which he had been baffled by the increasing depth of the snow after he had penetrated the wilderness to the distance of one hundred miles west of the Susquehanna. On making inquiry about the course of the path that leads to Shamokin, we were told to follow a trail left in the snow by a company of Indians, who had a few days ago come down to the mill above the ferry.

"*January* 11.—Kept along the river, and after having ridden some distance through the Narrows at the base of the first Blue Mountain, at 9 A.M. came to Chambers' mill, at the mouth of Fishing Creek, seven miles above the Ferry. The people of the house were very courteous; mentioned that Anton Schmidt[5] had lodged with them several times, and evidenced sincere regard for the brethren. The miller's mother stated privately that she had attended worship in our church in Philadelphia, and that as for herself she sympathized with us in our religious views, having experienced what we taught, namely,—that love towards Christ, the Saviour, was the sinner's only source of true happiness in this life. Although our entertainers sought to dissuade us from venturing any farther, assuring us that in the event of a long continued storm the journey would be impracticable, we set out at noon. After a few miles' ride we struck the base of Second Mountain,[6] at a point where it butts down to the river's edge, which point is in a line with the northern limit of the Proprietaries' land as fixed in the last purchase. We were now in the Indian country. The rain continued to beat down, and as we toiled through the snow in the Narrows, we occasionally lost the Indian trail where it led into the Susquehanna, which had overflowed its banks. Nevertheless, we kept up heart, and felt as though we were being carried along on invisible hands. After having crossed several streams,[7] the path left the river (which here suddenly bends to the west, and then returns upon itself several miles higher up, after describing an arc of a circle)[8] and struck up Peter's Mountain, which I am inclined to believe is a continuation of the Thürnstein.[9] The ridge was high and precipitous, and the ascent tried our loaded horses' strength. Just as we reached the summit the rain poured down in torrents, and in a few minutes we were wet to the skin. Below us the thick clouds were drifting along, the snow lay on the ground to the depth of three feet, and there was no longer any vestige of a trail. Not venturing to make a random descent, we lost some time in searching for tracks, and on discovering what had the appearance of a path, led our horses cautiously down, after crossing several lesser spurs of the mountain, entered the valley in safety. We next forded Powell's Creek, and a mile above the point where we again struck the Susquehanna, came to the house of a trader, Armstrong by name. We were now eighteen miles from Harris' Ferry. Here we resolved to end the day's journey and pass the night, as the rain had not abated and we were completely exhausted. The trader bid us welcome and showed us much kindness during our stay. He was well pleased and was acquainted with Schmidt. Perceiving that I was a minister of the Gospel, he asked me whether I would consent to baptize three of the children of one of his servants, who were lying ill of the smallpox, and then marry a couple. On stating that it was not my custom to perform such acts rashly and for remuneration, he expressed himself satisfied and dropped the subject. In the evening a violent storm blew up from the South, with rain that poured down in torrents, and about midnight there was an appalling crash, and a booming report like the discharge of heavy ordnance,—which told us that the ice in the river had suddenly broken up. Amid the fury of the elements our thoughts reverted to Bethlehem, where our brethren we knew were at this moment keeping the vigils of New Year, according to the old style. Daylight revealed a wonderful change without; for the deep snow that had filled the valleys had vanished as if by magic, and the water-courses were running with ice.

"*January* 12.—The words of Scripture given us on this day[10] for meditation, 'Jacob went on his way, and angels met him,' reassured us, as we thought of the obstacles that we would, in all probability, have to encounter in the next stage of our journey. The trader pressed us hard to stay with him, urging that we could not possibly continue on our journey, because of the swollen streams and other perils to which we would expose ourselves. Having crossed the creek[11] near his house, and after having passed the plantations of several squatters, we suddenly saw the river before us. In a narrow part of its channel[12] the ice was dammed up to the height of ten or twelve feet, and the Narrows, through which the path along the river wound, was overflowed and choked with cakes of ice. It was in vain that we endeavored to effect a passage or keep to the trail. Foiled in this, we were compelled to climb the spurs of the mountain which here abut against the river, until we again struck a wide expanse of lowland. It was a laborious task, but we kept brave hearts, and our poor horses did their part nobly. After toiling on in this way for seven miles we reached the Wiconisco, which ran very far above its banks, with an impetuous current, and was full of floating ice. We were told that any attempt to ford it would be at the peril of our lives; but Powell rode in, and as I followed I encouraged him by the words of the text. It was a special providence that we reached the farther bank in safety. A short distance beyond we came to a house where we halted. Our host was acquainted with our brethren at Shamokin, and had assisted them in transporting their supplies. He informed us that on the west bank of the river opposite to his house began the great path to the Allegheny country, estimated to be three or four hundred miles distant.

"The country was populous with Indians, and a trader with a train of twenty or thirty pack-horses could in a very short time dispose of his wares. He also stated that many of the Indians living along the

[1] *Via* Great Swatara Gap, Second, Third, Peter's, Berry's, and Mahantango Mountains in Lebanon and Dauphin, and over Line and Mahanoy Mountains in Northumberland County.

[2] John Peter Kucher, imported on the "Loyal Judith" in September of 1732. He resided on what is now the Philadelphia and Harrisburg turnpike, a short distance east from the borough of Lebanon, in then Lebanon township. In 1750 he donated the land upon which the "Hebron" Moravian Church was erected. He died in July, 1788.

[3] Member of Hebron (Lebanon) congregation. The itinerating brethren always lodged at his house. His remains lie buried on the "Hüt-berg," at Lebanon.

[4] Probably west from Hummelstown, in Derry township.

[5] Anton Schmidt was a native of Presburg, Hungary. Came to Bethlehem in 1746. In the summer of 1747 he was appointed blacksmith at Shamokin. His Indian name was Rachustoni. Died at Bethlehem, March, 1793.

[6] Near the site of the town of Dauphin.

[7] These were Stony and Clark's Creeks.

[8] Opposite the site of Duncannon.

[9] Named in honor of Count Zinzendorf, who was also Baron Thürnstein, by Conrad Weiser, in September of 1742.

[10] The Moravians were accustomed to celebrate ecclesiastical festivals according to both methods of the calendar. The custom of issuing a collection of daily texts consisting of a selection of verses from the Bible for each day, with appropriate collects taken from the hymn-book, has prevailed in the Moravian Church since the year 1731. They are published in the English, German, French, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Esquimaux, and Negro-English (used in Surinam, S. A.) languages.

[11] Armstrong's Creek, in Halifax township, Dauphin County.

[12] Berry's Falls, on the Susquehanna.

river were removing thither, among the number Andrew Montour.[1] Continuing on our way, we overtook in the woods two Indian squaws, who lived fifty miles above Shamokin, returning from Chambers' Mill. At three in the afternoon we reached Benigna's Creek,[2] near its outlet, which we found was as wide as the Lehigh at Bethlehem. Turning our horses' heads up the creek we commenced the search for a ford which had been described to us, but were unsuccessful, as the large rock which was to be our landmark was covered with water. Darkness fast approaching, we resolved to build a fire and encamp under some pines, but to our great joy we descried, on the other side of the creek, a house in the distance. Our shouts soon attracted the attention of the inmates, who upon learning of our situation, volunteered to first bring us over in a canoe, and afterwards to swim the horses over. At first we hesitated to trust ourselves in so frail a boat in the creek filled with running ice, but commending ourselves to the care of the Lord, I crossed first, with all our effects, then Powell followed, swimming the horses. One of the latter at one time was carried by the current under the canoe, and almost upset it. Being now but three miles from Capt. Thomas McKee's, we determined to press on, and took the path over the hills. Losing our way after proceeding about two miles, we turned and attempted to force our way between the ice-barrier and rocks along the river, but were compelled to return to the house near the creek, where we passed the night, thankful that our Saviour had safely brought us one day's journey nearer to Shamokin.

"*January* 13.—During the night it froze, and the high water somewhat subsided. We have before us twenty long miles to Shamokin, also two bad creeks and the narrowest passes along the river to pass. At nine o'clock we reached Thomas McKee's, the last white settlement on the river below Shamokin. McKee holds a captain's commission under the government, is an extensive Indian trader, bears a good name among them, and drives a brisk trade with the Allegheny country. His wife, who was brought up among the Indians, speaks but little English. They received us with much kindness and hospitality. We took the opportunity to converse with him concerning the object of our visit to Shamokin, and of our missions among the Indians. He is recovering from a serious sickness, and is still feeble. During the past summer, he informed us, probably one-half of the settlers living along the river died from fever and a cough, and that even now many still lay sick. He also asked Powell to request me to baptize his child on my return. At parting he cordially invited us and our brethren to always make his house their home, and that he was willing and ready to serve them as the circumstances required.

"Proceeding on our journey we came to the long stretch of narrows by the river, and for a short distance worked our way between the rocks and ice, but were compelled to retrace our steps. Thereupon we crossed three steep hills, thence to the low lands, and again to the river. At three in the afternoon reached the Mahanoy Creek,[3] up which we rode to a ford described to us by McKee. Powell, heading his horse up stream, crossed in safety, but mine got into a hole and was carried down some distance. He, however, swam with me to land. Night overtook us while still five miles from Shamokin, but as it was moonlight we determined to push on. Reaching the precipitous Spangenberg[4] we laboriously climbed to the summit, and when searching for a path to descend on the other side too late realized that the warnings we had received from the settlers of the dangers attending the crossing were not exaggerated. In this search we were unsuccessful; so, resolving to trust ourselves to the guidance of the Saviour, we began the perilous descent, leading our horses by their halters. The snow on this side (north), knee-deep to the horses, was covered with a hard crust, which, by the rain, had frozen into glibice, and at the base ran the impetuous Eva Creek,[5] into which we would have been precipitated had we slipped. Thanks be to God! for His angels watched over us, and we descended in safety. While searching for a ford we found what we thought was a road leading into the creek, but struck a wrong one, as we subsequently learned. Powell insisted upon making the perilous crossing first, with the gray horse laden, with three bushels of oats and other baggage. When but a short distance from the shore the impetuous current soon swept both several hundred feet down the stream, and all that I could see was the heads of each, and the occasional rearing and plunging of the horse, which threatened to throw both backwards. Fortunately, Powell succeeded in grasping the branch of a tree that was hanging over the water, and with his left hand controlled his horse. Lifting himself to the trunk, he walked along it to the shore leading his horse. My heart and eyes overflowed with tears of joy when I saw him land, although so exhausted and chilled he could scarcely utter a word. He begged of me not to follow him, but await his return from Shamokin with assistance. I then called to him to be of good heart, and prayed to the Lord to give him strength, as I was apprehensive he might from exhaustion give out and be frozen to death. Meanwhile, Mack,[6] who had been expecting our arrival for a day or so, had a feeling that we could not be far distant, and, although nine o'clock, left his house and when half a mile from the town met Powell, now almost insensible from exhaustion and the cold. Together they hastened to the town, where my companion was provided with warm clothing and restoratives by his brethren. After Powell disappeared I succeeded in finding a protected spot near the creek for a camp, unloaded my horse and tied him to a tree, and endeavored to make a fire, for I was cold and wet, and my clothes stiff with ice, since swimming the last creek. While thus engaged my horse tore loose, swam the creek, and went in the direction of Shamokin. I was in a fearful frame of mind, thinking he might be met by some of my brethren, who would be terrified lest some accident had befallen me. Fortunately he was not found until three o'clock, when my situation was fully known. After waiting one hour and a half, Mack and Anton Schmidt, who had been informed by Powell of my situation, appeared on the opposite bank, and commenced to construct a raft with which to bring me across. By two o'clock they finished building it, but owing to the wood being green it would only bear the weight of one person, so this attempt to succor me had to be abandoned. In the mean time I had succeeded in making a fire, when, seeing me more comfortable, my brethren returned to Shamokin for some assistance. By five o'clock my heart was gladdened to see Mack, Anton, and James Logan dragging a sled after them upon which was a canoe, which Anton quickly launched and crossed over to me. Hastily collecting my things together I recrossed with him, and finally, escorted by my rescuers, we entered Shamokin at daybreak on Sunday.

"*January* 14.—Shikellimy, when informed of my arrival, came to see me, gave me his hand and welcomed me with smiles, and also expressed regret at my fatiguing journey. When he was told that I was T'giritontie's (Spangenberg) younger brother, he greeted me as such without scruple. After leaving me, all his sons[7] and their children called, and later sundry Delawares and Tudelars. During the day I visited Hagen's[8] grave, which is in the corner of a field near the Susquehanna. I ascer-

[1] "The oldest son of Madame Montour. Zinzendorf thus describes him: "Andrew's cast of countenance is decidedly European, and had not his face been encircled with a broad band of paint, applied with bear's fat, I would certainly have taken him for one. He wore a brown broadcloth coat, a scarlet damasken lappet waistcoat, breeches, over which his shirt hung, a black cordovan neckerchief, decked with silver bugles, shoes and stockings, and a hat. His ears were hung with pendants of brass and other wires plaited together like the handles of a basket. He was very cordial, but on addressing him in French he, to my surprise, replied in English."

[2] The Mahantango, or Kind Creek, so named by Zinzendorf, after his daughter, Benigna, in September of 1742.

[3] Zinzendorf, on his way to Shamokin in September of 1742, named the Mahanoy *Leimback's Creek*, for Henry Leimback, one of his fellow-travelers.

[4] Named for Bishop Spangenberg. Zinzendorf crossed in 1742, and states, "A precipitous hill, such as I scarce ever saw. Anna (Nitschman), who is the most courageous of our number, and a heroine, led in the descent."

[5] Shamokin Creek,—so named in honor of the wife of Bishop Spangenberg by Zinzendorf.

[6] John Martin Mack, for many years a missionary among the Indians, was born 13th April, 1715, at Leysingen, in Würtemberg. In 1740 he came to Pennsylvania, and was one of the founders of Bethlehem. In 1745 he and his wife were sent to Shamokin, "*the very seat of the Prince of darkness*," he states in his autobiography, "where we resided four months, and were in constant danger. There was scarcely a night but we were compelled to leave our hut and hide in the woods, from fear of the drunken savages." In 1747 he again visited the town, where he remained until the arrival of Bishop Cammerhoff, as noted further on in this narrative. He died on Santa Cruz, W. I., Jan. 9, 1784.

[7] Tachnachdoarus, "a spreading oak," *alias John Shikellimy, James Logan*, named after Secretary Logan, and *John Petty*, who bore the name of an Indian trader.

[8] John Hagen, from Brandenburg, was sent in 1740 to labor among the Cherokees in Georgia. Came to Bethlehem in February of 1742. Labored as a missionary among the Delawares, the Susquehanna Indians, and the Mohicans of New York. Died at Shamokin, September 16, 1747.

tained that our Brethren are on intimate terms with Shikellimy and his family; that the Indians begin to understand and appreciate our motives in coming to live among them, and say that we are different from other white people, and contrary to their reluctance and prejudice to teach whites their language, cheerfully instruct us. Bro Mack and his wife[1] are especially held in high esteem, as they speak their language and are always ready to assist in cases of sickness. Our smith is kept constantly employed, many Indians coming from a great distance.

"Recently an Indian from Wyoming came to our house, when he was invited to enter and warm himself by the fire. After a long silence he turned to Br. Mack and said, 'I have been in Shamokin nearly two days and have visited in all the houses, yet no one has offered me anything to eat. Will not the white squaw give me something to eat, for I am suffering?' Thereupon she gave him some bread and meat, for which he expressed hearty thanks and departed.

"Last August turnips were planted in our lot, and the yield was large. A quantity was distributed among our friends, and Shikellimy, who is always delighted with a present of some, in return treats us to venison.

"Logan's wife, who is a Mohican and a relative of Abraham's,[2] was much impressed with the visit of Mack and Nathaniel[3] last autumn. While away on the annual hunt last November, her little daughter died, being, as she informed us, bewitched by a Delaware sorcerer. She immediately returned home with the body, and asked for nails and wood to make a coffin, which we gave her. To Br. Mack she related that the child, shortly before it died, said to her, 'Mother, I will soon die; greet the white people, and tell them that I never stole turnips; they must not suspect me of such a theft, for when I wanted any, I asked for them.' When the mother asked whether her daughter would go to our God, Br. Mack replied in the affirmative, and spoke of the love of God to children. Our Brethren attended the funeral. The mother showed them the corpse in the coffin with its presents, viz.: a blanket, several pairs of moccasins, buckskin for new ones, needle and thread, a kettle, two hatchets, and flint, steel and tinder; so that on its arrival in the new country it could go at once to housekeeping. Besides, it was beautifully painted, and had a supply of bear's meat, Indian corn and a calabash. The family thought it cruel in us not to have supplied Bro. Hagen with all these things when he was buried, but we explained to them, that as soon as we come to the Saviour, he would supply us with all we needed. The mother sat by the grave, and wept and sang 'Wake up, my child, arise and eat; for five days ye have tasted no food—this my child was killed by the sorcerer!' In these lamentations she was joined by another squaw. After the funeral she presented Br. Mack with a *quart tin*, saying, 'This belonged to my daughter—accept it in remembrance of her.' It is an Indian custom, that when one dies, not all the effects are buried, but some are restored for distribution among friends.

"During the afternoon, with Bro. Mack, we visited Shikellimy and his family. Last autumn many of his family died, viz.: his wife, his oldest son's wife and five children, three of Logan's children, and his son-in-law and some of his children.

"*January* 15.—This morning I sent for Shikellimy, and requested him to assemble his council in our house, as I had something to communicate to them. We decided upon the afternoon for the interview, after which he sat awhile with us and smoked by the hearth. The cap I was wearing seemed to 'strike his fancy,' and he asked whether we made such things in Bethlehem. 'Yes,' I replied, 'and if you visit Bethlehem in the spring, I will present you with one.' I then invited him to dinner, which he accepted, deeming it a great honor. After dinner we sat around the fire, and for nearly an hour he instructed me in the Maqua tongue. Later he left to summon his councilors, and we conferred with Bro. Powell, who is now to take charge of the Shamokin Economy. The council met, viz.: Shikellimy and his two sons, with Logan's wife as interpreter. His oldest son is sick, and the other Iroquois councilors are absent on the hunt. Bro. Mack translated my words into Mohican to Logan's wife, she then into Shawanese to her husband, and he into Oneida for his father. Shikellimy arose and said, 'Do not take it amiss, my brother, that I speak first. You said that you wished to tell me and my brethren some words; but first I must tell you something. My brother, do not take it amiss, that the smith at Shamokin up to this time, has not had more meat to eat. I have been sick, and so have my sons and their children, and many of them have died. We have been mourning and unable to go on the hunt, but when we recover, we will go on the hunt, and the smith and his wife shall have plenty to eat.'

"*Cammerhoff.*—'Shikellimy my brother! T'girhitontie, your and my brother has heard of your sickness, and he sympathizes with you. We rejoice to see that you are convalescent, and T'girhitontie wishes you to keep up a good heart. [These remarks appeared to please them all very much.] Shikellimy, my brother! my brother, the smith, and his brethren in Shamokin are not dissatisfied; they have had as much meat as was necessary. T'girhitontie and his brethren are also not dissatisfied, but rejoice of your kindness towards them.'

"*Shikellimy.*—'So far the smith has only taken deer-skins compensation for his work. Cannot he also take raccoon-, fox-, wild cat-, and otter-skins at the market price? Some of us are old and can no more follow the deer. T'girhitontie and his brethren could as well take other skins and sell them, and in this way the smith will be paid for all his work.'

"*Cammerhoff.*—'Shikellimy my brother! T'girhitontie and his brethren are no traders, nor do they traffic in furs. This is not their business, and hence the smith cannot take all kinds of skins. The deer-skins T'girhitontie uses to make breeches, caps, gloves, &c, for his brethren. But as we love you, the smith may *sometimes* take otter-, raccoon-, and fox-skins when they are good. We have also instructed the smith not to deliver any work until it is paid for, else he be cheated.'

"*Shikellimy.*—'My brother! I always have told the smith not to trust every Indian, but as soon as he mended a gun or put it in order to keep it until it is paid for. Why did he trust? I knew he would be deceived.' [He aimed this cut at the Delawares, whom the Iroquois despised.—*Cammerhoff.*]

"*Cammerhoff.*—'Shikellimy, my brother! The smith loves the Indians, and hence he trusted them. When Indians come to him from "out of the woods" with their broken guns he dislikes to send them back to get skins, for they would lose several days of the hunt, hence, also, he trusted them. But he finds that he is being cheated, and is unwilling to trust any more.'

"*Shikellimy.*—'Cannot the smith also take bear- and elk-skins for his work?'

"*Cammerhoff.*—'He can take as many bear-skins as are brought, for he and his brethren need them to sleep on. But it is best that he be paid in deer-skins, for T'girhitontie and his people are no traders.'

"*Shikellimy.*—'Now, my brethren, I have said all I had to say, and I thank you for your answers. Now you can speak.'

"*Cammerhoff.*—'T'girhitontie and all his brethren send greetings to Brother Shikellimy and his brethren! T'girhitontie said, "Shikellimy, my brother, I send to you this my younger brother, to greet you and to state my joy that you are again well, for I love you tenderly. Johanan [Zinzendorf], my brother, who lives over the *great water*, and whom you know, for you accompanied him to Wyoming,[4] has sent his younger brother over the *great water* to greet you and your brethren, and tell them he loves you. I have sent the smith here to aid and work for you, and I rejoice that you all love him. Continue to do so. I need my Brother Mack and his wife at Bethlehem, but I have sent Brother Powell to live with the smith and to help him. I love him and do you also love him."

"'Shikellimy my brother! You said that you would give the smith and his brethren more land to plant corn, pumpkins and turnips. Do as you said, so that they may begin to split rails and fence it in before planting time.

"'Shikellimy my brother! It would delight us to have you visit Bethlehem. If you are accompanied by your son James and his Mohican wife, and your other sons, they will be heartily welcomed.

"'I have said all that I had to say, and thank you for your attention. You have leave to reply if you have anything to say.'

"*Shikellimy* —'Greet Brother T'girhitontie and his brethren, and tell them that as soon as the weather becomes warmer, so that I can sleep in the woods, I will come to Bethlehem.'

"At the close of the interview I distributed the following presents,

[1] On 14th September, 1742, Mack married Jeannette Rau. Her knowledge of the Mohawk, which she had acquired in the home of her girlhood, and of the Delaware, rendered her an efficient assistant in the mission. She died at Gnadenhütten, 15 December, 1749.

[2] Mohican Abraham, or Captain Abraham, or *Abraham Shabasch*, one of the first Moravian converts from the Indians; first of Shecomeko, and then of Gnadenhütten. Deceased in Wyoming in December of 1762.

[3] Mack, between 1746 and 1755, annually visited the Indian villages on the Susquehanna and the West Branch.

[4] Shikellimy accompanied Zinzendorf to the Wyoming Valley in 1742.

viz.: to Shikellimy, a pair of fine red ——; to his three sons, each a knife; and to the Mohican woman, a gay-colored handkerchief. We then accompanied Shikellimy, who pointed out to us the land he proposed to give to the smith. I stated that Brother Powell would make the rails, and when finished they should direct him where to run the fence.

"After our return to the house we held a conference and resolved,—

"*First*, That the smith decline to trust.

"*Second*, That we entertain no Indians, as it makes Shikellimy distrustful. There are special houses provided for visiting Indians in the town, and for us to lodge them would be a mark of great confidence.

"*Third*, The smith must decline to trust a trader.

"*Fourth*, No Indian must be trusted on a trader's account, lest the Indians think we will trust a trader sooner than them.

"*Fifth*. Our brethren must not interfere with, or pass judgment in case of any dispute between Indians and traders, nor interfere with their bargains.

"*Sixth*, We must impress upon the Indians that we are not traders.

"*Seventh*, That we must not lead them into temptation by allowing many things to be about the shop.

"*Eighth*, Traders shall not be entertained—send them all to Shikellimy. The only exception is Capt. McKee.

"*Ninth*, Always be punctiliously and scrupulously truthful to the Indians,—never say that we have nothing, when we have.

"*Tenth*, Owing to our circumstances, we cannot be as hospitable to the Indians here as at Bethlehem; but always be self-denying 'to the last crust,' to the needy, suffering, and sick.

"*Eleventh*, Our Brethren are to visit the Indians frequently in their huts, and no partiality must be shown to Iroquois, Delawares, or Tudelars.

"*Twelfth*, Strive to secure the good-will of Shikellimy and his family, and invite them frequently to dinner.

"*Thirteenth*, No more land is to be accepted of the Indians than is absolutely necessary for our wants, and is to be farmed in the Indian manner. Only corn, beans, potatoes, and turnips are to be raised.

"At the conclusion of our conference, we celebrated the Holy Communion, all six of us being present.

"*January* 16.—After taking leave of Shikellimy and our brethren, at seven o'clock I set out on my return journey, accompanied by Bro. Mack and his wife. Crossed the Spangenberg in safety, and struck the trail which leads over the three high ridges between the Spangenberg and the Thürnstein.

"Towards evening we crossed Benigna's Creek, and thence to the Double Eagle,[1] and encamped at a spring two miles beyond. As it rained hard until midnight, we had but little sleep.

"*January* 17.—By three o'clock (A.M.) the weather cleared, and the moon shining brightly, we continued on our way. At dawn of day, as we were passing through Anna's Valley,[2] a sudden storm of thunder and lightning overtook us, and for one hour it rained in torrents. This was succeeded by so dense a fog, that we could scarcely see a few feet in front of our horses. At noon we reached the Thürnstein, where we found deep snow. The ascent was perilous as well as fatiguing, owing to the glib-ice. By two o'clock we had crossed the mountain, and struck the Swatara;[3] thence through Anton's Wilderness,[4] to the Kittochtinny Hills by sun down.[5] Being but twelve miles from Loesch's, we determined to push on, and by ten o'clock arrived at his house, where, although unexpected, we were given a hearty welcome.

"*January* 19.—To-day we safely reached Bethlehem, by the way of Heidelberg and Mexatawny."[6]

[1] The "Spread Eagle" is noted on Scull's map of 1759.

[2] Lyken's Valley, Dauphin County, named for Anna Nitschman, who accompanied Zinzendorf to Shamokin in 1742.

[3] Probably in Pine Grove township, Schuylkill County.

[4] Noted on Lewis Evans' map of 1749, and named for Anton Seyffert, one of the nine colonists whom Bishop Spangenberg led to Georgia in 1735.

[5] The Blue Mountains, or "Endless Hills."

[6] The name of a township in Berks County, in which Zinzendorf preached in 1742. Cammerhoff and party probably lodged at Levans, which Scull's Map locates on the road from Easton to Reading, about six miles west of Mertztown.

CHAPTER V.

The French and Indian War—Braddock's Expedition—Murders by the Indians in Lebanon County—The Stockades or Forts—The Soldiers from Lebanon in that Struggle.

ALTHOUGH open hostilities were declared between Great Britain and France in 1744, a decade of years had passed ere the machinations of the latter powers succeeded in alienating the Indians from the British interest. Much has been said and written concerning the causes which led to the severing of this bond of friendship between the government of Pennsylvania on the one hand, and the red savage of the forest on the other, who had promised that peace should remain "as long as the sun shines and the waters run." As our readers will have learned, there was nothing manly in the aborigine. He was treacherous and perfidious, false and deceitful, and the history of the Indian race within the past two hundred years is evidence of these facts. It was no easy task for the French who were determined to possess themselves of this entire region of country, at least all west of the Alleghenies, by a few trivial presents and many promises to call to their aid the thieving Shawanese, the murderous Delawares, and the arrogant and brutal Six Nations. Treaties were only made to be broken; they were more occasions for junketing than aught else, and as will be seen in the history of our State, arson and murder were committed by participants of those treaties on their way to their distant homes. So the old story that they became dissatisfied on account of their lands, and thus went over to the French interest, is far from the truth. Of course every old chief or sachem who did not happen to get to every treaty, receive a share in the "gew-gaws" which were part of the purchase-"money," or the white man's rum so freely circulated at those times, was not in a very good humor, and was "for war."

Naturally blood-thirsty, the Indian gladly accepted the invitation of the French to aid them in "driving the English into the Atlantic," and to the authorities of that nation who enlisted in their ranks the savage red man with his scalping-knife and tomahawk, must we lay the inhuman atrocities which for a period of ten years darken the pages of our provincial history.

The occupancy of the Ohio country by the French, the erection of Fort Duquesne and other fortifications in the Allegheny country, convinced the English government that the only alternative was to oppose force by force. Several of the royal regiments were sent to Virginia, and the American colonies and provinces were ordered to supply the troops on their arrival with provisions, and to furnish all necessaries for the soldiers landed or raised in America. The Assembly of Pennsylvania was slow to act in aid of the contemplated expeditions, but, notwithstanding, the home government was taking every measure to oppose the growing power of the French.

On the 14th of January, 1755, Maj.-Gen. Edward

Braddock, Sir John St. Clair, adjutant-general, and the regiments of Dunbar and Halkett sailed from Cork, and they arrived early in March at Alexandria, in Virginia, whence they marched to Fredericktown, in Maryland. The place of debarkation was selected with that ignorance and want of judgment which distinguished the British ministry. The country could furnish neither provisions nor carriages for the army; while Pennsylvania, rich in grain and well stocked with wagons, could readily supply food and the means to transport the army to any point. The result of the expedition was disastrous in the extreme. No European army in America had ever met with such an overwhelming defeat, and fear and consternation among the inhabitants ensued.

It has been repeatedly charged, and that without reply heretofore, that the delay of Braddock, leading possibly to his defeat and the disasters consequent, were owing to the determination of the German farmers of Pennsylvania, who refused to supply teams and forage for his army, until threatened by having the hussars of his force sent upon them, and by the earnest appeals of Benjamin Franklin when they were brought to terms, and furnished all that was required of them. We are compelled to give these assertions an emphatic denial.

Gen. Braddock was arrogant in his demands, and insulting in much of his intercourse with the men of the different provinces. He asked certain aid from the Province of Pennsylvania, but that body of Quakers who formed the Assembly were deaf to all entreaties for a proper defense of even their own people, much less to the demands of Gen. Braddock. It was not to be expected that at the call of the arrogant Braddock every German farmer of Pennsylvania would rush with his horses, teams, and forage to the headquarters of the British army. Had Braddock made his rendezvous at Carlisle, instead of Frederick, Md., he would have been nearer supplies both of food and forage, but, located as it was, with the circumstances heretofore referred to, it ought not to be expected the people would promptly answer his bidding. Suppose this should be the case to-day, with better roads and greater facilities of communication, how few would respond. Braddock went the wrong way about it. As soon as Franklin was appointed commissary-general of the Province, and there was a responsible head, with prospect of recompense for time and labor, no difficulty was encountered. The most ridiculous part of these charges is that they were hurled at the German settlers, not at the rich Quaker farmers of Chester, Philadelphia, and Bucks, who had a surplus of all that was required; but no, it was the poor Germans on the frontiers, who were struggling for existence, and who preferred, and whose duty it was, to protect themselves, their wives and little ones, and to attend to their harvests. No more infamous charges were ever laid at the door of any class of people; and writers in the interest of Quaker history, to palliate or hide the disgraceful conduct of their members of the Provincial Assembly, throw the responsibility where it does not belong. This assertion of sensational historians is as impudent as it is false. The truth of history demands this duty at our hands, to repel the insinuations, and place upon the record the facts as they are. Our ancestors, although of German and Swiss parentage and birth, were loyal to the crown of Great Britain in that struggle for supremacy upon the American continent, and true to the Province in which they lived. They deserve the grateful esteem of those who occupy their lands, and their memory should be spared the blunders of careless historians, or the vilification of natural-born traducers.

Following the defeat of Gen. Braddock's army, the apprehensions of those who feared a general Indian war were soon realized. Governor Morris in his message of the 24th July following, uses this language: "This unfortunate and unexpected change in our affairs deeply affects every one of his majesty's colonies, but none of them in so sensible a manner as this Province, which having no militia is thereby left exposed to the cruel incursions of the French and barbarous Indians, who delight in shedding human blood, and who make no distinction as to age or sex, as to those that are armed against them, or such as they can surprise in their peaceful habitations,—all are alike the objects of their cruelty, slaughtering the tender infant and frightened mother with equal joy and fierceness. To such enemies, spurred by the native cruelty of their tempers, encouraged by their late success, and having now no army to fear, are the inhabitants of this Province exposed, and by such must we now expect to be overrun if we do not immediately prepare for our own defence; nor ought we to content ourselves with this, but resolve to drive to and confine the French to their own just limits."

It is not to be wondered at that there was much excitement upon the frontiers. The news of the brutal massacres of the ruthless savages west of the Susquehanna in the autumn of 1755, was soon followed by the alarming information that the Indians had crossed that river and had killed many people from Thomas McKee's down to Hunter's mills. Expresses were sent through all the frontiers, arousing the people, warning them of their danger, and bidding them arm for their defense. A letter of Conrad Weiser, at this juncture, gives a succinct account of affairs, which we present in full. It is dated at "Reading, Oct. 27, 1755," to Governor Morris, and reads:

"Since the date of my last letter, which I sent by express by Sammy Weiser, dated last Sunday evening, 5 o'clock, and about 11 o'clock the same night I sent a letter to Mr. Read, in this town, who forwarded it to your honor by the same opportunity.

"The following account of what has happened since I thought it was proper to lay before your Honor, to wit: After I received the news that Paxtang people, above Hunter's mills, had been murdered, I immediately sent my servants to alarm the neighborhood. The people came to my house by the break of day. I informed them of the melancholy news, and how I came by it, etc. They unanimously agreed to stand

by one another and march to meet the enemy if I would go with them. I told them that I would not only myself accompany them, but my sons and servants should also go. They put themselves under my direction. I gave them orders to go home and fetch their arms, whether guns, swords, pitchforks, axes, or whatever might be of use against the enemy, and to bring with them three days provision in their knapsacks, and to meet at Benjamin Spycker's, at three of the clock that afternoon, about six miles above my house, in Tulpehocken township, where I had sent word for Tulpehocken people also to meet.

"I immediately mounted my horse and went up to Benjamin Spycker's, where I found about one hundred persons who had met before I came there, and after I had informed them of the intelligence that I had promised to go with them as a common soldier, and be commanded by such officers and leading men, whatever they might call them, as they should choose, they unanimously agreed to join the Heidelberg people, and accordingly they went home to fetch their arms, and provisions for three days, and came again at 3 o'clock. All this was punctually performed, and about two hundred were at Benjamin Spycker's by two o'clock.

"I made the necessary disposition, and the people were divided into companies of thirty men in each company, and they chose their own officers, that is, a captain over each company, and three inferior officers under each, to take care of ten men, and lead them on, or fire, as the captain should direct.

"I sent privately for Mr. Kurtz, the Lutheran minister, who lived about one mile off, who came and gave an exhortation to the men, and made a prayer suitable to the time. Then we marched towards Susquehannah, having first sent about fifty men to Tolheo, in order to possess themselves of the gaps or narrows of *Swahatawro*, where he expected the enemy would come through. With those fifty I sent a letter to Mr. Parsons, who happened to be at his plantation.

"We marched about ten miles that evening. My company had now increased to upwards of three hundred men, mostly well armed, though about twenty men had nothing but axes and pitchforks. All unanimously agreed to die together, and engage the enemy wherever they should meet them; never to inquire the number, but fight them, and so obstruct their way of marching further into the inhabited part till others of our brethren come up and do the same, and so save the lives of our wives and our children.

"The night we made the first halt, the powder and lead was brought up from Reading (I had sent for it early in the morning), and I ordered it to the care of the officers, and to divide it among those that wanted it the most.

"On the 28th, by daybreak, we marched, our company increasing all along. We arrived at Adam Reed's, Esq., in Hanover township, Lancaster County, at about ten o'clock, there we stopped and rested till the rest came up. Mr. Reed had just received intelligence from Susquehannah by express, which was as follows, to wit: That Justice Forster, Capt. McKee, John Harris, and others, to the number of forty-nine, went up to Shamokin to bury the dead bodies of those that had been killed by the enemy on John Penn's Creek, and coming up to George Gabriel's, about five miles this side Shamokin, and on the west of Susquehannah, they heard that the dead bodies had been buried already, and so they went along to Shamokin, where they arrived last Friday evening and were seemingly well received, but found a great number of strange Indians, the Delawares, all painted black, which gave suspicion; and Thomas McKee told his companions that he did not like them, and the next morning—that is, last Saturday—they got up early, in order to go back; but they did not see any of the strangers. They were gone before them. Andrew Montour was there, painted as the rest; he advised our people not to go the same road they came, but to keep on this side the Susquehannah, and go the old road; but when they came to the parting of the roads a majority was for going the nighest and best road, and so crossed Susquehannah contrary to Andrew Montour's counsel, in order to go down on the west side of the river as far as Mahahany; when they came to John Penn's Creek, in going down the bank, they were fired upon from this side by the Indians that had waylaid them; some dropped down dead; the rest fled and made towards Susquehannah and came to this side, and so home, as well as they could. Twenty-six of them were missing and not heard of as yet, last Monday.

"Upon this we had a consultation, and as we did not come up to serve as guards to the Paxtang people, but to fight the enemy, if they were come so far, as we first heard, we thought best to return and take care of our own townships.

"After I had given the necessary caution to the people to hold themselves in readiness, as the enemy was certainly in the country, to keep their arms in good order, and so on, and then discharged them, and we marched back, with the approbation of Mr. Reed. By the way we were alarmed by a report that five hundred Indians had come over the mountain at Tolheo to this side, and had already killed a number of people. We stopped and sent a few men to discover the enemy, but, on their return, proved to be a false alarm, occasioned by that company that I had sent that way the day before, whose guns getting wet, they fired them off, which was the cause of alarm; this not only had alarmed the company, but whole townships through which they marched. In going back I met messengers from other townships about Conestoga, who came for intelligence, and to ask me where their assistance was necessary, promising that they would come to the place where I should direct.

"I met also at Tulpehocken, above one hundred men well armed, as to fire-arms, ready to follow me; so that there were in the whole, about five hundred men in arms that day, all marching up towards Susquehannah. I and Mr. Adam Reed counted those that were with me, we found them three hundred and twenty.

"I cannot send any further account, being uncommonly fatigued. I should not forget, however, to inform your Honor that Mr. Reed has engaged to keep proper persons riding between his house and Susquehannah, and if anything material shall occur, he will send me tidings to Heidelberg or to Reading, which I shall take care to despatch to you. I find that great care has been taken at Reading to get the people together, and near two hundred were here yesterday morning; but upon hearing that the people attending me were discharged, the people from the country went off without consulting what should be done for the future, through the indiscretion of a person who was with them, and wanted to go home; and near the town they met a large company coming up, and gave such accounts as occasioned their turning back. I think most of the inhabitants would do their duty, but without some military regulations, we shall never be able to defend the Province.

"I am sure we are in great danger, and by an enemy that can travel as Indians, we may be surprised when it would be impossible to collect any number of men together to defend themselves, and then the country would be laid waste. I am quite tired, and must say no more than that."

Every day's news added to the alarm and consternation of the inhabitants. Conrad Weiser, who had orders from the Governor, sent an express to William Parsons, who was then within the borders of Lebanon County, to take command of about one hundred men. One-half of them had no ammunition, but Parsons ordered them to go over the mountain and "erect a breastwork at the upper gap of the Swatara," and that those who had no powder or lead should take axes. On the 31st of October Parsons writes to the Rev. John Nicholas Kurtz as follows:

"This morning, very early, between four and five o'clock, Adam Rees, an inhabitant over the first mountain, about six miles from Lawrence Houtz, who lives on this side of the mountain, came to my house, and declared, that yesterday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, he heard three guns fired towards the plantation of his neighbor, Henry Hartman, which made him suspect that something more than ordinary had happened there. Whereupon he took his gun and went over to Hartman's house, being about a quarter of a mile off, and found him lying dead upon his face; his head was scalped; but saw no body else. He thereupon made the best of his way through the woods to the inhabitants on this side of the mountain, to inform them of what had happened.

"He further informs me, that he had been to Adam Reed's, Esq., and related the whole of the affair to him, and that Reed is raising men to go over the mountain in quest of the murderers."

The Adam Reed referred to was a very prominent man at this period on the frontiers. His residence was on the Swatara within the limits of Lebanon County. The following day Parsons wrote to Squire Reed:

"I wrote you yesterday, that I intended to be with you at the unhappy place, where Henry Hartman was murdered; but when I got to the top of the mountain, I met some men, who said they had seen two men lying dead and scalped, in the Shamokin road, about two or three

miles from the place where we were; wherefore, we altered our course, being twenty-six in number, and went to the place, and found the two men lying dead, about three hundred yards from each other, and all the skin scalped off their heads.

"We got a grubbing hoe and a spade, and dug a grave as well as we could, the ground being very stony, and buried them both in one grave, without taking off their clothes or examining at all their wounds; only we saw that a bullet had gone through the leg of one of them. I thought it best to bury them, to prevent their bodies from being torn to pieces by wild beasts. One of the men had a daughter with him that is yet missing; and the other man had a wife, and three or four children, that are also missing.

"I shall be obliged to return home in a day or two, but hope to see you sometime about Christmas, and to find my unhappy countrymen somewhat relieved from this distressed condition. I can't help thinking that it would be well for a good number of the inhabitants to go next Monday, and help to bring the poor people's grain and corn to this side the mountain—it will help to maintain them, which we must do, if they can't maintain themselves; and 'tis very likely those barbarous Indians will set fire to, and burn all, if it be not soon secured."

Parsons' suggestion was carried out, and the force of Squire Reed's, with horses and teams, crossed over the mountain and brought from thence to the temporary places of refuge such articles as it was possible to remove belonging to the inhabitants, all of whom had fled from their homes.

The murder of the Six family on the Berks frontier, only a few miles from Bethel, added to the consternation. Capt. Morgan's deposition concerning this affair is worth preserving in this connection:

"That on Sunday, the 16th November inst (1755), at about five o'clock P. M., he, the deponent, Mr. Philip Weiser and Mr. Peter Weiser, set out from Heidelberg towards Dietrich Six's, to get intelligence of the mischief done at Tolheo, or thereabouts, and to get a number of men to join them to go and seek for the persons who were scalped by the Indians, and to help in the best manner they could the poor distressed inhabitants. That about nine miles from Mr Weiser's, they found a girl about six years old scalped, but yet alive, and a vast number of people there; but he knows not at whose house it was, nor the name of the child. That at the request of the people there Mr. Weiser's son and deponent went back to Mr. Weiser's for powder and lead. That at or about two o'clock yesterday morning, they were alarmed at Mr. Weiser's with an account that the Indians had beset George Dollinger's house, and his family were fled; whereupon Philip Weiser, and the deponent, and a person whose name deponent does not know, set off immediately, and at Christopher Weiser's overtook a large company, consisting of about one hundred men, and with them proceeded to George Dollinger's and surrounded his house, where they found a deal of damage done, and in the garden, a child about eight years old, daughter of one Cola, lying dead and scalped, which they buried.

"That the whole company went on to a plantation of Abraham Sneider, and found in a corn-field the wife of Cola, and a child about eight or nine years old, both dead and scalped, and in the house they found another child of the said Cola's, about ten years old, dead and scalped; but the deponent knows not of what sex either of these two children was. That while they were preparing the grave, they were alarmed by the firing of a gun, and flying to their arms, they went (a few staying to take care of the dead) to the place from whence the sound came, and about half a mile from the place they came from, they met the company, one of whom had indiscreetly discharged his musket, and then went back to bury the dead; on their return they found the scalp of a white person. That having buried the woman and children, they went to Thomas Bower's, in whose house they found a dead man scalped, whose name the deponent thinks was Philip, by trade a shoemaker, but knows no more of him.

"That the company increased fast, and were now about one hundred and thirty men, who marched on the Shamokin road to near Dietrich Six's; about half a mile from whose house they found Casper Spring dead and scalped, and having buried him, they marched about one hundred rods and found one Beslinger dead and scalped—they buried him. That at the same distance from Beslinger's they found an Indian man dead and scalped, which Indian, it was generally believed, was a Delaware. Mr. Frederick Weiser scalped him the day before.

"That twenty of their body, who had gone a little out of the road, about two miles from Dietrich Six's, found (as the deponent and the rest of the company were informed, and as he believes without any doubt) a child of Jacob Wolf—he cannot say whether a boy or a girl—which was scalped. Its age the deponent does not know, but the father carried it in his arms to be buried, as they were informed. That the deponent was informed by Mr. Frederick Weiser that a company, with whom he had been the day before, had buried John Leinberger and Rudolph Candel, whom they found scalped.

"That the deponent and company finding no more scalped or wounded they returned, being then, by the continual arrival of fresh persons, about three hundred men, to George Dollinger's. That Casper Spring's brains were beat out, had two cuts in his breast, was shot in the back, and otherwise cruelly used, which regard to decency forbids mentioning, and that Beslinger's brains were beat out, his mouth much mangled, one of his eyes cut out, and one of his ears gashed, and had two knives lying on his breast. That the whole country thereabout desert their habitations and send away all their household goods. The horses and cattle are in the corn-fields and everything in the utmost disorder, and the people quite despair. And further, that he heard of much mischief done by burning houses and barns, but not having been where it was reported to have been done, he chooses not have any particulars thereof inserted in this deposition."

With such terrible atrocities before their eyes is it to be wondered at that the inhabitants were becoming incensed at the conduct of the Assembly? Peter Spycker, the day after the murder of the Six family, writes to Conrad Weiser,—

"We are, at present, in imminent danger to lose our lives or estates; pray, therefore, for help, or else whole Tulpehocken will be laid waste by the Indians, in a very short time—all the buildings will be burned, the people scalped. Do, therefore, lose no time to get us assistance. The Assembly may learn from *this work*, what kind and fine *friends* the Indians are!! We hope members of the Assembly will get their eyes opened, and manifest tender hearts towards us; and the Governor the same. They are, it is hoped, true subjects to our king George II., of Great Britain, or are they willing to deliver us into the hands of these cruel and merciless creatures?"

The savages now fully bent upon the destruction of the frontier settlements, and meeting with little or no resistance owing to the want of arms and ammunition by the frontiersmen, had full sway. During the months of November and the first part of December they had destroyed over one hundred houses and murdered over one hundred and fifty persons on the borders of Lancaster and Berks Counties. The Provincial Secretary writes,—

"All the frontier country which extends from the river Potomack to the river Delaware, not less than one hundred and fifty miles in length, and between twenty and thirty in breadth, but not fully settled, has been deserted, the houses and improvements reduced to ashes, the cattle, horses, grain, goods, and effects of the inhabitants, either destroyed, burnt, or carried off by the Indians, whilst the poor planters (farmers) with their wives, children, and servants, who could get away, being without arms, or any kind of defence, have been obliged in this season of the year to abandon their habitations, naked and without support, and throw themselves upon the charity of the other inhabitants within the interior parts of the province, upon whom they are a very heavy burthen.

"Such shocking descriptions are given, by those who have escaped, of the horrid cruelties and indecencies committed by the merciless savages on the bodies of those unhappy wretches who fell into their hands, especially the women, without regard to sex or age as far exceeds those related of the most abandoned pirates! Which has occasioned a general consternation, and has struck so great a panic and damp upon the spirits of the people, that hitherto they have not been able to make any considerable resistance, or stand against the Indians."

The cold indifference of the Assembly at such a crisis awoke the deepest indignation throughout the

Province. Public meetings were held in various parts of Lancaster and in the frontier counties, at which it was resolved that they would "repair to Philadelphia and compel the provincial authorities to pass proper laws to defend the country and oppose the enemy." In addition, the dead bodies of some of the murdered and mangled were sent to that city and hauled about the streets, with placards announcing that these were victims of the Quaker policy of non-resistance. A large and threatening mob surrounded the House of Assembly, placed the dead bodies in the doorway, and demanded immediate relief for the people of the frontiers. Such indeed were the desperate measures resorted to for self-defense.

The times were perilous, and despite the offense given to the Assembly, Governor Morris issued a proclamation on the 14th of April, 1756, offering the following bounties, hoping thereby to incite not only the energies of the soldiers, but to alarm those Indians who were still friendly: "For every male Indian enemy above twelve years old who shall be taken prisoner and delivered at any forts, garrisoned by the troops in pay of this Province, or at any of the county towns to the keepers of the common jails there, the sum of one hundred and fifty Spanish dollars or pieces of eight; for the scalp of every male Indian enemy above the age of twelve years, produced as evidence of their being killed, the sum of one hundred and thirty pieces of eight; for every female Indian taken prisoner and brought in as aforesaid, and for every male Indian prisoner under the age of twelve years, taken and brought in as aforesaid, one hundred and thirty pieces of eight; for the scalp of every Indian woman, produced as evidence of their being killed, the sum of fifty pieces of eight; and for every English subject that has been taken and carried from this Province into captivity that shall be recovered and brought in and delivered at the city of Philadelphia to the Governor of this Province, the sum of one hundred and fifty pieces of eight, but nothing for their scalps; and that there shall be paid to every officer or soldier as are or shall be in the pay of this Province who shall redeem and deliver any English subject carried into captivity as aforesaid, or shall take, bring in, and produce any enemy prisoner, or scalp as aforesaid, one-half of the said several and respective premiums and bounties." A barbarous act it may appear to us, yet it was absolutely necessary to the securing of proper protection to the borders. To the credit of the hardy pioneers of Pennsylvania be it said, no Indian was wantonly killed for the sake of the reward.

To guard against the Indian devastations, a chain of forts and block-houses were erected at an expense of eighty-five thousand pounds, by the Province of Pennsylvania, along the Kittochtinny hills, from the river Delaware to the Maryland line, commanding the principal passes of the mountains, garrisoned with from twenty to seventy-five provincials, as the situation and importance of the places respectively required. The Moravians of Bethlehem cheerfully fortified their town and took up arms in self-defense. Franklin took up the sword, and, with his son William, raised without difficulty over five hundred men, proceeded to the frontier, and assisted in erecting and garrisoning the line of forts.

Of the stockades or forts within the limits of Lebanon County there was really only one of much account. We have alluded to that at the upper gap on the Swatara, built by Capt. Parsons. It is not definitely known where this was actually located. It is stated that it was fourteen miles distant from Fort Henry. If it was on the Swatara, fourteen miles from the latter, its location would be in the neighborhood of Hummelstown, or within the limits of the present Dauphin County, and as designated on the "Historical Map of Pennsylvania." As there seem to have been two forts named Fort Henry, there is no doubt that one of these and Fort Swatara were the same, although the accounts are very confusing; and that fort, so called, was erected on the site selected by Capt. Parsons in the fall of 1755 for a stockade and breastworks. It was also named Bussé's Fort, for Capt. Christian Bussé, an officer of the provincial forces. Governor Morris, in a letter of the date of 1st of February, 1756, after describing several forts already erected on the west side of the Susquehanna, as part of a chain of defense from Delaware along the Kittochtinny Hills to the Susquehanna, says, "Those between the two rivers are to be about ten or twelve miles asunder. The most considerable of them is built at an important pass through the Kittochtinny Hills on our northern frontier, and I have called it Fort Henry." Again he writes, "On the east side of Susquehanna the forts are ten or twelve miles asunder, among which the most considerable are Fort Henry, at a pass through the mountains called Tolihaio. . . . The garrisons in these are from fifty to twenty men each, according to their situation and importance." On the 9th of February he makes use of the same expression as to location, etc. Prior thereto, in January, instructions had been given Capt. Bussé "to proceed as soon as possible with the company under his command to the gap at Tolihaio, where Swehatara comes through the mountains, and in some convenient place there you are to erect a fort of the form and dimensions herewith given you, unless you shall judge the stockado already erected there conveniently placed, in which case you will take possession, and make such additional works as you may think necessary to render it sufficiently strong."

On the 25th of January, 1756, Governor Morris writes to Conrad Weiser, "I have ordered Capt. Christian Bussé, with a company of fifty, in the pay of this Province, to proceed to the Gap at Tolihaio, and there to erect a stockado fort of the form and dimensions given him, and to take post there and range the woods from that fort Westward towards Swehatara, and Eastward towards a stockado to be built by

Capt. Morgan, about half way between the said fort and Fort Lebanon."

On the 20th of April, 1757, the Governor, in writing to the Proprietaries says, "The long frontier between the Susquehanna and Delaware was to be defended by Col. Weiser's battalion, and all the forts reduced to three, Forts Henry, Allen, and Hamilton, in each of which was to be a garrison of one hundred men, the remainder was to be employed in ranging or marching where the attacks of the Indians should make it necessary." Governor Denny says to the Proprietaries, "intending to go to Fort Henry—the only garrison my time would allow me to visit—I desired Col. Weiser to acquaint the leaders of these infatuated people that I should be glad if they would come and speak with me at the fort. Accordingly about fifty substantial freeholders, well mounted and armed, joined the escort and attended me to Fort Henry, where I had an opportunity of undeceiving them. Convinced of their error, they presented me a very respectful address, assuring me of their desire to have a proper militia law, and that they were determined under such a law to serve and do their duty to their king and country. Forty instantly were enlisted by Col. Weiser out of this neighborhood, and a magistrate about twenty miles off wrote me he had enlisted forty more." October, 1757. Murders are daily committed, and Col. Weiser says, "I am now preparing to go to Fort Henry to consult with the officers what may best be done." February 21st. James Burd visits Fort Henry, which is six miles from Snevelys, and that is four miles from Souders.

"Left Lieutenant Broadhead, with a party at Souders to march four miles to Snevelys—he marched with Adjt. Thorne and eight men on horseback—found at Fort Henry Capt. Weiser, Adjt. Kern, and Ens. Biddle and Craighead, doing duty with ninety men. 22d. Had a review at 9 A.M.; found ninety soldiers under good command, and fine fellows; about two months' provisions, and two months' more about six miles from Fort Henry, at Jacob Myer's mill; no powder; two hundred and twenty-four pounds lead; no flints; about eighty Province arms belonging to these two companies good for nothing. Ordered Ens. Craighead with fifteen men to this garrison to march for Fort Swattarow."

About six miles from this fort on June 19, 1758, Capt. Bussé writes—John Krantz, wife, and three children were carried off by the Indians. Lieut. Johnston and nine men were sent along the mountains to the "Hole" to intercept them, and Sergt. Mowrer and two men to seek for their tracks. News was also received of a son of Jacob Snabell being killed near Dubb's with five shots through the body. He thinks from the tracks there must have been about twenty Indians. A sergeant and eight men are also sent to join a party of farmers from Tulpehocken. The fort is much in want of powder and lead.

FORT BROWN was at Adam Reed's, on the Swatara. In a letter from Adam Reed to Edward Shippen, dated at Hanover, Aug. 7, 1756, from which it would appear that Capt. Smith had a company there, and that Jacob Eller, one of his soldiers, "a liver before, 2½ miles over the first mountain just within the gap, at said fort," took an escort of ten men to help him, with consent of an officer, to cut down some wheat at his place, where they were attacked by three Indians, who crept to the fence just at their back and fired upon them, killed the corporal and wounded one other. The men returned to the fort, but find James Brown missing. The lieutenant sent men out then to bring him in. Capt. Smith had sent more men "from the other fort." Brown was found killed and scalped.

These were perchance the only forts within the limits of the county, in fact only one can be thus designated. The latter was merely a stockade around a block-house. Block-houses were numerous. Every three or four families selected the most eligible farm, placed palisades around it, and from the roof port-holes. Into these the families of the neighborhood would congregate for weeks and months.

The inhabitants on the frontiers of the Province were aroused, and, despite the tardiness of the Assembly, the people began arming for their own defense. Among the State archives is the roll of a company in the provincial service indorsed "St. Vincent and Puke's (Pike) Land Association," May 10, 1756, which is evidently wrong, as that would designate the company as belonging to Chester County. The officers and men were from Lebanon County, as any one who will read over the following names will readily perceive, and the mistake is in the indorsement:

Captain.
Adam Heylman.

Lieutenant.
John Hart.

Ensign.
Adam Rontour.

Privates.

Ache, John Lewis.	Gebhard, Jacob.
Becker, John.	Good, George.
Bound, John.	Good, Jacob.
Braun, Jacob.	Hartman, John.
Britcher, Richard.	Hartz, George.
Charles, Esaias.	Henry, Valentine.
Conrad, Michael.	Henry, William.
Corner, Jacob.	Heylman, Balthaser.
Cramp, Charles.	Heylman, John.
Crassert, John.	Heylman, John Adam.
Danefels, Jacob.	Heylman, Michael.
Defrau, Jacob.	Harserus, Frederick.
Dunbar, Peter.	Lewis, Philip.
Ernst, John Valentine.	Lasch, Jacob.
Everhard, Yost.	McNally, Adam.
Fanstul, Ernst.	McNally, John.

Mack, Frederick.
Mann, Jacob.
Moses, Adam.
Muntz, Philip.
Miles, George.
Ream (Roam) Dietrich.
Rothe, Michael.
Selle, Peter.
Sellner, Conrad.
Sleider, Peter.
Sleider, Simon.
Smidt, Valentine.
Stein, John.
Steiger, Peter.
Stone, Adam.
Swab, Frederick.
Swerner, Adam.
Thomas, Jacob.
Vine, Jacob.
Vittler, Valentine.
Wernz, George.

In the first provincial battalion, raised in the spring of 1756, Lieut.-Col. Conrad Weiser commanding, the following officers of a company raised in Lebanon County were attached:

Captain.
Charles Foulk.

Lieutenant.
Michael Beltz.

Sergeants.
John White. Dewalt Bassing.

Privates.
Michael Lawry. Killian Long.

These are all the names of privates to be found.

In June, 1756, the station of the provincial forces within the limits of Lebanon were:

CAPT. FREDERICK SMITH'S COMPANY.

"In the Hole," at the Moravian House, eight men.
"Fort under the Hill," twenty-four men.

CAPT. CHRISTIAN BUSSÉ'S COMPANY.

"At Bernhard Friedle's, next to the Moravians," ten men.
"At Casper Snebelie's," eight men.
"At Daniel Shue's or Peter Klop's," six men.

In the Pennsylvania regiment, consisting of three battalions, "the Honourable William Denny, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, colonel-in-chief," the following officers were from Lebanon County:

FIRST BATTALION.

Adjutant and Ensign—John Philip De Haas, April 30, 1758.
Ensign—Conrad Bucher, April 1, 1758.

SECOND BATTALION.

Ensigns—Adam Henry, Dec. 6, 1757.
Martin Heidler, March 16, 1758.

THIRD BATTALION.

Captain—Adam Reed, May 4, 1758.

Among the officers of the Pennsylvania regiment for the year 1760 are these names:

FIRST BATTALION.

Captain—John Philip De Haas, April 28, 1760.
Lieutenant—George Miller, May 8, 1760.
Ensign—John Nice, May 6, 1760.
Lieutenant—Nicholas Haussegger, May 6, 1760.

SECOND BATTALION.

Lieutenant—Conrad Bucher, April 19, 1760.

From the "list of officers of the Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by the Hon. J. Penn, Esq., 1764, who had served under Col. Bouquet that year, we find those of

FIRST BATTALION.

Major—John Philip De Haas, June 9, 1764.
Captain—Nicholas Haussegger, Nov. 11, 1763.
Lieutenant—John Nice, Oct. 14, 1763.
Ensign—William McMeen, Dec. 10, 1763.

SECOND BATTALION.

Adjutant—Conrad Bucher, Sept. 6, 1764.

In the first part of the summer of 1764 there were stationed at the following places within the limits of Lebanon County:

At John McFarlane's, Hanover township, Lieut. Charles Stewart, one sergeant and fifteen men.

At Godfried Young's, Hanover township, Ensign Thomas Campleton and fifteen men.

At Fort Henry, Bethel township, Capt. John Philip De Haas, one sergeant and eighteen men.

In the sketches of the townships we have referred in full to other incidents in the border warfare. They form part of the sad, sad story of those ten years of brutal atrocities committed by the Indians. It is well occasionally to rehearse these facts, for they call to mind the struggles of our ancestors when the torch, the scalping-knife, and the tomahawk of the red savage spread death and destruction among the early pioneers; then the warmer will be our appreciation of our peaceful homes and the true greatness of our beloved country, the grandest the sun ever shone upon.

With the close of Bouquet's expedition to the westward, when he dictated terms to the Indians on the Muskingum, ended the incursions of the savages into the interior of Pennsylvania. The result was seen in the extending of the settlements north and west, and the Lebanon County townships became the centre of the settlements instead of the border. Peace and prosperity dawned upon the country, population rapidly increased by immigration from the effete provinces of Europe, and "the wilderness" was truly "blossoming as the rose."

CHAPTER VI.

The War for Independence—Early Action by the Inhabitants—The Heidelberg Company—Col. Greenawalt's Battalion—Capt. Peter Grubb's Company of the Pennsylvania Line.

THE exactions of the British government becoming intolerable, and no redress of grievances, the right of petition ignored, led the people to ponder well a step they were not slow in taking, to repel tyranny in whatever form it might manifest itself, to act upon

the defensive, and to stand up boldly for their rights. It has been stated that the German element in Pennsylvania were slow to realize the dangers threatening them in 1774 and 1775. Documents in our possession disprove such assertions, for as early as June, 1774, when the port of Boston had been closed by the arbitrary measures of the crown, a meeting of the citizens of the town of Lebanon was held, and resolutions adopted which evidence the patriotism, integrity, and generous spirit of the German inhabitants of Pennsylvania:

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of Lebanon and the adjoining townships on Saturday, 25th of June, 1774, holden at the house of Capt. Greenawalt, whereof Major John Philip DeHaas was chairman, to take into serious consideration the state of public affairs, it was unanimously declared and resolved,—

"1. That the late act of the British parliament by which the port of Boston is shut up, is an act oppressive to the people of that city and subversive of the rights of the inhabitants of America.

"2. That while we profess to be loyal subjects of Great Britain, we shall not submit to unjust and iniquitous laws, as we are not slaves, but freemen.

"3. That we are in favor of a Congress of Deputies who will act in behalf of the people for obtaining a redress of grievances.

"4. That we will unite with the inhabitants of other portions of our Country in such measures as will preserve to us our rights and our Liberties.

"5. That our Countrymen of the City of Boston have our sincerest sympathy, that their cause is the common cause of America.

"6. That Messrs. Philip Greenawalt, Thomas Clark, Michael Ley, Killian Long, and Curtis Grubb be a committee to collect contributions for our suffering brethren.

"J. P. DeHaas,
"*Chairman.*

"John Light,
"*Secretary.*"

The committee appointed followed up the professions of sympathy, and collected money and flour to be forwarded to Boston. Unfortunately, the articles were included in the contributions sent forward from Philadelphia, without particularizing localities from which they were sent.

On the 22d of November, 1774, the committee of the borough of Lancaster met and prepared a handbill to be scattered throughout the county. It ran as follows:

"*To the freeholders and electors of the county of Lancaster:*

"The committee for the borough of Lancaster, taking in their consideration the resolves and recommendations of the American Continental Congress, request that the freeholders and others qualified to vote for Representatives in Assembly for the county of Lancaster, would meet at the Court house in Lancaster, on Thursday the fifteenth day of December next, to choose by ballot sixty proper persons for a committee, to observe the conduct of all persons touching the general Association of the general Congress; which committee, it is proposed, when elected, shall divide the county into different districts, and appoint members of the committee to superintend each district, and any six of the members so appointed for a district to be a quorum for transacting business.

"It will be necessary, previous to the general election, that each township shall elect a proper person to act as inspector, and receive the tickets of the electors on that day."

Agreeably to the foregoing call an election was held on the day designated. The members of the committee selected from what is now Lebanon County were as follows:

Lebanon.—Thomas Clark, Curtis Grubb, Henry Light, Henry Buehler.

Bethel.—Ludwig Shuey, Casper Kohr, John Beshore, Killian Long, Samuel Jones.

Heidelberg.—John Weiser.

The committee of inspection for the county, of which the foregoing were members, met at Lancaster on the 14th of January following, and appointed deputies to the Provincial Convention held at Philadelphia on the 23d of January. The disputes were fast drawing to a crisis, and prompt measures were taken to prepare for the terrible alternative, war. On the 1st of May the committee resolved to organize associations for public defense. The first company enrolled was that of Londonderry, followed in a few days by the Heidelberg company of Heidelberg township, showing that the German inhabitants were as ardent and patriotic as their Scotch-Irish neighbors.

Captain.
George Hudson.

First Lieutenant.
John More.

Second Lieutenant.
George Miller.

Privates.

Antis, Frederick.
Beaker, George.
Boab, Stofel.
Boyer, Stofel.
Brocius, Henry.
Brown, Philip.
Bulman, Adam (1).
Bulman, Adam (2).
Bulman, John.
Cap, Frederick.
Cline, Stofel.
Coppy, Israel.
Illig, Leonard.
Foster, Jacob.
France, John.
Graford, John.
Holstone, George.
Harbson, George.
Hartman, Samuel.
Hean, Jacob.
Hoffman, Conrad.
Hoffman, George.
Keller, Henry.
Levestone, David.
Micer, Dewalt.
Micer, George.
Micer, Henry (1).
Micer, Henry (2).
Micer, John.
Moyer, Henry.
Moyer, John.
Moyer, Michael.
Neaf, Abraham.
Neaf, George.
Noll, George.
Noll, John.
Noll, Philip.
Newman, George.
Newman, John.
Newman, Peter (1).
Newman, Peter (2).
Newman, Walter.
Peehtle, Nicholas.
Petree, Peter.
Petree, Philip.
Raup, Frederick.
Rightanour, George.
Roofe, Jacob.
Saltsgwer, Henry.
Saltsgwer, John.
Seller, Frederick.
Seller, Henry.
Seller, John.
Seller, Michael (1).
Seller, Michael (2).
Seller, Peter.
Shadewear, Henry.
Shank, Ventle.
Shefer, Michael.
Shenckle, Philip.
Shenkle, Jacob.
Shenkle, Chris.
Sholl, Adam.
Simmerman, George.
Strickler, Andrew.
Strickler, George.
Strickler, Leonard.
Stump, Leonard.

Swert, Chris.
Treeone, George.
Weiser, Martin.
Weiser, Stofel.
Wike, Chris.
Yencht, William.
Young, Jacob.

Articles of association were formed, and in other sections of Lancaster County companies and battalions were organized. A battalion was formed within the present Lebanon County in the autumn of 1775, but despite all efforts we have been unable to secure the rolls of the men who composed this body of patriots, the officers of which were as follows:

Officers of Col. Greenawalt's Battalion.

Colonel.
Philip Lorentz Greenawalt.

Lieutenant-Colonel.
Philip Marstellar.

Major.
Samuel Jones.

Adjutant.
Adam Fisher.

Quartermaster.
Peter Miller.

FIRST COMPANY.

Captain.—Casper Stoever.
First Lieutenant.—Andrew Frickes.
Second Lieutenant.—Sebastian Wolf.
Ensign.—Charles Sherick.

SECOND COMPANY.

Captain.—William Paine.
First Lieutenant.—Anthony Kelker.
Second Lieutenant.—Jacob Matter.
Ensign.— —— ——.

THIRD COMPANY.

Captain.—Philip Weiser.
First Lieutenant.—Lodwick Shott.
Second Lieutenant.—John Stone.
Ensign.—John Thomas.

FOURTH COMPANY.

Captain.—George Null.
First Lieutenant.—John Mortersteel.
Second Lieutenant.—Michael Minigh.
Ensign.—George Meiser.

FIFTH COMPANY.

Captain.—Michael Holderbaum.
First Lieutenant.—George Nagle.
Second Lieutenant.—Lewis Shally.
Ensign.—Alex. Martin.

SIXTH COMPANY.

Captain.—Leonard Immel.
First Lieutenant.—Michael Diffenbaugh.
Second Lieutenant.—Peter Berry.
Ensign.—Michael Spengler.

SEVENTH COMPANY.

Captain.—Valentine Shoufler.
First Lieutenant.—Matthew Hening.
Second Lieutenant.—John Gossert.
Ensign.—Peter Basehore.

EIGHTH COMPANY.

Captain.—Henry Sheaffer.
First Lieutenant.—Philip Wolfersberger.
Second Lieutenant.—Nicholas Hollinger.
Ensign.—George Frank.

NINTH COMPANY.

Captain.—Daniel Oldenbruck.
First Lieutenant.—Abram Smith.
Second Lieutenant.—John Rewalt.
Ensign.—Peter Hester.

These commands were in active service during the campaign of the following year (1776), closing with the retreat across the Jerseys. Of the troops called into the Continental service several companies were raised in Lebanon County. The roll of one only has come down to us, and of those honored names there are some who belonged to the townships adjoining, now comprised within the present limits of Lancaster and Berks Counties. Of the services of Col. Miles' battalion, with which they were connected, we have referred elsewhere, as also of their participation in the disastrous battle of Long Island, on the 27th of August, 1776:

Roll of Capt. Peter Grubb, Jr.'s, Company.

Captain.

Grubb, Peter, Jr., March 12, 1776.

First Lieutenants.

Bowen, Thomas Barth (adjutant), April 6, 1776; promoted captain Ninth Pennsylvania, November 28, 1776.

Carpenter, John, from second lieutenant, August 9, 1776.

Second Lieutenant.

Carpenter, John, promoted first lieutenant, August 9, 1776.

Third Lieutenants.

Smith, Abraham, resigned January 6, 1776.

Moore, William, from sergeant, promoted first lieutenant Pennsylvania State Regiment.

Sergeant Major.

Frith, John.

Sergeants.

Ashton, John, March 21, 1776; promoted ensign of Ninth Pennsylvania.

Bower, Jacob, March 30, 1776; promoted July 15, 1776.

Moore, William, March 26, 1776; promoted third lieutenant.

Boyle, Peter, from private July 16, 1776.

Crawford, Benjamin, from private July 24, 1776.
Everett, Thomas, March 22, 1776; discharged July 23, 1776.
Young, William.
Grandison, George.

Drummer.

Reinoehl, Christopher, April 20, 1776.

Fifer.

Miller, Michael, March 18, 1776.

Privates.

Alcorn, James, March 24, 1776.
Ansht [Uncts], Nicholas, April 25, 1776.
Baker, Francis, May 13, 1776.
Bowman, Abraham, April 1, 1776.
Boyle, Peter, promoted sergeant July 16, 1776.
Bradshaw, George, March 22, 1776.
Brown, George, March 25, 1776; missing since the battle, August 27, 1776.
Butt, Henry, July 7, 1776.
Campbell, John, April 2, 1776.
Chambers, John, April 6, 1776.
Chapman, George, March 26, 1776; transferred to Second Pennsylvania.
Chapman, James, April 30, 1776.
Crawford, Benjamin, March 25, 1776; promoted sergeant July 24, 1776.
Cromer, Martin, May 10, 1776.
Dale, Richard, March 28, 1776.
Daniel, Jacob, April 28, 1776.
Eichelberger, Jacob, April 6, 1776.
Eichelberger, John.
Eisenhauer, Fred., April 15, 1776.
Elliot, William, April 14, 1776.
Gohean, Edward, April 1, 1776.
Grace, Andrew, April 13, 1776.
Greaves (Graves), Jacob, March 23, 1776.
Grove, John, March 19, 1776.
Grove, Samuel, April 8, 1776.
Hall, Robert, May 8, 1776.
Hall, William, May 12, 1776.
Helm, John, April 22, 1776; missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Helm, Fred., April 20, 1776.
Henderson, Robert, July 5, 1776; missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Henry, James.
Henry, Joseph, July 28, 1776.
Henry, William.
Hill, John, May 21, 1776.
Johnston, James, April 30, 1776.
Kennedy, John, March 27, 1776.
King, Peter, March 27, 1776.
Kline, Conrad, April 9, 1776.
Kline, John, April 8, 1776.
Kremar, John Adam, April 28, 1776.
Leab, Michael, March 19, 1776.
Logan, William, March 23, 1776.
Long, Benjamin, enlisted at Lebanon, April 9, 1776; discharged January 1, 1778; resided in Franklin County in 1827.
Lowden, Stephen, April 26, 1775.
Lutz, Henry, March 31, 1776.
Mansfield, James, April 30, 1776.
McAfee, Neal, April 15, 1776.
McConnomy, William, July 12, 1776.
McCormack, Charles, March 24, 1776.
McDonald, James, July 12, 1776.
McFarland, Joseph, April 13, 1776; missing since the battle of Aug. 27, 1776.
McNeal, Loughlin, March 22, 1776.
McQuaide, John, April 8, 1776.
Messersmith, Andrew, April 11, 1776.
Miller, Jeremiah, March 30, 1776; his wife Betty accompanied him, and November 27, 1776, escaped from the enemy at Brunswick.
Miller, Michael.
Miller, Peter, April 1, 1776.
Newin, Patrick, March 25, 1776.
Newman, Walter, March 29, 1776.
Pontius, John, April 28, 1776.
Powell, Fred., March 31, 1776.
Robinson, William, May 9, 1776.
Ross, John, March 26, 1776.
Schreiber, Sebastian, March 21, 1776.
Scott, James, March 25, 1776.
Scott, John, March 26, 1776.
Sewalt, Jacob, March 22, 1776.
Schott, Ludwig, March 25, 1776.
Sell [Sull], John, March 29, 1776.
Sipples, John, April 20, 1776.
Slotterbach, George, April 9, 1776.
Smith, John, April 8, 1776.
Smith, Robert, March 25, 1776.
Snellbecker, George, June 27, 1776.
Snellbecker, John.
Springer, Philip, April 5, 1776.
Stewart, Richard, May 4, 1776.
Stone, John, April 22, 1776.
Vancourt, Jacob, April 9, 1776.
Wolfe, Daniel, April 11, 1776.
Wolfe, Matthias, April 28, 1776.
Walborn, Andrew, March 21, 1776.
Walborn, Mardinous, March 21, 1776.
Weyland, Michael, May 16, 1776; re-enlisted in Thirteenth Penn'a.
Wickle, John, May 3, 1776.
Young, William, July 3, 1776.

In Col. Timothy Green's Hanover Rifle Battalion, in 1775 and 1776, was the company of Capt. Thomas Koppenheffer, which was wholly composed of Lebanon County men. They were at Fort Washington at the time of its surrender, Nov. 16, 1776, but shortly after paroled, sent home, and subsequently exchanged. Many of the men were afterwards connected with the Pennsylvania Line, three years' service, and proved themselves brave and gallant soldiers.

Roll of Capt. Koppenheffer's Company.

Captain.

Thomas Koppenheffer.

First Lieutenants.

Peter Brightbeel. Balser Bumgarner.

Second Lieutenants.

John Weaver. Jacob Tibbins.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.

Alberdale, Francis.	Lowmiller, Henry.
Brightbill, John.	Lydsatricker, Philip.
Beesor, Frederick.	Musser, Jacob.
Brightbeel, Peter, Sr.	McBride, John.
Beesor, Jacob.	Musser, Peter.
Bumgarner, Adam.	Mark, Henry.
Beesor, Henry.	Mark, Adam.
Brightbeel, Peter, Jr.	Milely, Mertain.
Bumgarner, John.	Pickle, John.
Carvary, Andrew.	Pupp, Nicholas.
Clement, Jacob.	Pruner, John.
Chidavite, George.	Philipy, Michael.
Earhart, Nicholas.	Pruner, Nicholas.
Frederick, Thomas.	Poor, Nicholas.
Frank, Philip.	Poor, Martain.
Frank, Christophel.	Snider, Nicholas.
Fox, John.	Stoakey, Christophel.
Felty, Peter.	Stone, Balsor.
Fittler, Adam.	Straw, Michael.
Fox, Peter.	Shell, Henry.
Frank, George.	Tittle, George.
Goodman, Adam.	Toops, John.
Gathel, Jacob.	Tittler, Adam.
Hederick, William.	Wentling, Adam.
Harper, John.	Wilt, George.
Hederick, George.	Walmer, John.
Helm, Conrad.	Walmer, Peter.
Hess, Henry.	Winter, Jacob.
Kaver, Andrew.	Winter, John.
Lymon, John.	Winter, John, Sr.

CHAPTER VII.

The War for Independence (Continued)—The Meeting of the Associated Battalions at Lancaster—Roll of Capt Klotz's Company of the Flying Camp—Non-Associators in 1777, for Lebanon, Heidelberg, and Bethel Townships.

THE formation of the Flying Camp, as directed by Congress, from such of the associated battalions as volunteered for the purpose, required full organization, and a meeting was called at Lancaster, to which the militia of the State were directed to send representatives. This meeting, consisting of the delegates from the officers and privates of the fifty-three battalions of associators, convened on the 4th of July, 1776, for the purpose of choosing two brigadier-generals. The minutes of this convention have never been published in full, and we present, therefore, the record, for which we are indebted to the Clymer papers:

At a meeting of the Officers and Privates of 53 Battalions of the Associators of the Colony of Pennsylvania, at Lancaster, on the 4th day of July, 1776, on due Notice to choose two Brigadier-Generals to command the Battalions and Forces in the said Colony,—Col. Geo. Ross, President; Lieut.-Col. Daniel Clymer, secretary.

The Protest of the Board of Officers of the Five Battalions of the City & Liberties of Philad^{a} to the Assembly was read.

The *Circular Letter* signed by the Chairman, Col. Roberdeau, was read.

The *Circular Letter* from the Committee of Privates of the City & Liberties of Philada signed by the Chairman, Mr. Sam^{l} Simpson, was read.

The Protest of the Privates of the City & Liberties of Philada to the Assembly signed by Mr. Samuel Simpson was read.

By the Returns of the City & Liberties of Philad^{a} and the several countys of the Colony of Pensylv^{a} the following Persons were Delegates to the Convention:

City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

First Battalion.
Officers.—Col. John Chevalier, Capt. Joseph Copperthwait.
Privates.—Mr. Thomas Nevil, Mr. George Nelson.

Second Battalion.
Officers.—Col. D. Roberdeau, Capt. W. Bradford.
Privates.—Mr. Thomas Montgomery, Mr. Wm. Pool.

Third Battalion.
Officers.—Maj. Robert Knox, Capt. Sharp Delaney.
Privates.—Mr. Paul Cox, Mr. Charles Prior.

Fourth Battalion.
Officers.—Capt. John Kling, Capt. James Brewster.
Privates.—John Brown, Henry Lock.

Fifth Battalion.
Officers.—Lieut.-Col. Daniel Clymer, Capt. Lewis Bitting.
Privates.—Thomas Craig, Jacob Ritter.

Philadelphia County.

First Battalion.
Officers.—Maj. Isaac Hews, Mr. George Gray, standard bearer.
Privates.—Jesse Roberts, William Smith.

Second Battalion.
Officers.—Col. Josiah Hart, Capt. Marshall Edwards.
Privates.—Robert Whitten, John Simpson.

Third Battalion. [Blank.]

Fourth Battalion.
Officers. [Blank.]
Privates.—James Hazelett, William Hick.

Bucks County.

First Battalion.
Officers.—Capt. John Jervis, Capt. John Folwell.
Privates.—Arthur Watts, Joseph Fenton.

Second Battalion.
Officers.—Capt. John Jameson, Adjt. Wm. Thompson.
Privates.—Alvin Hollis, Wm. Harr.

Third Battalion.
Officers.—Col. Andrew Kekline, Lieut.-Col. Josiah Bryan.
Privates.—John Patterson, Michael Stoneback.

Fourth Battalion.
Officers.—Col. Arthur Erwin, Lieut.-Col. Robert Robinson.
Privates.—Tunis Van Middleswarts, Francis Titus.

Chester County.

First Battalion.
Officers.—Maj. John Culvertson, Capt. Benjamin Wallace.
Privates.—Samuel Cunningham, Andrew Boyd.

Second Battalion.
Officers.—Lieut.-Col. Wm. Gibbons, Capt. Wm. Scott.
Privates.—David Denny, Samuel Culbertson.

Third Battalion. [Blank.]

Fourth Battalion.
Officers.—Col. Wm. Montgomery, Capt. Joseph Gardiner.
Privates.—John Mackey, John Fulton.

Fifth Battalion. [Blank.]

Lancaster County.

First Battalion.
Officers.—Col. Geo. Ross, Lieut.-Col. Adam Reigart.
Privates.—Christ. Werts, Francis Baily.
Second Battalion.
Officers.—Col. Curtis Grubb, Maj. Philip Marstaller.
Privates.—James Sullivan, Lodwick Ziering.
Third Battalion.
Officers.—Lieut.-Col. Robert Thompson, Maj. Thos. Smith.
Privates.—John Smith, Isaac Erwin.
Fourth Battalion.
Officers.—Capt. Joseph Sherer, Capt. James Murray.
Privates.—Abraham Darr, Wm. Leard.
Fifth Battalion.
Officers.—Col. James Crawford, Capt. James Mercer.
Privates.—Henry Slaymaker, John Whitehill.
Sixth Battalion.
Officers.—Lieut.-Col. Alex. Lowry, Maj. James Cunningham.
Privates.—John Bealy, John Jameson.
Seventh Battalion.
Officers.—Col. M. Slough, Lieut.-Col. Leonard Rautpanny.
Privates.—Christian Bough, Simon Snider.
Eighth Battalion.
Officers.—Col. Peter Grubb, Capt. Henry Weaver.
Privates.—William Smith, George Ury.
Ninth Battalion.
Officers.—Lieut.-Col. Christian Wegman, Maj. Michael Till.
Privates.—Michael Diffebaugh, Anthony Deb.er.
Tenth Rifle Battalion.
Officers.—Col. John Ferree, Lieut.-Col. Andrew Little.
Privates.—George Line, Joseph Whitehill.
Eleventh Rifle Battalion.
Officers.—Col. Timothy Green, Lieut.-Col. Peter Heddericks.
Privates.—Wm. Barnet, Geo. Tittle.

York County.

First Battalion.
Officers.—Col. Joseph Donaldson, Capt. Michael Smiser.
Privates.—William Scott, John Ewing.
Second Battalion.
Officers.—Maj. Hugh Donwiddie, Capt. Hugh Campble.
Privates.—David McConnaughy, Esq., Mr. George Clinghan.
Third Battalion.
Officers.—Maj. Joseph Jefferies, Maj. John Andrew.
Privates.—John Hantitton, Thomas Lillie.
Fourth Battalion.
Officers.—Col. Wm. Smith, Maj. John Finley.
Privates.—Jacob Steley, Josiah Scott.
Fifth Battalion.
Officers.—Col. Matthew Dill, Maj. Garrett Creft.
Privates.—James Nealor, Daniel Messerly.

Cumberland County.

First Battalion.
Officers.—Capt. John Steel, Lieut. Wm. Blair.
Privates.—Jonathan Hogge, Ephraim Steel.
Second Battalion.
Officers.—Capt. John McClelland, Capt. Elias Davison.
Privates.—Jonathan Smith, Henry Pawling.
Third Battalion.
Officers.—Lieut.-Col. W. Clark, Capt. Andrew McFarland.
Privates.—James Brown, Wm. Sterrett.
Fourth Battalion.
Officers.—Lieut.-Col. Frederick Watts, Capt. Geo. Robinson.
Privates.—John Hamilton, James Read.
Fifth Battalion.
Officers.—Col. Joseph Armstrong, Maj. James McCalmont.
Privates.—James Finley, John Vance.

Berks County.

First Battalion.
Officers.—Maj. Gabriel Hiester, Lieut. Philip Cremer.
Privates.—John Hartman, Peter Filbert.
Second Battalion.
Officers.—Col. Mark Bird, Maj. John Jones.
Privates.—David Morgan, Benjamin Tolbert.
Third Battalion.
Officers.—Lieut.-Col. Nicholas Lutz, Capt. George Rheam.
Privates.—Henry Spoon, Mathias Winrick.
Fourth Battalion.
Officers.—Maj. Michael Lindemut, Capt. George May.
Private.—Michael Moser.
Fifth Battalion.
Officers.—Col. John Patton, Lieut.-Col. John Rice.
Privates.—Jacob Selser, Christian Winter.
Sixth Battalion.
Officers.—Maj. Conrad Leffler, Lieut. John Miller.
Privates.—John Hill, Henry Lark.
Seventh Battalion.
Col. Sebastian Levan, Adjt. Samuel Eley.
Privates.—Philip Bislers, Casper Smack.
Eighth Battalion.

Northampton County.

First Battalion.
Officers.—Maj. Abraham Lebar, Capt. John Orndt.
Privates.—Wm. McFarren, Jacob Upp.
Second Battalion.
Officers.—Col. Henry Guigar, Capt. Michael Snider.
Privates.—Richard Barkhous, Peter Haas.
Third Battalion.
Officers.—Maj. John Sigfried, Capt. Nicholas Karn.
Privates.—Robert Brown, Henry Best.
Fourth Battalion.
Officers.—Col. Jacob Stroud, Capt. Timothy Jayne.
Privates.—John McDowell, Jr., Derrick Vn. Fleck.

Northumberland County.

Battalion under Col. Hunter.
Officers.—Capt. Christian Gillespie, Lieut. George Calhoun.
Privates.—Frederick Stone, Laughlin McCartney.
Battalion under Col. Plunkett.
Officers.—Maj. John Brady, Lieut. Mordecai McKinzie.
Privates.—Paul Gattes, Andrew Culbertson.
Battalion under Col. Weiser.
Officers.—Col. Benjamin Weiser, Lieut.-Col. Samuel McClay.
Privates.—Seth Matlock, Jonas Zokan.
Battalion under Col. Potter.
Officers.—Lieut.-Col. Robert Moodie, Capt. Wm. Gray.
Privates.—James McClenaghan, Benjamin Starrett.

Westmoreland County.

First Battalion.
Officers.—Capt. Vendle Ivey, Capt. Alex. Thompson.
Privates.—Wm. Guthery, Wm. Perry.
Second Battalion.
Officers.—Col. Providence Mounty, Maj. James Smith.
Privates.—John Carmichael, George Gray.

A question was put whether the Officers & Privates would ballot singly. Resolved unanimously in the affirmative.

Resolved, That both B. Gen^ls be voted for at the same time, & the Highest in Votes to be the Commanding Officer. Adjourned till 5 o'clock, P.M. P.M., 5 o'clock. The Officers & Privates met according to Adjournment.

Resolved, That Col. Mark Bird & Capt Sharp Delaney, with the President, be Judges of the Election for Brigadiers Gen^l.

The Election came on the same Day, & after casting up the Poll, the Votes stood thus for Brigadier Generals—

Daniel Roberdeau	160
James Ewing	85
Samuel Miles	82
James Potter	24
Curtis Grubb	9
George Ross	9
Thomas McKean	8
Mark Bird	7

The President immediately declared Daniel Roberdeau, First Brigadier General; James Ewing, Second Brigadier General.

Resolved, That the Brigadier Generals shall have full Power & Authority to call out any Number of the Associators of this Province into Action—their Power to continue until succeeded [superceded] by the Convention or by any Authority under their Appointment.

Resolved, That the President of this Board shall have full Power & Authority to grant Commissions to the two Brigadier Generals until Commissions issue from the Convention or any Authority they shall appoint.

Resolved, That we will march under the Direction & Command of our Brigadier Generals to the Assistance of all or any of the free, independent States of America.

Resolved, That the Associators to be drafted out of each County by the Brigadier Generals, shall be in the same proportion as that directed by the late Provincial Conference in Philad^{a}.

Resolved, That the Address of this Board be presented to the President for his seasonable & excellent speech this Day in behalf of the Liberties of America & of this Colony in particular, which the Col. received, & the cheerfulness, celerity, and Impartiality with which he conducted the Business of this Day [which the Colonel reviewed and politely thanked the Board for the Honor done him in their Address].

Resolved, That Col. Ross, Lieut.-Col. Daniel Clymer, & Capt. Sharp Delaney be a Committee to review and correct the Minutes of the Proceedings of this Day, & they are hereby desired to publish them in the several Newspapers of this Colony, and that they be signed by the President.

GEO. ROSS, *President*.

D. CLYMER,
Secretary.
LANCASTER, July 4, 1776.

In Col. Matthias Slough's battalion of the Flying Camp was the company of Capt. Jacob Klotz. They were in the battle of Long Island, but were saved in the retreat. They were subsequently stationed at Lebanon guarding the Hessian prisoners.

ROLL OF CAPT. JACOB KLOTZ'S COMPANY OF THE FLYING CAMP, JULY 8, 1776.

Captain.

Jacob Klotz.

Lieutenant.

——— Myer.

Privates.

Lawrence Manning.
George Clay.
Nicholas Hutchison.
William Long.
Henry Illig.
Jacob Hacketswiler.
Andrew Bower.
John Hysinger.
Anthony Amend.
Jacob Moss.
Jacob Traxler.
Jacob Hustater.
John Laub.
Matthias Keller.
Henry Miller.
John Burg.
Christopher Shertzer.
Hugh McGloughlin.
John Wygant.
Andrew Shenk.
Jacob Brandt.
Philip Kutz.
Philip Glime.
John Johnson.
John Parcifull.
Abram Ribblet.
John Favourite.
George Wallace.
Henry Bose.
Jacob Furry.
Jacob Lubly.
Adam Dambach.
John Weller.
Daniel Glazier.
Benjamin Fickle.
Christopher Bower.
Peter Dunkle.
William Keller.
John Shertzer.
Edward Madden.
John Funck.
Christopher Sing.
Adam Lohrman.
John Hoffman.
John Mark.
George Wolff.
John Bellnigh.
Stephen Rine.
John Phillips.
Edward Kendry.
Christian Puttenstone.
David Dukart.
James Durner.
Christian Aberman.
Peter Galley.
Joseph McCurdy.
Philip Grupe.
Barnet Martin.
James Burk.
Adam Goodingberger.
Samuel Carson.
Michael Trislar.
Jacob Springer.
John Murray.
John Dougherty.
Alexander Hill.
Zacharias Hill.
Simon Yandes.
Sebastian Mackivart.
Thomas Williams.
Ludwick Miller.
Matthias Hoke.
Christian Steinman.
John Myer.
John Rickle.
James Burace.
Casper Peter.
James Steward.
John Fislar.
Christian Guipe.
John Reitzel.
Robert McCurdy.

At this time the non-associators, of which there were a large number in the townships, were disarmed by Col. Greenawalt's battalion. Many of these people were scrupulous of bearing arms,—Mennonites, Moravians, and a few Quakers. They were not disloyal, but disinterested spectators of the struggle. As long as they were not disturbed in their religious devotions it mattered little to them under whose dominion they were. It may as well be here remarked that not every one who was classed as a non-associator was unwilling to bear arms. Some were disabled by physical ailments, some beyond the age of fifty-three, who were exempt from military duty, and yet assessed with those first alluded to. As the war progressed those not really liable for service were heavily fined, three pounds ten shillings being the uniform rate. We give herewith the assessment for the three townships, omitting the amount, which was as stated.

ASSESSMENT OF THE NON-ASSOCIATORS IN LEBANON TOWNSHIP, 1777.

Airley, Jacob.
Airley, Christian.
Ashleyman, Jacob.
Ashelyman, Petter.
Ashelyman, John.
Breckbell, John.
Bumbarger, Joseph.
Burcoller, Christian.
Bauchman, Michell.
Burcoaller, Ulrick.
Blaugh, John.
Baughman, John.
Bowman, Abraham.
Benter, Everhart.
Brennison, Michell.
Becker, Jacob.
Blough, Abraham.
Baughman, Christian.
Baughman, Michell.
Brinis, Edward.
Bourcoulter, John.
Clark, Thomas.
Crall, Abraham.
Crothar, Anthony.
Deel, Joseph.
Doner, John.
Deel, Abraham.
Doner, Jacob.
Ellebarger, John.
Ellebarger, Jacob.
Eversohl, Petter.
Eversohl, Jacob.
Eversohl, John.
Eversohl, Petter, Jr.
Eby, George.
Ebby, Henry.
Eversohl, Abraham.
Ebby, Petter.
Frank, Petter.
Funk, Martain.
Founhouser, Christian.
Frank, Christian.
Frank, Christiphor.
Ginrick, Michell.
Geish, Christian.
Geish, Christian, Junr.
Gryder, George.
Gryder, George, Junr.
Gryder, Jacob.
Gryder, Jacob.
Ginrick, Jacob.
Ginrick, Christian.
Gryder, Michell.
Gryder, Henry.
Greabeel, Petter.
Gryder, Martain.
Ginrick, Christian.
Ginrick, Mickell.
Ginrick, Tobias.
Ginrick, Michell, Junr.
Gryter, Tobias.
Gryter, George.
Haicy, Mickell.
Horsh, Joseph.
Haicy, Daniel.
Horst, Petter.
Huber, Daniel.
Huber, Abraham.
Hover, Petter.
Hover, Christian.
Horst, John.
Hoover, John Adam.
Hover, Christian, Senr.
Hayce, Joseph.

Hayce, Christian.
Hayce, John.
Hayce, Petter.
Hirchberger, Christian.
Hirchberger, Christian, Junr.
Hassy, Jacob.
Hartned. Mickell.
Hoover, John.
Houtz, Phillip Lorantz.
Hover, Andrew, Junr.
Jorty, Petter.
Jorty, Henry.
Knoll, John.
Koffman, Abraham.
Knoll, Henry.
Kreamer, Henry.
Light, Henry.
Light, Jacob.
Light, Henry, Senr.
Light, John.
Long, Christian.
Light, Jacob.
Miller, John.
Myer, John.
Miller, Abraham.
Miller, Mickel.
Myer, Jacob.
McRath, Thomas.
Myer, Petter.
McKinsey, John.
Mackel, John.
Neff, Christian.
Neff, Henry.
Noffser, John.
Neff, George.
Ober, Christian.
Orendorff, Loranzt.
Reasor, Daniel.
Rice, Petter.
Rish, Petter.
Smutz, Abraham.
Shalloberger, John.
Strome, George.
Strome, Henry.
Strome, Jacob.
Strome, John.
Smith, Christian.
Snevly, George.
Snevly, Petter.
Snevly, Ullrick.
Shalley, Adam, farmer.
Steager, Adam.
Smitz, Mathias.
Steckpeck, Mickell.
Stibb, Jacob.
Seichrist, Lorantz.
Shell, Hermon.
Shultz, Frantz.
Smith, John.
Traexel, Abraham.
Traexel, Mickel.
Thontz, Henry.
Walter, John.
Walter, John.
Wolfe, John.
Willhelm, John.
Worst, Petter.
Willhelm, Christian.
Willhelm, Jacob.
Witmer, Petter.
Worst, Henry.
Xauber, Jacob.
Zinn, George.

ASSESSMENT OF THE NON-ASSOCIATORS OF HEIDELBERG TOWNSHIP, 1777.

Achi, Henry.
Bowman, Petter.
Bulman, John.
Becker, John.
Becker, George.
Bruner, Henry.
Byers, Stophel.
Badorff, Hermaines.
Badorff, John.
Bishof, Paul.
Becker, John.
Derwechter, George.
Derwechter, Henry.
Detweiller, Yost.
Deboy, Isaac.
Deiss, Christian.
Deel, Christian.
Deissinger, Henry.
Emerd, George.
Egolf, Valentine.
Ensminger, Ludwig.
Eshway, Nick.
Fritz, Adam.
Foltz, Frantz.
Foltz, Joseph.
Feler, Jacob.
Graff, Michael.
Graff, John.
Gungle, Leonard.
Gared, George.
Gimberling, Jacob.
Housser, Conrad.
Housser, Jacob.
Hippensteel, Yost.
Hoffman, George.
Hoffman, Adam.
Hoffman, Adam.
Huthen, George.
Hoster, Christian.
Hoster, Conrad.
Hemig, John.
Hergelrode, Henry.
Huber, Michael.
Hist, Fred.
Illig, Leonard.
Kellman, Philip.
Kopenheffer, Henry.
Kinssel, Rudolf.
Krim, Peter.
Keller, Martin.
Kogenderfer, George.
Kratzer, Joseph.
Kratzer, Joseph.
Krall, Henry.
Kap, Peter.
Kap. Andrew.
Kap, Antony.
Kaufman, Frederick.
Kitzmiller, Jacob.
Kish, Christian.
Kline, George.
Ki-secker, Nick.
Kring, Henry.
Lance, John.
Lautermilch, Adam.
Lewenstein, David.
Lisee, Christopher.
Lick, Dudwig.
Mayer, Henry.
Mayer, Henry.
Mayer, Henry.
Mayer, Conrad.
Mayer, Jacob.
Mayer, John.
Mayer, Rudolph.
Moor, Michael.
Musselman, John.
Musselman, Jacob.
Minig, Michael.
Miller, Michael.
Miller, George.
Miller, Michael.
Miller, Henry.
Mase, Michael.
Mase, Jacob.
Mase, Nich.
Mose, George.
Neff, Abraham.
Neff, Michael.
Neff, Abraham.
Neib, John.
Newman, Walter.
Nagle, George.
Philip, at John Shenks.
Reaser, Christian.
Rap, Frederick.
Rudy, Ronimus.
Spangler, Peter.
Sherman, Daniel.
Smith, Michael.
Smith, Jacob.
Shenck, John.
Swanger, Paul.
Stoller, George.
Stump, Michael.
Stump, George.
Strickler, Andres.
Samuel, Hartman.
Sholl, Adam.
Sholl, John.
Shorch, Jacob.
Stone, John.
Seyberd, Francis.
Sol, Peter.
Shenckel, Jacob.
Shertz, George.
Seiter, George.
Stickle, Antony.
Shram, Henry.
Shitz, Peter.
Shorch, George.
Weaver, Wendle.
Weiser, Martin.
Wick, Christian.
Winter, Michael.
Wise, Christian.
Wise, Henry.
Wolfersperger, Frederick.
Widmayer, Ludwig.
Zellner, Nick.
Zellner, Jacob.
Zend, Jacob.
Zartman, Jacob.
Zug, Jacob.
Zeller, Henry.
Zeller, John.

ASSESSMENT OF THE NON-ASSOCIATORS IN BETHEL TOWNSHIP, AUG. 19, 1777.

Beshore, George.
Bender, Adam.
Buchmey, Frederick.
Brand, Adam.
Brand, Adam.
Breghtbill, Chrs.
Been, Gaul.
Bickel, Jacob.
Bicksler, Joseph.
Brubacher, John.
Brubacher, Henry.
Been, John.
Beshore, Daniel.
Cnagy, Ulrich.
Cnagy, Yost.
Fugs, Henry.
Fetterhaff, Mathias.
Fetterhaff, Baltzer.
Fetterhaff, Jacob.
Fetterhaff, Baltzer, Jr.
Gerst, Dewalt.
Grob, Christian.
Grob, Isaac.
Gerst, Nick.
Gerst, Frederick.
Gassert, Philip.
Gerst, Nicholas, Jr.
Groh, Michael.
Hershberger, Peter.
Haltiman, John.
Huntsecker, Chrs.
Huntsecker, Samuel.
Heckman, Jacob.
Krall, Isaac.
Long, Chris.
Light, John.
Lentz, Chris.
Long, Daniel.
Long, Killian.
Mayer, Jacob.
Newcomer, Jacob.
Oberholtzer, Martin.
Oberholtzer, Jacob.
Pefly, Jacob.
Pefly, David.
Rup, Peter.
Snebly, Jacob.
Shewy, Ludwig.
Strom, Abraham.
Snebly, Isaac, Jr.
Wolf, Nicklain.
Wengert, John.
Wengert, Christian.
Wolf, Christian.
John Bear.
Henry Ness.
Henry Umholtz.
Peter Beshore.
Jacob Lemy, Jr.
John Groh.
John Shower.
Peter Shouer.

CHAPTER VIII.

The War for Independence (Continued)—British Prisoners at Lebanon—The Oath of Allegiance to the State.

As unsuccessful as the expedition to Canada proved, it left a large number of British officers in the hands of the Americans. Those of the Seventh Regiment Royal

Fusileers, captured at the St. Johns, arrived at Lancaster on the 9th of December, 1775, where they were confined under parole and guard until April, 1776, when most of the officers were sent to Carlisle, York, and Lebanon.[1] With these were women and children. It is more than probable that few if any would have been forwarded to Lebanon, but the smallpox at that time was raging at York, and those not having had the contagion declined to go to that place; as a result they were sent to Lebanon. These were billeted upon the inhabitants, to the great annoyance of those who did not wish to have their domestic arrangements interfered with. Protesting against this outrage, the prisoners were taken to one or two public-houses, one of which was kept by Matthew McHugh. On the morning of the 14th of June, as appears by the following communication from the Committee of Observation at Lancaster to the committees of York and Cumberland, the prisoners had disappeared from Lebanon. Writing on the 16th of June they say, "We conceive it our indispensable Duty to inform you of the Contents of a Letter rec'd last night from the members of committee of Lebanon Township—in this County. They acquaint us by an Express that all the Officers Prisoners of war at Lebanon with their servants disappeared from their Lodgings on the 14th inst—in the morning before Day. The night before they made preparations to go a fishing as they sometimes amused themselves in that way—by means whereof they were not suspected until the Evening before last. One Barrington went off on Friday about 8 o'clock on Pretence of being of the Fishing party, and went by the way of Grubb's Forges. They further inform us that it was generally thought there that they had made toward New York by Private Roads over the mountain. And that persons had been dispatched to several places on the mountain side to alarm the country. The Express left Lebanon yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and we have not since heard from that Quarter. We cannot take upon ourselves to determine whether the suspicions entertained of the escape of the Prisoners are well founded or not. It cannot but be obvious that the Public is intimately interested to prevent Practices of this nature as well as to apprehend the Prisoners—who have meditated their escape. Your good sense will point out to you what is fitting and necessary to be done—with Respect to such of the Prisoners as are stationed with you. We are convinced every prudent moderate Precaution will be made use of by your Board to secure their continuance among you—and to preclude the Possibility of an escape."

As may be expected there was considerable uproar, and in the excitement of the hour the poor landlord came near being mobbed by the populace, believing that McHugh had been conniving for the escape of the prisoners. This reached the ears of the general committee, who at once wrote to Messrs. Philip Greenawalt and John Light, the Lebanon members, under date of 25th of June, as follows:

"Complaint has been made to us by Matthew McHugh, that he has been threatened by divers Persons in Lebanon, on account of the Prisoners lodging at his House, and having made their escape from thence. We mean not to offer our Sentiment, whether McHugh is in any wise censurable for his Conduct respecting the officers. We are not possessed of any Proof on either side on which we can form any judgment.

"All we mean by our present letter is to transmit our opinion to you concerning the part we think each member of the Committee should take when Individuals assume to themselves the Right to punish persons for any supposed offense against the Common Cause. We need only refer you on the head to the late Resolve of Congress, which is clear and express in Point. Indeed, the most pernicious Consequence must arise from private persons taking into their own hands the Power of judging and carving out Remedies in matters concerning the public welfare, independent of the Resolutions of some public Body. We have no doubt, Gentlemen, but you will use your utmost influence in your neighborhood to prevent any Outrage on private property under the Pretext of serving the public Interest. You will discourage all such violent proceedings, and as far as may be prevent them, by recommending a different line of Conduct as the duty of every good man in the Community."

Lebanon was not only a point of produce supply for the army, but quite a number of cannon were cast at Cornwall Furnace. The following letter from the committee of Congress to Col. Peter Grubb, owner of the furnace, is worthy of preservation in this connection. It is, dated at "Philadelphia, 18th September, 1776," and signed by "R. T. Paine":

"Sir,—By Capt. Joy I understand you have at last made some 12-Pounders, but I fear they are heavier than they ought to be. Those made by Col. Bird weigh but 27ᶜ and some under. You have drawn on the Committee for £1500, it is not sent because the matter is not understood. We can't suppose you want such a sum to carry on the Works, & you certainly don't desire the Cannon to be paid for before they are delivered. The sum you draw for is the value of the Guns already made, & as the contract was made with your Brother, Col. Curtis Grubb (Tho you may be equally interested with him), yet I should like to hear from him before so large a sum was paid; however, I have sent you by Capt. Dan¹ Joy one thousand dollars. I mentioned to Congress your inclination to have some of the Prisoners from Lancaster to work for you, but it was supposed the Committee of Lancaster would object to it. I hope you will make all Expedition in making the Cannon & getting them down, for they are much wanted. The Cannon must be proved with two shott, or they will never be put on board the Ships. I am your humᵇ Servt."

[1] The following is a copy of the parole taken by each prisoner at Lancaster, who was removed to Lebanon:

"I, ——— ———, being a Prisoner in the United Colonies of America, do upon the Honor of a Gentˡᵉ promise that I will not go into or near any Seaport Town, nor farther than Six Miles distant from Lebanon in Lancastʳ County, *my present place of Residence*, without leave of the Continental Congress, or of the Committee of Safety of Penn'a; and that I will carry on no political Correspondence whatever on the subject of the dispute between Great Britain & these Colonies so long as I remain a prisoner."

There were at Cornwall several of these cannon, and at the old arsenal at Harrisburg two, which were carelessly sold for rubbish when the building was razed, and had been objects of curiosity to all visitors.

The victories at Trenton and Princeton left a large number of prisoners in the hands of the Americans. These were mostly the "Hessian Mercenaries." Lancaster, Reading, and Lebanon were the several stations where these were held in duress. Some of these were quartered in the Moravian, or rather "congregation," house still standing at Hebron. For the space of ten months the house was occupied by one or another detachment. At that time the minister of old Hebron was Brother Bader, who, together with his family, remained living in the lower story of the building. As a matter of course he was constantly thrown into contact with the Hessians. In fact, as many a quaint exclamation in his diary testifies, often saw much more of them than he desired. An anecdote, translated by my friend, Bishop De Schweinitz, is herewith given:

"To-day a rifleman from Anspach (ein Ansbachisher Yaeger) and a corporal visited Brother Bader. They related to him that Howe had written a letter to Washington containing merely the seventh chapter of the prophet Ezekiel, and that Washington had replied by copying and sending to Howe the fourth chapter of the book of Baruch."

Any one who shall take the trouble to read these two chapters will see with what wonderful tact Gen. Washington selected a proper Biblical answer to the British general's Biblical dispatch.

As early as May, 1776, the Continental Congress declared that it was "*irreconcilable to reason and good conscience that the American people should take the oaths for the support of government under the Crown of Great Britain,*" and that it was "*necessary that every kind of authority under the crown should be suppressed.*" The struggle which ensued between the Quakers and those in the proprietary interest, and the Whigs of the Revolution, was bitter, but the plan of the latter for the calling of a convention was finally successful. At a conference of the committees of observation for the different counties, held at Carpenter's Hall on the 18th of June, 1776, it was resolved that it "was necessary to call a Provincial Convention to form a new government, in the authority of the people only," and the following religious test was proposed to the members thereof:

"I, —— ——, do profess in God the Father, and in Jesus Christ His Eternal Son, the true God, and in the Holy Spirit, one God blessed evermore, and do acknowledge the sacred scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine Inspiration."

Notwithstanding the spirit, perhaps, of intolerance which actuated the adoption of this oath, immediate efforts were taken for a proper representation of every county in the State. The county of Lancaster was, the better to carry out the objects of the Provincial Conference, divided into six districts. The fifth division, comprising the townships of Elizabeth, Heidelberg, Bethel, Lebanon, and East Hanover, held their election at the town of Lebanon, the judges appointed to conduct the same being Casper Kuhn, Jacob Eckart, and Philip Greenawalt. Of the eight members of the convention chosen for the county of Lancaster, Philip Marstellar, of Lebanon, was the only one residing in the district referred to. The convention met on the 15th of July, the members without hesitancy taking the prescribed test, and during its session it not only discussed and perfected the measures necessary in the adoption of a constitution, but assumed the supreme authority in the State, and legislated upon matters foreign to the object for which it was convened. Among other things this body appointed a Council of Safety to carry on the executive duties of the government, approved of the Declaration of Independence as passed by the Continental Congress, and appointed justices of the peace, who were required before assuming their functions to each to take an oath of renunciation of the authority of George III., and one of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania. The old Provincial Assembly which had adjourned on the 14th of June to meet on the 14th of August, could not obtain a quorum, and adjourned again to the 23d of September. It then interposed a feeble remonstrance against the invasion of its prerogatives by the convention, but it was a dying protest. The Declaration of Independence had given the old Provincial government a mortal blow, and it soon expired without a sigh, thus ending forever the proprietary and royal authority in Pennsylvania.

The Constitution of 1776 went into immediate operation on its adoption, the 28th of September. The oath prescribed for members of Assembly was as objectionable as that required to be taken by the members of the convention, and political disputes waged warm and bitter. The refusal of the State Navy Board, referred to in the minutes of that body, to take the oath of allegiance to the State, tended to increase the excitement, and this, with the disarrangement of the associators, required the adoption of more stringent measures.

The Legislature, by a general militia law, passed June 13, 1777, not only made full provision for the enrollment of all persons fit for military duty, but established a test and oath of allegiance, a measure highly necessary to restrain the insolence of the Tories. The preamble and oath are in these words:

"WHEREAS, From sordid or mercenary motives, or other causes inconsistent with the happiness of a free and independent people, sundry persons have or may yet be induced to withhold their service or allegiance from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a free and independent State, as declared by Congress:

"AND WHEREAS, Sundry other persons in their several capacities have, at the risk of their lives and fortunes, or both, rendered great and eminent services in defence and support of the said independence, and may yet continue to do the same, and as both these sorts of persons remain

at this time mixed, and in some measure undistinguished from each other, and the disaffected deriving undeserved service from the faithful and well affected:

"AND WHEREAS, Allegiance and protection are reciprocal, and those who will not bear the former are not nor ought to be entitled to the benefits of the latter:

"*Therefore it is enacted, etc.*, That all white male inhabitants of the State, except of the counties of Bedford and Westmoreland, above the age of eighteen years, shall, before the 1st day of the ensuing July, and in the excepted counties before the 1st day of August, take and subscribe before some justice of the peace an *oath* in the following form:

"*I, —— ——, do swear (or affirm) that I renounce and refuse all allegiance to George the Third, king of Great Britain, his heirs and successors; and that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a free and independent State, and that I will not at any time do or cause to be done any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof, as declared by Congress, and also, that I will discover and make known to some one justice of the peace of said State all treasons or traitorous conspiracies which I now know or hereafter shall know to be formed against this or any of the United States of America.*"

Severe penalties were imposed by this law on all who neglected or refused to take the oath. Many of the names which follow are those who took an active and prominent part in the revolutionary contest, and as a part of the history of that famous era, the record is worth preserving. Not until the adoption of the constitution of 1790 was the religious test dispensed with. The following lists are those of John Thome and Henry Sheaffer, justices for the townships of Lebanon and Heidelberg. We have not been able to secure that for Bethel, if there ever was a list, which is doubtful, as many of the inhabitants took the test oath before Col. Timothy Green, of Hanover, or Squire Thome. As will be perceived by reference to the latter's record, it was not required to subscribe to the oath within the township, for some of the inhabitants took the same at Lancaster, the county seat, and others in Philadelphia.

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO TOOK THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1777-78.

To John Hubley, Esquire, Recorder of Deeds, &c. in and for the County of Lancaster.

Lancaster County, ss.

The Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace for the said County do hereby certify that the following is a true list of the Names and Sirnames of all such Persons who have since the 27 day of September last Taken and Subscribed a Majority of them, the Oath, and the others the affirmation of Allegiance and Fidelity before me as directed by an Act of General Assembly of this State, passed the 13th Day of June, 1777.

We, the subscribers, do swear (or affirm) that we renounce and refuse all allegiance to George the Third, King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, and that we will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as a free and independent State, and that we will not at any time do, or cause to be done, any matter or thing that will be prejudicial or injurious to the freedom and independence thereof, as declared by Congress, and also that we will discover and make known to some one justice of the peace of the said State, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which we now know or hereafter shall know to be formed against this or any of the United States of America.

Sept. 28, 1777.

Wm. Dewees, Jr., Philadelphia Co. Henry Myer.

September 29.

George Fisher. Adam Lash, Northam. County.

October 1.

Christian Long.

October 4.

Peter Ebersole.

October 6.

Michael Kise, York County. Adam Kayler.
Jacob Boltz. Adam Kashel, Berks County.
George Ulrick. Adam Smith.
Valentine Krug. Michael Krebs.
John Greiner. John Newman.
Jacob Zank.

October 8.

John Dibben. Durst Thoma, Jr.

October 9.

William Morgan. Andreas Lentz.
Leonard Schwingle. Jacob Zolinger.
George Schwingle.

October 10.

Adam Orth. Henry Miuich.
John Christ'n Laesh, Northam. County.

October 12.

Jacob Goldman. Michael Minich.

October 14.

John Stone. Alexander Klegg.
Matthias Dipple. Philip Fawcit.
Henry Meyr. Jacob Geib.
Adam Balmer. Jacob Gass.
Andreas Schaldt. Peter Stone.
Kraft Aschenbanch. Peter Kolb.
Christopher Rapp. Christian Bombach.
Peter Sholtz. Philip Keffelsinger.
Frederick Schneider.

October 15.

William Sands. Michael Lenard.
George Fingle.

October 16.

George Woltenberger. Henry Graham.
Frederick Nagle. Martinus Spingler.
Daniel Bradley.

October 17.

William Henry.

October 18.

William Trebey. Ludwick Schitz.

October 19.

Peter Deitzler.

October 20.

John Weitzell. John Dinges.
Jacob Werich.

October 21.

John Schitz. Martin Weiser.
Dewalt Biesh.

October 22.

Abraham Smith.

October 23.

Jacob Shaffner, Jr.

October 24.

Samuel Bradley.

October 30.

William Hunter.

November 1.

Adam Jacobey. Simon Bossler.
Nicholas Mosser. Philip Bartenbach.

November 2.

Henry Cook, Berks County. John Springer.

November 3.

Henry ——. Windle Weaver.
Dietrich Shultz. Edward Isrello.
Franz Zerman. Jacob Miley.

November 8.

Peter Bruner. Peter Zeller.
John Herkerdur. George Stervin.

November 10.

John Miller. Peter Wehn.
Peter Ginrick.

November 11.

Joseph Van Gundy. Henry Bukel.

November 13.

Christopher Ulrick.

November 15.

John Dubbs.

November 17.

Christopher Ziebolt. Henry Sayler.
John Borher. John Scholt.
Casper Youngblood. John Serig.
George Myer. John Adam Stone.
Ludwick Ishler. George Riehler.
Daniel Fitzberger. Alexander Benjamin.

November 19.

Henry Meyer. James Calhoon.
George Stone. George Gurnweither.
Casper Sturer, Jr. Henry Strack.
Christopher Ambrosius. William Bluher.

November 20.

Conrad Kaufman. Baltzer Orth, Sr.
George Mintzel.

November 21.

Christopher Beistel. George Ohlinger.

November 23.

Peter Shaffer.

November 24.

Charles Ohlwein. John Shauer.
Nicholas Brechbill. Leonard Stilick.

November 26.

Conrad Barkling.

December 2.

John Meyr. Alexander Graham.

December 4.

Peter Arnholt.

December 5.

George Shombarg.

December 6.

Henry Miller.

December 10.

Peter Newman.

December 13.

Charles Ogden, Jersey. Nathaniel Wart, Jersey.
John Salter, Jersey. Frederick Pohelman.

December 14.

John Weitzel. James Thome.

December 17.

Ludwick Hartman.

December 19.

Jacob Gosser, Sr. Michael Shechlin.

Jan. 3, 1778.

Peter Fisher.

January 10.

Michael Philipey. George Adam Derr.

January 24.

Philip Baterfoot. John Henner.

January 26.

Robert Love.

February 9.

Peter Stump. Levi Engels, Philadelphia County.

February 10.

Yost Weyandt. John Moor.
Robert Byers, Chester County.

February 16.

Jonathan Arnold, John McClure, William Wave, James Dun, } Philadelphia County.

Peter Fawber.

February 20.

Henry Oliver.

February 21.

Peter Miller.

March 11.

Michael Caldwell.

March 16.

William Bargenhoff.

March 20.

Robert Hunter.

March 27.

John Adams.

April 1.

William Sloan. James Trousdale.
Robert Sanders.

April 2.

John Amind.

April 4.

James McLane. Henry Shaell.

April 15.

Michael Singer.

April 20.

Robert Buridge. George Armstrong.
Robert Cook. Henry Beckley.
James Brown.

April 21.

George Diffenbagh. Jacob Blumhart.
Adam Stager. Andreas Schreack.

April 22.

Jacob Ekart. Jacob Shertel.
Casimer May. George Welch.

April 27.

Jacob Metz. David Saffron.

April 29.

Henry Bauman.

May 1.

Martin Ulrick. Henry Stauffer.

May 2.

Christopher Seis. Henry Stahlsmith.
Peter Long. John Gingrey.

May 4.

John Schob.

May 5.

Jacob Maller.

May 6.

John Redeck. Michal Wolf.
George Miller. Nicholas Kehwey.

May 7.

John Realy.

May 8.

Michael Haack. Nicholas Haack.

May 9.

Thomas Mitchel. Thomas Mitchel, Jr.
Thomas Kopenhafer. Martin Weaver.
Christ Breitenwark.

May 10.

John Harper. Christopher Hilsebrand.
John Peter Miller.

May 11.

Peter Schitz. Henry Weyandt.
Adam Mark. George Frederick Fozer.
Christopher Green. Daniel Stauffer.
Handeler Painter.

May 12.

Jacob Breckbill. John Willson.
Philip Gloninger, Sr. Henry Shell.
Abraham Hyde.

May 14.

John Meyer.
Martin Meyer.
Nicholas Gast.
Martin Smith.
Abraham Sebolt.

Anthony Stiegel.
George Plantz.
John Shaffer.
Michael Kapp.

May 15.

Daniel Berry.
Andrew Carstnitz.
Segmond Strawer.

Frederick Henning.
Michael Brown.

May 16.

John Karmony.
John Morrison.
Jacob Kohler.
Henry Reinel, Jr.

Michael Zimerman.
George Wampler.
Peter Myer.

May 17.

Christian Shill.
John Dittman.
Richard Lavers.

Anthony Kelker.
Daniel Ensminger.
Christian Shally.

May 19.

John Zimmerman.
Christian Faller.
Baltzar Everhart.
Melchior Loudermilk.
Frantz Eckhart.
Frederick Rapp.
William Spiess.

John Herner.
Peter Karchnitz.
Herman Spiess.
Martin Reiss.
Jacob German.
Jacob Saulter.

May 20.

Rev. William Runckle.
Valentine Fawber.
John Fawber.
Michael Shott.
Daniel Youngblood.

Nicholas Henry.
Jacob Steib.
Frederick Yensell.
Michael Reiter.

May 21.

John Fohler.
Christian Schwartz.

Frederick Schryer.
Daniel Conrad.

May 22.

John Gloninger.
Daniel Henning.

Conrad Reinal.
John Farney.

May 23.

Lorentz Segrist.

Michael Feiss.

May 25.

Daniel Kinnick.
Daniel Straw.
John Kapp.
Peter Felsinger.
Andrew Wallborn.
Philip Krober.
George Fedderhauff.
Christopher Herbster.
Christian Koppenhaffer.
George Matter.
Adam Vegley.
John Sharff.
John Orth.
Augustine Gache.
Abraham Ranguel.
George Flinghell.
Paul Zick.
Michael Smith.
Michael Wohlfart.
Adam Helm.
Robert Ewing.
George Weaver.
Matthias Henry.
Christian Koch.
Baltzar Stamgast.
Christian Feiss.
Jacob Lehn.
William Yengst.
Jacob Blanck.
Henry Klein.
Henry Meck.

George Scheiffler.
John Lein.
Henry Peters.
Thomas Williams.
Michael Myer.
John Shally.
Mathias Reger.
Henry Peters, Jr.
Christian Smith.
George Lenb.
John Renhert.
George Renhert.
George Gloninger.
Michael Feiss, Jr.
Michael Spingler.
Jacob Pfeill.
John Steeb.
Nichol Sebolt.
Matthias Brownhalt.
Martin Weitzel.
George Bauman.
Jacob Wentz.
Adam Lawyer.
Jacob Goldman.
Frederick Steiner.
Nicholas Conrad.
Jacob Leitner.
Adam Spingler.
Jacob Conrad.
John Hollinger.
George Hautz.

David Miller.
Benjamin Spycher, Jr.
Philip Matthias.
George Springler.
John Michael Conrad.
Lucas Shally.
Nicholas Hobling.
Baltzar Shally.

George Simon.
Nicholas Meisser.
John Shally, Jr.
Jacob Steiner.
Jacob Gundeman.
Thomas Read.
Conrad Smith.

May 26.

Philip Kermany.
Daniel Miller.
John Adam Weiss.
Michael Hearman.
Jacob Fortney.
Jacob Snevely.
Jacob Beible.

Melchor Aptmyer.
Bernard Embigh.
Peter Berry, Jr.
Michael Lentz.
Nicholas Dinger.
John Yegar.
Peter Schell.

May 27.

John McClintock.
Michael Miller.
John Neff.
John Phil. De Haas.

Adam German.
Philip Isinghour.
Henry Tittle.

May 28.

John Shuher.
Matthias Streethur.
George Kopp.
Andreas Fricker.
Jacob Lehman.
George Meyer.
Conrad Felt.
Jacob Lehman.
George Fochley.
Bastian Wagner.
Conrad Wagner.
John Ulrich Felty.
John Jacob Yerrich.
Peter Brechbill.
Philip Byer.
Adam Fisher.
Nicholas Pope.
John Gundrum.
Conrad Mentzinger.
William German.
John German.
John Dartis.
George Felty.
Peter Tasher.
John Ditzeller.

Martin Koch.
Dwalt Windling.
Fred. Zeller.
Adam Windling.
Jacob Zolinger.
Christian Zimerman.
Jacob Graffe, Sr.
John Dupes.
Henry Dupes.
John Steffey.
Jacob Beilsell.
George Ellinger, Sr.
Casper Ellinger.
George Klumerling.
William Cunningham.
David Teiss.
Daniel Heckadorn.
George Michael Graff.
George Linn.
Philip Uhrich.
Martin Rhum.
Conrad Klein.
John Graff.
Henry Baker.

May 29.

Henry Limbert.
Philip Dinger.
Frederick Helm.
Peter Shaner.
Christopher Shaner.
Christian Meyer.
Michael Becker.
John Shaw.
William Long.
Conrad Steinman.
Nicholas Boher,
Baltzar Stone.
Mathias Boher.
Henry Humberger.
Jacob Boltz.
Adam Heylman.
Adam Barth.
Peter Felty.
Charles Hemphell.
John Etter.
Phil. Seidenstrickor.
George Krist.
Daniel Ponsius.
Richard Robinson.

James Narres.
Daniel Bruner.
Andreas Emmert.
Peter Miller.
George Bross.
Michael Strichback.
John Eischower.
Michael Boltz.
George Wolf.
John Wolf.
Jacob Sichely.
Charles Arnt.
George Gallomeyer.
John Kitzmiller.
Frederick Buher.
Albert Kleinfeller.
John Risley.
John Sayler.
John Dutweiller.
Anthony Karmony.
Dewalt Nablnger.
Michael Klever.
Baltzar Ernst.
Peter Kucher.

May 30.

Jacob Neff.
Christian Seltzer.
Adam Weaver.
Michael Frantz.
Thomas Knisley.
Casper Diehl.
Abraham Blyston.
Michael Wolf, Jr.
Casper Shope.
George Evinger.
Jacob Fernsler.
Mathias Boger.
John Heyl.
Bernhart Hauer.
Jacob Hauer.
George Walborn.
James Kelly.
Mathias Vogt.
Jacob Wolff.
John Kuhn.
Leonard Noltt.
Philip Meyer.
Henry Darkis, Jr.
Christopher Wolbert.
Jacob Gasser.
Michael Wagner.
James Queen.
William Farmer.
John Farmer.
Robert Buck.
Matthias Federhaff.
Henry Darkis, Sr.
Barhart Boor.
Peter Berry, Sr.
John Nicholas Deck.
Samuel Ryer.
John Bender.
John Straushuyder.
George Knob.
George Hoffman.
John Kornman.
John Newman.
Henry Stump.
George Rapp.
Frederick Peiffer.
John Quickel.
Ludwick Fell.
Wendle Fortney.
John Bear.
Henry Sheller.

George Weaver.
Michael Steckbeck, Jr.
Richard Fawcet.
Charles Welker.
John Haserwest.
John Duncan.
Alexander Benson.
Thomas Atkinson.
George McConnel.
George Hebhart.
Peter Enders.
John Umberger.
Philip Meiss.
George Kernman.
David Mitchel.
Daniel Sherietz, York County.
Felix Young.
John Sehner.
Carl Arndt, Jr.
Jacob Gasser, Jr.
Jacob Heterich.
Daniel Miller (N. B.).
Martin Wagner.
John Palm, Jr.
Peter Reitzman.
Henry Hautz.
George Feeser.
Jacob Brown.
George Voght.
Patrick Maguire.
John Chri. Seider.
Andreas Holler.
Philip Fernsler.
Adam Stear.
Peter Durst.
John Zehring.
George Shneguntz.
Henry Ambrosius.
Valentine Kornman.
Christopher Uhler.
John Schively.
George Gilbert.
John Kenther.
Michel Uhrick.
Martin Frank.
Daniel Hoover.
Adam Hoover.
David Sherick.
Rudolph Keller.
George Hock.

May 31.

Peter Schwob.
Jacob Eichelberger.
George Stotterberger.

Matthias Reinhart.
Frederick Williams.
Jacob Graff.

June 1.

Philip Krom.
John Deil Klein.
Adam Krom.
John Graff.
Solomon Schroat.
Philip Perry.
Nicholas Engel.
Albright Seckely.
Berhart Peiffer.
Henry Schantz.
George Deibrech.
Matthias Meltz.
Jacob Keissel.

Jacob Abel.
Christ Easterlin.
Christopher Kintzel.
Godfried Hayser.
Anthony Van Bruck.
John Fusinger.
George Reinail.
John Clever.
Michael Conrad.
Christian Early.
John Snoke.
Philip Boyer.
Jacob Kintzley.

June 2.

Valentine Boyer.
Michael Ihley.
Herman Walter.
Jacob Schryer.

John Schryer.
Nicholas Weinholtz.
Michael Zehrung.

June 3.

John Nunamacher.
John Dietz.
Henry Latcher.
Michael Koch.
Adam Eckert.
George Shaffer, Philadelphia Co.
Michael Killinger.

Peter Brunner.
Andreas Byer.
John Bauman.
Jacob Bauman.
Anthony Hemperley.
Nicholas Fehler.

June 4.

Peter Schneider.
John Gettz.
David Waggner.
Martin Brubeber.

Christ. Schneider.
Adam Balmer.
Samuel Graham.

June 8.

Jonathan Rowland.
Samuel Holley.
Joseph Woodward.
William Lattemore.
Henry Belkucher.
Robert Hays.

Conrad Smith.
John Smith.
John Westhefer.
Alexander Willson.
John Reschebach.

June 9.

John William Christian.
Peter Ambrosius.
Nicholas Smith.
John Hammer.
John Hammer, Jr.

William Shaw.
Edwin Halbon.
William Sergent.
George Day.
Peter Witmer.

June 10.

Frederick Lentz.
George Illinger, Jr.
Michael Ginrich.
Revd Conrd Bucher.

Andreas Vonwiller.
George Frank.
Peter Spiker, Jur.

June 11.

Ludwick Shalley.
George Hewert.
Adam Grambick.
Joseph Quarrels.

Conrad Orth.
Conrad Reisch.
Jacob Peiffer.

June 12.

John George Miller.
Ludwick Shott.
George Seidelmyer.
Michael Miller, Jur.

William Graham.
Michael Rein.
Leonard Stump.
Thomas Fletcher.

June 13.

George Gipfert.
Conrad Wisham.

Nicholas Palm.

June 14.

Thomas Meckelrath.

June 16.

Robert Johnson.
John Ebersol.

John Willis.
Tobias Steever.

June 18.

Michael Baer.

June 20.

John Christ Beck.
Nicholas Mosser.

Adam Philipey.

June 23.

Daniel Mooney.

John Bennet.

June 24.

Jacob Stahlman.

June 25.

John Hays.

June 26.

Fred. Fernsler.

John George Cooper.

June 29.

John George Miller.

Jacob Schyer.

June 30.

Michael Boltz, Senr.
Jacob Boltz.

Jacob Cachel.

July 1.

John Beiger.
John Mayer.

Conrad Mark, Jr.

July 2.

Henry Gipfer. George Hoffman.
Matthias Wolff. Cornelius Green.

July 4.

George German.

July 7.

Sebastian Reyer. Andreas Reigler.
Peter Sheiffer. Stephen Reigler.
Valentine Howarter.

July 16.

John Maushund. Abraham Brand.
Isaac Brand. Martin Yernuh.

July 17.

John Sever.

July 18.

Philip Saysurs. Henry Holtzaple.
Isaac Cushwa.

July 19.

John Sims. John Clark.

July 22.

Yost Sheffer.

July 24.

William Draiss. John Shilsman.

July 27.

Joshua Myer. Christian Stehley.

July 29.

Barney Melone.

July 30.

Benj^{a}. Bender.

August 1.

Herman Battorf.

August 3.

John Arnolt, Senr. John Brechbill.
Berhart Reinhart.

Given under my hand and seal at Lebanon, the 12th day of August, 1778.

JOHN THOME. [SEAL]

For the eastern part of the county, Heidelberg, we have the following, taken before Henry Sheaffer, Esq., one of the justices of the peace:

NAMES OF PERSONS WHO TOOK THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BEFORE HENRY SHEAFFER, 1777-78.

July 3.

Jacob Mayer. Casper Shweyber, M.D.
Bartel Wiker. Johann Happel.

July 4.

Johannes Gheisz. Reinhard E. Dinger.

July 5.

Moritz Dubell.

July 7.

Heinrich Eisenmenger. Peter Stohlt.
George Meisnor. Johannes Stoll.
Nicholaus Reme. Michael Staps.
Carl Gemberling. George Diessenger.
John Martin Stertz. Johannes Losher.
George Noll. Johann Pohstenmann.
Wendel Shank.

July 8.

Jacob Schwanger. Christopher Schaeffer.

July 9.

Michael Kirk.

July 10.

Joseph Voltz.

July 11.

Paul Swanger.

July 12.

Francis Smicht.

July 14.

Henry Weaber. Peter Lebo.
Abraham Visher.

July 16.

Mather Farn.

July 21.

Wilhelm Hendel.

July 24.

John Themsy.

July 25.

Baren Stubrach. George Gramlich.
Abraham Baum. Velte Egolf.
John Milleisen. David Zeller.
Ulrich Leinenweber. Heinrich Zeller.

August 1.

Christopher Stumb.

August 2.

Henry Basler. Jacob Spitzmiller.

August 4.

Alexander Shaffer. Andrew Strickler.
George Reidenauer.

August 13.

Peter Zeller. Michael Zoeller.

August 15.

Edward Daugherty. Andrew Nery.
John Huber. Jacob Hagy.
Samuel Jones. Daniel Hollinger.
George Stoben. Daniel Hollinger, Jr.
George Gedger. Conrad Hass.
John Jones. Johannes Bennesderster
Christopher Weidman. David Schmid.
Christian Hollinger. George Hildebrand.
Nicholas Emminger. Philip Beck.
Martin Hagy. John Cranmer.
Adam Oberlin. George Hamer.

August 18.

Peter Schwanger.

August 25.

Johannes Decker.

August 30.

Martin Holman.

September 3.

Ludwig Ensminger.

September 4.

Michael Trion.

September 5.

C. Armstrong.

September 9.

Jacob Schilling. William Moor.

September 9.

William Piersol. Thomas McGinness.

September 18.

Thomas Edwards.

October 8.

Johann Strebel Zollinger.

October 13.

George Elias Thiesz.

October 15.

John Meet. Christian Diel.

October 20.

Johannes Busch.

October 24.

Jacob Kuntz.

October 25.

Philip Erbst.

October 28.

George More. Philip Gerbener.

	October 31.
Spinlitz Zwoven.	Adam Scholl.
George Holstein.	George Wolf.
George Ulrich.	Robert Elder.
George Ulrich, Jr.	Peter Ziegener.
Martin Prau.	
	October 19.
Christian Seibert.	
	October 20.
John Meier.	George Trauthman.
Abraham Stump.	John Moor.
Christian Wolf.	
	October 22.
Valentine Dinges.	George Reichmann.
	June 22, 1778.
Johannes Lauser.	David Becker.
Jacob Edger.	Henrick Henry.
Henry Koppenhoffer.	Johannes Roth.
Alex. Kisburger.	Conrad Spielman.
Hannis Meister.	Henry Birkey.
George Meister.	Casper Fieman.
Joseph Mingen.	Mathias Albright.
Heinrich Schmitt.	Ludwig Long.
George Gehret.	John List.
George Schreyber.	Abraham Schwanger.
Michael Winter.	Peter Grubb.
Nicolaus Miller.	Johannes Riegel.
Hans Schopp.	Adam Riegel.
Pittre Conradt.	Philip Adam Riegel.
Hannaden Laudermilch.	Johan Phillipus Trautum.
Michael Stump.	George Hoffman.
Christopher Seiler.	Adam Hoffman.
Peter Dring.	Johan Feder.
Jacob Diller.	S. Gingler.
Adam Bollman.	Wilhelm Siebert.
Jabez Weiser.	Matthew Grün.
Jacob Hartman.	Adam Frieth.
Jacob Fotter.	Heinrich Brill.
Johan George Trion.	Christian Lehman.
Andreas Kapp.	Hannes Laudermilch.
Ludwig Schneyder.	Frantz Seibert.
Jacob Wentz.	Jacob Shack.
Balzer Laber.	Martin Meily.
Yost Hassman.	George Schar.
Michael Trautman.	Henry Shram.
Jacob Wagner.	Michael Mall.
Jacob Gemberling.	Valentine Viehman.
Jacob Roth.	Ludwig Widomiens.
Martin Albright.	Heinrich Brunner.
George Albright.	Heinrich Herchelroth.
Christian Beyer.	Kraft Kolb.
Heinrich Stram.	Adam Fried.
Jacob West.	Jacob Lauster.
Casper Iba.	George Baltz.
Martin Hostlefinger.	George Arpf.
Amsteller.	Philip Himmelberger.
Frederick Rapp.	Christian Schell.
John Bayer.	Hannes Sohn.
Heinrich Meister.	Martin Walborn.
George Strickler.	Jacob Baltzer.
George Neff.	Frederick Noecker.
Johannes Bollman.	Henry Satzgeber.
Michael Ley.	Martin Battorst.
Phillip Wolfersberger.	Johann Kuester.
Ulrich Beckli.	Leonhard Bickler.
John Read.	John Brich.
Leonard Immel.	Christopher Gold.
Jacob Springle.	Martin Vennier.
Andrew Apfel.	Jacob Rambo.
George Read.	Michael Rambo.
Jacob Rieth.	Henry Mayer.
Nicholas Rieth.	George Himmelberger.
John Harry Kurtz.	Adam Boraff.
Henry Mayer.	Simon Miller.
John Schmutzer.	Johannus Hündlem.
Henrick Ache.	Michael Wenrick.
Adreas Scholl.	Michael Brecht.
Leonhardt Brün.	Ulrich Risser.
Jacob Bicker.	George Spram.
Leonhardt Strickler.	Frederick Stump.
Abraham Wust.	John Henning.
Michael Müller.	John Cultowelt.
Henry Wunderlich.	Johannes Meyer.
Jacob Laudermilch.	Johan George.
Henry Sartor.	John Dörster.
Philip Braun.	David Bright.
Michael Nest.	George Volk.
Johannes Sanders.	Frederick Dravan.
Frederick Münch.	Henry Good.
Johannus Adam Schuman.	Johannes Schonk.
George Egle.	George Weinman.
William Old, Jr.	Joseph Smucker.
Robert Coleman.	Mattes Erley.
Michael Mohr.	Robert Lowry.
John Weiss.	George Becker.
Hannes Schmit.	George Weinman.
Gerhardt Weis.	Michael Leidich.
Jacob Lebo.	Michael Schof.
Michael Kuntz.	Johannes Becker.
George Widman.	Samuel Milward.
Christian Schenkel.	Emanuel Süsz.
Jacob Noss.	Nicolaus Schroff.
Jacob Sanders.	Marks Nagel.
Jacob Six.	Franz Ulrich.
Nicholas Shack.	Christian Wick.
Abraham Nehst.	Christian Fox.
Philip Schenkel.	Fred. Mahler.
John Kroll.	Jacob Shiner.
Valentine Myer.	Simon Newman.
Johannes Dunkelberger.	John Robb.
George Hildebrandt.	Peter Newman.
George Hertzler.	Jacob Betz.
Frederick Dobler.	George Folk.
Henry Peffer, Sr.	John Wolff.
Heinrich Meily.	Carl Schenkerel.
Christopher Mayer.	Adam Shee.
Christian Phillips.	Johannes Bemensdörfer.
Peter Wolfersberger.	Martin Rausch.
Michael Meesy.	David Dischney.
Frederick Wolfersberger.	Nicholas Ensminger.
Jacob Himelberger.	Hannes Nickelsmidt.
Peter Grün.	Martin Getz.
Christian Lasnitz.	Fred. Steven.
Johannus Schifler.	Peter Rieth.
David Livenston.	Andrew Shwaly.
Heinrich Lester.	Jacob Hahn.
Christian Frantz.	Andrew Carns.
Michael Mest.	Peter Barnhard.
Michael Capp.	Hannes Frantz.
Jacob Becker.	Peter Ludgnen.
Peter Capp.	George Kauche.
Viet Metzger.	Henry Wille.
Thomas Levis.	Hannes Philip.
Martin Keller.	George Nagel.
Christian Rister.	Johannes Huber.
Jacob Bright.	Jacob Dinges.
John Smith.	Peter McAllen.
George Meier.	Wilhelm Bicker.
Anthony Wilson.	Johann Gotfried Jüng.
Thomas Clark.	Benjamin Müller.
Gotfried Eichelbaun.	George Seiber.
Johannes Knob.	Michael Spengler.

For the western end of the county the reader is referred to the history of Dauphin, to those taken before Timothy Green, Esq., one of the justices of the peace for Lancaster County. He resided then in Hanover township, not far from the Dauphin and Lebanon line. Several of the companies of his battalion of associators were raised within the limits of now Lebanon County.

CHAPTER IX.

The War for Independence (Continued)—Escape of British Officers from Lebanon—Capt. Andrew Lee's Exploits—Capt. John Gloninger's Militia Battalion.

THE frequent escape of the prisoners of war confined at Lancaster, Lebanon, and Reading, of which during the winter of 1777–78 there was a large number confined, principally those taken at Burgoyne's surrender, as also those at Trenton and Princeton, owing to the difficulties encountered in the negotiations for a proper exchange. As a result, the American authorities found much difficulty in guarding them, and many of the associators were employed in this work. The places named were selected from the fact that the country was not only thickly settled, but the inhabitants most decidedly hostile to the English. At first the prisoners at Lebanon were confined in old Hebron Church, but the increase being so great temporary barracks were erected adjoining thereto, inclosed with a stockade and vigilantly guarded by Col. Greenawalt's and Col. Klotz's battalions by turns. In spite of all precaution the prisoners often disappeared in an unaccountable manner, and nothing was heard of them until they had resumed their places in the British army. Many and various were the conjectures as to the means of their escape; the officers inquired and investigated in vain; the country was explored to no purpose; the soldiers shook their heads and told of fortune-tellers, peddlers, and such characters, who had been seen at intervals; and sundry of the more credulous could think of nothing but supernatural agency; but whether man or spirit was the conspirator, the mystery remained unbroken.

When this became known to Washington, he sent Col. Hazen, commanding "The Congress Regiment," chiefly Pennsylvanians, to take this responsible charge. This energetic officer, after exhausting all resources, resorted to stratagem. He was convinced that, as the nearest post was more than a hundred miles distant, the prisoners must be aided by Americans, but where the suspicion should fall he could not even conjecture, the reproach of Toryism being almost unknown in that region. Having been trained to meet exigencies of this kind in a distinguished career as colonel in the British army, his plan was formed at once, and communicated to an officer of his own, upon whose talent he relied for its successful execution. This was Capt. Andrew Lee, whose courage and ability fully justified the selection.

Concerning Capt. Lee we have spoken elsewhere. Suffice it to say, that during this period he was at his home in Paxtang recruiting for the army. It was not known until recently that the incidents connected herewith referred to our Capt. Lee, but papers which have come into our researches give positive evidence of not only that fact, but fix the location at Lebanon instead of Lancaster as was supposed, since every matter of importance transpiring within the limits of Lancaster County during the trying period of the Revolution was referred to *Lancaster*, not distinguishing the *borough* from the *district*.

The secret plan concerted between them was this: It was to be given out that Capt. Lee was absent on furlough or command. He, meantime, was to assume the dress of a British prisoner, and having provided himself with information and a story of his capture, was to be thrown into the barracks, where he might gain the confidence of the soldiers and join them in a plan of escape. How well Capt. Lee sustained his part may be inferred from the fact that when he had disappeared and placed himself among the prisoners his own officers and soldiers saw him every day without the least suspicion. The person to whom we are indebted for most of these particulars was the intendant of the prisoners, and familiar with Lee; but though compelled to see him often in the discharge of his duty, he never penetrated the disguise. Well it was for Capt. Lee that his disguise was so complete. Had his associates suspected his purpose to betray them, his history would have been embraced in the proverb, "dead men tell no tales."

For many days he remained in this situation, making no discoveries whatever. He thought he perceived at times signs of intelligence between the prisoners and an old woman who was allowed to bring fruit for sale within the inclosure. She was known to be deaf and half-witted, and was therefore no object of suspicion. It was known that her son had been disgraced and punished in the American army, but she had never betrayed any malice on that account, and no one dreamed that she could have the power to do injury if she possessed the will. Lee watched her closely, but saw nothing to confirm his suspicions. Her dwelling was about a mile distant, in a wild retreat, where she shared her miserable quarters with a dog and cat, the former of which mounted guard over the mansion, while the latter occasioned superstitious fears, which were equally effectual in keeping visitors away.

One dark stormy night in the spring of 1778, Capt. Lee was lying awake at midnight, meditating on the enterprise he had undertaken, which though in the beginning it had recommended itself to his romantic disposition, had now lost all its charms. It was one of those tempests which in our climate so often hang upon the path of the departing year. His companions slept soundly, but the wind which shook the building to its foundation and threw heavy splashes of rain against the window, conspired with the state of his mind to keep him wakeful. All at once the door was gently opened, and a figure moved silently into the room. It was too dark to observe its motions narrowly, but he could see that it stooped towards one of the sleepers, who immediately rose; next it approached and touched him on the shoulder. Capt. Lee immediately started up; the figure then allowed a slight gleam from a dark lantern to pass over his

face, as it did so whispered, impatiently, "Not the man—but come!" It then occurred to Lee that it was the opportunity he desired. The unknown whispered to him to keep his place till another man was called; but just at that moment something disturbed him, and making a signal to Capt. Lee to follow, he moved silently out of the room.

They found the door of the house unbarred, and a small part of the fence removed, where they passed out without molestation. The sentry had retired to a shelter, where he thought he could guard his post without suffering from the rain; but Lee saw his conductors put themselves in preparation to silence him if he should happen to address them. Just without the fence appeared a stooping figure wrapped in a red cloak, and supporting itself with a large stick, which Lee at once perceived could be no other than the old fruit woman. But the most profound silence was observed. A man came out from a thicket at a little distance and joined them, and the whole party moved onward by the guidance of the old woman. At first they frequently stopped to listen, but having heard the sentinel cry "all's well," they seemed reassured, and moved with more confidence than before.

They soon came near to a log cabin under an overhanging bank about midway between Cornwall and Shaefferstown, half hidden by trees, where a bright light was shining out from a little window upon the wet and drooping boughs that hung near it. The dog received them graciously, and they entered. A table was spread with some coarse provisions upon it and a large jug, which one of the soldiers was about to seize, when the man who conducted them withheld him. "No," said he, "we must first proceed to business." He then went to a small closet, from which he returned with what seemed to have been originally a Bible, though now it was worn to a mahogany color and a spherical form. While they were doing this, Lee had time to examine his companions; one of them was a large quiet-looking soldier, the other a short stout man with much of the aspect of a villain. They examined him in turn, and as the captain had been obliged formerly to punish the shorter soldier severely, he felt some misgivings when the fellow's eyes rested upon him. The conductor was a middle-aged, harsh-looking man, whom Capt. Lee had never seen before.

As no time was to be lost, their guide explained to them, in few words, that before he should undertake his dangerous enterprise he should require of them to swear upon the Scriptures not to make the least attempt to escape, and never to reveal the circumstances or agents in the proceeding, whatever might befall them. The soldiers, however, insisted on deferring this measure till they had formed some slight acquaintance with the contents of the jug, and expressed their sentiments on the subject rather by actions than words. In this they were joined by Capt. Lee, who by this time had begun to contemplate the danger of his enterprise in a new and unpleasant point of view. If he were to be compelled to accompany his party to New York, his disguise would at once be detected, and it was certain he would be hanged as a spy. He had supposed beforehand that he should find no difficulty in escaping at any moment, but he saw that their conductor had prepared arms for them, which they were to use in taking the life of any one who should attempt to leave them—and then the oath. He might possibly have released himself from its obligations, when it became necessary, for the interests of his country, but no honorable man could well bear to be driven to an emergency in which he must violate an oath, however reluctantly it was taken. He felt that there was no retreating, when there came a heavy shock as of something falling against the sides of the house; their practiced ears at once detected the sound of the alarm gun, and their conductor, throwing down the old Bible which he had held all the while impatiently in his hand, directed the party to follow him in close order, and immediately quitted the house, taking with him his dark lantern.

They went on with great dispatch, but not without difficulty. Sometimes their footing would give way on some sandy bank or slippery field; and when their path led through the woods, the wet boughs dashed heavily in their faces. Capt. Lee felt that he might have deserted his precious companions while they were in this hurry and alarm; but he felt that as yet he had made no discoveries, and however dangerous his situation was he could not bear to confess that he had not nerve to carry him through. On he went, therefore, for two or three hours, and was beginning to sink with fatigue when the barking of a dog brought the party to a stand. Their conductor gave a low whistle, which was answered at no great distance, and a figure came forward in the darkness, who whispered to their guide and then led the way up to a building which seemed by the shadowy outline to be a large stone barn. They entered it and were severally placed in small nooks where they could feel that the hay was all around them except on the side of the wall. Shortly after some provisions were brought to them with the same silence, and it was signified to them that they were to remain concealed the whole of the coming day. Through a crevice in the wall Lee could discover, as the day came on, that the barn was attached to a small farm-house. He was so near the house that he could hear the conversation which was carried on about the door. The morning rose clear, and it was evident from the inquiries of horsemen, who occasionally galloped up to the door, that the country was alarmed. The farmer gave short and surly replies, as if unwilling to be taken off from his work, but the other inmates of the house were eager in their questions, and from the answers Capt. Lee gathered that the means by which

he and his companions had escaped were as mysterious as ever.

The next night, when all was quiet, they resumed their march, and explained to Capt. Lee that as he was not with them in their conspiracy, and was accidentally associated with them in their escape, they should take the precaution to keep him before them, just behind the guide. He submittted without opposition, though the arrangement considerably lessened his chances of escape. He observed, from the direction of the stars, that they did not move in a direct line towards the Delaware, but they changed their courses so often that he could not conjecture at what point they intended to strike the river. He endeavored, whenever any peculiar object appeared, to fix it in his memory as well as the darkness would permit, and succeeded better than could have been expected, considering the agitated state in which he traveled.

For several nights they went on in this manner, being delivered over to different persons from time to time, and, as Capt. Lee could gather from their whispered conversations, they were regularly employed on occasions like the present, and well rewarded by the British for their services. Their employment was full of danger, and though they seemed like desperate men, he could observe that they never remitted their precautions. They were concealed days in barns, cellars, caves made for the purpose, and similar retreats, and one day was passed in a tomb, the dimensions of which had been enlarged, and the inmates, if there had been any, banished to make room for the living. The burying-grounds were a favorite retreat, and on more occasions than one they were obliged to resort to superstitious alarms to remove intruders upon their path; their success fully justified the experiment, and unpleasantly situated as he was, in the prospect of soon being a ghost himself, he could not avoid laughing at the expedition with which old and young fled from the fancied apparitions under clouds of night, wishing to meet such enemies, like Ajax, in the face of day.

Though the distance to the Delaware was not great they had now been twelve days on the road, and such was the vigilance and suspicion prevailing throughout the country that they almost despaired of effecting their object. The conductor grew impatient, and Lee's companions, at least one of them, became ferocious. There was, as we have said, something unpleasant to him in the glances of this fellow towards him, which became more and more fierce as they went on, but it did not appear whether it was owing to circumstance or actual suspicion. It so happened that on the twelfth night Capt. Lee was placed in a barn, while the rest of the party sheltered themselves in a cellar of a little stone church, where they could talk and act with more freedom, both because the solitude of the church was not often disturbed even on the Sabbath, and because even the proprietors did not know that illegal hands had added a cellar to the conveniences of the building.

The party was seated here as the day broke, and the light, which struggled in through the crevices opened for the purpose, showed a low room about twelve feet square, with a damp floor and large patches of white mould upon the walls. Finding, probably, that the pavement afforded no accommodations for sleeping, the worthies were seated each upon a little cask, which seemed like those used for gunpowder. Here they were smoking pipes with great diligence, and, at intervals not distant, applying a huge canteen to their mouths, from which they drank with upturned faces, expressive of solemn satisfaction. While they were thus engaged, the short soldier asked them in a careless way if they knew whom they had in their party. The others started, and took their pipes from their mouths, to ask him what he meant. "I mean," said he, "that we are honored with the company of Capt. Andrew Lee, of the rebel army. The rascal once punished me, and I never mistook my man when I had a debt of that kind to pay. Now I shall have my revenge."

The others hastened to express their disgust at his ferocity, saying, that if, as he said, their companion was an American officer, all they had to do was to watch him closely. They said that, as he had come among them uninvited, he must go with them to New York, and take the consequences; but meantime it was their interest not to seem to suspect him, otherwise he might give an alarm; whereas it was evidently his intention to go with them till they were ready to embark for New York. The other person persisted in saying that he would have his revenge with his own hand; upon which the conductor, drawing a pistol, declared to him that if he saw the least attempt to injure Capt. Lee, or any conduct which would lead him to suspect that his disguise was discovered, he would that moment shoot him through the head. The soldier put his hand upon his knife, with an ominous scowl upon his conductor, but seeing that he had to do with one who was likely to be as good as his word, he restrained himself, and began to arrange some rubbish to serve him for a bed. The other soldier followed his example, and their guide withdrew, locking the door after him.

The next night they went on as usual, but the manner of their conductor showed that there was more danger than before; in fact, he explained to the party that they were now not far from the Delaware, and hoped to reach it before midnight. They occasionally heard the report of a musket, which seemed to indicate that some movement was going on in the country. Thus warned, they quickened their steps, and it was not long before they saw the gleam of broad clear light before them, such as is reflected upon the calm waters, even in the darkest night. They moved up to it in deep silence; there were various emotions in their breasts; Capt. Lee was hoping for

an opportunity to escape from an enterprise which was growing too serious, and the principal objects of which were already answered; the others were anxious lest some accident might have happened to the boat on which they depended for crossing the stream.

When they came to the bank there were no traces of a boat on the waters. Their conductor stood still for a moment in dismay; but recollecting himself, he said it was possible it might have been secured lower down the stream, and forgetting everything else, he directed the larger soldier to accompany him, and giving a pistol to the other, he whispered, "If the rebel officer attempts to betray us, shoot him; if not you will not, for your own sake, make any noise to show where we are." In the same instant they departed, and Capt. Lee was left alone with the ruffian.

He had before suspected that the fellow knew him, and now doubts were changed to certainty at once. Dark as it was, it seemed as if fire flashed from his eye, now he felt that revenge was within his power. Capt. Lee was as brave as any other officer in the army, but he was unarmed, and though he was strong, his adversary was still more powerful. While he stood, uncertain what to do, the fellow seemed enjoying the prospect of revenge, as he looked on him with a steady eye. Though the officer stood to appearance unmoved, the sweat rolled in heavy drops from his brow. He soon took his resolution, and sprang upon his adversary with the intention of wresting the pistol from his hand; but the other was upon his guard, and aimed with such precision that had the pistol been charged with a bullet that moment would have been his last. But it seemed that the conductor had trusted to the sight of his weapons to render them unnecessary, and had, therefore, only loaded them with powder; as it was, the shock threw Capt. Lee upon the ground; but, fortunately, as the fellow dropped the pistol, it fell where the captain could reach it, and as his adversary stooped and drew his knife from his bosom, Capt. Lee was able to give him a stunning blow. He immediately threw himself upon the assassin, and a long and bloody struggle began; they were so nearly matched in strength and advantage that neither dared unclench his hold for the sake of grasping the knife. The blood gushed from their mouths, and the combat would have probably ended in favor of the assassin, when steps and voices were heard advancing, and they found themselves in the hands of a party of countrymen, who were armed for the occasion, and were scouring the banks of the river. They were forcibly torn apart, but so exhausted and breathless that neither could make any explanation, and they submitted quietly to their captors.

The party of armed countrymen, though they had succeeded in their attempt, and were sufficiently triumphant on the occasion, were sorely perplexed how to dispose of their prisoners. After some discussion, one of them proposed to throw the decision upon the wisdom of the nearest magistrate. They accordingly proceeded with their prisoners to his mansion, about two miles distant, and called upon him to arise and attend to business. A window was hastily thrown up, and the justice put forth his night-capped head, and with more wrath than became his dignity, ordered them off; and in requital for their calling him out of bed in the cold, generously wished them in the warmest place. However, resistance was vain; he was compelled to rise, and as soon as the prisoners were brought before him he ordered them to be taken in irons to the prison at Philadelphia. Lee improved the opportunity to take the old gentleman aside, and told him who he was, and why he was thus disguised. The justice only interrupted him with the occasional inquiry,—"Most done?" When he had finished, the magistrate told him that his story was very well made, and told in a manner very creditable to his address, and that he should give it all the weight it seemed to require. And Capt. Lee's remonstrances were unavailing.

As soon as they were fairly lodged in prison, Capt. Lee prevailed on the jailer to carry a note to Gen. Lincoln, informing him of his condition. The general received it as he was dressing in the morning, and immediately sent one of his aids to the jail. That officer could not believe his eyes that he saw Capt. Andrew Lee. His uniform, worn out when he assumed it, was now hanging in rags about him, and he had not been shaved for a fortnight. He wished, very naturally, to improve his appearance before presenting himself to the Secretary of War, but the orders were peremptory to bring him as he was. The general loved a joke full well. His laughter was hardly exceeded by the report of his own cannon, and long and loud did he laugh that day.

When Capt. Lee returned to Lebanon he immediately attempted to retrace the ground, and so accurate, under the unfavorable circumstances, that he brought to justice fifteen persons who had aided in the escape of the British prisoners. There was among the papers of Judge Jasper Yeates interesting notes of the trial of these offenders, some of whom were imprisoned until the close of the war. As the descendants of these people are among us to-day, prominent in civil and political life, we shall not present the memoranda relating thereto. The incidents are in the main correct, and, as a part of the history of the exciting period of the Revolution, are worthy of preservation in the form which we give it.

On the 14th of May, 1778, there was found on the woodland of Michael Baughman in Lebanon township, by Daniel Youngblood, "a large brass kettle almost full of Bacon strawed over with ashes;" also "three Barrels of Whiskey buried in the Ground in three different places, and also a Bucket full of Hog's Lard with one of said Barls;" and in addition, "five Hogsheads of Wheat buried in his [Baughman's]

clear Field." This caused considerable commotion in the loyal neighborhood. "Capt. Michael Holderbaum with Lieut. Henry Kelker seized the articles and carried them into Annville, a small village about five miles from Lebanon town," but as they could not be kept there without a guard, the goods were hauled into Lebanon. Information was at once made before 'Squire John Thome and the General Committee of the county notified.

It never transpired what the object was in secreting these goods, but as parties in the neighborhood, who seem to have been Mennonites, "had secreted and buried rifles and guns on the same land in 1776, when the militia were called into and then served in the Jerseys," some dozen or more non-associators were arrested and committed to Lancaster jail, but subsequently released upon giving security for their future good behavior and taking the oath of allegiance. Following this many of the non-associators at first refused to pay their assessments, but threatened with arrest and the institution of legal proceedings by the committee of the district admonished them that the Whigs were really in earnest, and no further difficulty ensued. In fact, when Col. Philip Marstellar was directed by the Supreme Executive Council to secure flour and provisions for the French fleet, he had no trouble whatever, and the greatest loyalty was manifested by those who heretofore had strenuously opposed the struggle for independence.

The war continued, and the demand for volunteers was promptly met by the inhabitants of Lebanon. While the major portion of the male population between the ages of sixteen and fifty-three were in the Continental service, others, mere children and old men, armed with their trusty rifles, were ranging along the northern frontier, guarding it from the marauding Indians and their white allies, who now and then came swooping down from their home in New York to devastate the half-protected settlements of Pennsylvania.

It is to be regretted that the rolls of those officers and men who were in the Continental service during the Revolution are not in existence. They would be of exceeding value, and would show better than our words can express, the great patriotism of our people, and how cheerfully they entered into the struggle for Independence. We can only refer to Col. John Philip De Haas, of the First Pennsylvania Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Wood of the Second Battalion (Col. Arthur St. Clair's), subsequently colonel of the Third Regiment of the Line, and Col. Nicholas Haussegger of the German regiment, with whose commands there were a large number of the heroic men of Lebanon County. The inhabitants did not only volunteer promptly, but gave of their substance, and the Earlys, Henrys, Kreiders, Millers, Meilys, Immels, Orths, Sheaffers, and others, not only contributed to the patriot army, but hauled to Valley Forge, during that terrible winter of 1777–78, flour and meat, with such articles of clothing as would be of service to half-clad soldiers. At several tanneries in the neighborhood leather was prepared, and all who could make shoes assisted in the work of supplying those who were barefooted in the American camp. This was all done cheerfully, freely, and very often gratuitously. The men, women, and children of Heidelberg, Lebanon, and Bethel were imbued with patriotic devotion, and did noble work for their distressed defenders. Too much praise cannot be awarded them, and we wish we had the names of those brave women of Lebanon who spun the wool and wove coverlets for the army, and to whom in a letter in our possession written Col. Marstellar, says, "God bless the good women of Millbach!" The brave women of the Revolution who cultivated the soil while their husbands and fathers were battling for their rights, their liberties, deserve loving remembrance on the page of history. They were indeed "Sisters of Mercy" during the darkest hours of our nation's beginning, and no Florence Nightingale has ever excelled them in deeds of charity and good-will.

From 1780 to the 15th of April, 1783, and perchance until the promulgation of the treaty of peace, the militia raised in the townships of Heidelberg and Lebanon, and also a portion of Bethel, comprised the Second Battalion of Lancaster County. They were commanded by Lieut.-Col. John Gloninger, concerning whom our readers are referred to the biographical history of the county. We have only the rolls of officers, which are as follows:

Return of Militia Officers of the Second Battalion, Lancaster County, as they stood April 15, 1783:

Lieutenant-Colonel.

John Gloninger.

Major.

Baltzer Orth.

Surgeon.

Daniel Oldenbruck.

Adjutant.

Philip Huber.

Quartermaster.

John Snevely.

First Company.

Captain—David Krause.
Lieutenant—Philip Greenawalt, Jr.
Ensign—Jacob Embich.

Second Company.

Captain—Michael Holderbaum.
Lieutenant—Alexander Martin.
Ensign—John Stroh, Jr.

Third Company.

Captain—Jacob Meily.
Lieutenant—George Risser.
Ensign—Henry Snevely.

Fourth Company.
Captain—Matthias Henning.
Lieutenant—Abraham Stone.
Ensign—Martin Meily.

Fifth Company.
Captain—Leonard Immel.
Lieutenant—Christopher Leis.
Ensign—Christian Ley.

Sixth Company.
Captain—George Bowman.
Lieutenant—Alexander Montgomery.
Ensign—Martin Weitzel.

Seventh Company.
Captain—John Orth.
Lieutenant—Peter Ehemiger
Ensign—Daniel Stauffer

Eighth Company.
Captain—Henry Shaeffer.
Lieutenant—George Noll.
Ensign—George Dissinger.

In the First Battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. John Rogers, of Hanover, for which see Dauphin County, there was probably one if not two companies belonging to Lebanon County. The same was the case with Lieut.-Col. Jacob Cook's battalion, the Fourth, raised in Derry and Londonderry.

CHAPTER X.

The War for Independence (Continued)—The Abolition of Slavery in Pennsylvania—The Act providing Therefor—Register of Negro and Mulatto Slaves—Continental Paper Money.

THE year 1780 is made memorable in the annals of Pennsylvania for the passage of the act for the gradual abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania. On the 5th of February, 1779, the Supreme Executive Council, in their message to the Assembly, called the attention of that body to this subject. "We think," say they, "we are loudly called on to evince our gratitude in making our fellow-men joint-heirs with us of the same inestimable blessings, under such restrictions and regulations as will not injure the community and will imperceptibly enable them to relish and improve the station to which they will be advanced. Honored will that State be in the annals of mankind which shall first abolish this violation of the rights of mankind; and the memories of those will be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance who shall pass the law to restore and establish the rights of human nature in Pennsylvania. We feel ourselves so interested on this point as to go beyond what may be deemed by some the proper line of our duty, and acquaint you that we have reduced this plan to the form of a law, which, if acceptable, we shall in a few days communicate to you." Although the subject was thus forcibly presented, the matter was dismissed by the Assembly, "as the Constitution would not allow them to receive the law from the Council." Nothing more was done until in the November Assembly, when George Bryan, formerly Vice President of the State, having been elected a member of the Legislature, urged the passage of a bill which had been prepared several years prior by William Brown, a member of the Legislature from Lancaster County. The main features of the act were those of Mr. Brown, as recently-discovered memoranda in his handwriting go to show. On the 1st of March, 1780, by a vote of thirty-four yeas to twenty-one nays, the act passed the Assembly. We give the act entire, its title being "An Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery."[1]

"I. Whereas we contemplate our abhorrence of that condition to which the arms and tyranny of Great Britain were exerted to reduce us, when we look back on the variety of dangers to which we have been exposed, and [illegible] our fortitude in many calamities have been supported, and our deliverances wrought, when even hope and human fortitude have become unequal to the conflict, we are unavoidably led to a serious and grateful sense of the manifold blessings, which we have undeservedly received from the hand of that Being from whom every good and perfect gift cometh. Impressed with these ideas, we conceive that it is our duty, and we rejoice that it is in our power to extend a portion of that freedom to others which hath been extended to us, and release from that state of thraldom to which we ourselves were tyrannically doomed, and from which we now have every prospect of being delivered. It is not for us to inquire why in the creation of mankind the inhabitants of several parts of the earth were distinguished by a difference in features or complexion. It is sufficient to know that all are the workmanship of an Almighty Hand. We find in the distribution of the human species that the most fertile as well as the most barren parts of the earth are inhabited by Men of complexions different from ours and from each other; from whence we may reasonably as well as religiously infer that He who placed them in their various situations, hath extended equally His care and protection to all, and that it becometh not us to counteract His mercies. We esteem it a peculiar blessing granted to us, that we are enabled this day to add one more step to universal civilization, by removing as much as possible the sorrows of those who have lived in undeserved bondage, and from which by the assumed authority of the Kings of Great Britain no effectual legal relief could be obtained. Weaned, by a long course of experience, from those narrow prejudices and partialities we have imbibed, we find our hearts enlarged with kindred sentiments of love toward men of all conditions and nations, and we persevere [illegible] those particular personal circumstances peculiarly open to the blessings which we have received, to manifest the sincerity of our profession to give substantial proof of our gratitude.

"II. And, whereas, the condition of those persons who have heretofore been denominated Negro and Mulatto slaves, has been attended with circumstances which not only deprived them of the common blessings that they were by nature entitled to, but has cast them into the deepest afflictions by an unnatural separation and sale of husband and wife from each other and from their children, an injury the greatness of which can only be conceived by supposing that we were in the same unhappy case. In justice, therefore, to persons so unhappily circumstanced, and who, having no prospect before them whereon they may rest their sorrows and hopes, have no reasonable inducement to render their services to society, which they otherwise might, and also in grateful commemoration of our own happy deliverance from that state of unconditional submission to which we were doomed by the tyranny of Britain,

"III. Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, That all persons as well Negroes and Mulattoes, as others, who shall be born within this State from and after the passing of this Act shall not be deemed and considered as servants for life, or slaves; and that all servitude for life, or slavery of children in consequence of the slavery of their mothers, in the case of all children born within this State from and after the passing of this Act, as aforesaid, shall be, and hereby is, utterly taken away, extinguished, and forever abolished.

[1] Recorded in Law Book, vol. I, p. 339.

"IV. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That every Negro and Mulatto child, born within this State after the passing of this act as aforesaid (who would, in case this act had not been made, have been born a servant for years, or life, or a slave) shall be deemed to be, and shall be, by virtue of this act, the servant of such person, or his or her assigns, who would in such case have been entitled to the service of such child, until such child shall attain unto the age of twenty-eight years, in the manner, and on the conditions, whereon servants bound, by indenture for four years are or may be retained and holden; and shall be liable to like correction and punishment, and entitled to like relief, in case he or she be evilly treated by his or her master or mistress, and to like freedom dues and other privileges, as servants bound by indenture for four years are or may be entitled, unless the person, to whom the service of any such child shall belong, shall abandon his or her claim to the same; in which case the Overseers of the Poor of the city, township or district, respectively, where such child shall be abandoned, shall, by indenture, bind out every child so abandoned, as an apprentice, for a time not exceeding the age herein before limited for the service of such children.

"V. *And be it further enacted*, That every person, who is or shall be the owner of any Negro or Mulatto slave or servant for life, or till the age of thirty-one years, now within this State, or his lawful attorney, shall, on or before the said first day of November next, deliver, or cause to be delivered, in writing, to the Clerk of the peace of the county, or to Clerk of the court of record of the city of Philadelphia, in which he or she shall respectively inhabit, the name and surname, and occupation or profession of such owner, and the name of the county and township, district or ward, wherein he, or she resideth; and also the name and names of such slave and slaves, and servant and servants for life, or till the age of thirty-one years, together with their ages and sexes, severally and respectively set forth and annexed, by such person owned or statedly employed, and then being within this State, in order to ascertain and distinguish the slaves and servants for life, and till the age of thirty-one years, within this State, who shall be such on the said first day of November next, from all other persons; which particulars shall, by said Clerk of the sessions and Clerk of the said city court, be entered in books to be provided for that purpose by the said Clerks; and that no Negro or Mulatto, now within this State, shall, from and after the said first day of November, be deemed a slave or servant for life, or till the age of thirty-one years, unless his or her name shall be entered as aforesaid on such record, except such Negro and Mulatto slaves and servants as herein excepted; the said Clerk to be entitled to a fee of two dollars for each slave or servant so entered as aforesaid, from the Treasurer of the county to be allowed to him in his accounts.

"VI. *Provided always*, That any person, in whom the ownership or right to the service of any Negro or Mulatto shall be vested at the passing of this act, other than such as are hereinbefore accepted, his or her heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, and all and every of them, severally, shall be liable to the Overseers of the city, township, or district, to which any such Negro or Mulatto shall become chargeable, for such necessary expense, with costs of suit thereon, as such Overseers may be put to through the neglect of the owner, master, or mistress of such Negro or Mulatto, notwithstanding the name and other descriptions of such Negro or Mulatto shall not be entered as aforesaid, unless his or her master or owner shall, before such slave or servant attain his or her twenty-eighth year, execute and record in the proper county, a deed or instrument, securing to such slave or servant his or her freedom.

"VII. *And be it further enacted*, That the offences and crimes of Negroes and Mulattoes, as well slaves and servants as freemen, shall be enquired of, adjudged, corrected, and punished, in like manner as the offences and crimes of the other inhabitants of this State are, and shall be enquired of, adjudged, corrected, and punished, and not otherwise, except that a slave shall not be admitted to bear witness against a freeman.

"VIII. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases wherein sentence of death shall be pronounced against a slave, the jury before whom he or she shall be tried shall appraise and declare the value of such slave; and in case such sentence be executed, the court shall make an order on the State Treasurer, payable to the owner for the same, and for the costs of prosecution, but in case of remission or mitigation, for costs only.

"IX. *And be it further enacted*, That the reward for taking up runaway and absconding Negro and Mulatto slaves and servants, and the penalties for enticing away, dealing with or harboring, concealing or employing Negro and Mulatto slaves and servants, shall be the same, and shall be recovered in like manner, as in case of servants bound for four years.

"X. *And be it further enacted*, That no man or woman of any nation, or color, except the Negroes or Mulattoes who shall be registered as aforesaid, shall, at any time hereafter, be deemed, adjudged, and holden within the territories of this commonwealth as slaves and servants for life, but as free men and free women; except the domestic slaves attending upon Delegates in Congress from other American States, foreign Ministers and Consuls, and persons passing through or sojourning in this State, and not becoming resident therein, and seamen employed in ships not belonging to any inhabitant of this State, nor employed in any ship owned by any such inhabitant, provided such domestic slaves be not aliened or sold to any inhabitant, nor except in the case of Ministers of Congress, foreign Ministers and Consuls retained in this State longer than six months.

"XI. *Provided always, and be it further enacted*, That this act, or any thing in it contained, shall not give any relief or shelter to any absconding or runaway Negro or Mulatto slave or servant, who has absented himself or shall absent himself, from his or her owner, master or mistress, residing in any other State or country, but such owner, master or mistress, shall have like right and full demand, claim and take away his slave or servant, as he might have had in case this act had not been made; and that all Negro and Mulatto slaves now owned and heretofore resident in this State, who have absented themselves, or been clandestinely carried away, or who may be employed at road as seamen, and have not returned or been brought back to their owner, masters or mistresses, before the passing of this act, may, within five years, be registered, as effectually as is ordered by this act concerning those who are now within the State, on producing such slave before any two Justices of the Peace, and satisfying the said Justices, by due proof, of the former residence, absconding, taking away, or absence of such slaves as aforesaid, who thereupon shall direct and order the said slave to be entered on the record as aforesaid.

"XII. And whereas attempts may be made to evade this act, by introducing into this State Negroes and Mulattoes bound by covenant to serve for long and unreasonable terms of years, if the same be not prevented.

"XIII. *Be it therefore enacted*, That no covenant of personal servitude or apprenticeship whatsoever shall be valid or binding on a Negro or Mulatto for a longer time than seven years, unless such servant or apprentice were, at the commencement of such servitude or apprenticeship, under the age of twenty-one years, in which case such Negro or Mulatto may be holden as a servant or apprentice, respectively, according to the covenant, as the case shall be, until he or she shall attain the age of twenty-eight years, but no longer.

"XIV. *And be it further enacted*, That an act of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and five, entitled *An Act for the trial of Negroes;* and another act of Assembly of the said Province, passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and twenty-five, entituled *An Act for the better regulating of Negroes in this Province;* and another act of Assembly of the said Province, passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one, entitutled *An Act for laying a duty on Negro and Mulatto slaves imported into this Province;* and also another act of Assembly of the said Province, passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy three, entituled *An Act for making perpetual an act for laying a duty on Negro and Mulatto slaves imported into this Province, and for laying a duty on Wines and Distilled Liquors*, so far as the same relate to the importation of Negroes and slaves, shall be, and are hereby, repealed, annulled, and made void."

We have given this act in full for various reasons. In the first place, it is not printed *in full* in any of the volumes of Pennsylvania laws; secondly, it disproves what historians in all sections of the Union have repeatedly stated, that the origin and passage of the law was due to the Quakers of Pennsylvania. The first section of this law was so framed that no *peaceful* Quaker could conscientiously vote for it. The members of that persuasion at that era were few in numbers in the Assembly, they had lost their power, and could not have carried such an important measure. When the Quakers had the majority in the Assembly they did not make an attempt even to abolish slavery. They did not even prevent the importation of slaves, merely laying a duty on them. Many of the Pennsylvania Quakers were, like their Puritan friends of New England, engaged in the slave traffic,—that is, were interested in it pecuniarily, and

they did not do what they have been given the credit of doing. Of course, when the law of 1780 had passed, and a stop had been put to slavery, they became warm and ardent in the cause of abolition. They were no longer financially concerned, and hence for nearly a century have received the credit for doing what they did not, could not, and would not do.

So much for this humane act of our forefathers. They found then that slavery was inconsistent and utterly antagonistic to the principles and permanency of free institutions, and it was abolished. As it provided for the registration of every negro or mulatto slave or servant for life, or till the age of thirty-one years before the first of November following, and also provided "that no man or woman of any nation or color, except the negroes or mulattoes who shall be registered as aforesaid, shall at any time hereafter be deemed, adjudged, or holden within the territory of this commonwealth as slaves or servants for life, but as free men and free women," a book was opened at the county-seat for such purpose. From that at Lancaster we have those belonging to persons within the present Lebanon County. It will be seen that nearly all were owned by Curtis Grubb, of Cornwall:

REGISTER OF NEGRO AND MULATTO SLAVES AND SERVANTS.

1780.

Sept. 27. John Bossler, of Heidelberg township, merchant,—*Rachel*, aged 15 years; *Jane*, aged 7 years.

Sept. 29. Thomas Bossler, of Heidelberg township, miller,—*John*, aged 40 years.

Oct. 1. Robert Patton, of Lebanon township, merchant,—*Zilpah*, aged 34 years; *Jenny*, aged 10 years; *Benn Logan*, aged 6 years.

Oct. 6. Curtis Grubb, of Lebanon township, iron-master,—*Dick*, aged 50 years; *Moses*, aged 45 years; *Cato*, aged 30 years; *Mingo*, aged 27 years; *Sampson*, aged 27 years; *Pompe*, aged 27 years; *Jack*, aged 24 years; *Bob*, aged 24 years; *Exeter*, aged 23 years; *Harry, Sr.*, aged 23 years; *Joe*, aged 23 years; Little *Dick*, aged 20 years; *Jim*, aged 18 years; *Harry*, aged 13 years; *Austin*, aged 8 years; *Abe*, aged 5 years; *Cæsar* (runaway), aged 35 years; *Nell*, aged 30 years; *Beck*, aged 27 years; *Dina*, aged 26 years; *Phillis*, aged 25 years; *Dina, Jr.*, aged 11 years; *Flora*, aged 8 years; one mulatto, French half-blooded, aged 4 months.

Oct. 12. Adam Orth, of Lebanon township, farmer,—*Sala*, aged 32 years.

Oct. 12. Christopher Kucher, of Lebanon township, miller,—*Freegrift*, aged 20 years.

About this period the Continental paper money, of which a specimen is herewith given, took up the attention not only of the people but of the law-making power. On the 20th of March, 1780, the Continental Congress, yielding to the necessity, authorized the States to revise the laws making the Continental bills a legal tender, and to amend them as it was thought proper. The next day, in the Assembly, a motion to suspend the operation of the law, so far as it made the Continental currency equal to gold and silver in payment of debts, was lost by a tie vote. The effort, however, to prevent a suspension of the tender laws could not be maintained very long. On the 24th of May a bill was proposed, which passed the 31st, effecting this plan for three months,

No. 1820
Thirty Dollars.
THE Bearer is entitled to receive Thirty Spanish milled DOLLARS, or an equal Sum in Gold or Silver, according to a Resolution of CONGRESS of the 14th January, 1779.
30 Dollars.

FAC-SIMILE OF CONTINENTAL MONEY.

and on the 22d of June the suspension was continued until the next session, and on December 22, indefinitely. On the 1st of June, for the purpose of bringing the war to a close, the Assembly authorized the passage of an act to redeem the Continental bills to the amount of twenty-five millions of dollars, by the collection of taxes at the rate of one million dollars to forty millions. Every effort was made to keep the State money up to par. The measures adopted bringing but temporary relief, the Assembly, on the 29th of May, passed resolutions, authorized the borrowing of a sum of money not exceeding £200,000 sterling, pledging the faith and honor of the State for its repayment after ten years. It was deemed necessary to send an agent to Europe, but neither in Holland or France, countries whose sympathies were the strongest for the struggling colonies, could this be effected, and he was, in July, 1781, recalled by the Supreme Executive Council of the State. Other measures were adopted to relieve pressing necessities. The army was not only without pay, but without clothing, and full short of provisions. To supply their destitute countrymen subscriptions were instituted by the ladies, while to relieve financial embarrassment, the "Bank of Pennsylvania" was established. The Continental money, however, continued to sink in value, while efforts were made again and again to sustain it. At last the financial crisis came, and many who deemed themselves in affluent circumstances by being in possession of large amounts of currency suddenly found they had only so much paper. In the agricultural sections the blow came with great effect. The inhabitants had supplied the armies and fleets of France, and of the colonies with provisions, receiving this Continental

currency. For years—yes for half a century thereafter—there was not a farmer in Lebanon, Heidelberg, or Bethel township who had not large amounts of this worthless money. As this evil beggared our ancestors, it is fondly hoped future generations may be spared such grave disaster.

CHAPTER XI.

The War of 1812-14—Proclamation of Governor Snyder of Pennsylvania—Rolls of Companies of Captains Achey, Derr, Doebler, Fisher, Lesher, Rees, and Snyder.

FROM the close of the Revolution and the ratification of the treaty of peace which guaranteed the independence of the American colonies, the ill-temper of the British began to manifest itself. The United States held that a foreigner could be naturalized and thus become an American citizen, enjoying all its privileges. On the other hand the English government insisted upon the doctrine, "Once an Englishman, always an Englishman." The British naval officers, therefore, claimed the right of stopping American vessels on the high seas, searching for seamen of English birth and pressing them into their navy. British ships were stationed before our harbors, and every vessel coming or going was searched. Within a period of eight years nine hundred American vessels were captured for alleged violations of English commercial regulations, and at one time there were more than six thousand names registered on the books of the State department of seamen who had been forced into the British navy. The feeling against the old enemy became intense, and it was finally greatly aggravated by the fact that British emissaries had been busy arousing the Indians along the then northwestern border, and an unsuccessful effort to excite hostility to the national administration in the New England States in order to bring about a dissolution of the union.

On the 29th of June, 1812, war was formally declared against England. Never was a country more poorly prepared for war than the United States at this period. The regular army and navy were weak and inefficient. The former numbered five thousand men, and the latter comprised eight frigates and twelve sloops. The officers of the Revolution were either dead or had become so old and feeble as to be of little service. Although most of the States were "for war," the New Englanders opposed it as impolitic and unnecessary. Boston denounced this struggle and the flags of her shipping were hoisted at half-mast when the news came of the declaration. The Middle and Southern and Western States were true to the Union, and the courage of its citizen soldiery with the valor of its little navy, under the blessings of Divine Providence saved the country.

Pennsylvania never flinched; as when in the days of seventy-six she stood in the forefront of the struggle, so she was just as true, just as loyal, in the second conflict with the enemy. On the 12th of May, nearly a month preceding the declaration of war by Congress, Governor Snyder issued the following "General Orders," and we present them in full as part of the story of that war:

"The President of the United States having, in conformity to an act of Congress, required a draft of 14,000 men, as the quota of Pennsylvania towards the detachment of 100,000 militia, the Governor is desirous, with promptitude, to perform all the duties which the constitution and laws, principle and patriotism, assign him. He feels his high responsibility. He knows the ardent heart—warm zeal of the Pennsylvania militia; and his sensibilities are alive to the honor of his country.

"The revolution of America, that great and mighty struggle, which issued in giving to the United States that place among the powers of the earth, to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitled them, had scarcely been consummated, when the King, over whom we had been triumphant, began an invasion of our rights and property, which has almost uninterruptedly been continued, and yearly aggravated in kind and in degree. Remonstrance has followed remonstrance, but they 'have been only answered by repeated injury,' and new outrage. Their promises—their written engagements—their plighted faith—have all been wantonly violated. These wrongs have been so long endured, that our motives have been mistaken, and our national character misrepresented. Our forbearance has been called cowardice—our love of peace, a slavish fear to encounter the dangers of war. We know that these representations have no foundation in truth; but it is time that our enemies—that our friends—that the world, should know, we are not degenerated sons of gallant sires.

"For nearly thirty years we have been at peace with all the nations of the earth. The gales of prosperity, and the full tide of happiness, have borne us along; while the storm of war has been desolating the greater part of the civilized world, and inundated it with the bitter waters of affliction. All the means, which wisdom and patriotism could devise, have been in vain resorted to, in the hope of preserving peace. The cup of patience—of humiliation and long suffering, has been filled to overflowing; and the indignant arm of an injured people must be raised to dash it to the earth, and grasp the avenging sword.

"In the cultivation of the earth, and in manufacturing and transporting its products, the people of the United States have been honestly, usefully, and harmlessly employed; and for many years have we been feeding the nation, whose navy 'has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, and destroyed the lives of our people.' Our ability and disposition to serve them has whetted their commercial jealousy and monopolizing animosity.

"It is our property that has been plundered—it is our rights that have been invaded—it is the persons of our friends, relatives and countrymen, that have been 'taken captive on the high seas,' and constrained 'to bear arms against their country; to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.' It is our flag that has been bathed in our waters—made red with the blood of our fellow-citizens. Every gale from the ocean wafts to our ears the sighs—the groans of our impressed seamen, demanding retribution. It is our homes and firesides that have been invaded by 'the merciless Indian savages,' who have been instigated to pollute our sacred soil with hostile feet, and tomahawk our citizens reposing in peace in the bosom of our country. The seeds of discord have been sown amongst our people by an accredited Spy of the British government, at a time too when the relations of peace and amity were subsisting between our own and that government, founded on reiterated assurances from them of national esteem and friendship.

"If ever a nation had justifiable cause of war, that nation is the United States. If ever a people had motives to fight, we are that people. Our government, the watchful guardians of our welfare, have sounded the alarm—they have called upon us to gird on our swords and be ready to go forth and meet our enemies. Let us hasten to obey the government of our choice, and rally round the constituted authorities of the Union. Let an honorable zeal glow in our bosoms, as we eagerly press forward to render our services. It would give the Governor inexpressible satisfaction, if Pennsylvania would volunteer her quota. May each State animate the others, and every citizen act as if the public weal—the national honor and independence rested upon his single arm. The example of the Heroes and Statesmen of our revolution, and the rich in-

heritance their courage and warm attachment, and to rouse all who love their country, to flock around her standard—uphorne by the right hands of freemen, planted in the sacred soil their valor won, and consecrated by a righteous cause:—this nation may well go forth 'with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence,' and a conscious belief that the Arm of the Lord of Hosts, the strength of the Mighty One of Israel, will be on our side.

"The last appeal being now to be made, by an injured and indignant nation; it remains for the Militia and Volunteers of Pennsylvania, by a prompt co-operation with her sister States, to render efficient the measures which are or may hereafter be adopted by the United States government.

"The Adjutant-General is charged with the necessary organization of the quota of the State, conformably to the following plan:

"1st. There shall be [illegible] by the present requisition by law, 14,000 militia, officers and privates, to be formed into two divisions, four brigades, and twenty-two regiments.

"The offer of service to the Governor of any flank company or companies, attached to any regiment, of a number equal to the number of militia required to be drafted from such regiment, may be accepted in substitution of such draft from the regiment.

"The corps of artillery, cavalry, riflemen and infantry, shall be in the following general proportions, as nearly as practicable: Artillery, 700; cavalry, 700; riflemen, 1400; infantry, 11,200.

"2d. The whole quota required shall be apportioned among the several divisions of the State, agreeably to a detail to be furnished by the Adjutant-General.

"The quotas of the several divisions of the State shall be formed into two divisions for the present service.

"The quotas of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh divisions of the State, shall form the first division for service, under the command of Major-General ISAAC WORRELL, a Brigadier-General from the first division, and a Brigadier-General from the third division of the State.

"The quotas of the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth divisions of the State, shall form the second division for service, under the command of Major-General ADAMSON TANNEHILL, with a Brigadier-General from the second division, and a Brigadier-General from the fourth division of the State.

"3d. The men shall be mustered and inspected as soon as the drafts are made, and without delay returns shall be made to the Adjutant-General, who shall thereupon transmit copies to the Secretary at War.

"When the organization of the detachment shall be effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them—Drafted militia, by their proper officers; volunteers, as prescribed by law. The corps (either of drafted militia or of volunteers) will not remain embodied, nor be considered as in actual service, until by subsequent orders they are directed to take the field."

The Pennsylvanians responded nobly to the call of the Governor of the State, and there was a tender of three times the number of men requested. With the exception of the western troops, who fought under Harrison in the Ohio country, and those who served with Gen. Brown at Niagara, few Pennsylvania troops were long in active service.

The destruction of the capitol and public buildings at Washington, and the threatened attack by the enemy on the city of Baltimore, brought the war near home to Central Pennsylvania, and there was no want of men to defend the State. Every man was a soldier. The following are the rolls of those soldiers who were in that campaign, and although they "snuffed the battle from afar," they were nevertheless patriots deserving well of their country.

The rolls of 1812–13 are not to be found, which is to be regretted, as this record would be the more complete.

Among the general officers we find the following who were from Lebanon County. There were no doubt others, but we have failed to distinguish them:

Brigadier-General.—Jacob Bower, 1812–13.
John Harrison, 1813.
Brigade-Inspector.—Abraham Doebler, 1812.
Lieutenant-Colonel.—Adam Ritscher.
Quartermasters.—John Leidig.
John Uhler.
Adjutant.—Isaac Meyer.
Drum-Majors.—Powel Hoffman.
Michael Shoop.

ROLL OF CAPT. JACOB ACHEY'S COMPANY.

Muster-roll of Capt. Jacob Achey's company in the First Regiment, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Col. Marcus Hartzell, in service at [illegible], Sept. 5, 1814. In service from Sept. 1, 1814, to March 1, 1815. From Lebanon County.

Captain.
Achey, Jacob.

Lieutenant.
Wilson, Hugh.

Ensign.
Steger, Adam.

Sergeants.
[illegible], Joseph. [illegible], Christian.
[illegible], William. Hershey, William.

Corporals.
[illegible], Jacob. Mayer, Thomas.
[illegible], Isaac. [illegible], Samuel.

Fifer.
Drumeus, Alexander.

Drummer.
Mary, Peter.

Privates.

Achey, George.	Johnson, Charles.
Achey, Peter.	Kercheval, Henry.
Biship, Thomas.	Kreps, Lewis.
Bleirstine, Abraham.	Kreyder, Joshua.
Boger, Paul.	Lewis, Cyrus.
Bowman, Samuel.	Lutz, Henry.
Boyer, Henry.	Lutz, [illegible].
[illegible], Jacob.	Lowry, James.
[illegible], Peter.	Martin, James.
Day, Francis.	McKeraman, David.
Deitrich, Christian.	Miller, Jacob.
Deitrich, Henry.	Orr, Henry.
Demmy, Alexander.	Ross, Samuel.
Felty, Henry.	[illegible], John.
Fland, Joshua.	Steger, Jacob.
Fogle, Samuel.	Thomas, Jacob.
Fox, Peter.	Uhler, Jacob.
Hamuth, Jacob.	Weiss, Peter.
Hawer, John.	Zwell, Anthony.

ROLL OF CAPT. NICKOLAUS DERR'S COMPANY.

Muster-roll of Capt. Nickolaus Derr's company, of the One Hundred and First Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, under marching orders to Marcus Hook, on the Delaware River, Sept. 27, 1814.

Captain.
Derr, Nickolaus.

Lieutenant.
Greenawalt, Jacob.

Ensign.
Kistler, Jacob.

Sergeants.
Krumm, Netten. [illegible], Christian.
Kramlich, Jacob. Kapp, George.

Corporals.
Herbster, John. [illegible], Conrad.
Hartman, Peter. Peter, Henry.

Drummer.

Krum, Peter.

Fifer.

Smith, Michael.

Privates.

Aiker, Daniel.
Aiker, Daniel, Jr.
Baker, Jacob.
Boger, Christian.
Breiner, George.
Buckman, Andrew.
Deibert, Daniel.
Fenstermacher, Philip.
Folk, George.
Frans, John.
Frey, Adam.
Hander, George.
Hanselman, Andrew.
Hans, Christian.
Hans, Jacob.
Hans, Leonard.
Hardinger, Michel.
Hausman, John.
Heilman, Jacob.
Heller, Christian.
Hetler, George.
Hetler, John.
Holben, Salamon.
Hunsicker, Peter.
Kistler, Henry.
Klotz, Daniel.
Kluts, Andrew.
Kuns, Christian.
Lanckuor, Joseph.
Lechleider, George.
Lefaver, Isaac.
Lefaver, William.
Lizer, Daniel.
Lutz, Christian.
Mest, Samuel.
Miller, Abraham.
Miller, Jacob.
Miller, John.
Miller, Peter.
Moyer, John.
Nothstein, Peter.
Peter, Jonas.
Rauche, Daniel.
Rauche, Salamon.
Rex, John.
Rockel, Adam.
Rouche, John.
Sell, Peter.
Sensinger, Daniel.
Sleicher, Valentine.
Snyder, Christian.
Snyder, Jacob.
Snyder, Peter.
Steierwalt, George.
Stein, John.
Verlein, Michael.
Weaver, Jacob.
Wehr, Philip.
Werly, Andrew.
Werly, Theobalt.
Wert, Martin.
Yuxseimer, Abraham.

ROLL OF CAPT. HENRY DOEBLER'S COMPANY.

Muster-roll of Capt. Henry Doebler's company, in the First Regiment, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, under the command of Col. Maxwell Kennedy, at York, Pa., Sept. 5, 1814. In service from Aug. 28, 1814, to March 5, 1815; from Lebanon County.

Captain.

Doebler, Henry.

Lieutenant.

Embich, Jacob.

Ensign.

Fasnacht, Frederick.

Sergeants.

Hubley, Andrew D.
Embich, Samuel.
Karch, George.
Johnson, John.

Corporals.

Shindle, Jacob.
Embich, Philip.
Werth, John.
McCool, Joseph.

Fifer.

Millinger, John.

Drummer.

Hefflefinger, William.

Privates.

Bricker, Jacob.
Buckley, Samuel.
Doebler, Lewis.
Dubs, Henry.
Fillinger, Peter.
Embich, Abraham.
Gerssaman, John.
Gerhart, George.
Gillman, Christian.
Greenawalt, Matthias.
Greenawalt, Philip.
Grove, Peter.
Hamilton, John.
Hefflefinger, John.
Hoffman, David.
Honefleaus, Philip.
Hores, Isaac.
Marshall, James.
Mason, Frank.
Mayer, Henry.
McCloul, John.
McCullough, Samuel.
Miller, Christian.
Millinger, David.
Millinger, Samuel.
Pouler, William.
Rann, Henry.
Reivale, George.
Reivale, Tobias.
Rewalt, John.
Rinal, John.
Schnee, Joseph.
Seigrist, Christian.
Shindel, George.
Shome, Joseph.
Stoever, William.
Uhler, Michael.
Wain, Michael.
Weiss, Jacob.
Wilson, Hugh.
Yeager, Christian.
Yeager, John.
Yeager, Joseph.
Yensell, Martin.

ROLL OF CAPT. PHILIP FISHER'S COMPANY.

Muster-roll of Capt. Philip Fisher's company, in the Fifth Battalion, First Brigade of Pennsylvania militia, under the command of Maj. James McFarlan, at York, Pa. In service from Sept. 1, 1814, to March 5, 1815, from Lebanon County.

Captain.

Fisher, Philip.

Lieutenant.

Brough, John.

Ensign.

Shay, Thomas.

Sergeants.

Elliot, James.
Shettener, Jacob.
Rambler, Christian.
Bollman, Frederick.
Breird, Henry.

Corporals.

Faver, Samuel.
Heichholtz, Samuel.
Kissinger, Jacob.
Williams, Solomon.

Fifer.

McCoard, James.

Privates.

Achabach, John.
Armold, George.
Ault, William.
Barnit, Isaac.
Bartilbach, Martin.
Brand, Michael.
Bruker, Henry.
Butcher, Thomas.
Cephard, John.
Cornwell, Henry.
Dunbar, Samuel.
Eberly, Jacob.
Heichholtz, Jacob.
Eppley, Frederick.
Fogel, John.
Garman, Henry.
Gasshard, Samuel.
Gass, John.
Gingrich, Michael.
Glass, ——.
Goldman, Michael.
Greuk, Frederick.
Greglow, Henry.
Grisher, Jacob.
Hahn, John.
Hoover, William.
Howard, Frederick.
Karich, William.
Kitver, John.
Kromer, David.
Lewis, Evin.
Long, Michael.
Loeser, Henry.
Loeser, Valentine.
Miller, George.
Miller, Samuel.
Moore, Peter.
Moyer, Peter.
Muckafee, John.
Neaff, George.
Onreider, Henry.
Parsh, Henry.
Plesher, Jacob.
Ramsey, Daniel.
Ranels, James.
Redick, Henry.
Roland, Abraham.
Smith, Henry.
Spangler, George.
Spangler, Peter.
Sunday, Adam.
Tompkins, Jonathan.
Walts, Christopher.
Waltz, Philip.
Weise, Jacob.
Wittmeyer, George.
Wolf, John.
Wolf, Philip.

ROLL OF CAPT. BENJAMIN LESHER'S COMPANY.

Muster-roll of Capt. Benjamin Lesher's company, in the First Regiment, First Brigade, Pennsylvania militia, commanded by Col. Maxwell Kennedy, at York, Pa., Sept. 5, 1814. In service from Sept. 5, 1814, to March 5, 1815, from Lebanon County.

Captain.

Lesher, Benjamin.

Lieutenant.

Leidner, Daniel.

Ensign.

Frellinghousen, Peter.

Sergeants.

Beashor, Benjamin.
Fortney, Jonas.
Achenbach, Jacob.
Wommer, Adam.

Corporals.

Felty, John.
Behny, Martin.
Wetzel, Frederick
Spengle, George.

Privates.

Beashore, George.
Bush, George.
Capp, David.
Clemens, George.
Derkes, George.
Ebler, Christian.
Ehler, Thomas.
Eisenhower, Henry.
Eisenhower, Martin.
Fearer, Joseph.
Fege, Leonard.
Fege, Peter.
Fisher, George.
Herring, Henry.
Hoffa, Jacob.
Holsaple, John.
Hoover, John.
Keen, Samuel.
Klick, John.
Kuntzleman, Daniel.
Lantz, Henry.
Larch, George.
Myers, Henry.
Rice, Samuel.
Ritter, George.
Shuey, George.
Silvus, Nicholas.
Snebely, Henry.
Snabely, John.
Steby, John.
Suter, Christophel.
Updegraff, George.
Wagoner, Jacob.
Weitle, William.
Wenter, John.
Wetzel, Jacob.
Wolf, Daniel.
Wolf, Frederick.
Wolf, Peter.

ROLL OF CAPT. JEREMIAH REES' COMPANY.

Muster-roll of Capt. Jeremiah Rees' company, of the Fifth Battalion, First Brigade, Pennsylvania Infantry, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Lefever, at York, Pa. In service from Aug. 30 and 31, 1814, to March 5, 1815, from Lancaster, Berks, and Lebanon.

Captain.

Rees, Jeremiah.

Lieutenant.

Knepley, Conrad.

Ensign.

Dill, James.

Sergeants.

Eichelberger, Peter.
Deal, Daniel.
Garman, Philip.
Kendle, Henry.

Corporals.

Missimer, John.
Newman, Peter.
Darr, John.
David, George.

Privates.

Adams, Isaac.
Baldorf, Henry.
Bridegam, David.
Coleman, John.
Deckert, Daniel.
Defenbach, John.
Dingler, Samuel.
Dubert, Henry.
Feag, John.
Fidler, Henry.
Fisher, Frederick.
Fisher, Michael.
Foltz, Henry.
Forry, John.
Foust, John.
Friberger, John.
Gable, Samuel.
Glinger, Daniel.
Griss, Adam.
Hahn, John.
Hain, Adam.
Heepner, Daniel.
Hosler, John.
Katterman, John.
Katzaman, Anthony.
Keich, Michael.
Krick, Peter.
Lutz, George.
Matthew, Samuel.
Mell, John.
Metz, Henry.
Miller, Henry.
Noll, George.
Noll, Jacob.
Reed, Jacob.
Reedy, Daniel.
Riggler, Jacob, Jr.
Rutter, Joseph.
Sheetz, Henry.
Shell, Peter.
Shingler, Jacob.
Seiler, John.
Sipple, William.
Sollady, Lawrence.
Spotz, Conrad.
Stoner, Rudolph.
Stronk, John.
Troutman, Michael.
Wolf, Jacob.
Zeeler, Valentine.
Zimmerman, Henry.

ROLL OF CAPT. PETER SNYDER'S COMPANY.

Muster-roll of Capt. Peter Snyder's company, in the Second Regiment, First Brigade of Pennsylvania militia, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Adam Ridsher, at York, Pa. In service from Sept. 2, 1814, to March 5, 1815, from Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lebanon, and Berks Counties.

Captain.

Snyder, Peter.

Lieutenant.

Bonawits, Benjamin.

Ensign.

Moody, Robert.

Sergeants.

Leahy, John.
Spayd, Christian.
Snyder, John.
Hughes, Charles.

Corporals.

Manly, David.
Hauthorn, George.
Heppick, Joshua.
Hargesloger, Michael.

Privates.

Alberty, Lawrence.
Albright, John.
Andrew, Jacob.
Bale, John.
Barket, Peter.
Belleman, John.
Boddorff, John.
Boyer, John.
Brown, Jacob.
Bullinger, Daniel.
Bullinger, Jacob.
Cassel, Frederick.
Cassel, Michael.
Conrad, John.
Critzon, John.
Cunningham, Robert.
Curry, William.
Diel, John.
Duncan, John.
Ebbert, Henry.
Eckler, Henry.
Ettle, David.
Eversole, Abraham.
Felty, Martin.
Fritz, Michael.
Gross, Michael.
Grundon, James.
Harrow, Henry.
Hays, Richard.
Hays, Solomon.
Hedrick, Peter.
Hemperly, Michael.
Hite, Jacob.
Hostler, Jacob.
Hummel, Frederick.
Hummel, Joseph.
Johnson, David.
Jontz, George.
Kramer, Michael.
Lukinbill, John.
McBride, James.
McElrath, John.
Mosey, David.
Moyer, David.
Murray, Francis.
Night, John.
Reigle, Jonathan.
Remly, George.
Sawyer, John.
Seiler, Peter.
Shaffer, George.
Shaffer, John.
Smith, John.
Snyder, Godfrey.
Souser, Michael.
Stine, George.
Stine, John, Jr.
Strouse, William.
Winter, Jacob.
Wolf, John.
Woltz, John.
Woltz, Michael.
Wright, James.
Wyrich, David.
Zarver, Benjamin.
Zarver, Philip.

On the 24th of December, 1814, a treaty of peace was signed by the commissioners of the United States and of England at Ghent. It did not, however, settle the great question of the war, the impressing of seamen, but there was a tacit understanding, and it was never revived. The news did not reach the United States until the month of February. In the mean time one of the most brilliant victories ever achieved by the American arms, that of the battle of New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815, had occurred.

Following the war came on the financial crisis, which has ensued and will follow every war, ruining many. Soon, however, the country became prosperous, and every branch of industry or valuable interest received a beneficial impulse, and thus through nearly half a century trade and commerce, agriculture and

the mechanic arts prospered. The resources of the country were becoming rapidly developed. In the towns industrial establishments were erected, the old-time theories gave place to modern views and designs and thoughts. In the farming communities the old log cabins and log barns were removed, large, capacious houses erected, and stone and brick buildings occupied the site where the early pioneers erected the rude log hut, or the more capacious structure used for frontier defense. Among the lead were the people of the townships now forming the county of Lebanon. Many removed to the West during these years to better their condition. Some did, it is true, but in the end they have only done what their ancestors who in Mühlbach, on the Quitopahilla or of Bethel, did over a century before, made "the wilderness to blossom as the rose."

CHAPTER XII.

The Formation of Lebanon County—Boundaries—Court-House and Jail—First Courts—Admissions to the Lebanon County Bar, 1813–83.

At the close of the war of the Revolution the inhabitants of Lancaster County north of the Conewago Hills clamored for a new county. Many and various were the reasons assigned. As early as 1782 petitions were presented to the Assembly detailing the many inconveniences in attending the courts at Lancaster. The feeling within the projected new county was at first almost unanimous, but no sooner did the most favorable plan—the erection of the county, with the seat of justice at or near Harris' Ferry—meet the approval of the Assembly, when there suddenly arose most violent opposition. Harrisburg was considered as being on the verge of the county instead of in the centre. Remonstrances were sent to the Legislature from almost every township, and especially from Heidelberg, Lebanon, and Bethel. The opposition was so great that the commissioners of the county refused to assess and levy a tax for the purpose of erecting the court-house and prison, on the demand of the trustees, believing that a change of the location of the county-seat would eventually be accomplished, and until this question was permanently settled the people should not be put to any expense for the erection of the county buildings. As a result, the trustees accused the commissioners and assessors of dereliction of duty, and the power of the Supreme Executive Council was called to the aid of the trustees. At this juncture the following memorial, signed by all the inhabitants in the townships alluded to, was sent forward to the executive authorities:

"*To His Excellency the President and the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

"The Petition of the Subscribers Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Dauphin, Humbly sheweth: That Your Petitioners and many other Inhabitants of the said County did remonstrate and petition to the Honorable House of Assembly at the last Session setting forth the Grievances of the Inhabitants and Hardships and Inconveniences under which they labour, in resorting to the very Verge of the County, to the present Seat of Judicature near Harris's Ferry and praying that the Seat of Justice be appointed in a more convenient part of the County &c., &c. To which remonstrance and Petition, and to the Act entitled 'An Act for erecting Part of Lancaster County into a Seperate County' Your Petitioners humbly refer Your Honorable Body.

"That the Commissioners and Township Assessors of the said County have declined to assess and levy any Monies on the Inhabitants for the purpose of building a Court House and Prison at a Place so inconvenient, As the Commissioners & Assessors are well acquainted of the General Dissatisfaction of the Inhabitants of the said County to pay any such Assessments.

"That Your Petitioners are apprehensive, that in the present Recess of the Assembly, Application may be made to Your Honorable Body accusing the County Commissioners, for neglecting their Duty in not assessing the Sum or Sums of Money judged necessary by the Trustee, mentioned in the said Act of Assembly for the Purposes aforesaid, and therefore in Case of any such Application to Your Honorable Body. Your Petitioners humbly pray Your Excellency & the Council will be pleased to Suspend the Infliction of any Fines or Penalties on the Commissioners of Dauphin County for having declined to comply with the Requisitions of the said Trustees until the Issue & Event of the Remonstrance & Petition aforesaid be determined by the Legislature."

Finding that the law was imperative, the proper officers attended to the performance of their duty, and further proceedings in opposition thereto ceased. However smooth the machinery of the new county of Dauphin may have worked, efforts were at once made to secure a division of the same, adding, if possible, a small portion of the adjoining counties of Berks and Lancaster, with the town of Lebanon as the county-seat. Determined opposition was made at first from the counties referred to, and also from that portion of Dauphin now included therein. It was only when the Legislature had decided to locate the State capitol at Harrisburg that the approval of those formerly opposed was secured.

At each session of the General Assembly for a period of twenty years petitions and remonstrances for the erection of a new county were presented. The proposed name therefor was "Hamilton," in honor of Alexander Hamilton, who fell in the duel with Aaron Burr, and whom it was thought fit to honor by his admirers in Pennsylvania, but for some cause, probably political, this was objectionable. Finally the name of the principal town was given to that of the county, it having been derived from the original township, and the measure passed in that shape.

On the 16th of February, 1816, Governor Simon Snyder approved "an act erecting parts of Dauphin and Lancaster Counties into a separate county, to be called Lebanon," the first section of which recites "that all those parts of Dauphin and Lancaster Counties lying and being within the limits following, to wit: beginning at the southeast corner of Dauphin County, where it intersects the Berks County line, about four miles from Newmanstown; thence through Lancaster County to a sandstone house, formerly occupied by George Wyman, and including the same, on the great road leading from

Scheafferstown to Elizabeth Furnace; thence to a house formerly occupied by one Shroyer, deceased, and including the same, on the great road leading from Lebanon to Manheim; thence to Snyder's mill on Conewago Creek, excluding the same; thence northerly to the house of one Henry, at the cross-roads leading from Harrisburg to Reading, including the same; thence to Raccoon Creek, on the Blue or Kittatinny Mountain; thence along the said mountain, on the top thereof, to the Berks County line; thence along the said line to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same are hereby, according to said lines, declared to be erected into a county henceforth to be called Lebanon."

By an act approved 21st February, 1814, three commissioners were appointed to run and mark the boundary lines between the counties of Lebanon and Lancaster, and Lebanon and Dauphin. Their report is on file in the Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County. That part which relates to the line between Dauphin and Lebanon Counties is as follows, to wit:

"Starting from Snyder's mill on the Conewago Creek; thence north 14¾ degrees, west seven miles and 132 perches, to Andrew Henry's, including the same; thence north 15¼ degrees, west eight miles and 239 perches, to the source of Raccoon Creek; thence on the same course 32 perches to the summit of the first or Blue Mountain; thence along the same north 64 degrees, east 13 miles and three-fourths of a mile to the Berks County line."

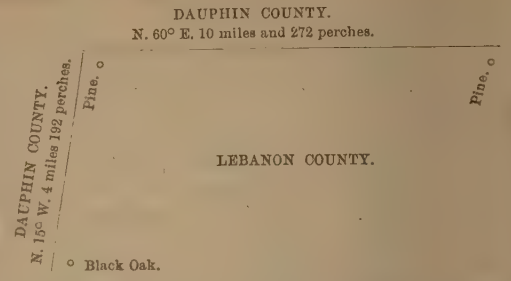
On the 29th of March, 1821, another act of Assembly was approved, providing,—"That so much of the townships of East Hanover and Bethel, in the county of Dauphin, as lies north of the Blue or Kittatinny Mountain, shall be and compose a part of the county of Lebanon."

These divisions took from the county of Dauphin the entire townships of Heidelberg, Bethel, Lebanon, Annville, East Hanover, and a large portion of Londonderry, and a small strip of West Hanover west of Raccoon Creek.

Commissioners were afterwards appointed to run the extended lines, as directed by the act of March, 1821, and their report, recorded in Dauphin County, Road Docket A, page 73, is as follows:

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO RUN THE DIVISION LINE BETWEEN LEBANON AND DAUPHIN COUNTIES, JAN. 16, 1832.

"William Cochran, Martin Hocker, and John Harrison, the commissioners, the two first appointed by an act of Assembly passed the 23d day of March, A.D. 1829, and John Harrison (the third), appointed by a supplement to said act passed the 14th day of March, A.D. 1831, in the room of John Weidman, deceased, do report that they have performed said service agreeably to said act, by commencing at a black oak on the top of the Blue Mountain; thence north fifteen degrees, west four miles one hundred and ninety-two perches, to a pine on the top of the Fourth Mountain; thence along the top of Fourth Mountain, north sixty degrees, east ten miles two hundred and seventy-two perches, to a pine at the Schuylkill County line, a plat or draft of which is to the said report annexed."



It may be here stated that the commissioners supposed all the territory between the First and Fourth Mountains belonged to East Hanover and Bethel townships, when, in reality, they included a portion of Middle Paxtang township, which was wholly unauthorized. As the inhabitants within the extended lines were few, and perchance none within that portion of the township referred to, no objections were made to the report, and the county of Lebanon on its northern boundary reaches to the top or ridge of the Fourth Mountain.

The commissioners appointed under the act of 16th of February, 1813, to purchase sites for the county buildings, bought of George Karch on the 11th of April, 1814, the lot numbered fifty-two in the borough of Lebanon, for the county prison, for five hundred and fifty dollars, said lot fronting on Walnut Street (now Eighth Street) sixty-six feet, in depth one hundred and ninety-two feet on a fourteen feet alley to another alley, and bounded on the south by another lot of George Karch. At the same time they purchased of Peter Shindel, Esq., and Peter Shindel and wife, the lot on the corner of Walnut (now Eighth) and Cumberland Streets, bounded on the north by a fifteen feet alley, and on the west by lot of Philip Greenawalt, being sixty-six feet in front and one hundred and ninety-eight feet in depth, for two hundred dollars. A subsequent purchase was made from Philip Greenawalt, on the 20th of January, 1817, of the half lot adjoining on the west, being thirty-three feet on Cumberland Street, and one hundred and ninety-eight feet in depth to an alley, for the sum of twelve hundred dollars.

In 1816 the county commissioners contracted with Stephen Hills, the architect of the capitol at Harrisburg, to erect a court-house, in which year they paid him fourteen hundred dollars on account towards the building. The next year they paid him thirteen thousand six hundred dollars, and in 1815 the further sum of six thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-seven cents, in which year it was completed at the total cost of twenty-one thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-seven cents. It is a substantial brick structure, and although it has been several times repaired and remodeled, its architecture is not to be admired. Nevertheless, its offices are very commodious and well arranged, while the acoustic properties of the court-room are not equaled

by any of the modern-built halls in the State. Ornate and elaborate workmanship in these days is more studied than comfort.

The first jail was a temporary structure rudely constructed. For this Michael Huber furnished boards and scantling to amount of $200; Jacob Knapp same, for $75; Christian Seyler, six locks for $72, and for repairing one lock, $3. When the second jail was constructed there were paid for different items: To Conrad Fasnacht and others for digging foundation for jail cellar, $37.50, and for cellar, $350; William Glenn, for mason work, $2534.32; Daniel Muller, for smithwork, $1703.56; Samuel Meily, smithwork, $180; Samuel Lutz, hauling lumber, $7; Michael Bross, same, $3; Christian Gingrich, same, $3; Jacob Dillier, for carpenter work, $200; Jacob and Frederick Embich, same, $405.50; Jacob Knapp, boards and scantling, $235.86; Edward Godwin and Jacob Goodheart, "for surveying and calculating jail," $200; Michael Shugar, cellar steps, $9; Daniel Foght, cleaning cellar, $1.50; Samuel Rohrer, one lock, $4; George Heilman, hauling lumber, $34, and digging well, $120; Thomas Sanders, plastering, $216.82; George Fesler, mason work to jail wall, $400; and William Glenn, same, $836.75. The total cost of first or temporary jail was $250; and of the second, $7103.81. The latter has been often repaired and altered. The present wall and stable cost $5161.

The First Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for Lebanon County was held on Dec. 13 and 14, 1813, before Walter Franklin, president, and John Gloninger and David Krause, associate judges. The constables present and sworn were: Annville township, Henry Redick; Bethel township, Frederick Hower; East Hanover township, Henry Smith; Lebanon township, George Hoke.

The next session was held on the 14th of February, 1814. The following tavern licenses were granted by the Court: *Heidelberg Township.*—Simon Bassler, Michael Valentine, Jacob Shoener, John Meiser, George Guss. *Lebanon Borough.*—Frederick Embich. *Bethel Township.*—George Stein, John Lick, Daniel Kaufman. *Annville Township.*—Michael Furry. The foreman of the grand jury was Samuel Rex, of Heidelberg.

At the May sessions of 1814 the following tavern licenses were granted: *Heidelberg Township.*—Andrew Stouch, Frederick Overlin, Abraham Rex, Abraham Andrews. *Lebanon Borough.*—Peter Wentling, Jacob Shindel, Abraham Doebler, Bernhard Reinhard, John Imhoff, Peter Lineaweaver, John Young, Godlieb Orth, Philip Fisher. *Bethel Township.*—Henry Backenstose, John Rank, John Glick.

At the September sessions, 1814, John Whatmough, for blasphemy, was fined ten pounds, or suffer three months in the county jail, pay the costs of prosecution, etc.; John Bickel, foreman of grand jury. At the same sessions the following constables were sworn: Annville township, David Baily; Bethel township, John Fasnacht; East Hanover township, Christian Zering; Elizabeth township, George Wolfersberger; Heidelberg township, John M. Reily; Lebanon township, John Huber; Londonderry township, David Bigham; foreman of grand jury, Jacob Hantz.

The First Common Pleas Court of Lebanon County convened Dec. 10, 1813, with Walter Franklin president judge, and John Gloninger and David Krause

LEBANON COURT-HOUSE.

associate judges. The first case was that of John Becker for the use of Peter Becker *vs.* Henry Becker, for debt, £126 3*s.* Judgment for amount claimed, and settled in full, Jan. 23, 1816. This was the only business transacted at this term; J. Y. Smith attorney for plaintiff. At the next term, on Feb. 10, 1814, the first case was that of Robert Young *vs.* John Wilhelm, for debt not exceeding three hundred dollars; Edward Godwin attorney for plaintiff. The second case was that of Michael Stroh *vs.* John Lick; Certiorari to John Houte, Esq; Proceedings quashed Aug. 11, 1815; Edward Godwin attorney. The third case was Elizabeth Elder *et al. vs.* John Stauffer; Thomas Elder attorney for plaintiffs. The fourth case was same *vs.* John Stauffer; same attorney. The next was Samuel Betz and his wife Esther *vs.* John Dengler; Godwin attorney. John Kean and John Forster, lately merchants trading under the firm of Kean & Forster, for use of John Forster, *vs.* Isaac Moyer; Thomas Elder attorney for plaintiff.

Next court convened May 16, 1814, but adjourned to Aug. 1, 1814, without transacting any business. At this term (August) the first case tried was Sarah Ritter *vs.* George Eckert, for breach of marriage contract; James Buchanan and Edward Godwin attor-

neys for plaintiff, and Thomas Elder and James Hopkins for defendant.

The following petit jury (first in the county in a civil action) tried the case: Basler Fetterhoff, George Johler, John Hostetter, George Garrett, Jr., Adam Bosler, John Logan, Jacob Peiffer, Tobias Ulrich, George Stine, Jacob Selver, Michael Gingrich, and Thomas Clark, who found for the lady in the sum of two hundred and five dollars, and costs.

For the December term, 1813, two suits were entered; February term, 1814, six; May term, thirty; and September term, twenty-two. At the December term, 1814, the cases numbered thirty-nine, showing a gradual increase in litigation.

First Wills Recorded.—The first will admitted to record was that of Christian Seybert, Sr., of Heidelberg township, dated Oct. 19, 1811, with a codicil of April 15, 1813, and a second codicil of April 22, 1813, and same was recorded Aug. 7, 1813.

The next will was that of Michael Moyer, of Heidelberg township, dated March 13, 1813, and recorded May 12, 1813.

Then followed the wills of the following decedents with dates of their records:

Peter Shantz, Londonderry, April 23, 1813.

John Tibben, the elder, East Hanover, April 27, 1813.

Daniel Mattern, Bethel, Aug. 6, 1813.

Michael Snyder, Lebanon township, Aug. 7, 1813.

Thomas Mitchel, Annville, Dec. 17, 1813.

James Davis, Lebanon borough, Jan. 17, 1814.

Elizabeth Olewath, Heidelberg, Jan. 20, 1814.

John Farney, Lebanon township, Jan. 27, 1814.

Christian Bucher, Lebanon township, Jan. 28, 1814.

Daniel Smith, of Elizabeth township, Lancaster Co., school-master and bookseller, Feb. 3, 1814.

Jacob Boltz, Annville, yeoman, Feb. 12, 1814.

Anthony Karmany, Annville, March 5, 1814.

Anthony Doebler, Lebanon borough, March 21, 1814.

John Shenk, Sr., Heidelberg, April 29, 1814.

Christian Seltzer, the younger, of Bethel township, April 14, 1814.

George Hooltz, Annville, April 15, 1814.

Elizabeth Reissly, Lebanon borough, July 16, 1814.

Maria Dinius, Lebanon township, July 23, 1814.

Letters of Administration.—The first letters of administration were issued May 11, 1813, by John W. Shultze, register of wills, to Peter Fisher, on the estate of George Loeb (deceased), late of Lebanon borough. The following were the persons to whom subsequent letters were issued, with dates of same, and names of decedents whose estate was administered upon:

Administrators.	Dates.	Decedents.
John Eckart, Henry Ulrich	May 28, 1813	Catharine Eckart.
Peter Mohr	April 13, 1813	John George Trion.
Jacob Beiger, Eve Frener	April 15, 1813	James Frener.
Philip Shaacke, Tobias Fernsler	April 15, 1813	Jacob Groff.
Peter Ranck	June 5, 1813	Magdalena Groh.
George Maes, Eve Strohm	July 23, 1813	John Strohm.
Jacob Shaed	July 26, 1813	John Becker.
Isaac Hershy	Aug. 6, 1813	Anna M. Schantz.
John Ney, Christopher Ricker	Aug. 18, 1813	Henry Peter, Jr.
John Herckelroth, Martin Thomas	Oct. 4, 1813	Henry Herckelroth.

From the organization of Lebanon to the present period the following attorneys have practiced in the several courts of the county. The *resident* members are marked with an asterisk (*)—those *resident and dead* with a dagger (†).

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR OF LEBANON COUNTY.

Hamilton Alricks	Nov. 8, 1831.
Jacob Amwake	Jan. 7, 1845.
S. H. Alleman	Jan. 3, 1870.
Charles K. Arnold†	Jan. 13, 1874.
Jacob G. Adams*	Jan. 1, 1877.
James Buchanan	Dec. 13, 1813.
John Marks Biddle	Feb. 14, 1814.
Edward Burnham	April 2, 1827.
Peter Batdorff	Aug. 7, 1827.
James Burnside	Nov. 7, 1831.
John Banner	Aug. 11, 1835.
William Betz	Jan. 11, 1837.
Thomas H. Bibighaus†	Aug. 6, 1839.
John R. Breitenbach	Jan. 6, 1840.
Samuel Brownwell	Jan. 1, 1844.
Benjamin Bartholomew	April 7, 1849.
Amos R. Boughter†	April 15, 1851.
John S. Bossler*	Jan. 7, 1852.
John Banks	Jan. 6, 1858.
John H. Bowman*	Aug. 17, 1858.
Michael P. Boyer	Aug. 16, 1859.
Bassler Boyer*	Nov. 2, 1853.
F. Carroll Brewster	Jan. 7, 1864.
Henry T. Bibighaus*	April 22, 1864.
John Benson*	Jan. 3, 1865.
Israel C. Becker	Jan. 8, 1869.
William T. Bishop	Nov. 7, 1853.
William S. Bordlemay*	May 14, 1869.
Charles A. Brumm	June 22, 1868.
John W. Bickel	Jan. 12, 1870.
Thomas R. Bauman	Jan. 12, 1870.
George F. Breneman	Nov. 15, 1870.
Lin Bartholomew	April 22, 1875.
O. P. Bechtel	April 22, 1875.
George F. Baer	Jan. 13, 1876.
George W. Burkholder*	Sept. 2, 1878.
George S. Bowman*	Jan. 6, 1879.
Owen P. Bricker	Dec. 1, 1879.
A. S. Brendle	May 25, 1882.
Edward Coleman	May 16, 1814.
William Cowan	Aug. 13, 1845.
Milton Campbell	Aug. 16, 1865.
Thomas H. Capp*	Nov. 7, 1881.
Daniel Durkee	Jan. 4, 1819.
Samuel Douglass	April 5, 1819.
Robert B. Dodson	Jan. 5, 1841.
William M. Derr*	April 18, 1859.
William Darlington	Nov. 14, 1860.
David D. Dillman	Jan. 15, 1869.
Cyrus G. Derr	Aug. 19, 1869.
O. J. Dickey	Nov. 15, 1870.
John S. Detweiler	Feb. 5, 1872.
Horace M. Darling	April 22, 1875.
W. C. Detweiler	Aug. 19, 1881.
Daniel Dougherty	April 18, 1883.
Thomas Elder	Dec. 13, 1813.
Amos Ellmaker	May 16, 1814.
Benjamin F. Etter	Aug. 19, 1861.
George Eyster	Nov. 14, 1870.
James N. Ermentrout	April 26, 1873.
Allen W. Ehrgood	Jan. 16, 1880.
John Fisher	Dec. 13, 1813.
George Fisher	Dec. 13, 1813.
John M. Forster	May 16, 1814.
John Adams Fisher	April 9, 1821.
Josiah Funck*	April 15, 1851.
J. Montgomery Foster	Nov. 5, 1855.
Reub Frayzer	May 24, 1843.
Guy E. Farquhar	Nov. 14, 1870.
Charles J. Faulkner, Jr.	March 1, 1876.
J. Marshall Funck*	Sept. 1, 1879.
W. D. Fisher*	Nov. 13, 1882.
Edward Godwin	Dec. 13, 1813.
William Goodhart	Nov. 12, 1845.
Michael Gallagher	Jan. 5, 1846.
Peter Gwinner	Nov. 3, 1847.
Jacob L. Gross	Nov. 6, 1854.
J. P. S. Gobin*	April 16, 1866.
William M. Goodman	Dec. 2, 1867.
W. H. Gearhart	Jan. 6, 1869.
Henry S. Gockley*	Nov. 13, 1882.
James Hopkins	Dec. 13, 1813.
Abiathar Hopkins	Nov. 14, 1816.
George W. Harris	April 3, 1821.
Daniel J. Heister	April 1, 1822.
Andrew J. Herr	Jan. 4, 1858.

Jeremiah Hoffman†.....Jan. 4, 1866.
L. W. Hall.....Nov. 16, 1870.
Allen D. Hoffer.....April 6, 1874.
Luther F. Houck*.....April 14, 1879.
Alfred M. Herkness.....May 24, 1880.
Charles L. Hawley.....April 13, 1882.
William N. Irvine.....Aug. 16, 1816.
Cyrus S. Jacobs.....Aug. 3, 1824.
William O. Jenkins.....March 17, 1875.
Henry Kurtz.....Feb. 14, 1814.
George W. Kline†.....Sept. 24, 1821.
David Krause.....April 8, 1823.
Andrew J. Kline.....April 8, 1825.
Levi Kline†.....Nov. 6, 1834.
John W. Killinger*.....Nov. 3, 1846.
John C. Kunkle.....Nov. 6. 1854.
George W. Kline*.....April 25, 1857.
George R. Kuercher.....Jan. 5, 1870.
Charles H. Killinger*.....Jan. 5, 1877.
Percival C. Kauffman.....Aug. 19, 1881.
George P. Lineaweaver.....Nov. 10, 1848.
Samuel Laird.....Feb. 21, 1814.
Nathaniel H. Loring.....Nov. 14, 1823.
Christopher Loser.....Aug. 11, 1835.
Henry D. Lineaweaver.....Aug. 14, 1837.
Jacob S. Livingood.....Nov. 7, 1848.
William K. Loose (stricken off).....April 25, 1857.
Robert A. Lamberton.....April 19, 1858.
James Merrill Linn.....Nov. 15, 1860.
William G. Lehman†.....Aug. 21, 1867.
Herman E. Long.....July 5, 1869.
Cyrus R. Lantz*.....Aug. 19, 1869.
J. Meyer Light†.....April 19, 1872.
Charles L. Lockwood.....April 11, 1881.
Moses Maclean.....Feb. 16, 1814.
William Montgomery.....Feb. 17, 1814.
Francis M. Muhlenberg.....April 5, 1819.
Calvin Mason.....Aug. 27, 1827.
John R. Montgomery.....April 6, 1829.
—— McCormick.....Nov. 6, 1828.
William McClure.....Nov. 8, 1831.
James McCormick.....Aug. 4, 1834.
John W. Mish*.....Aug. 5, 1845.
George W. McElroy.....Jan. 5, 1847.
Richard McAllister.....Jan. 6, 1851.
Dewitt C. Morris.....Aug. 6, 1851.
Samuel McBarron.....Nov. 5, 1853.
Levi Meily.....Nov. 6, 1853.
Cyrus P. Miller*.....Aug. 17, 1858.
George W. Matchen.....April 18, 1859.
Samuel T. McAdam*.....April 26, 1862.
Penrose G. Mark*.....Aug. 21, 1867.
J. C. McAlarney.....April 20, 1869.
David J. Mumma.....March 5, 1860.
J. A. C. McCune.....June 12, 1870.
B. Bryson McCool.....June 12, 1870.
M. W. McAlarney.....Nov. 11, 1870.
E. Spencer Miller.....Aug. 21, 1871.
Samuel V. Mays.....Nov. 3, 1873.
John B. McPherson.....May 10, 1875.
Frank E. Meily*.....Jan. 6, 1879.
John W. Meily, Jr*.....April 14, 1879.
George W. Nutz.....Feb. 16, 1814.
William Norris.....May 16, 1814.
H. M. North.....Nov. 16, 1870.
Adam H. Orth.....April 7, 1823.
Joseph C. Orth.....Nov. 7, 1843.
George B. Porter.....Dec. 13, 1813.
Edward P. Pearson.....January, 1825.
Isaac Pearson.....Aug. 5, 1829.
James M. Porter.....April 15, 1851.
J. Austin Parrish.....Nov. 11, 1856.
Robert M. Palmer.....Jan. 6, 1857.
George Pfleger.....Aug. 18, 1863.
William S Price.....Aug. 19, 1867.
C. L. Pinkerton.....Oct. 13, 1876.
Charles Phillips.....March 14, 1879.
John Roberts.....Dec. 13, 1813.
Charles Richards.....Dec. 13, 1813.
Milton C. Rogers.....Feb. 14, 1814.
Charles C. Rawn.....April 11, 1848.
James L. Reynolds.....Nov. 12, 1844.
Charles K. Robeson.....March 6, 1860.
Adam C. Reinoehl.....April 26, 1870.
Philip H. Reinhard*.....June 4, 1877.
James Ryan.....Jan. 15, 1877.
Charles Smith.....Dec. 13, 1813.
Jasper Yeates Smith.....Dec. 13, 1813.
Jasper Slaymaker.....Feb. 14, 1814.
Henry Shippen.....Jan. 13, 1816.
Francis R. Shunk.....Aug. 6 1817.
Samuel Shoch.....April 1, 1822.
Franklin D. Shoener.....Jan. 11, 1837.
John P. Sandersou.....Sept. 23, 1839.
William Strong.....Jan. 4, 1844.
Hiram B. Swarr.....April 13, 1847.
Cornelius M. Shell.....Jan. 6, 1851.
William R. Smith.....Aug. 21, 1855.
Darius J. Seltzer†.....Aug. 18, 1857.
Jacob L. Stemmetz.....April 22, 1870.
H. Shellenberger.....Oct. 24, 1870.
J. McD. Sharpe.....Nov. 14, 1870.
A. Frank Seltzer.....Aug. 24, 1865.

Howard E. Shirk*.....Jan. 6, 1879.
B. M. Strouse.....May 24, 1880.
George B. Schock*.....Nov. 13, 1882.
George H. Troutman.....April 22, 1875.
J. Warren Tryon.....Sept. 3, 1877.
A. Wilson Taylor.....Aug. 21, 1867.
Alex. F. Thompson.....April 10, 1882.
John W. Ulrich†.....April 4, 1842.
A. Stanley Ulrich*.....April 21, 1862.
George B. Ulrich*.....April 14, 1879.
Frank Uhland.....Feb. 6, 1882.
Richard Vaux.....Oct. 7, 1878
Jacob B. Weidman†.....Dec. 13, 1813.
Ebenezer Wright.....May 11, 1814.
John Wright.....April 8, 1819.
Henry Woodward.....April 3, 1820.
Charles Witman.....Aug. 11, 1821.
John Salter Wharton.....Aug. 5, 1822.
Wait Whitney.....Aug. 2, 1825.
Daniel Whitney.....Aug. 7, 1827.
John Weidman†.....Nov. 9, 1842.
Addison T. Weidle.....Aug. 3, 1847.
John Williamson.....May 21, 1855.
Grant Weidman*.....Aug. 23, 1861.
Jacob Weidle, Jr.....Jan. 8, 1864.
John H. Weiss.....Aug. 20, 1867.
Jonathan Wright.....March 1, 1869.
Mason Weidman.....April 11, 1870.
Amos B. Wanner.....Feb. 21, 1873.
J. Nelson Wisner.....March 1, 1876.
J. M. Wiestling.....Jan. 5, 1880.
John B. Witmer*.....Nov. 13, 1882.
Thomas D. Yeager.....Jan. 12, 1874.
John W. Young.....April 26, 1879.
Charles M. Zerbe*.....Aug. 20, 1866.

CHAPTER XIII.

Internal Improvements—The Union Canal—Remonstrance of Inhabitants against Increasing Power of Corporations—Railroads—Turnpikes.

THE State of Pennsylvania is justly entitled to the credit of having first directed public attention to canals and turnpikes in the United States. David Rittenhouse, the astronomer, and William Smith, D.D., provost of the University of Pennsylvania, were the first movers in the matter. Afterwards Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, and still later Robert Fulton, the engineer,—of whom Pennsylvania is justly proud,—lent their powerful assistance. In 1792, David Rittenhouse and Dr. William Smith surveyed a route for a canal to connect the waters of the Susquehanna and Schuylkill Rivers by means of the Swatara and Tulpehocken Creeks. The Union Canal, which has since accomplished this object, passes over a portion of this route, the first which was surveyed for a canal in the colonies. The views of the projectors of this work were, if the difficulties of the period be considered, far more gigantic and surprising than have been entertained by their successors in any part of the Union. They contemplated nothing less than a junction of the eastern and western waters of Lake Erie and of the Ohio with the Delaware on a route extending five hundred and eighty-two miles. The Allegheny Mountain was wisely deemed to offer an insuperable obstacle to a continuous navigation. A portage over this section was accordingly recommended,—an expedient which at a later day was compelled to be adopted. To consider the enterprise of that age, we should remember that the great valley of the Ohio and Mississippi was almost one boundless forest, uninhabited save by the

morose and treacherous Indian. Attainable money-capital was then almost unknown in the vocabulary of those days. No canal was then in existence in England, Sankey Brook and the Duke of Bridgewater's being yet unfinished. Public opinion even then had yet to learn that canals were not visionary undertakings. The sneers of many were to be encountered. Nevertheless, under all these discouragements, the earliest advocates for inland navigation commenced their labors in Pennsylvania. As early as 1760 they induced the American Philosophical Society to order a survey for a canal to connect the Chesapeake Bay with the Delaware. The Provincial Assembly at the same time authorized a survey on a route extending five hundred and eighty-two miles to Pittsburgh, and this survey was partially by the route of the Tulpehocken and Swatara Creeks. This survey was made and a report followed strongly recommending the execution of the project. The adoption of the plan was postponed in consequence of the Revolution.

After the termination of that struggle several works were commenced in North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland. The canal through the Dismal Swamp, connecting the Chesapeake Bay and Albemarle Sound with the works on the Potomac, James, and Rappahannock Rivers, were commenced and partially finished between 1786 and 1791. The great project of Pennsylvania was allowed to slumber until Sept. 29, 1791, about a century after William Penn's first prophetic intimation, when the Legislature incorporated a company to connect the Susquehanna with the Schuylkill by a canal and slack-water navigation. Robert Morris, David Rittenhouse, Dr. William Smith, Tench Francis, and others, were named as commissioners. The intention of connecting the eastern and northwestern parts of the State is distinctly expressed in this, and in the subsequent act of April 10, 1792. Work was commenced on lands between Lebanon and Myerstown in 1794. By the terms of this last act a company was formed to effect a junction of the Delaware with the Schuylkill River, by a canal extending from Norristown to Philadelphia, a distance of seventeen miles. The Schuylkill River from the former city to Reading was to be temporarily improved, and thus form with the works of the Susquehanna and Schuylkill Company an uninterrupted communication of water with the interior of the State, with the intention of extending the chain to Erie and the Ohio. Experience soon convinced the two companies that a greater length of canal was necessary in consequence of the difficulties of improving the channels of the rivers, hence the company last mentioned determined, in compliance with the suggestion of Mr. Weston, a British engineer, whom they had employed, to extend their canal from river to river, a distance of seventy miles. In conjunction with the former company they nearly completed fifteen miles of the most difficult parts of the two works, comprising much rock excavation, heavy embankment, extensive deep cuttings, and several locks, which were constructed of brick. In consequence of the commercial difficulties, in which it is known that some of the chief stockholders were shortly after involved, both companies were compelled to suspend their operations, after the expenditure of four hundred and forty thousand dollars. The suspension of these works, and subsequently of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, had a most disastrous effect on every similar work which was projected for many years afterwards. Frequent abortive attempts were made from 1794 to resume operations, and notwithstanding the subscription of three hundred thousand dollars stock, subsequently tendered by the State, these companies continued a mere languishing existence.

About this period earnest protests were sent to the Legislature, one of which, numerously signed by inhabitants of Lebanon County, herewith given, goes to show that at that early day the power of great corporations was to be feared, and which we in this year of grace one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three are feeling the serious effects of. Our ancestors were wise thinking no doubt, but only saw the evil and little of the good.

"*The Remonstrance of the subscribers, yeomen, and citizens of Penna. respectfully showeth:*

"That it is declared by the Constitution of our country, that 'the Citizens have right, in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those invested with the power of government, for redress of grievances, or other purposes, by petition, address or remonstrance.' Supported by this authority, and as free citizens of an independent commonwealth, we consider that the right of giving our opinion on public measures, is sufficient to impose on us the duty of calling your attention to several laws, by which a few wealthy and powerful citizens have been embodied, and are authorized to dig Canals and make Turnpike Roads, for their private emolument, to the destruction of public and private property. Should those laws not be repealed, but become precedents to similar laws, the liberties of the people will be destroyed by incorporated companies enjoying partial and dangerous privileges.

"We consider that under every legal government, whether the sovereign power is exercised by a king, by an aristocracy, or by a popular assembly, the People are entitled, to be protected in their lives and properties. The social compact ensures those rights, and at the same time establishes a perfect equality among citizens, that as all lay themselves under the same obligations, and make the same sacrifices to society all ought to enjoy the same privileges. Laws made contrary to these fundamental principles, are made in violation of that duty which the Legislature owes to the People, and therefore must be regarded as arbitrary and unjust. A nation is obliged to preserve every one of its members. The nation owes this to itself, since the loss even of one of its members weakens it, and is injurious to its own preservation. Those who compose a nation are united for their defence and common advantage, and none can be justly deprived of the protection of the union, or of the advantages which flow from it, whilst he acts the part of a good citizen. If the government has a right to take one acre of the property of the farmer, without his consent, and bestow it for the advantage of a privileged company of citizens, it has the same right to deprive him of his whole farm. In whatever country or under whatever form of government such an abuse of power is exercised, there can only exist masters and slaves,—The theory of such a government is falsehood and mockery—the practice is oppression. Nothing appears more absurd, than to esteem any act right and just, *merely* because it has the sanction of the Legislature: If our rights have no other foundation, they are as insecure as under the most despotic monarchy. What encouragement to agricultural improvements, if the property of the farmer is at any time at the absolute disposal of others?—If that power which, when restrained within its just bounds, would dispense light and heat to the

whole country, may be employed like a devouring flame to destroy?—It is a matter of the first importance to a free commonwealth, to have the powers of the legislature defined with precision. We do not think it necessary to enquire into the extent of this power. The history of governments will furnish nothing satisfactory on this subject. In the disputes between sovereigns and the people, recourse is commonly had to history, to seek in the decisions and in the ancient customs of nations, examples or facts to regulate the judgment, but these histories, often dictated by fear or flattery, exhibit little more than the most horrid abuses and oppressions on the part of the sovereigns, and the too ineffectual struggles of the people to preserve their liberties.

"There does not exist a country in which the just limits of the sovereign and the rights of the people have been preserved. But it is not to the customs, to the examples, nor even to the concessions of other nations, to which we appeal on the present question; it is to the unalienable rights of the people, it is to reason, it is to justice, it is to the enlightened understanding of the representatives of a free people.

"We observe, with great anxiety, wealthy incorporated companies taking possession of public and private property. The outrages committed by those privileged orders have already occasioned several hundred of our fellow-citizens to appeal to the legislature for redress. The inequality introduced by such establishments must destroy the liberties of our country. No observation is better supported than this that a country cannot long preserve its liberty where a great inequality of property takes place. Is it not, therefore, the most dangerous policy in this infant republic to combine the wealthy in order to make them powerful? Whilst we contend for an equality of rights we have no idea of the justice of an equal division of property. We know that a difference will always take place in society according to the physical and acquired abilities of its members, and this inequality, so far from being a source of evil, is the true basis of public prosperity. It invites the members of the same society mutually to assist each other, according to their various abilities. This mutual exchange of good offices is destroyed and the commonwealth endangered whenever, by arbitrary and partial laws, a few men are incorporated and made sufficiently powerful by privileges and wealth to purchase or to destroy the property and rights of their fellow-citizens.

"Influenced by these principles, and engaged in an occupation not only necessary to the existence of our country, but which we know to be productive in proportion to the liberty, independence, and security of the farmer, we trust that the legislature will neither think our request unreasonable or unjust, when we pray to have those obnoxious laws repealed, by the authority of which companies have been incorporated to dig canals and make turnpike roads, to the injury of public and private property.

"An act of this kind, however it might be censured by a few interested individuals, would not only be consistent with the strictest principles of justice, but supported by precedent. Vattel observes that the prince or superior of the society, whatever he is, being naturally no more than the administrator, and not the proprietor of the State, his authority as sovereign or head of the nation, does not of itself give him a right to *alienate or dispose of the public property*. The general rule, then, is that the superior cannot dispose of the public property as to its substance. If the superior makes use of this property, the alienation he makes of it will be *invalid, and may at any time be revoked* by his successor, or by the nation. This is the law commonly received in France, and it was upon this principle that the duke of Sulley advised Henry IV. to resume the possession of all the domains of the crown, alienated by his predecessors. The records of the legislature of our own country afford an honorable instance of substantial justice in the restoration of private property taken from its owners by law. On the memorial of Dr. William Smith and others, trustees of the college, academy, and charitable school of Philadelphia, a law was enacted by which the former law was repealed, and the property restored to the owners."

Notwithstanding such vigorous protests, the march of internal improvements kept on. In 1811 the two canal companies were united and reorganized as the *Union Canal Company*, with special authority to extend their canal from Philadelphia to Lake Erie, with the privilege of making such further extension in any other part of the State as they might deem expedient. In 1819 and 1821 the State granted further aid by a guarantee of interest and a monopoly of the lottery privilege. The additional subscriptions obtained in consequence of this legislative encouragement, enabled the managers to resume operations in 1821. The line was relocated, the dimensions of the canal changed, and the whole work finished in about six years from this period, after thirty-seven years had elapsed from the commencement of the work, and sixty-five from the date of the first survey.

It was completed in 1827, and the first boat, the "Alpha, of Tulpehocken," passed Lebanon on its way westward. Up to 1828, one million six hundred thousand dollars had been expended in the construction of the work, in addition to the proceeds of the lotteries, and excluding the sums expended on the old work.

The main line of the canal is seventy-nine miles in length from Middletown on the Susquehanna, where it connects with the Pennsylvania Canal, to a point a short distance below Reading, where it joins the works of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. There is also a navigable feeder seven miles in length called the Swatara Feeder. The summit is six miles and seventy-eight chains (between the Swatara and Tulpehocken) in length, extending two miles east of Lebanon, and about four west. It passes over a limestone district, and much deep excavation in the rock was required. In consequence of the many fissures which abound in limestone rocks, the usual experiment of puddling did not succeed in retaining water in the summit, and after many experiments it was found necessary to plank this section throughout.

The descent to the Schuylkill, accomplished with fifty-four locks, is three hundred and seven feet; to the Susquehanna, with thirty-four locks, one hundred and ninety-three feet. At the western end of the summit is a tunnel, seven hundred and twenty-nine feet in length, excavated in solid rock, and this was the *first* tunnel constructed in the United States. The summit was filled with water pumped from the Quitapohilla and Swatara Creeks, to an elevation sufficient to carry it through feeders, that from the Quitapohilla being half a mile in length and near Lebanon; and the one from the Swatara about three miles in length, the Union Water-works being about five miles from Lebanon. The canal, as first constructed for boats of twenty-five tons, excluded most of the boats plying on the State Works, but from 1853 to 1857, it was enlarged. The planking was also removed from the summit, and the old plan of puddling resorted to. There was still a scarcity of water, until 1866, when three large reservoirs were constructed north of the canal, two near Lebanon, and one near Myerstown. They were projected by L. R. Hynicka, the then efficient superintendent of the canal, and answered the purpose so well, that it is contemplated to erect additional ones, and thus the necessity of using any pumping machinery whatever was avoided.

This canal, as previously noted, was the first constructed in America, and as the pioneer work of the

country, it certainly was an enterprise of stupendous magnitude. Identical with the completion and operation of this maritime highway is much of the material prosperity, not only of Lebanon, but of the whole country, due; and from that time dates the steady growth in population and agricultural wealth which has made Lebanon County what it is. In this era of railroads it may have lost its commercial preponderance, but nothing can alter the fact that its projectors have done more for Lebanon County in the past than any other person or persons, nor take from them the honor of having laid the "corner-stone" of the prosperity of the sections through which the canal passes.

The Philadelphia and Reading and the Lebanon Valley Railroads.—The Philadelphia and Reading may well be called the pioneer railroad of Pennsylvania. The company was chartered by the Legislature, April 4, 1833, to build a road from Philadelphia to Reading, a distance of fifty-eight miles. In 1835 work was commenced, and portions of the road were open for travel in 1838. During this year authority was obtained to extend the road from Mount Carbon to Pottsville. These points were already connected by the Mount Carbon Railroad, and it was decided to extend the road to connect therewith. The Mount Carbon Railroad was leased in 1872, when it became a part of the main line.

The first through trains between Philadelphia and Pottsville—ninety-three miles—were run early in 1842, although local trains were run in 1838. The branch from the Falls of the Schuylkill to Port Richmond, from which shipments of coal are made, was completed in 1842. Since then over sixty million tons of coal have been shipped from that point, principally for consumption in the Eastern and Middle States. In 1850 the company bought extensive properties of the State, situated in Philadelphia. The Lebanon Valley Railroad, fifty-four miles long, extending from Reading to Harrisburg, came under their control in 1858. This road passes through the entire county of Lebanon, east and west, and, since it came under the management of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, has been extensively improved. Not only has it become a great thoroughfare for a constantly increasing travel, but it has done much to improve and benefit the country through which it passes. With the increased facilities for rapid transportation which it has given Lebanon it has become an important manufacturing town, with an increased and largely-increasing population. Villages have sprung up around its stations. Richland, Avon, and Prescott perhaps owe their existence as villages, and certainly their thrift and prosperity, to the Lebanon Valley Railroad, a branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Palmyra, Annville, Myerstown, and Sheridan have become business places of great importance, and their increased trade passing over the lines of this company is yearly increasing its already immense traffic. The Lebanon and Tremont Railroad, forty-two miles in length, extending from Lebanon to Tremont, is also under their management, and over its lines large quantities of coal pass, which are annually needed in the manufacture of iron, lime, and brick, as well as for domestic uses and various other manufacturing purposes. The country along its line is also rapidly improving. Although not so long a time having elapsed since it was open to travel, the improvements are not so marked as along the Lebanon Valley line, which has been opened a much longer time. Both the Lebanon Valley and Lebanon and Tremont Railroads connect at Lebanon with the Cornwall Railroad, extending to Cornwall, where immense furnaces exist, which annually consume large quantities of anthracite coal, brought over the line of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad. At Jonestown this road intersects the South Mountain Railroad. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad has a perpetual lease on the canal of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, one hundred and eight miles in length, and also on the Susquehanna and Tidewater Canal, on the Susquehanna River. Their chief business is the transportation of coal from the first and second anthracite coal-fields of Pennsylvania to tide-water, in the Delaware River, at Port Richmond, Philadelphia. At this point, its eastern terminus, extensive wharves extending from three hundred to eight hundred feet into the Delaware River have been erected, allowing a direct discharge of coal into the vessels. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company own and control about one hundred thousand acres of anthracite coal lands. The company conduct a large express business on the railroad, and have some one hundred and fifty offices, from which a fine profit is annually realized. Their immense business requires five hundred locomotive engines. The railroads owned and leased by the Philadelphia and Reading company aggregate, with sidings, over fifteen hundred miles.

South Mountain Railroad.—Among the great enterprises of the past decade, the South Mountain Railroad is deservedly entitled to a high rank. It was near the flourishing borough of Jonestown that the first shovelful of earth was thrown, and from that small beginning has grown steadily each new feature of this great undertaking, until from possibility has grown probability, certainty, until all through the fertile valleys of Dauphin and Lebanon, the rich agricultural lands of Berks and Lehigh, the exhaustless slate regions of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and still through the great deposits of iron and zinc in Northern New Jersey and Southern New York, with the rich dairy country stretching from the Delaware to the Hudson, the links of that great chain which, when finished, will join the commercial cities of the Eastern and Middle States in still stronger bonds. The first president of this road was William H. Bell, and among its directors were some of the leading men of the county. It commences at Har-

risburg and pursues a northeasterly course. Part of the way as the South Mountain, and part of the way under other names, but all of the way under the Jonestown management to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where it connects with the direct eastern roads to Boston. The principal office is at Jonestown.

The Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad passes through Cold Spring township in the northwestern part of the county, between the Second and Third Mountains. It was the first railroad constructed within the limits of the county, but as its name indicates, it establishes communication between Dauphin and Schuylkill, and has no real business relation to this county.

The North Lebanon Railroad, about seven miles in length, from the North Lebanon Furnaces near Lebanon borough to the ore banks at Cornwall, was constructed in 1854. It establishes a close communication with the iron mines at Cornwall, and immense quantities of ore are brought over the road.

The Lebanon and Tremont Railroad first started as the Pinegrove and Lancaster Railroad, runs from Lebanon to Tremont, inclining to the northeast until entering Schuylkill County.

The Railroads at Cornwall we have referred to in the sketch relating to those great iron establishments.

TURNPIKE ROADS.—Some brief mention should be made of the old turnpike roads in the county.

The Berks and Dauphin County Turnpike, usually known as the Harrisburg and Reading Turnpike, was commenced in 1816 and finished in 1817, at an average cost of three thousand eight hundred dollars per mile. It passes through the centre of the Lebanon Valley. The State aided this work by subscribing to its stock twenty-nine thousand nine hundred dollars.

The Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg Turnpike, generally called the "Horseshoe Pike," from its winding course through the counties of Lancaster, Lebanon, and Dauphin, was commenced in 1803 and completed in 1819. It runs through the southern part of Lebanon County, crossing the mountain from Lancaster, and the greater part of its course is near the foot of the South Mountain.

The Cornwall Plank-Road, from Lebanon to Cornwall, was built in 1852. The planks have gradually been replaced by "piking," until it has become the "Cornwall Turnpike."

CHAPTER XIV.

The War for the Union—The Services of Lebanon County in that Civil Conflict.

FIFTY years of peace was guaranteed the people of Lebanon, when the thunders of a great civil war awoke her people to loyalty and duty.

We shall not enter fully into the causes which led to the great civil conflict of 1861–65, nor attempt to give a perfectly full record of the part which Lebanon County took in the struggle for the perpetuity of the Union. That there were causes of complaint on both sides—North as well as South—all will agree, and that it could have been settled inside instead of outside the Union, even those who once favored a Southern Confederacy now see also. But the sword is the great arbiter of events, and although good men on both sides counseled moderation, deplored the expedient of war, the South, quick to passions and full of prejudices, took the initiatory step which led to a fearful struggle of fratricidal warfare.

As early as Nov. 9, 1860, citizens of South Carolina attempted to seize Fort Moultrie. On the 11th of November, Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, contemptuously resigned his seat to become a member of the Southern Confederacy; and on the 18th of the same month (November) the Legislature of Georgia appropriated one million dollars to arm the State against the United States; on the 10th of December, 1860, Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, and Senator Clay, of Alabama, both resigned; and on the 20th the South Carolina convention adopted a secession ordinance unanimously, and on December 24th all their members of Congress resigned, while on the 27th of December, 1860, the State troops of South Carolina seized the government property in Charleston, and occupied Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie, and on the 30th took possession of the United States arsenal. All this occurred in the year A.D. 1860, and yet the national government and the North looked calmly on. On the 2d of January, 1861, Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, took possession of Fort Macon, and on the 3d the Georgia troops seized the United States arsenal at Mount Vernon, on the 5th occupied Forts Morgan and Gaines, while on the 6th the Florida State troops captured Fort Marion, and on the 9th, in trying to supply Fort Sumter, the steamer "Star of the West" was fired upon by Confederate batteries and forced to retreat. And what did the North do then? Simply nothing. Encouraged by the supineness of the North, the State troops of North Carolina, on the 9th of January, 1861, seized Fort Johnson, and on the following day Fort Caswell; on the 11th the Louisiana troops seized Forts Philip, Jackson, Pike, and Macomb, and the United States arsenal at Baton Rouge; on the 12th the Florida State troops took possession of the Pensacola navy yard and Forts Barrancas and McRea; on the 18th of January, Virginia appropriated one million dollars for defense; on the 20th, Mississippi seized the forts on Ship Island; on the 24th, Georgia took possession of the arsenal at Augusta, and on the 26th, of Oglethorpe Barracks and Fort Jackson; on Feb. 1, 1861, Louisiana seized the United States mint and custom-house at New Orleans; on the 8th the arsenal at Little Rock, Ark., was seized, and Gen. Twiggs, on the 18th, surrendered to them one million two hun-

dred thousand dollars worth of property in Texas; on the 19th, Fort Kearney in Kansas was seized.

On the 1st of March the Confederate government had got well under way at Charleston, and not one act to stop them. President Lincoln came into power on the 4th of March, 1861, and there was a lull for a time. Believing that the Northern people were by this time completely overawed, on the 12th of April Gen. Beauregard opened fire upon Fort Sumter, which roused the indignation of the loyal North and stirred to the very depths the patriotism of all true lovers of our country, and that North as one man rose to avenge the insult to the flag and the integrity to the nation.

In Lebanon County, as in every section of the free North, the enthusiasm of the loyal people was unbounded, and the brief summary of events which is herewith given is from the eloquent pen of a representative man of the Lebanon Valley, William M. Breslin, editor of the *Advertiser*, and to him we give full credit for the facts which follow, presenting at the close a record of each organization so far as the information has come to our knowledge.

"Lebanon County was not backward in responding to the universal feeling, and quickly girded on her armor. The first war meeting was held in the courthouse, on the 18th of April, 1861, six days after the firing on Fort Sumter. The meeting was called to order by David M. Karmany, was presided over by Charles B. Forney, and patriotic resolutions were reported by a committee, of which Dr. Cyrus D. Gloninger was chairman. During the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by the enthusiastic and eloquent Rev. J. M. McCarter, who added additional flame, if that was possible, to the already aroused patriotism of the people. The spirit was there; but other things were also necessary for the emergency. Money and soldiers were needed, and both were forthcoming without stint. The military fund, subscribed on the spot, amounted to three thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars, and sixty-one men volunteered to shoulder the musket and march forth to help crush treason. These sixty-one men formed the nucleus of Capt. John Ulrich's company of three months' men. This company, named the Lebanon Guards, was quickly filled to its maximum number, and organized by the election of additional officers, and on Saturday, April 20th, proceeded to Harrisburg and encamped in Camp Curtin. Then the first drawback to our embryo soldiers took place. There was an excess of twenty-seven men in the company, who were compelled to accept discharges. Their patriotic ardor and military spirit soon found other organizations to enlist in.

"Immediately after the departure of Capt. Ulrich's company, the Lebanon Cadets were raised by William M. Derr, and were immediately accepted by the Governor; but, owing to the large number of volunteers of proper age offering, their acceptance was withdrawn, much to the regret of all interested. Capt. Samuel R. Fauber, of Jonestown, recruited a company in that section of the county; and about the same time Capt. Elijah G. Lantz started the recruiting of the first company of three years' men. It was not only earnestness, but the utmost enthusiasm prevailed among all classes of people. The drum and fife were heard all day, and frequently half the night, gathering in recruits, and still further arousing the patriotism of the people, if that was possible. Flags were flung to the breeze, not only from the public buildings, but most private families displayed the stars and stripes in some manner, from the one-hundred-dollar silk down to the cheapest and commonest, but all in evidence of the patriotic feelings of the people.

"County and borough meetings were held at an early day to provide for the support of the families of the soldiers during their absence. Among the first of these meetings was one to request the county commissioners to appropriate ten thousand dollars for that purpose. A committee was appointed, which waited upon the commissioners, and the appropriation was at once made.

"Capt. Faber's company, which had not yet been accepted, proceeded to Harrisburg on the 8th of May, and offered their services, but were rejected. They returned home very much displeased with their bad success. Some of the members remained in Camp Curtin and enlisted in other companies. The reason for the rejection of Capt. Faber's company was not because of anything objectionable in its make-up, it being composed of good material, but because of the great superfluity of companies offering. There were already—on the 8th of May—on file in the military department at Harrisburg, offers of two hundred and eighty-three companies over and above the twenty-five regiments asked for by the Governor. Being thus supplied, no more could be accepted at that time. There was no lack of soldiers, but the great trouble was how to dispose of the superabundance of men who were not only ready and anxious to volunteer, but persistent in their demand to be enrolled.

"The recruiting of Capt. Lantz's and Capt. Myers companies of three-years' men was completed by this time. The former was recruited principally from Cornwall, Londonderry, the Annvilles, and the borough of Lebanon; and the latter from Jackson and neighboring townships. Capt. Jerome Myers' company, known as the 'Myerstown Rifles,' left Myerstown for Camp Curtin on May 10, 1861, and was accepted on the 17th of May. Capt. Lantz's company was accepted the same day, and left for camp on the 26th of May. It was already seen by this time that the war was not likely to be brought to a close in ninety days, as was frequently announced, in high-toned bulletins, from headquarters at Washington. The 'On to Richmond' was not likely to be accomplished by the three-months' men; hence, to be on

the safe side, the enlistments most desirable were for three years, unless sooner discharged. Capts. Lantz's and Myers' companies were attached to the Pennsylvania Reserves, and did good service during the war, suffering terribly at times; but they never received the meed of praise to which they were entitled for their brave and arduous services. In addition to the many favors extended to them privately, the county commissioners made an appropriation of one dollar and twenty-five cents a week to the wife of a soldier, and fifty cents a week for each child. There was, besides, a relief fund, which was appropriated on extraordinary occasions.

"Company G returned to Lebanon on the 25th of July, 1861, their term of service having expired, and they were honorably discharged. They were not engaged in any battle; the battle of Bull Run, the first regular battle of the war, having taken place after the expiration of their term of service.

"Upon the return of the Lebanon Guards, Gen. John Weidman, as honorable and patriotic a gentleman as Lebanon ever produced, started the recruiting of his cavalry company; by the 29th of August had it ready for service; proceeded to Camp Curtin, and from there to Washington.

"About the 24th of August the first steps were taken to organize what was looked upon by many as an impossibility,—a Lebanon County regiment,—and which eventuated in the bullet-riddled Ninety-third. The first public meeting in regard to the matter was presided over by Dr. John W. Gloninger. The enthusiasm ran high, which was stirred to the boiling point by the crusadial appeals of the eloquent Rev. McCarter, who received authority in the beginning of September, 1861, to recruit a regiment in Lebanon County. Following Lebanon, meetings were also held in the various towns of the county, at which recruiting progressed rapidly. A camp was established on what was then known as the Fair Grounds, on the east side of Eighth Street, a short distance north of the railroad, the spot now partly taken up by the monument grounds. The recruited men were taken there, and immediately sworn in. Recruits poured in rapidly, and soon the Lebanon County regiment was an established fact. Organizations into companies were effected without delay, and a regimental staff elected. The original organization of the companies of the Ninety-third Regiment was as follows:

"Perseverance No. 1, Company A, Capt. William M. Derr.

"Union Zouaves, Company B, Capt. John E. Arthur.

"Quitopahilla Guards, Company C, Capt. William W. Murray.

"Union Guards, Company D, Capt. John M. Mark.

"Washington Guards, Company E, Capt. G. B. Shearer.

"Perseverance Guards, Company F, Capt. John S. Long.

"Coleman Rifles, Company G, Capt. Alexander C. Maitland.

"Baldy Guards, Company H, Capt. Joseph F. Ramsey.

"McCarter Guards, Company I, Capt. D. J. Boynton.

"Annville Guards, Company K, Capt. Eli Daugherty.

"Of these companies, A, C, D, F, and K, were exclusively Lebanon County companies; although the others also contained large numbers of Lebanon County men. The titles of the companies were dropped upon mustering into the service; and thereafter, in the history of the war, they were known by the number of the regiment and the letter of the company. The regiment being organized, the Perseverance Band, under the leadership of John Stanley, volunteered, was accepted, and attached to the Ninety-third Regiment. Thus the regiment was complete, and was known throughout the war as the Lebanon County regiment. Although the Ninety-third contained quite a number of men from other counties, the fact is beyond dispute, that a full regiment was recruited from Lebanon County, and was actually in the service at this time. A history of the regiment is given with the rolls of the companies. At this period Capts. Lantz, Meyers, and Weidman each had a company of Lebanon County men in the field; Capt. Diehl's company of Reading Light Infantry had twenty-four Lebanon County men; Capt. Shaeffer's Company I, in the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, was mostly composed of men recruited in Lebanon County; thirty-nine Lebanon County men were also enlisted in Battery H, Third Regiment Heavy Artillery; all these, with the many individual enlistments in other regiments, swelled the number of Lebanon County three-years' men in the service far beyond the requirements of a regiment. But Lebanon County did not stop here, small as its territory and population were. On every emergency call, no matter for what length of time, the people always responded, as Capt. Greenawalt's, Capt. Bossler's, Capt. Jeremiah Hoffman's, and other companies are full evidence. Squads of men were also raised and taken out of the county, of whom scarcely any note was made. As an instance of the heavy drain volunteering made upon the population, it may be mentioned that at one time the then West Ward of the borough of Lebanon had furnished over one-half of its able-bodied men as volunteers. Every other man was a soldier in the service of his country. But even this was not all. The drafts came, and hundreds more were called for, and, willing or unwilling, had to respond.

"Aside from the many individual operations, the organization in Lebanon, known as the Ladies' Aid Society, shipped in three months, from September, 1861, to January, 1862, to the hospitals and regiments bags, boxes, barrels, etc., of provisions and clothing

to the number of one thousand one hundred and seventy, weighing over twenty-one tons, all this exclusive of what was sent by express. In 1862, the county commissioners paid $37,657.51 for bounty and relief. This enormous sum was paid from the county treasury, and was independent of the large sums contributed by Lebanon borough, and the townships, and by individuals. In 1863, the amount contributed was about the same, but in 1864 money was expended with a lavishness that seems appalling at this day. The Relief Fund of the county was about $15,000, but the Bounty Fund amounted to the enormous sum of $207,355. The borough contributed the same year for bounty $35,307. The townships also expended large amounts for the same purpose. There is no full data of their expenditures, but from what we can glean, we are safe in saying that the people of Lebanon County as individuals and in their respective corporate capacities expended for bounty and relief during the year 1864 not less than $500,000.

"The peninsula campaign of 1862 coming to an end, the Rebellion had shown itself more formidable than had been anticipated; a great army had been repulsed, disorganized, if not in a great measure destroyed. More men were wanted. The President made a requisition for twenty-one new regiments of volunteers from Pennsylvania, to be forthcoming by the 15th of August, or, on failure of volunteers, to be supplied by draft.

"The enemy became threatening, and without waiting for the volunteers, a draft of three hundred thousand men for nine months' service was ordered on the 3d of August. The drum and fife were now again heard all day and far into the night, arousing the military spirit of the people.

"Recruiting for Capt. Greenawalt's Guards commenced on Friday morning, August 6th, and by Saturday evening there were one hundred and thirty-nine names on the rolls. The same evening they left for Camp Curtin, were accepted, and the next day were sent to Washington. This company was emphatically a Lebanon company. They were attached to the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, Col. W. W. Jennings, for a roll and history of which see History of Dauphin County. A company called the Lebanon Valley Rifles, Capt William Fox, was raised partly in Lebanon and partly in Schuylkill Counties. Another company was raised in Jackson township by Capt. John H. Bossler, and was attached to the Bucktail brigade. At the same time Capt. Jeremiah Hoffman enlisted a company in Heidelberg township for three years' service. Londonderry and Bethel furnished squads in accordance with population, who joined similar squads of other places at Camp Curtin, where they were formed into companies. The Fredericksburg squad was under command of Lieut. William J. Carver, and filled up a Crawford County company; the Palmyra men were under command of Lieut. Jerome W. Henry, and joined a company under command of Capt. Ira B. Shepley, and were also attached to the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment.

"The times were ominous of disaster. Pope had made his headquarters in the saddle, and with his army was on the retreat towards Washington from the second battle of Bull Run, leaving thousands of dead and dying on the field. The wounded must be cared for; nurses, hospital stores, and everything else for such an emergency was wanting. A meeting was promptly held in the court-house, when all our physicians and twenty-five male nurses left for Washington with the first train. But, notwithstanding the dead and the dying, the rebel armies were crossing the Potomac and threatening Pennsylvania. Our volunteers for three years, and for nine months, were being pushed forward to the aid of the defeated soldiers in the field as rapidly as possible; but still more men were wanted if the nation's life was to be saved.

"The President's requisition for three hundred thousand men was filled by draft and otherwise,—Lebanon County meeting its obligations by the otherwise, and thus avoided the draft for the time being, we having more men in the field than our requirement, which was considered very favorable and patriotic at the time.

"State guards were also organized by request of the Governor. Lebanon furnished two such companies,—one under command of Capt. John Ulrich, and the other under command of Lieut. David C. Dissinger. About the same time Capt. William Tice, of Myerstown, organized a cavalry company, which was rapidly filled, and left for Harrisburg on the 17th of September. Jonestown and neighborhood also furnished a full company, under command of Capt. George Meily. A detachment was also enlisted in Lebanon by Lieut. W. D. Ranck, for the One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment, or Third Regiment Heavy Artillery. They numbered thirty-nine men, under Lieut. John Light. Capt. Ulrich's company of State guards left for Harrisburg September 15th, and a cavalry company, organized by Capt. D. M. Karmany, left September 17th. The former reached Hagerstown and the latter Chambersburg, when the enemy wisely retreated, and both companies returned to Lebanon, full of glory, within ten days of their departure.

"The first draft in the county was made in the court-house, on the 22d of October, 1862, for four hundred men. The boroughs of Lebanon and North Lebanon, and the townships of Jackson, Cornwall, and Cold Spring were exempt,—they having furnished their quotas. The drafted men left for Harrisburg on the 30th of October, and were from thence sent on through Baltimore and Washington to Norfolk, Va. These four hundred men were drafted from the body of the county, after the bone and sinew, to the number of over one thousand, had already gone to the front. These drafted men were looked upon as the light marines in the navy were looked upon,—to do a great

deal of hard work and receive no credit, not even respect therefor. There were many cases of exceptional hardship among the drafted men, not because they were any the less brave, but that their circumstances and situations were such that they could not leave home or family without being subjected to great, if not ruinous, sacrifices. Hence the bounty for substitutes rose rapidly to five hundred, seven hundred, and one thousand dollars, and in some instances to one thousand five hundred dollars. The drafted men were placed in the One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment, with Daniel Nagle as colonel, and Grant Weidman as major. Joseph R. Henry, then of Annville, Elias R. Light, of Lebanon, and William B. Iba, of Heidelberg, became captains of their respective companies.

"Companies E and F of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh returned to Lebanon on the 30th of May, 1863, their term of nine months' service having expired. Capt. Greenawalt's company lost but three men during its absence,—Gerberich and Zimmerman, who died, and Adam Carmany, supposed to have been killed in the first battle of Fredericksburg. The company received a public reception.

"The defeat of the Union forces at Winchester, in June, 1863, opened the way for the enemy to make a raid into Pennsylvania, which they were not slow in taking advantage of. They crossed the Potomac, and passed up the Cumberland Valley towards Harrisburg, carrying consternation and dismay not only throughout that section, but even to the counties adjoining. A town-meeting was promptly held, as usual; but, instead of resolutions, subscriptions and soldiers were necessary. Both were promptly raised, and, on June 17th, a company, under command of Capt. Greenawalt, left for Harrisburg, and was attached to the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment. This was, perhaps, the most momentous period for Lebanon Valley during the war. The great battle of Gettysburg was impending, in which, fortunately, the backbone of the Rebellion was so effectually fractured that they might as well have ceased resistance then and there, and thereby avoided the destruction of many lives, the shedding of much blood, and the expenditure of vast sums of treasure for both sides.

"The Governor issued a proclamation, calling for fifty thousand volunteer militia for the defense of Pennsylvania. The rebels occupied York and Wrightsville, and were advancing up the Cumberland Valley, almost unopposed, threatening Harrisburg. Gen. Knipe, in command of our forces at Carlisle, had been obliged to retire; the rebel pickets were at Mechanicsburg, only nine miles from Harrisburg. Consternation seized the people of Lebanon to such an extent that a number of our merchants packed up their goods for removal, the banks hurried off their money to New York, stores were closed, signs were burned or hid in the cellars, and business generally was suspended.

"The militia called for by the Governor were rapidly organized. Lebanon was deeply interested, and soon had a company organized, under command of Capt. John B. Embich, which at once left for Reading (on the 29th of June), where the militia were formed into regiments. An East Hanover company, commanded by Capt. Stein, passed through Lebanon on the 30th.

"A meeting was held in the court-house at which one dollar a day extra was offered for volunteers, and companies rapidly sprung up by squads, by tens, and by twenties.

"Subsequently the commissioners also resolved that three dollars a week be paid for volunteers for ninety days. They also passed a resolution requesting a general suspension of business, and the publication of newspapers, so that the discussion of public questions might be avoided.

"The great battle of Gettysburg was fought on the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of July, 1863. The rebels were defeated, obliged to leave the soil of Pennsylvania, and retire to the other side of the Potomac. There were not many Lebanon County soldiers engaged in that sanguinary conflict, but the casualties were, to our men, as usual, quite large. Capt. Sperry received his death-wound in that battle. Capt. Bossler, of Myerstown, of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, took fifty-six men into battle, brought out eleven, and was himself wounded. Company K, of the One Hundred and Forty-second, in which Jeremiah Hoffman was a lieutenant, went into action with thirty-two men, and brought out eight. Lieut. Hoffman was also seriously wounded. Capt. Tice and Lieut. George Focht were also badly wounded.

"Capt. Greenawalt's company also met with severe reverses during the operations around Gettysburg. Some of his men were taken prisoners and marched 'on to Richmond,' but they all eventually returned to their homes.

"Shortly after the battle of Gettysburg the President called for three hundred thousand men. Great efforts were made to avoid them by volunteering, but they followed each other so rapidly that it became impossible to supply the men wanted in that manner. On the 23d of September a draft for eight hundred and forty-two men from this county was made at Pottsville. Substitutes then came into great demand, and commanded a large premium. On the 17th of October, less than a month after, another call was made by the President for 'three hundred thousand more,' which, if not supplied by the 5th of January by volunteers, a draft was again to be made. These three hundred thousand were intended to fill up the regiments in the field. Veterans received a bounty and premium of four hundred and two dollars; others three hundred and two dollars. The draft was postponed to the 15th of January, and then again postponed, but on the 1st of February, 1864, a call was made for five hundred thousand men to serve for three

years or during the war. This was also postponed to the 1st of April, by which time the Lebanon County quotas were filled without drafting. On the 14th of March another draft for two hundred thousand men was ordered, to take place on the 15th of April.

"On the 18th of July another draft for five hundred thousand men was ordered to be made in fifty days, if that number of volunteers should not be forthcoming in the mean time. On the 15th of September the one hundred days' men reached Harrisburg, and were paid off. About this time a company was raised in Lebanon by Capt. Jacob Weidle, which was attached to the Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment as Company K. On the 20th of September the members of the Ninety-third who had not re-enlisted returned to their homes and were honorably discharged. On the 19th of December another draft for three hundred thousand more men was ordered to be made on the 15th of February.

"On March 4th and 6th, 1865, the last draft took place. Five hundred and twenty-four men were drafted in this county, fifty-four from the borough. But the war was coming to a close, and the drafted men were never called upon for service.

"On Monday, April 3, 1865, the shout went forth,—'Richmond is taken! The rebels are fleeing!' This was the result of five days' fighting in and around Petersburg. Although the good news electrified every Northern heart with joy and pleasure, it was also accompanied with great sorrow, for our losses in the great battles at the defenses of the beleaguered capital of the Confederacy were very heavy.

"For the last time the Ninety-third passed through its ordeal of death and blood. Among the killed was Capt. George W. Mellinger. Col. Keller, Maj. Fritz, and Capt. Gruber were severely wounded. In the first battle at Petersburg the Ninety-third lost five killed and eighty-five wounded, and in the second three killed and twenty-five wounded. The Two Hundredth Regiment, to which Capt. Hoffman's company belonged, had two killed and fourteen wounded from this county. It was proper that the greatest honor of the war should have fallen to the Ninety-third, in payment for its terrible losses and sufferings. The Ninety-third was the first to break the enemy's centre at Petersburg, which led to the evacuation of Richmond, the surrender of Lee, and the close of the war.

"On the 9th of April, Gen. Lee, the commander-in-chief of the rebel army, surrendered his forces, arms, ammunition, banners, and standards to Lieut.-Gen. Grant, commander of the Union armies, at Appomattox Court-House. The Rebellion was crushed, and the Union preserved in all its integrity. Joy reigned supreme all over the North, and many in the South were glad that the long and bloody struggle was over."

CHAPTER XV.

The War for the Union (Continued)—Officers in other Regiments—Fifth Regiment—Thirty-Sixth Regiment—Sixty-Fourth Regiment—Eighty-Seventh Regiment.

As to the names of many officers and men who served in the Rebellion in various capacities we have no means to obtain. We merely give those accessible. That there were others, both in the land and naval forces of the Union, we fully know, and it is a regret we experience at not being able to preserve the record of such in our history of the county. We would be pleased to have given a full history of each regiment wherein there was a Lebanon County company, but owing to the limits of this volume we have confined our record to those commands where the principal companies were from this locality:

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Assistant Surgeon—A. H. Light, May 9, 1864.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Assistant Surgeon—B. F. Akley, Feb. 5, 1864.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

Captain, Co. E—Richard Herbert, March 17, 1865; disch. Sept. 2, 1865; disability removed Oct. 26, 1865.

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Assistant Surgeon—W. A. Barry, March 17, 1863; pro. to surg. 98th Pa. V. Jan. 27, 1864.

EIGHTIETH REGIMENT.

Surgeon—J. L. Shirk, June 23, 1863; killed December 29th, by guerrillas at Bardstown, Ky.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Assistant Surgeon—Isaac Walborn, June 30, 1862; pro. to surg. 17th Pa. Cav., Dec. 13, 1862.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Assistant Surgeon—Samuel B. Light, Oct. 15, 1863.

NINETY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Surgeon—W. A. Barry, Jan. 27, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant—William M. Missimer, Oct. 20, 1861; honorably disch. Nov. 31, 1861.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Major—Reuben Reindehl, Oct. 18, 1862; resigned Aug. 9, 1864.
Surgeon—Isaac Walborn, Dec. 13, 1862; resigned Sept. 26, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Assistant Surgeon—J. B. Stearly, Oct. 30, 1862; resigned Feb. 28, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Assistant Surgeon—William Grumbein, Feb. 18, 1864; must. out with 1st Pa. Cav., July 13, 1861.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Adjutant—Jerome W. Henry, April 19, 1864; must. out with regt. Aug. 3, 1865.

TWO HUNDREDTH REGIMENT.

Captain, Co. F—Frank A. Hoffman, Sept. 1, 1864; app. brev. maj. March 25, 1865.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Captain, Co. C—William C. J. Smith, June 3, 1865.
First Lieutenant—Alfred Crol, June 3, 1865.
Second Lieutenant—William H. Bordner, June 3, 1863.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT ("EMERGENCY"), 1863.

Captain, Co. H—W. A. C. Oaks, June 18, 1863, 6th Regt. Pa. M., 1862.
Assistant Surgeon—J. H. Nunemacher, Sept. 15, 1862.

FIFTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

The Fifth Regiment, with which Capt. Ulrich's company was connected, was organized at Camp Curtin, on the 21st of April, 1861, by the choice of the following officers: R. P. McDowell, of Pittsburgh, colonel; Benjamin C. Christ, of Minersville, Schuylkill Co., lieutenant-colonel; R. Bruce Petriken, of Huntingdon, major. William Spencer was designated by Col. McDowell as adjutant. The companies, of which the regiment was composed, were hastily recruited in various sections of the State, and were the result of that outburst of patriotism which was everywhere manifested. With no opportunity for drill or company exercise of any kind, the raw recruits were marched to the State arsenal, where they drew their arms, the oldest regulation musket, and twenty rounds of cartridge, which, for want of accoutrements, were carried in their pockets. On the evening of the same day, April 21st, the regiment was placed on board a train of box cars, and moved down the Northern Central Railway in the direction of Baltimore; but, during the night, the course of travel was reversed, and the next morning found the command again in Harrisburg. The train then moved to Philadelphia, where it arrived at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 22d. Two companies were here detailed to guard some steamboats in their passage through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal to Perryville. The remaining companies moved on the following morning, by rail, for the same destination. In the evening of the same day the regiment embarked on three steamers and proceeded to Annapolis, where it was quartered in the battery and boat-houses. Remaining on duty here till April 26th, it was ordered to march on the railway towards Annapolis Junction, with the expectation that the column would be met by a train, on which it would be taken forward. But the train was found on the way off an embankment, where it had been precipitated by the malicious displacement of a rail. Arriving at the Junction, footsore and weary, it was placed in position to repel an attack, which, it was rumored, would be made during the night from Baltimore. The men slept on their arms, prepared for any emergency. On the following day, April 27th, it moved by rail to Washington, and was quartered in a building just back of the City Hall. Here it was visited by President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, each of whom spoke briefly, to the great gratification of the men.

The regiment remained quartered in the city, engaged in drill and guard duty. On the 7th of May uniforms were received from the State of Pennsylvania. On Wednesday, the 29th, the command marched out about a mile east of the city of Washington, when, for the first time, it was placed in camp. In this camp, which was called Camp Washington, the regiment remained, engaged in drill, till the 28th, when it was ordered to Alexandria, Va., where, upon its arrival, it was quartered in the city. On the 3d of June it again went into camp near the foot of Shuter's Hill, where it was assigned to the brigade of Brig.-Gen. Irwin McDowell. A portion of the brigade was daily assigned to duty in Alexandria, as city police, and the remainder detailed for labor on Fort Ellsworth, then in process of construction.

While stationed at Camp McDowell, the Fifth Regiment had a printing-press in camp, where several numbers of a large and well-executed newspaper were issued. It was headed the *Pennsylvania Fifth*. It was edited by John P. Ely, first lieutenant of Company G, and was principally executed by members of that company. The original articles, and the communications from members of other regiments, were, for the most part, spirited, and were interlarded with wit and humor, well suited to the leisure of the camp.

The Fifth Regiment was transferred to the brigade commanded by Col. W. B. Franklin, previous to the advance of the army upon the enemy at Bull Run, but was ordered to remain on duty at Alexandria. Consequently it did not participate in the battle which ensued, and which resulted so disastrously to our arms. On the expiration of the term of service, the regiment was ordered to Harrisburg, where, on the 25th of July, the men were paid and honorably discharged.

ROLL OF COMPANY G, FIFTH REGIMENT, THREE MONTHS SERVICE.

Recruited at Lebanon, and mustered in April 20, 1861.

Captain.

John Ulrich.

First Lieutenant.

John P. Ely.

Second Lieutenant.

William M. Misseman.

Sergeants.

1. Henry S. Roebuck.
2. Jacob L. Ely.
3. Lorenzo L. Barr.
4. John B. Embich.

Corporals.

1. Henry Schwartz.
2. George K. Hess.
3. John C. Lascomb.
4. Jacob Embich.

Musicians.

Abner W. Hartman.
W. H. H. Embich.

Privates.

Allevein, Frank P.
Boyer, Benjamin.
Bechtold, Thomas.
Beddinger, Joseph.
Boyer, Jacob.
Bolton, Amos S.
Beamanderfer, John H.
Brower, Jacob.
Bowman, Joseph.
Bowman, Levi S.
Brooks, John C.
Bealitz, Russel W.
Chinworth, George M.
Carpenter, Aaron S.
Carpenter, Frank.
Corl, Abraham.
Donavan, Michael.
Doederline, August.
Dubb, John.
Daugherty, Joseph U.
Focht, John A.
Focht, George W.
Gilbert, Samuel W.
Garret, Levi.
Gerhard, John P.
Hughes, Samuel L.
Hummel, Frederick.
Hornafuss, Cyrus.
Holsberg, Daniel B.
Heisey, John H.
Knier, Henry L.
Kennedy, Patrick.
Keppley, Levi.
Koch, William.
Long, John.
Lascomb, Samuel W.

Leisey, John H.
McMichael, James A.
McConnel, Casper.
McKnight, Adam.
Mellinger, George W.
McLain, Thomas.
McKnight, Philip.
McNair, Milton.
Marquart, John A.
Robison, Peter.
Rosenberger, Cyrus.
Rogers, John E.
Ramsey, Uriah.
Rogers, Edmund R.
Ramsey, William H.
Rise, John.
Rise, Henry G.
Steiner, Edwin.
Shoop, Joseph.
Snyder, Andrew.
Strohm, Joseph J. B.
Seabolt, John H.
Shindle, John.
Shay, Isaac E.
Schnott, William.
Urich, William.
Whitmoyer, Frederick.
Wagner, William.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Recognizing the danger to which Pennsylvania was exposed, and finding that adequate provision did not exist by law to make the military power of the State available for its protection, Governor Curtin convened the Legislature in extra session on the 30th of April, 1861, to whom he recommended "the immediate organization, disciplining, and arming of at least fifteen regiments of cavalry and infantry, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States." In compliance with the suggestions of the Executive an act was passed to provide for arming the State, and hence were organized the famous Reserve Corps of Pennsylvania, and of which the Thirty-Sixth Regiment was the seventh in number. Its fortunes were eventful, and it was one of those commands which from battle and disease was almost completely obliterated from the army rolls. The regiment participated in all the prominent battles of the war up to the commencement of the Wilderness campaign, its losses were heavy and disastrous. Its last campaign was in May, 1864. On the 2d of that month the regiment broke camp and advanced along the Rapidan, crossing on the following day, and encamped at night in the Wilderness, near the Chancellorsville battle-ground, the Reserves occupying the centre of the line. On the following morning, quite early, it was advanced about three miles, the First Brigade resting in an open field for an hour, when it marched to the right, was deployed and advanced into the woods, where it soon met the enemy, and the battle opened. The Second Regiment was immediately deployed and advanced as skirmishers, while the Seventh and Eleventh were advanced in line of battle. Soon the skirmishers were driven in, but the enemy were met by our main force and routed, retreating into the woods in their rear. In moving forward through the dense forest in pursuit, Company B on the left, and also the right of the line, became detached from the body of the regiment, and failing to receive any orders to return or change its course pushed steadily on. Fired with patriotic ardor the men paused not, until suddenly they found the enemy closing in on their rear, with every avenue of retreat cut off. At first the firing from the rear was supposed to be from our own men, but this idea was soon dissipated by the appearance of the rebels. An effort was made to break through to the left, but was met by an unyielding resistance. The right was then tried and a detour made through the woods, but with like ill success. Finding that he had been the victim of a skillfully laid ambuscade, and that he was completely surrounded, Col. Bolinger was compelled to surrender, as further resistance would have involved a hopeless butchery of his men. But had they known the fate to which their inhuman captors were to subject them, they would doubtless have preferred slaughter upon the field to the endurance of the horrors of captivity which it was their lot to experience. Two hundred and seventy-two officers and men were captured, and were immediately marched to the rear of the rebel army at Orange Court-House, and thence to Lynchburg, Va. The enlisted men were speedily conveyed to the infamous rebel prison-pen at Andersonville, Ga., and the officers were sent to Macon, and were subsequently placed under fire of our guns at Charleston for the protection of the city,—a novel material for the bulwarks of a town in civilized warfare. The triumphant march of Sherman to the sea opened the miserable prisons of the captives after a confinement of seven months and twenty-three days, but long before relief came many had fallen victims of cruelty and starvation. Of the privates, sixty-seven died at Andersonville, a much larger number doubtless at Florence, not ascertained, while many expired on their way home, and others have died lingering deaths, the results of exposure and privation.

The sad and unlooked for event of the capture of nearly the entire regiment, from no fault of any of its officers, but happening in the chances of war at the very threshold of Gen. Grant's campaign, terminated its military career. Capt. Samuel B. King, of Company H, who had been relieved, at his own request, on the day on which the battle of the Wilderness was fought, from recruiting service in Pennsylvania, returned to the division and was assigned to the command of those who escaped capture and the recruits, in all numbering one hundred and ten. This miniature battalion, the representative of the regiment, had its place in the brigade and participated in the desperate fighting which ensued up to the expiration of its term of service, when, with the division, it was ordered to proceed to Harrisburg, where on its arrival an enthusiastic welcome from the Governor and military authorities awaited it.

ROLL OF COMPANY C, THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, SEVENTH RESERVE, THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Recruited in Lebanon County.

Captains.

Elijah G. Lantz, April 24, 1861; dismissed April 27, 1862.

Levi G. McCauley, June 13, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1862; to capt. July 20, 1863; wounded with loss of arm June 30, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Dec. 8, 1863.

Captain.

Elias Livengood, May 27, 1861; disch. Nov. 7, 1861.

First Lieutenant.

E. H. A. Snowhite, May 27, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Nov. 10, 1862; to 1st lieut. July 20, 1863; brev. capt. March 13, 1865; captured May 6, 1864; disch. March 12, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

James Vanstavoren, May 27, 1861; disch. Nov. 7, 1861.

Harrison H. Lantz, May 27, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Nov. 7, 1861; disch. Nov. 10, 1862.

James Cunningham, May 27, 1861; pro. to sergt. April 30, 1862; to 1st sergt. Nov. 10, 1862; to 2d lieut. July 20, 1863; brev. 1st lieut. March 13, 1865; captured May 6, 1864; disch. March 12, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Peter Leininger, May 27, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. Aug. 1, 1863; missing in action at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; veteran.

Sergeants.

Edwin M. Hoffman, May 27, 1861; pro. to corp. March 26, 1862; to sergt. Aug. 1, 1863; must. out with company June 16, 1864.

John E. Siegrist, May 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., Feb. 17, 1863.

William H. Rank, May 27, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V., May 31, 1864; veteran.

Michael Wagner, May 27, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.

Alexander Bates, May 27, 1861; pro. to sergt. May 26, 1863; disch. Feb. 27, 1865.

Corporals.

Madison C. Lantz, May 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 8, 1862.

John H. Fox, May 27, 1861; prisoner from May 5, 1864, to Feb. 27, 1865; disch. March 27, 1865.

Cornelius Carmany, May 27, 1861; prisoner from May 5, 1864, to March 4, 1865; disch. April 1, 1865.

William Cunningham, May 27, 1861; captured May 6, 1864; must. out May 18, 1865.

Andrew M. Landis, May 27, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; veteran.

Musicians.

Allison Shutter, May 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 2, 1863.

Daniel Bentz, May 27, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V., May 31, 1864; veteran.

Privates.

Aures, John, May 27, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 14, 1864.

Alexander, James C., May 27, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

Aderhold, Frederick, May 27, 1861; died of wounds Nov. 19, 1862, at Frederick.

Ault, Henry, May 27, 1861; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Dec. 17, 1861.

Arndt, Jacob, May 27, 1861.

Anderson, James C., May 27, 1861; must. out with company June 16, 1864.

Berkheiser, Jacob, May 27, 1861; must. out with company June 16, 1864.

Bomgardner, Nicholas, May 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 1, 1862.

Boyer, Henry, Aug. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 16, 1863.

Beamensderfer, Henry, May 27, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V., May 31, 1864; veteran.

Blanksby, James, May 27, 1861; died at Savage Station, Va., of wounds received July 1, 1862.

Berkheiser, Nicholas, May 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 15, 1863.

Curry, Thomas, May 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 30, 1863.

Carmany, John, May 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 27, 1863.

Cambell, James, May 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 18, 1863.

Clouser, Jacob, May 27, 1861; prisoner from May 6, 1864, to March 1, 1865; disch. March 27, 1865.

Cook, Michael, May 27, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.

Curry, Levi, May 27, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.

Cassidy, Patrick, July 27, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.

Colbeck, George, May 27, 1861.

Doling, John, Aug. 27, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Dec. 7, 1863.

Dillman, Henry, May 27, 1861; prisoner; died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 8, 1863; burial record, Jan. 2, 1862.

Early, Benjamin F., May 27, 1861; prisoner from May 5, 1864, to March 3, 1865; disch. April 8, 1865.

Eisenhauer, Wm., May 27, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.

Elfsman, Max, May 27, 1861; drowned near Fortress Monroe Aug. 15, 1862.

Frederick, Michael, May 27, 1861; must. out with company June 16, 1864.

Foerster, Frederick, May 27, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 14, 1864.

Fox, Edward, May 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 18, 1862.

Fulmer, Wendling, May 27, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V., May 3, 1864; veteran.

Gross, William, May 37, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 2, 1863.

Geesey, Henry, Aug. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 3, 1863.

Good, Josiah, May 27, 1861; missing in action May 30, 1864; veteran.

Gensler, John, May 27, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.

Gardner, Joseph, May 27, 1861; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.

Gheistwite, Abram, May 27, 1861; deserted March 14, 1862.

Hinkle, Thomas, July 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 31, 1862.

Hinkle, Jonas, May 27, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

Hornberger, G., May 27, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.

Haas, Adam T., May 27, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.

Heagy, Peter, May 27, 1861; died at Washington Jan. 29, 1863, of wounds; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

Hoy, James, May 27, 1861.

Keefer, Daniel, May 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 29, 1862.

Knoch, Augustus F., May 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 21, 1862.

Karstetter, Jacob, May 31, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 15, 1862.

Kash, Henry, July 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 23, 1863.

Keesey, William, May 27, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.

Kohlin, Joseph, May 28, 1861; missing in action at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, 1862.

Koch, Alexander, Sept. 1, 1862.

Lynch, John, May 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 8, 1862.

Longnecker, J. B., May 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 8, 1862.

Lantz, William, May 27, 1861; captured May 6, 1864; died at Andersonville, Oct. 21, 1864; grave 11,255.

Lantz, John C., Jan. 29, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.

Lorah, Henry, May 27, 1861; died at Camp Tenally, Md., Sept. 18, 1861.

Lascomb, Samuel W., Aug. 20, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads, June 30, 1862.

Myers, James, May 27, 1861; must. out with company June 16, 1864.

McCauley, James N., July 8, 1861; disch. July 8, 1863.

Miller, Everhart, May 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 21, 1862.

Miller, Robert, May 27, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

Miller, Henry, May 27, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

Miller, Samuel P., Jan. 29, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.

Mellinger, John H., May 27, 1861; captured May 6, 1864; died at Andersonville Sept. 1, 1864; grave 7512.

Menkell, C. F. A., Sept. 8, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

Miller, Heinrich, May 27, 1861; died Aug. 20, 1862; buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery, York, Pa.

Owens, Charles, May 27, 1861, must. out with company June 16, 1864.

Oaks, William, Aug. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 7, 1862.

Peffly, Joseph, Jan. 29, 1862; prisoner from May 6, 1864, to Feb. 26, 1865; disch. July 8, 1865; veteran.

Plaster, Jacob, May 27, 1831; killed at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.

Rettner, George, May 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 23, 1863.

Readinger, David, May 27, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.

Riegal, Daniel, Sept. 10, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

Ryan, Peter, June 7, 1861; missing in action at Charles City Cross-Roads, June 30, 1862.

Ritter, William, May 27, 1861; dismissed by court-martial at Camp Curtin; date unknown.

Stabel, Charles, May 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 8, 1862.
Snyder, John, May 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 30, 1862.
Shott, William, May 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 6, 1863.
Shultz, Daniel, May 27, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Shepler, William, May 27, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.
Stoever, Edward, May 27, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.
Sherk, Milton, July 27, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
Stark, Martin N., May 27, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.
Strausberger, Charles, May 27, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
Spancake, Leonard, Aug. 29, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
Small, Benjamin F., May 27, 1861; died at Baltimore, Feb. 17, 1864.
Selby, Edward, May 27, 1861.
Trafford, Samuel B., May 27, 1861; prisoner from May 5, 1864, to March 1, 1865; disch. March 27, 1865.
Uhler, Reuben D., May 27, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mill, Va., June 27, 1862.
Wagner, John F., May 27, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 6, 1862.
Whitman, Henry, May 27, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Weik, Elias, May 27, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Waite, William, May 27, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.
Weik, Thomas, Feb. 5, 1864; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
Weik, Henry, Feb. 10, 1864; missing in action at Bethesda Church May 30, 1864.
Warner, Joseph, Aug. 26, 1862; prisoner from May 5, 1854, to April 9, 1865; disch. May 30, 1865.
Wittell, John H., May 27, 1861; killed at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862.
Whitehall, John, not on must.-out roll.
Young, Jeremiah, Jan. 29, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864; veteran.
Yocum, Cyrus, Aug. 20, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness May 6, 1864.
Young, William, May 27, 1861; missing in action at Mechanicsville June 26, 1862.

ROLL OF COMPANY I, THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, SEVENTH RESERVE (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Recruited in Berks and Lebanon Counties.

Captains.

Jerome Myers, May 10, 1861; res. Nov. 3, 1861.
Joseph G. Holmes, May 10, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. June 14, 1861; to capt. Nov. 7, 1861; dismissed April 12, 1862.

First Lieutenants.

William J. Harvey, Oct. 15, 1861; pro. to adjt. Nov. 20, 1861.
Edward P. Zinn, May 28, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. April 7, 1862; to 1st lieut. July 5, 1862; to capt. Co. K, March 1, 1863.
Aaron P. Zeigler, May 28, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. July 1, 1862; to 1st lieut. March 1, 1863; brevet capt. March 13, 1865; captured May 5, 1864; disch. March 12, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

J. H. G. Marquette, May 20, 1861; dismissed March 11, 1862.
William Harmon, June 1, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. July 1, 1862; dismissed Sept. 16, 1862.
David V. B. Rainier, June 13, 1861; pro. to sergt. July 1, 1862; to 2d lieut. March 1, 1863; must out with company June 16, 1864.

First Sergeant.

Thomas B. Rush, June 13, 1861; pro. to sergt. Sept. 1, 1862; to 1st sergt. Nov. 25, 1862; missing in action May 5, 1864.

Sergeants.

Edward F. Smith, May 26, 1861; wounded June 30, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certif. March 5, 1863.
William R. Smith, July 7, 1861; pro. to sergt. July 1, 1862; wounded at South Mountain Sept. 14, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certif. February, 1863.
Peter S. Haintz, July 7, 1861; pro. to corp. May 1, 1862; to sergt. Dec. 13, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864.
William Van Camp, May 26, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 6, 1862; to sergt. Dec. 13, 1862; captured May 5, 1864; disch. June 16, 1865.
Samuel Miller, July 5, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 30, 1862; to sergt. Dec. 13, 1862; prisoner from May 5th to Dec. 16, 1864; disch. March 15, 1865.
Charles Westfield, Nov. 10, 1861; died at Philadelphia Aug. 5, 1862, of wounds received June 30, 1862.

Corporals.

Edward C. Guyer, May 26, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 14, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1864.
George W. Taylor, July 7, 1861; pro. to corp. June 13, 1862; wounded June 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 10, 1862.
Henry C. Housum, May 26, 1861; pro. to corp. July 14, 1862; wounded at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 14, 1863.
Henry Miller, July 28, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 12, 1863; prisoner from May 5, 1864, to March 3, 1865; disch. April 1, 1865.
Christian Fagley, June 13, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 12, 1863; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864.
William Anthony, May 10, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 12, 1863; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
Peter F. Seaman, July 7, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 12, 1863; prisoner from May 5, 1864, to Feb. 27, 1865; disch. April 3, 1865; veteran.
Joseph Vondrock, May 26, 1861; died at Point Lookout, Md., July 25, 1862.

Musician.

Oliver Vondrock, July 15, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 15, 1862.

Privates.

Arnold, Peter, June 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 19, 1861.
Ash, Harry J., June 13, 1861; disch. Oct. 25, 1862, for wounds received at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Aikel, John G., June 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 13, 1863.
Auberton, Alonzo, May 26, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864.
August, Charles, July 18, 1861; died of wounds received at Bull Run Aug. 30, 1862.
Burrows, William, June 13, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 20, 1862.
Beiterman, Frantz, May 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 20, 1862.
Bratton, James H., Aug. 7, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 30, 1862.
Behaney, Alpheus, May 10, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 15, 1862.
Blecher, Philip K., May 10, 1861; disch. Feb. 25, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Bonner, Michael, June 29, 1861; disch. by sentence of general court-martial March 19, 1864.
Broomer, Samuel, June 26, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
Bell, James, June 13, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 26, 1862.
Bournman, Lewis, July 17, 1861; died May 12, 1863.
Beeker, George, May 26, 1861; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Crosby, Carlton, June 13, 1861; captured May 5, 1864; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.
Diller, John R., July 21, 1861; must. out with company June 16, 1864.
Dailey, Matthew, July 7, 1861; prisoner May 5, 1864; died at Andersonville Aug. 25, 1864, grave 6797.
Drom, John, May 26, 1861; missing in action at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.
Ford, Thomas, June 14, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864.
Fay, Frederick, May 26, 1861; died Aug. 7, 1862, of wounds received June 30, 1862; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.
Gerhart, Cornelius, May 26, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 16, 1863.
Hale, Joseph W., July 11, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 7, 1863.
Henry, John, June 13, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Horner, Jeremiah, May 26, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864.
Hoffman, Henry D., May 10, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
Haines, William J., June 1, 1863; prisoner from May 5, 1864, to Feb. 28, 1865; disch. July 17, 1865.

Hertzel, Frederick, July 7, 1861; prisoner May 5, 1864; died at Andersonville Sept. 21, 1864, grave 9433.
Hart, John, June 13, 1861; prisoner May 5, 1864; died at Andersonville Oct. 26, 1864, grave 11,481.
Hollinger, Jacob W., July 28, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.
Hopkins, Ed. M. G., June 13, 1861; died Oct. 4, 1862.
Harris, George W., July 20, 1861.
Hughs, John, June 14, 1861.
Karver, William, May 10, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Kissinger, Emanuel, May 10, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
McNally, Henry, June 6, 1861; must. out with company June 16, 1864.
McCoy, James, July 4, 1861; must. out with company June 16, 1864.
Moore, James L., May 10, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 7, 1863.
McGonnell, Thomas, July 11, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 13, 1863.
Martin, Gainer P., June 14, 1861; prisoner May 5, 1864; died at Andersonville Oct. 11, 1864, grave 10,678; veteran.
McGonnell, Charles, June 13, 1861; prisoner from May 5, 1864, to March 2, 1865; disch. May 4, 1865.
Mack, Alfred B., July 7, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
Myers, Levi, May 10, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
Mullen, James, July 7, 1861; prisoner May 5, 1864; died at Andersonville Oct. 11, 1864, grave 10,684.
Miller, Aaron, July 7, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
Martin, George W., March 19, 1864; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
McAvey, Daniel, July 12, 1861.
McQuiggan, Charles, June 13, 1861.
Nichols, Vincent, July 5, 1861; disch. by sentence of general court-martial March 19, 1864.
Oster, Ernest, May 10, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862
Otte, Richard, June 14, 1861.
Patten, William, May 10, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
Ritter, Henry B., June 13, 1861; absent, sick, at must. out.
Roesler, Lawrence, May 23, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 7, 1863.
Rothenberger, W. H., July 7, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.
Simmons, Patrick, June 13, 1861; must. out with company June 16, 1864; veteran.
Schively, William H., June 13, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Mill June 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 8, 1862.
Stehle, John, July 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif.; date unknown.
Strohecker, Jacob T., May 26, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Schriver, David K., Aug. 21, 1863; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864.
Shappal, Alfred, July 7, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864; veteran.
Shullenberger, F., July 7, 1861; died of wounds received at Antietam Sept. 17, 1862.
Stephenson, James P., June 13, 1861; died of wounds received at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, 1862.
Townsley, Robert, May 10, 1861; must. out with company June 16, 1864.
Ulmer, John, July 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 8, 1862.
Vandever, Enos G., June 10, 1861.
Weikamp, John, May 26, 1861; must out with company June 16, 1864.
Weiderman, Daniel, June 13, 1861; must. out with company June 16, 1864.
Weiderman, Frank, June 13, 1861; wounded June 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 6, 1862.
Wagner, Henry, May 10, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. May 31, 1864; veteran.
Weikamp, Thomas P., June 13, 1861; prisoner May 5, 1864; died at Andersonville Nov. 2, 1864, grave 11,750; veteran.
Wenrick, Henry, May 15, 1861; missing in action at Wilderness May 5, 1864.
Wise, Joseph P., May 10, 1861; killed at Gaines' Mills June 27, 1862.

SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

The Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry was recruited under the direction of David Campbell, of Pittsburgh. Col. Campbell had commanded the Twelfth Pennsylvania in the three months' service. Although the Sixty-fourth was organized early in the autumn of 1861, as late as March, 1862, only six companies were fully mounted, owing to the difficulty in securing suitable horses. On the 12th of March Col. Campbell resigned to take command of the Fifth Cavalry, and Lieut.-Col. Childs was promoted to succeed him. A portion of the regiment was in the Peninsula campaign of 1862. In the Gettysburg campaign it was under Pleasonton, subsequently with Sheridan on the the Rapidan, closing its gallant services in the different engagements around Petersburg, which culminated in the breaking of the enemy's lines, the evacuation of Richmond, and the virtual ending of the civil conflict.

ROLL OF COMPANY F, SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, FOURTH CAVALRY (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Recruited in Lebanon County.

Captains.

John Weidman, Oct. 29, 1861; res. June 30, 1862.
W. K. Lineaweaver, Oct. 29, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. July 20, 1862; to capt. Sept. 22, 1862; disch. Nov. 20, 1863.
Duncan C. Phillips, Sept. 9, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. M to capt. Nov. 21, 1863; com. maj. Jan. 1, 1865; not must.; res. Feb. 16, 1865.
George W. Moss, Jan. 1, 1864; pro. from 2d lieut. Co. A to capt. March 8, 1865; to brevet maj. March 13, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

First Lieutenants.

Reuben Reinhold, Sept. 19, 1861; res. July 17, 1862.
A. Benson White, Aug. 16, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. Dec. 31, 1862; prisoner from Oct. 12, 1863, to March, 1865; disch. March 14, 1865.
Hiram N. Dubbs, Sept. 19, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Feb. 22, 1865; to 1st lieut. May 24, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Second Lieutenants.

Alvin Youngs, Sept. 19, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. July 21, 1862; captured June 24, 1864; accidentally killed at Columbia, S. C., Oct. 21, 1864.
Adam McKnight, Sept. 19, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt.; to 2d lieut. May 25, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

First Sergeant.

George K. Hess, Sept. 19, 1861; pro. from sergt. May 25, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

James T. Moore, Oct. 29, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt. April 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Commissary Sergeant.

John Darkes, Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; vet.

Sergeants.

Henry Raiger, Jan. 1, 1864; must. out. with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Christian Shaffer, Jan. 1, 1864; pro. from corp. to sergt. April 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Robert S. McLane, Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to corp. April 1, 1863; to sergt. April 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Allen Roth, Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
William McCorkle, Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; to sergt. May 25, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Patrick Halpin, Jan. 1, 1864; died December 10th, of wounds received Dec. 8, 1864; veteran.
William Thompson, Sept. 19, 1861.

Corporals.

Reuben H. Keiffer, Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Absalom Darkes, Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Amos S. Bolton, Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

John H. Matthews, Sept. 19, 1861; pro. to corp. June 1, 1863; captured Oct. 12, 1863; absent, sick, at muster out.

Lorenzo Souder, Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Frederick Bankert, Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

George Johnston, Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. April 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

David Heitz, Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. May 25, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1864; veteran.

Cyrus S. Hoffa, Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Matthias Gernert, Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Buglers.

Charles Filey, Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Phillip Raiger, Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Blacksmiths.

Henry McCreary, Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Cyrus Weidle, Sept. 19, 1861; prisoner from Oct. 12, 1863, to Feb. 26, 1865; disch. April 11, 1865.

Farrier.

Michael Stroh, Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Saddler.

Bassilus Short, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Privates.

Allison, Lewis, April 26, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Augenstein, Jacob, Oct. 29, 1861; must. out Nov. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.

Beinhower, George H., Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Brownawell, Jacob, Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Bishop, Daniel, July 30, 1862; prisoner from Oct. 12, 1863, to Dec. 27, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Brown, George, Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Bicker, William, Jr., March 31, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Benter, Henry H., Feb. 3, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Brooks, William H., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Brooks, George S., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Brooks, Francis L., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Brenizer, Henry, Sept. 19, 1861; must. out Oct. 10, 1864, at exp. of time.

Bechtel, Franklin, Jan. 1, 1864.

Butler, Joshua, Feb. 1, 1864.

Bechtel, John, Oct. 29, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Bertram, George, Oct. 29, 1861; died March 27, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

Bennet, Michael, Oct. 29, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Cowan, George, Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Care, Henry, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Clary, Edward, Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Carroll, Anthony, Sept. 19, 1861; must. out Oct. 10, 1864, at exp. of term.

Cains, Artman, April 14, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 22, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 23, 1865.

Callahan, Daniel, Oct. 29, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Dewlin, John S., Feb. 26, 1865; never joined company.

Darrah, Daniel, Jan. 30, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.

Ebright, John A., Oct. 29, 1861; must. out Nov. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.

Engelman, Clement, March 1, 1862; pro. to adjt. Oct. 30, 1864.

Farquhar, Jackson, May 10, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Fox, Michael, Oct. 29, 1861; must. out Nov. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.

Filbert, Anthony, Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Fowler, John, Oct. 29, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Gamble, William, Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Grasey, Jacob, Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Gates, James, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Gardner, Samuel R., Feb. 7, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Grover, James R., Jan. 31, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Grassmyer, R. W., Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Gobat, Henry, Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Gruey, Samuel D., Oct. 29, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Hogentobler, D., Aug. 12, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Herbst, Christopher, Jan. 31, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Hains, Aaron, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Haupt, John, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Hummel, George W., Sept. 19, 1861; must. out Oct. 10, 1864, at exp. of term.

Hambleton, H. J., Sept. 19, 1861; must. out Feb. 27, 1865, at exp. of term.

Honich, Adam, April 14, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April, 1865.

Henry, George, Oct. 29, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Hough, Samuel S., Oct. 29, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Imhoff, Ferdinand M., Feb. 20, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.

Johnston, Julius, Sept. 19, 1861; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Knapp, Christian, Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Keefer, Jacob J., March 13, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Knight, Sanford, Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Kolb, Jeremiah, Oct. 29, 1861; must. out Nov. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.

Lowry, Samuel, Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Leiser, George W., Feb. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Leas, Samuel, Feb. 7, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Lewis, John, Jan. 31, 1865; never joined company.

Leob, John H., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Lefler, Michael, Oct. 29, 1861; captured Oct. 12, 1863; died at Millen, Ga., September, 1864.

Lightner, Jonathan, Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Lefler, William, Oct. 29, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Michael, John H., Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Mease, Isaac, Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.

Michael, Jacob, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Miley, Milton M., Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Millbach, John, Feb. 7, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Morgan, Thomas, Feb. 17, 1865; absent, in arrest, at muster out.

Mark, Milton T., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Moyer, John C., Sept. 19, 1861; must. out Oct. 10, 1864, at exp. of term.

Mayer, Max, July 10, 1863.

Moyer, John P., Oct. 29, 1861; died at Point Lookout, Md., Aug. 5, 1862.

Meily, Isaac, Oct. 29, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Murphy, Peter, Oct. 29, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

McKnight, John, April 13, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

McMahon, Owen, Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

McGinley, Edward H., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

McTague, Patrick, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

McLaughlin, John, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

McConnell, Israel, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

McClellan, James, Oct. 29, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

McGrath, Robert, Oct. 29, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Noel, Joseph A., Jan. 26, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Oberly, Peter, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Patterson, Aus'n W., Oct. 20, 1861; trans. to Co. G, date unknown.

Peckham, Brad'k R., Oct. 29, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Rapp, Alexander, Jan. 31, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Reese, Richard, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.

Ricker, Frederick, Jan. 1, 1864; died at Point Lookout, Md., April 14, 1865; veteran.

Rizer, Charles, Oct. 29, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Snyder, Andrew, Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Seabold, Josiah H., Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Swope, Michael J., Jan. 26, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Schott, Jacob, Feb. 18, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Sowers, Alfred, Feb. 7, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Snyder, William H., Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Shank, Samuel, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Simmers, Thomas, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Schultz, John B., Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Shaferly, Philip, Oct. 29, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Tammy, William, Feb. 2, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Tammy, Henry, Feb. 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.
Ulrich, John H., Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Whitman, Jacob, Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Williams, William, Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Wikel, Jacob S., Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 1, 1865; veteran.
Werner, Frederick, Feb. 3, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Wilbert, Jacob, Feb. 7, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Weisberger, Nicholas, Feb. 4, 1865; must. out with company July 1, 1865.
Whitmoyer, Moses, Feb. 14, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
Walker, George H., Aug. 22, 1862; captured Oct. 12, 1863; died at Millen, Ga., September, 1864.
Wolfe, Christian, Sept. 19, 1861; must. out Oct. 10, 1864, at exp. of term.
Weberling, Adolph, Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Whitman, John, Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Whipple, James S., Sept. 19, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Zundlock, Ferdinand, Sept. 19, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 3, 1862; grave 202.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was recruited and organized in the autumn of 1861. On the 23d of September, 1864, the original term of service having expired, the regiment, with the exception of veterans and recruits, was ordered to York, where, on the 13th of October, it was mustered out of service. The veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion of five companies, under the command of the senior captain, Edgar M. Ruhl, who was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek on the 19th of October, 1864. In March, 1865, five new companies were assigned to the battalion, bringing it up to the full strength of a regiment. One of these, Company I, commanded by Capt. Solomon Cover, was recruited in Dauphin and Lebanon Counties. On the 2d of April, 1865, it participated in a charge upon the works before Petersburg. It was also engaged at Sailor's Creek on the 6th. On the 29th of June it was mustered out with the regiment at Alexandria.

ROLL OF COMPANY I, EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.

Recruited in Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, and assigned March, 1865.

Captain.

Solomon Cover, March 16, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.

First Lieutenant.

Caleb H. Rowe, March 16, 1865; res. June 15, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Henry Christ, March 16, 1865; com. 1st lieut. June 15, 1865; not must.; must. out with company June 29, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Joseph A. Cunkle, Feb. 28, 1865; com. 2d lieut. June 15, 1865; not must.; must. out with company June 29, 1865.

Sergeants.

John Burns, Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Matthew Johnson, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Jacob A. Honafius, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
James McDougal, Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.

Corporals.

David M. Smeltzer, March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Henry Bollinger, March 3, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 12, 1865.
George W. Heckaman, March 14, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Joseph Witter, March 14, 1865; pro. to corp. June 16, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
John H. Bryan, March 8, 1865; pro. to corp. June 16, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Samuel Reed, Feb. 15, 1865; pro. to corp. June 16, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Samuel Landis, March 7, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.

Privates.

Atticks, William A., Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Bucher, Joseph, March 6, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Bolton, Henry, March 6, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Brown, Phares, March 6, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. June 7, 1865.
Benitz, Constantine, March 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.
Crawford, William, Feb. 15, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
Condron, Cyrus, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Dean, Peter, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Darringer, William H., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Davis, John, Feb. 16, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. May 16, 1865.
Eshinower, George, March 11, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Fenzel, Francis, March 14, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Forney, William, March 14, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Fensler, William, March 4, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Fishborn, John, Feb. 20, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Greenawalt, George F., March 14, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Guistewite, John, March 8, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Gensler, Cyrus, March 9, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 14, 1865.
Grabill, Charles M., March 11, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Green, John, March 2, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Gross, William, March 10, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.
Hershberger, Elijah, March 9, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Horner, Albert, Feb. 21, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. June 2, 1865.
Jones, John, March 6, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Kissel, Henry, March 6, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Killinger, Peter R., March 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.
Karn, John, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Karn, Adam, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Killinger, Cyrus, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Keller, Abraham, March 11, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Kepplinger, George W., March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 14, 1865.
Lash, Emanuel, March 3, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.
Lingle, Andrew, March 6, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Lash, Thomas, March 4, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Lewis, Joseph D., March 4, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Lingle, John, Feb. 17, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Litzle, John P., March 2, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Lutz, Adam, March 14, 1865; died at Philadelphia, Pa., May 25, 1865.

Matlack, Reuben, March 14, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Martin, John, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Miller, Charles A., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Males, Alexander, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Manning, Jacob, March 9, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Mattis, Jesse, Feb. 28, 1865; must out with company June 29, 1865.
McCann, Jacob B., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
McCann, M. W., Feb. 15, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Noll, John S., March 11, 1865; must out with company June 29, 1865.
Neff, David, Feb. 28, 1865; died at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
Rhoads, Simon P., March 6, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Raiger, Samuel, March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Robison, Alexander L., Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Ridley, Jacob, Feb. 28, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Roop, David, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Roler, George, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Roler, Joseph, Feb. 28, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 8, 1865.
Ritzel, John, March 11, 1865; missing at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Ruth, Henry D., March 13, 1865; died at City Point, Va., April 4, 1865, of wounds received in action.
Sides, Michael, Feb. 21, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Shaffner, Daniel S., March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Shertzer, Aaron, March 13, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
Shope, David, March 6, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Shultz, Henry W., March 6, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Shope, Bernard, March 7, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Walmer, George W., March 3, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Witman, Peter, March 13, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Walman, Joseph D., March 14, 1865; died at City Point, Va., May 26, 1865.
Welker, Henry H., Feb. 27, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., April 6, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
Waite, Charles, Feb. 22, 1865.
Yake, Gotlieb, March 6, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Zearfass, Jacob, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Zimmerman, Daniel, March 2, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.
Zoll, Henry M., March 6, 1865; must. out with company June 29, 1865.

CHAPTER XVI.

The War for the Union (Continued)—History of the Ninety-Third Regiment and Roster of Officers and Men.

NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

On the 12th of September, 1861, James M. McCarter, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, stationed at the time at Lebanon, and who had been chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment in the three months' service, received authority from the Secretary of War to raise a regiment of infantry. A call was published on the following day, and a camp of rendezvous established at the fair-grounds, near the borough of Lebanon. In less than one month's time its ranks were full. A regimental organization was effected by the selection of the following field-officers: James M. McCarter, colonel; John W. Johnston, lieutenant-colonel; and John C. Osterloh, major.

On the 5th of November, before leaving Lebanon, a handsome silk flag was presented to the Ninety-third by that true friend of the soldiers, Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, and a few days after, on the 8th, the regimental flag was presented by Governor Curtin. The flag was received by Col. McCarter and placed in the hands of Henry Fittery, regimental color-bearer and guard, who bore it aloft, honorably and bravely, until shot down by rebel bullets, while advancing on the foe.

While in camp the regiment was supplied with everything that could contribute to the comfort of the men by the people of the town and county of Lebanon, and a liberal sum of money was contributed for the support of the families of those who enlisted. An excellent band was attached to the regiment.

On the 27th of November the regiment left Lebanon and proceeded directly to Washington, where, after a brief stay at the Soldiers' Rest, it went into camp at Kendall Green, and drill and camp duty was systematically commenced. Two weeks later it moved about two miles farther to the east, and on the 2d of December across the East Branch, to near Fort Good Hope, Md. It was at first armed with Belgian rifles, but subsequently, and before the opening of the Peninsula campaign, with Springfield muskets. On the 22d of January, 1862, it moved to Tenallytown, and was here assigned to Peck's brigade of Smith's (subsequently Couch's) division. On the 10th of March it moved with the whole army on the Manassas campaign, and after remaining six days in bivouac at Prospect Hill returned to the camp which it had left. On the 26th it embarked for the Peninsula, and until after the evacuation of Yorktown by the enemy on the 4th of May it was posted in the vicinity of Warwick Court-House, where it was employed in constructing rifle-pits and forts along the Warwick River. The command suffered severely while here from chills and fevers.

On Sunday, May 4th, the regiment moved rapidly forward in the direction of Williamsburg and bivouacked at night by the roadside. Early on the following morning the march was resumed, and at half-past two P.M. it was ordered into position upon the middle front of the brigade, the right joining the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania, and the left extending to the rear of the Fifty-fifth New York. "About two-thirds of the command," says Col. McCarter in his official report, "were in position when the charge of the enemy was made and the fire of our right wing, under direction of Lieut.-Col. Johnston, began. The enemy's charge was led by a squadron of cavalry. From the guns of Fort Magruder, and a smaller one on the extreme right of the bridge, from four pieces of artillery posted in front and not five hundred yards distant, and from cavalry and infantry, a perfect shower of missiles was poured upon our line. For three hours the answering fire of the regiment was incessant, commanding from its position the openings of two roads, on either side of which were felled trees and bushes. At the end of this time the right and centre

had expended forty-five rounds, and were out of ammunition. The two companies on the left, Company B, Capt. Arthur, and Company G, Capt. Maitland, had been posted by me in rear of the left of the Fifty-fifth, under Capt. Derr, acting major, when the enemy made three attempts to flank them, but was as often driven back. The firing of the enemy on this flank having ceased, and these companies having still thirty rounds of unexpended ammunition to the man, I conducted them to a position on our extreme right, upon which the fire of the enemy was still hotly kept up. Here our silence for some minutes had induced the belief that we had retreated, and these two companies had scarcely been posted when the enemy was seen charging up the road at the distance of about one hundred yards. One volley from Company G, deliberately delivered and aimed low, checked his advance; but he continued to fire rapidly and with fearful effect. At the end of thirty minutes he had been repulsed here, and along the whole front, and with the exception of scattering musketry fire from the bushes, and shells from Fort Magruder, we were little annoyed." The loss was six killed and twenty wounded. Capt. Green B. Shearer was among the killed, and Lieut.-Col. Johnston had his horse shot under him. In a congratulatory order issued by Gen. Couch, he says, "Gen. Peck, with his brigade, had the good fortune to be in advance, and, arriving on the battle-ground at a critical time, won a reputation to be greatly envied."

Moving on up the Peninsula in advance of the corps, the regiment, on the 13th of May, acted as a support to Col. Russell, of the Sixth Massachusetts, engaged in picket duty along the Chickahominy. On the following morning a part of the Sixth crossed at Bottom's Bridge, Cols. Russell and McCarter being the first field-officers over. Subsequently Keyes' corps moved over, Couch's division taking position and fortifying at Seven Pines, and Casey's farther to the right, at Fair Oaks. Peck's brigade was ordered to occupy and guard the left flank of Couch's encampment. On the 30th, in consequence of an attack on Gen. Casey's pickets, the brigade was thrown out upon Casey's left, and at the opening of the engagement on the following day, by direction of Gen. Couch, the Ninety-third was sent to the support of Casey, taking position on his left. It was 1 P.M. when the regiment became engaged, Companies A and F being at the time on picket and narrowly escaping capture. The ground was mostly swampy where it first stood, and it was partially concealed by a low wood. Here, for about two hours, it remained under a heavy fire, but without sustaining serious loss. It was then moved across an open field to a wood opposite. This opening was crossed at double-quick and in open order, but the men were fearfully exposed, and many fell, the bullets raining in among them like hail. In this second position the enemy's fire was terrible, and here its principal loss was sustained. At nightfall the brigade retired to the breast-works, which were strengthened and made secure. The loss in this engagement was twenty-one killed, one hundred and eight wounded, and twenty-one missing. Lieut. John E. Rodgers was among the killed and Capt. Alexander C. Maitland mortally wounded. Col. McCarter, Capt. Mark, and Lieuts. Ebur, McCarter, and Keller were among the wounded. Capt. Dougherty was struck, but escaped in a most singular manner. He had upon his person a gold watch and a Bible. The watch was shattered, and the ball passed nearly through the Bible, inflicting only a slight wound, leaving its last mark on this passage, "I charge thee, therefore, before God and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead, at his appearing, and his kingdom, preach the word." A correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, in his admiration of the discipline and the sterling soldierly qualities displayed by the regiment on this sanguinary field, says, "Take the case of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania. This thoroughly-trained body of troops fought, were driven back from their position, but not broken, halted at word of command, wheeled, fired, retreated, halted, loaded, and fired again and again, and came off the ground in perfect order, with their two colors flying,—a striking proof that the success of battles is in the discipline of troops." After the battle the regiment returned to its former camp on the left, and remained during the month of June, engaged in guard and picket duty.

In the movement of the army from the Chickahominy to the James, the Ninety-third acted as guard to the trains, and in the battle of the 1st of July, at Malvern Hill, under command of Capt. Long, held a position on the extreme right of the line and fronting a ravine and wood impassable for artillery and cavalry, but favorable for the approach of infantry. The enemy first opened with artillery, and finally sent forward his infantry under cover of the wood in numbers greatly superior to those opposed to them. But the advantage of the position, and the determination evinced to hold it against all odds, proved triumphant, and the enemy was beaten back at every point. The loss of the Ninety-third was about twenty.

Retiring to Harrison's Landing with the army, it remained in camp until the evacuation of the Peninsula, when it moved by transport from Yorktown to Alexandria, and thence marched to Chantilly. It supported a battery during the fierce engagement at that place on the evening of the 1st of September, and on the following morning retired with the army to Chain Bridge. Upon the opening of the Maryland campaign it moved along the Potomac towards Harper's Ferry, making a reconnoissance as far as Sandy Hook. It was then hurried to the Antietam battle-field, but took little part in the engagement, being held in reserve. When the Union army again crossed the Potomac in pursuit of the retiring enemy, the

regiment was in the advance and followed closely to the banks of the Rappahannock. In the battle of Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December, the regiment, now in the Sixth Corps, under Gen. Smith, of Franklin's grand division, crossed the river at the lower bridge, and was held in reserve during the engagement. At the conclusion of the action it returned to its former camp, where it went into winter quarters. On the 26th of January, Capt. John M. Mark succeeded to the colonelcy, and in February Capt. Long became acting lieutenant-colonel.

The spring campaign, under Gen. Hooker, opened on the 27th of April, when the movement upon Chancellorsville commenced. To the Sixth Corps, under Gen. Sedgwick, was assigned the duty of attacking the heights above Fredericksburg, and of advancing up the right bank of the river, to form junction with the main body. Moving from its quarters, the Ninety-third, under command of Capt. Long, crossed the Rappahannock on the morning of the 2d of May. At daybreak of the 3d the regiment advanced from its position near Fredericksburg and formed line on the left of the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania, which, with the Sixty-second New York, had preceded it. The assault upon the heights was made by the light brigade, at the extreme right of the line, and as soon as they were carried, the brigade moved forward, and seized the works in front, where it was exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery.

The enemy retreated, and the corps, as soon as it could be formed, moved on in pursuit towards Chancellorsville. "The corps," says Gen. Wheaton, who commanded the brigade, "was formed with the greatest expedition, and pushed on to a point called Salem Heights. Here the First Division, which was in advance, found the enemy strongly posted at a cross-road near Morristown, earthworks in timber on both sides of the road, and the undergrowth filled with rifle-pits and abatis, which rendered the position to our force quite impassable. The First Division being all engaged, I was ordered by Gen. Newton to move with two regiments to the right of the road, and to take general direction of the operations on that portion of the battle-ground; a deep ravine, with a stream in it, beyond the Morrison House, was soon crossed by the Ninety-third Pennsylvania, Capt. Long, and One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania, Col. Kinkead (the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania, Col. Collier, being left supporting a battery, but came up soon after), and crossing the ridge beyond, they were soon engaged under a terrific fire of musketry from a hidden foe. To sustain this fire many minutes was evidently impossible, and I immediately dispatched staff-officers to the rear to bring up troops with which to form a second line, and others to assist in delaying the retirement of the One Hundred and Second, and Ninety-third, which was soon anticipated. Before they were pushed back, the troops on the left were driven towards us in confusion by overwhelming odds, and by the time a second line was formed, the battalions of the enemy were rushing up the ravine we had just crossed, and for a few moments it seemed hardly possible to hold our position; but the rebel regiments could not keep formed under our heavy fire, and gradually retired with heavy loss, while our most advanced line moved off in good order by its right flank, and formed in rear of the batteries behind our second. As the enemy retired, our lines advanced; but to attempt the woods again, with our present force, was not deemed possible, and we held the crest this side. Night came on, and we turned our attention to procuring ammunition and aid for our many wounded." The rebel forces now began to appear in fresh strength upon Sedgwick's front, and to work their way around upon his left flank towards Fredericksburg. He was accordingly forced to withdraw towards Banks' Ford, where a pontoon bridge had been previously laid. On the afternoon of the 4th Wheaton's brigade was attacked, but easily repulsed the assailants, taking nearly two entire regiments prisoners. During the night the command retired across the river. The loss in the engagement was six killed, among whom were Lieuts. Washington Brua and William D. Boltz, forty-four wounded, and twenty-one missing. Private John Mills died shortly after.

Until the 18th of May the regiment remained in the neighborhood of Banks' Ford, when it moved to a new camp, four or five miles north of Falmouth, where it continued, with the exception of a brief period in the "Mud Campaign," until the opening of active operations in the spring. On the 8th of June it moved up the Rappahannock, and crossing the stream on a pontoon bridge, was detailed for fatigue duty on a *tête du pont*, the enemy displaying much activity, and the Union cavalry, supported by infantry, being on the point of crossing for the purpose of a strong reconnoissance. After a hard day's work the regiment was withdrawn at night, receiving a vigorous shelling as it retired. The next day it again crossed, but not until near evening, and spent the whole night at work, withdrawing in the morning. The same day it again crossed, apparently with the intention of staying. On the 11th the regiment was sent on picket near the centre of the line, and was under an annoying fire all day, though farther to the right the pickets could be seen exchanging newspapers. A mutual withdrawal of pickets took place on the 13th, and then it became evident that the anticipated conflict was to be far away, and on Northern soil.

The march for Pennsylvania now commenced, and on the 1st of July it reached Manchester, Md. At eight in the evening intelligence was received of the opening of the battle at Gettysburg, and orders to march immediately to the field. The corps was promptly put in motion, the Ninety-third leading the column. At nine on the following morning the booming of cannon from the distant field was distinctly heard, and

at ten the regiment crossed the State line. The men were worn out with fatigue, the day was excessively hot, and the roads dusty; but when the colors were unfurled and the drums beaten in token of entrance upon the soil of their native State, they came to a quick step, with arms at a shift, and marched on gayly, singing "Pennsylvania again." At 2 P.M. the regiment arrived at Rock Creek, by the Baltimore Pike, just in rear of the line of battle at the cemetery. At three, Gen. Sedgwick was ordered to send a brigade to the support of the Third and Fifth Corps, then hard pressed on the left. Wheaton's brigade was ordered to go, the Ninety-third being in advance (the first regiment of the Sixth Corps to get into action), Maj. Nevin in command. Gen. Sedgwick, in person, led the brigade, and formed it on the brow of a low, rocky knoll, covered with scattering trees, just to the right of Little Round Top, the left of the brigade joining with the Pennsylvania Reserves. It got into position just as the troops which had been contesting the ground in the open fields along the Emmittsburg Pike, broken, and almost annihilated, were coming back in disorder, followed by the exultant enemy. The command was ordered to lie down, and to withhold its fire until the enemy was close upon it. Had this command been heeded the whole rebel line could easily have been captured. But impatience got the better of obedience and discretion, and a premature fire was opened from a part of the line, which checked his advance, and caused him to be wary. Further attempts at concealment being useless, the whole brigade advanced, and after a short contest the rebel line was driven in tumult. In this charge the Ninety-third took twenty-five prisoners. Just before nightfall the Ninety-third was ordered forward in conjunction with a regiment of the Reserve Corps, to retake a battery which had been lost in the early part of the day. But it was soon discovered that the guns had been removed, and it returned to its place on the right of the brigade. At night the men slept for a few hours in line of battle, but spent the greater part in removing the wounded who strewed the fields in front. Since 8 P.M. of the evening previous it had marched thirty-nine miles, had fought three hours, and passed an almost sleepless night without food. During the terrible cannonade of the 3d the men hugged closely the ground, and sought shelter behind rocks and trees, and at the conclusion of the charge on the left centre, renewed the picket firing, and kept it up until dark. During the night the regiment was engaged in burying the dead and bearing off the wounded. The 4th of July was celebrated at the front, the regiment being ordered upon the skirmish-line on the extreme left, where it suffered some loss. At two in the afternoon it was relieved, and thus ended its part in the battle. The loss was eight killed and twenty-one wounded.

On the 5th it was ascertained that the enemy had retreated, and the pursuit was at once commenced. The Ninety-third was detailed to guard the corps artillery, and assist in taking it across the mountains. This duty proved an onerous one, the men suffering much from the hardships it imposed. On the 10th it was ordered to picket and skirmish duty at the front, near Funkstown. After several days' delay, the men eager for a final issue, it was discovered that the enemy had escaped, much to their chagrin, heartily dreading another campaign in Virginia. In the campaign which was soon after entered on, the regiment participated, and at its conclusion, in the movement upon Mine Run, returned with the army to the neighborhood of Brandy Station, where it went into winter quarters in substantial log huts. A Christmas gift in the form of a beautiful silk flag, with the number of the regiment inscribed, was received to replace the tattered ensign which had been originally presented, and which had been borne in triumph in frequent fiery contests. On the 30th of December, Wheaton's brigade was detached from the main body of the army and sent by rail to Washington, and thence to Harper's Ferry. Loaded upon open freight-cars, without fire, the men suffered intensely from cold as they were borne on through the frosty night-air. The feet and hands of many were frozen, rendering amputation necessary in two cases, and in one proving fatal. The brigade marched to Halltown upon its arrival, but soon afterward returned and went into camp at Harper's Ferry. The object of the movement was to repel an anticipated demonstration of a body of the enemy under Gen. Early.

On the 7th of February two hundred and eighty-four of the men, upwards of three-fourths of the entire regiment, re-enlisted, and were given a veteran furlough. Upon their arrival home at Lebanon they were received in a manner befitting men who had for upwards of two years maintained a reputation for courage and endurance unsurpassed. Nearly the entire population came out to meet them, and at the court-house a bountiful banquet was given. Gen. Wheaton, who was not present at their departure, sent a letter to Lieut.-Col. Long, in which occurred this passage: "The great Keystone State has sent few regiments to the field who can return showing as handsome a record as the one you command."

On the 14th of March, 1864, the regiment left Lebanon for Camp Curtin, and on the 18th rejoined the brigade at Halltown, seven hundred strong.

When the regiment left Lebanon it had the following captains, every one being a new one except Capt. Boynton: Company A, Capt. Jacob P. Embich; Company B, Capt. John Fritz; Company C, Capt. Richard G. Rogers; Company D, Capt. Amos K. Kuhn; Company E, Capt. E. H. Rogers; Company F, Capt. B. Frank Hain; Company G, Capt. C. P. Sipple; Company H, Capt. C. W. Eckman; Company I, Capt. D. J. Boynton; Company K, Capt. D. C. Keller.

Soon afterwards the brigade returned to Brandy Station. In the reorganization of corps, previous to

breaking winter quarters, this brigade was transferred from the Third to the Second Division of the Sixth Corps. Exchanging the smooth-bore muskets with buck and ball cartridges, with which it had been armed, for improved Springfield rifles, it set out at half-past three, on the morning of the 4th of May, for the Wilderness. Strict orders had been given not to fire the camps lest the enemy from his signal stations should be warned of the movement in progress, but custom and carelessness prevailed over discipline, and the command moved off amidst the broad glow of blazing camps. At eight o'clock on the morning of the 5th the column halted and formed line on the Chancellorsville Plank-Road, near the spot where Gen. Meade subsequently had his headquarters. At noon the Second Division, under Gen. Getty, resumed the march down the plank-road, the other two divisions, under Gen. Sedgwick, moving off to the right. After marching two miles on the plank the division filed sharply to the right, and marched down a narrow dirt-road which stretched almost due south through a thick and tangled wilderness of pine and undergrowth. It marched in column of route, without skirmishers or flankers, general officers with their staffs riding in front. In this manner it moved on to the Gordonsville and Fredericksburg Plank-Road. The Ninety-third, which was in the advance, had just crossed the plank, and was plunging again into the thick woods to the left of it, when a murderous fire was suddenly and without premonition of an enemy's presence, poured into it from the right. Without confusion the regiment halted, faced to the front, delivered one volley upon the concealed foe, and then charged, clearing the woods and establishing a line about two hundred yards in front of the dirt-road, with its right resting upon the plank. In this brief encounter, lasting less than a quarter of an hour, the regiment lost twenty-five killed and wounded, among whom were Capt. Edward H. Rogers and Lieut. Maxwell B. Goodrich mortally wounded. Division line was immediately formed, and for hours it awaited the enemy. About the middle of the afternoon a vast cloud of dust was observed far down the plank-road, which rose up and obscured the western sun. Dispositions were rapidly made for an attack, brigades of the Second Corps now beginning to arrive. The Ninety-third was moved across to the right of the plank. At four, A. P. Hill's entire corps having arrived and formed without molestation in the dense woods in front, the crash came. For two hours the roar of musketry at close range was incessant. The enemy was invisible, and the fire could only be directed by the course of the enemy's missiles. At six, the regiment having suffered severely, was relieved by a regiment of the Second Corps.—Resting on its arms during the night in the dirt-road, along which the Second Corps had thrown up breastworks, at four o'clock on the morning of the 6th it advanced in the second line of battle to the attack. The first line soon came upon the enemy, who was driven two miles, when the second became the first line. After a short pause it again advanced, Gen. Wadsworth putting himself at the head of the Ninety-third and charging down the plank-road. At this juncture Longstreet, with a fresh corps, came up and made a countercharge, a division of the Second Corps being forced back, and the whole line retiring in some confusion, though leisurely and unpursued, to the dirt-road. At 5 P.M. Longstreet made a furious assault, but was easily repulsed. In these two days of fighting the regiment lost eighteen killed and one hundred and forty-four wounded.

The 7th was comparatively quiet, a slight skirmish in the afternoon, with some cannonading. At evening it moved out and took up the line of march towards Spottsylvania, and during the 9th, 10th, and 11th was kept busy in manœuvring, digging, and fighting. On the morning of the 12th it was ordered to the support of the Second Corps, and went into position at the right of the famous "Angle," advancing to within fifty yards of the rebel works. The men dropped upon the ground for protection, and yet so destructive was his fire that the Ninety-third lost four officers and seventy-three men killed and wounded in the space of one hour. Capt. Richard G. Rogers was mortally wounded.

With the corps the regiment participated in the fierce fighting which marked the course of the army in its progress to the James, losing men almost daily, and in the engagement on the 18th of May having thirty killed and wounded. It crossed the Rapidan on the 4th of May, and entered the campaign with seven hundred and fifty men present for duty. As it marched from the trenches at Cold Harbor at its virtual conclusion it had but three hundred and twenty-five of the number left in its ranks, fifteen officers and three hundred and ten men having been either killed or wounded, and ninety-five sick and sent to the rear. But nine men were captured, and these were wounded and left on the field. "From the 4th of May until the 12th of June," says a member of the command, "the Ninety-third marched three hundred and fifty miles, made twenty-six night marches, was fifteen days without regular rations, dug thirty rifle-pits,—oftener at night than by day,—and fought in eight distinct battles. During all this time there were but five days on which the regiment or some part of it was not under fire, and neither officers or men ever took off their clothes, seldom their accoutrements, day or night. Clothes and shoes worn out were only replaced by those of dead men, and not until it arrived at the James River, far from the presence of an enemy, did the men enjoy the luxury of a bath."

Crossing the river on the 15th of June, after two days' marching, the regiment arrived in front of Petersburg. Heavy skirmishing at once commenced, and continued till the afternoon of the 18th, when a general advance was made, the line pushing close up

to the enemy's works by the Norfolk Railroad, and intrenching with bayonets under a heavy fire. Capt. Jacob P. Embich was here killed, and five men wounded. Remaining in the trenches under an almost constant fire until the 22d, it was withdrawn from the right and taken to the extreme left of the line, where it supported the Third Division in an attack upon the enemy's line, losing thirteen killed and wounded. On the 29th it marched southward to the relief of Gen. Wilson returning with the cavalry from his raid. After tearing up a portion of the Weldon Railroad and meeting the cavalry, it returned to camp.

On the 9th of July it was ordered from the front, and, marching to City Point, was taken upon crowded transports to Washington, the capital being menaced by a corps of the rebel army under Gen. Early. The regiment moved rapidly through the city hailed by demonstrations of joy, arriving at the defenses, Fort Washington, just as Early's skirmishers were advancing over the esplanade. These were quickly driven back, and the skirmish line was established a half-mile out from the fort. On the 17th there was sharp skirmishing until five in the evening, when a general advance was ordered, and a sharp battle ensued. By dusk the enemy was driven at all points. Pursuit was immediately commenced, passing through Rockville and across the Potomac, and for nearly a month the corps was kept upon the march under a burning sun and upon dusty roads, seemingly to little purpose.

Gen. Sheridan assumed command of the army in the valley on the 9th of August, and an active campaign was commenced. On the morning of the 27th, while posted at Charlestown, the enemy appeared in front and quickly drove in the skirmishers. The Ninety-third was ordered forward to fill a gap in the retreating skirmish line, and formed across an open meadow. The line was advanced, but was checked and driven back to its original position. At night the Union forces were withdrawn to Halltown. On the 13th of September, in a spirited skirmish, which the Second Division had beyond Opequan Creek, the regiment supported a battery which was shelled out of position, when it withdrew, sustaining some loss in killed and wounded. At midday on the 19th the battle-line was ordered to advance and attack the enemy near Winchester. He was driven back nearly a mile, but rallied and, having broken the Union line, pushed it back to its first position. At four it again advanced, and the enemy was driven, losing artillery and a large number of prisoners. The regiment lost in the engagement seven killed and forty wounded. On the following morning pursuit of the flying enemy was vigorously pushed, and the advance came up with him at Fisher's Hill, where he was intrenched. On the 21st the brigade charged and captured Flint Hill, the position affording a full view of his intrenchments. It was intrenched and held. On the following afternoon the brigade was held in readiness, and at the word to advance leaped the breastworks and, crossing the intermediate ravine under a murderous fire of infantry and artillery, charged up the hill, over skillfully-laid obstructions, and carried the enemy's works, capturing a battery of six Rodman guns. The loss was twenty-four in killed and wounded. Capt. Jacob Brower was mortally wounded. The color-sergeant, William Smith, displayed unusual gallantry, carrying the flag steadily up in the face of the battery, and had both legs shot off by a close discharge. After pursuing the enemy up the valley beyond Staunton, taking many prisoners, the army returned and took position behind Cedar Creek.

During the month of October, Maj. Nevin recruited one hundred and eighty men at Pittsburgh, and as the original Company G had become much reduced, the few men remaining were distributed to other companies, and a new Company G was organized from the recruits, commanded by Capt. Kuhn.

On the morning of the 19th of October the enemy attacked the Union army at Cedar Creek, and drove it back nearly four miles. The Ninety-third was posted upon a ridge when the rout commenced, and with other troops repelled several assaults; but the line was finally outflanked and forced back. At 2 P.M. an order came from Gen. Sheridan, who had now arrived on the ground, that if the enemy was repulsed when attacked he was to be followed up without further orders. At three Gen. Sheridan rode along the line, saying, as he came to the Ninety-third, "We must sleep in our old camp to-night." The battle soon opened, and for an hour the fighting was very severe; but he at length gave way, and his rout was complete, the Union line following, taking guns and prisoners at every step. After the battle the regiment lay quietly in camp near Strasburg for nearly a month. On the 28th of October the term of the men who did not re-enlist expired, and they were mustered out of service to the number of about one hundred.

Early in November the regiment was ordered to Philadelphia, where, upon its arrival, it was assigned to duty in the city, and remained until after the Presidential election, when it returned to camp at Winchester. About the middle of December, with the corps, it returned to the lines in front of Petersburg, where it went into winter quarters. Through the exertions of Chaplain Joseph S. Lane, a chapel tent was erected, where during the winter evenings religious services were held, and the literary society of the regiment met. During the winter, several hundred recruits were received, bringing up its strength to near the minimum standard.

On the 25th of March, 1865, the brigade was ordered to advance upon the enemy's works, and test the strength of the forces occupying them. The space in front was open, and over this the command charged to the summit immediately in front of his picket line

of trenches. Here was some delay, other parts of the line not having come up, and confusion ensued; but order was soon restored, the line again went forward across the plain, captured the outer picket trenches and charged up a second hill, where was his main line. Here the brigade halted, and for a short time was subjected to a severe enfilading fire. It was soon ascertained that the enemy was present in full force, and the command was rapidly withdrawn. The loss in this brief engagement was fifteen killed and one hundred and thirty-six wounded. Capt. George W. Mellinger was among the killed.

At midnight of April 2d the regiment, under command of Capt. B. Frank Hean, moved to the front intrenchments in line of battle, forming on the picket line in front of Battery Gregg, and at four in the morning, with the rest of the brigade, was ordered to charge the enemy's works, which were carried after an obstinate struggle, the colors of the Ninety-third being the first planted upon his ramparts. After moving a short distance towards Hatcher's Run, the command was ordered to return towards Petersburg. In executing this order the regiment was brought in front of a rebel battery, which opened with grape and canister. At this juncture Sergt. Hiram Layland led a squadron to the left of the battery to outflank it, and, coming up within a short distance, opened fire, shooting several of the battery horses, and causing the men to desert their guns. At the same time the line in front charged. Passing on a short distance, the line halted and threw up intrenchments. The loss was two killed and thirty-one wounded. In the first charge upon the enemy's breastworks Sergt. Charles Marquette distinguished himself by capturing a rebel flag, for which he received a medal of honor.

During the night the enemy evacuated Petersburg, and on the following morning the corps moved south to Burkesville Junction. On the 6th the regiment participated in the battle of Sailor's Creek. On the 9th Lee surrendered, and soon afterwards the corps made a forced march to Danville, to co-operate with Sherman for the defeat of Johnston. After remaining in camp here for several weeks, it returned by rail to Richmond, and thence to Washington, where, on the 27th of June, it was mustered out of service.

In the rolls which follow, we omit all save those recruited in Lebanon County in full or in part.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonels.

James M. McCarter, Oct. 28, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. Nov. 29, 1862; remust. April 1, 1863; res. Aug. 21, 1863.

John M. Mark, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. D to maj. June 1, 1862; to col. Nov. 27, 1862; disch. May 21, 1863.

Charles W. Eckman, Sept. 25, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. H to lieut.-col. Nov. 27, 1864; to col. Jan. 23, 1865; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with regt. June 27, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

John W. Johnston, Oct. 28, 1861; res. July 10, 1862.

John E. Arthur, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. B Sept. 1, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 14, 1862.

John S. Long, Oct. 13, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. F Sept. 2, 1863; must. out Oct. 27, 1864, at exp. of term.

David C. Keller, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. K to maj. Nov. 22, 1864; to lieut.-col. Jan. 23, 1865; to brev col. April 2, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with regt. June 27, 1865.

Majors.

John C. Osterloh, Nov. 1, 1861; res. June 10, 1862.

John J. Nevin, April 1, 1863; pro. to maj. April 1, 1863; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; com. lieut.-col. Sept. 24, 1864; not mustered; must. out Oct. 27, 1864, at exp. of term.

John Fritz, Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from capt. Co. B to maj. Jan. 23, 1865; to brev. lieut.-col. April 2, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with regt. June 27, 1865.

Adjutants.

William A. H. Lewis, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. Aug. 15, 1862.

Edward Trafford, Sept. 18, 1861; pro. from sergt.-maj. May 26, 1863; to capt. Co. E Aug. 1, 1864.

Jacob M. Seibert, Oct. 3, 1861; pro. from private Co. F Aug. 1, 1864; disch. March 8, 1865, for wounds received at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.

Quartermasters.

John S. Shultz, Oct. 28, 1861; com. maj. Nov. 27, 1862; not mustered; pro. to maj. and assist. adjt.-gen. May 7, 1863.

Thomas B. Archy, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. from q.m.-sergt. Nov. 27, 1862; res. April 25, 1864.

Charles S. Thomas, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to com.-sergt. Aug. 10, 1862; to q.m. July 1, 1864; must. out with regt. June 27, 1865; veteran.

Surgeons.

Richard S. Simington, Oct. 15, 1861; res. Aug. 6, 1862.

W. H. Worthington, Sept. 12, 1862; disch. Aug. 3, 1863.

E. R. Umberger, Oct. 14, 1863; pro. from asst.-surg. Oct. 14, 1863; must. out with regt. June 27, 1865.

Assistant Surgeons.

George W. Mays, Nov. 14, 1861; pro. to surg. 178th Regt. P. V. Feb. 4, 1863.

John M. Dickson, March 14, 1863; must. out Oct. 27, 1864, at exp. of term.

Ash D. Bennett, Dec. 14, 1864; absent, on furlough, at muster out.

Chaplains.

John Quimby, Nov. 1, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 11, 1862.

Joseph S. Lane, Oct. 8, 1862; must. out with regt. June 27, 1865.

Sergeant-Majors.

James E. Teed, Oct. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. B Aug. 15, 1862.

E. W. S. Stambach, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj. Jan. 1, 1863; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Levi Wise, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. Co. B July 1, 1864; to 1st lieut. Co. B Oct. 22, 1864.

John B. Dewees, Oct. 3, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. F Oct. 22, 1864; com. adj. March 4, 1865; not mustered; must. out with regt. June 27, 1865; veteran.

Quartermaster Sergeants.

David R. Eckman, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. H June 1, 1865; absent, on furlough, at muster out.

P. H. Freylinghauser, Oct. 1, 1861; pro. to q.m.-sergt. July 1, 1863; trans. to Co. C Nov. 19, 1863.

D. R. P. McCaully, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. from sergt. Co. A Nov. 19, 1863 to 2d lieut. Co. A Oct. 18, 1864; veteran.

Commissary Sergeants.

John J. Houser, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. from private Co. H July 1, 1864; must. out with regt. June 27, 1865.

John M'Carter, Oct. 28, 1861; pro. from com.-sergt. Oct. 29, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 26, 1862.

Hospital Stewards.

Emmor H. Bruce, Nov. 1, 1862; pro. from private Co. F; disch. on surg. certif. May 11, 1865.

Charles Orth, Sept. 24, 1864; disch. by S. O. June 19, 1865.

Principal Musicians.

Augustus H. Homan, Sept. 30, 1861; pro. to drum maj. October, 1861; disch. by G. O. Feb. 28, 1863.

Theodore O. Rogers, Sept. 10, 1861: pro. from musician, Co. A, to drum maj. Nov. 1, 1863; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

Anson M. Rank, Jan. 1, 1864; pro. from drum maj. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with regiment June 27, 1865.

Andrew Rohrer, Feb. 20, 1864; pro. to principal musician July, 1864; absent, on furlough, at muster out.

REGIMENTAL BAND.

John Stanley, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. by G. O. March 18, 1862.
Beutz, Adam C., Oct. 3, 1861; disch. by G. O. March 18, 1862.
Boyer, John A., Oct. 3, 1861; disch. by G. O. March 18, 1862.
Bowman, Joseph A., Oct. 3, 1861; disch. by G. O. March 18, 1862.
Corl, William, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. by G. O. March 18, 1862.
Carmany, Wm. P., Oct. 3, 1861; disch. by G. O. March 18, 1862.
Fleming, Oscar F., Oct. 3, 1861; disch. by G. O. March 18, 1862.
Good, Alvin D., Oct. 3, 1861; disch. by G. O. March 18, 1862.
Gingrich, Jacob C., Oct. 3, 1861; disch. by G. O. March 18, 1862.
Gerhard, Conrad G., Oct. 3, 1861; disch. by G. O. March 18, 1862.
Krause, Wm. D., Oct. 3, 1861; disch. by G. O. March 18, 1862.
Rice, John, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. by G. O. March 18, 1862.
Rauch, John A., Oct. 3, 1861; disch. by G. O. March 18, 1862.
Reed, John H., Oct. 3, 1861; disch. by G. O. March 18, 1862.
Reincehl, Jacob B., Oct. 3, 1861; disch. by G. O. March 18, 1862.
Reidle, Zachary T., Oct. 3, 1861; disch. by G. O. March 18, 1862.
Stout, Isaac, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. by G. O. March 18, 1862.
Shirk, Henry, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. by G. O. March 18, 1862.

COMPANY A.

Recruited in Lebanon County.

Captains.

Wm. M. Derr, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. July 22, 1862.

John B. Embich, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. Sept. 1, 1862; res. Dec. 25, 1862.

Jacob P. Embich, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st lieut. July 22, 1862; to capt. May 15, 1863; died, June 19th, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; veteran.

George W. Mellinger, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. May 31, 1862; to 1st sergt. May 3, 1863; to 2d lieut. Sept. 23, 1864; to capt. Nov. 1, 1864; killed at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; veteran.

Washington Horn, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. May 3, 1863; to 1st sergt. Sept. 23, 1864; to 1st lieut. Feb. 24, 1865; to capt. March 26, 1865; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 19, 1864, and at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

First Lieutenants.

Joseph Houck, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt. July 22, 1862; to 1st lieut. Dec. 26, 1862; com. capt. June 20, 1864; not must.; must. out Oct. 15, 1864, at exp. of term.

D. R. P. McCaully, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. July 22, 1862; to q.m.-sergt. Nov. 19, 1863; to 2d lieut., Co. A, Oct. 18, 1864; to 1st lieut. March 26, 1865; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Second Lieutenants.

Lorenzo D. Derr, Sept. 21, 1861; resigned May 31, 1862.

Washington Brua, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. May 31, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Edwin M. Ebur, Sept. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Dec. 26, 1862; to 2d lieut. May 3, 1863; com. 1st lieut. June 20, 1864; not must.; must. out Sept. 21, 1864, at exp. of term.

Edward C. Euston, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to sergt. Sept. 22, 1864; to 1st sergt. Feb. 24, 1865; to 2d lieut. June 13, 1865; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, and at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

First Sergeant.

James Boyles, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 22, 1864; to sergt. Feb. 25, 1865; to 1st sergt. June 13, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

John D. Brua, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. Dec. 26, 1862; to sergt. Nov. 19, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.

Eph. M. Woomer, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. May 3, 1863; to sergt. Oct. 3, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.

Uriah Meily, Dec. 9, 1861; pro. to sergt.; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.

Andrew Bleistine, Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 22, 1864; to sergt. June 13, 1865; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

John Shindel, Sept. 21, 1861; must. out Sept. 21, 1864, at exp. of term.

Lewis S. Gingrich, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. from corp. May 3, 1863; must. out Oct. 2, 1864, at exp. of term.

Corporals.

J. Rankenberger, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 23, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Isaac Urich, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 23, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Henry Fisher, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 23, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Anton F. Smith, Sept. 2, 1863; pro. to corp. Sept. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Samuel U. Dougherty, Feb. 26, 1864; pro. to corp. Sept. 23, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

George H. Uhler, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. Dec. 26, 1863; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Henry C. Bowman, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 25, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.

Thomas Mark, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. June 13, 1865; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Franklin T. Miller, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. May 3, 1863; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, and at Wilderness May 5, 1864; must. out Sept. 21, 1864, at exp. of term.

John H. Watz, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. May 3, 1863; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 11, 1864; must. out Sept. 21, 1864, at exp. of term.

Peter L. Fitterer, Sept. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. May 3, 1863; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out Sept. 21, 1864, at exp. of term.

H. Clay Bowman, Oct. 2, 1861; pro. to corp. May 3, 1863; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1865; must. out Dec. 13, 1864, to date Oct. 21, 1864, at exp. of term.

Anthony Kramer, Sept. 21, 1861; pro to corp. May 3, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; must. out Sept. 21, 1864, at exp. of term.

Henry F. Boyer, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 29, 1862.

Henry P. Weitzel, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 6, 1862.

Peter Hauer, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif.; date unknown.

Charles McLaughlin, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif.; date unknown.

Abraham Long, Oct. 3, 1861; died Feb. 27, 1864; veteran.

Musicians.

Roland D. Butmer, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Wm. H. Oliver, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Theodore O. Rogers, Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to drum maj. Nov. 1, 1863.

Adam P. Funk, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 29, 1862.

Privates.

Beck, Charles W., Feb. 24, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Bender, Jonathan, Feb. 2, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Blankley, Isaac, Nov. 14, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Beck, John, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 17, 1862.

Brandt, Henry H., Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 29, 1862.

Bleistine, George, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 31, 1862.

Bowman, David H., Sept. 21, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; must. out Sept. 21, 1864, at exp. of term.

Bowman, John, Sept. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Bechtold, Jacob, Feb. 24, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House

May 12, 1864, and Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 22, 1865.

Brenner, John, Feb. 26, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Brandt, William H., Feb. 29, 1864; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Bixler, Edward, March 16, 1864; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Buck, Robert A., Feb. 24, 1864; died August 4th, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Bierman, John, Sept. 21, 1861.

Carteman, Isaac, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Carteman, Andrew, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Conrad, Henry, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 6, 1862.

Call, Joseph, Sept. 21, 1861; must. out Sept. 21, 1864, at exp. of term.

Coner, William, Nov. 28, 1864; substitute.

Dissinger, Samuel, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Dissinger, Joseph W., Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 9, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. March 27, 1865.

Darkes, Jacob, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 11, 1863.

Darkes, Jacob, Aug. 16, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Darkes, David, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. by G. O. Oct. 3, 1864.

Deemer, Samuel L., Sept. 21, 1861.

Darkes, John, Sept. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; dropped from the rolls by G. O. September, 1862.

Etter, Israel, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; date unknown.

Emmons, James, Sept. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Fasnacht, Henry, Sept. 21, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.

Funk, Adam P., Sept. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862, and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.

Finfrock, Jacob, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 6, 1862.

First, Valentine, Feb. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 14, 1865.

Groh, William L., Sept. 21, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Garrett, John A., Oct. 25, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Garrett, Philip, April 26, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Gruber, Adam, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 30, 1862.

Garrett, Samuel L., Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 16, 1863.

Grittinger, Henry C., Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 5, 1863.

German, William, March 18, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 5, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 26th, to date May 16, 1865.

Gillam, Thomas, Nov. 14, 1864; drafted; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 2d, to date May 6, 1865.

Hartline, Charles C., Feb. 4, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Heddinger, Isaac, March 2, 1864; absent, in arrest, at muster out.

Hauer, Peter, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Hecker, John, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 16, 1861.

Hoffman, Simon, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 7, 1862.

Hauser, Peter, Sept. 21, 1861; must. out Sept. 21, 1864, at exp. of term.

Heisey, John H., Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 17, 1863.

Heddinger, John, March 2, 1864; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Holtzman, William, March 4, 1864; killed in action July 12, 1864.

Hedrick, Valentine, Sept. 21, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 25; veteran.

Hean, Henry, Sept. 21, 1861.

Isenhauer, Rudolph, Feb. 4, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent, on furlough, at muster out.

Ibach, Franklin, March 2, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 6, 1864.

Imboden, George, Sept. 21, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, and Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. June 14, 1865; veteran.

Isenhauer, Adam, Sept. 21, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.

Isenhauer, Isaac, Sept. 21, 1861.

Katzman, Frederick, Jan. 1, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Kurtz, Franklin, Feb. 29, 1864; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Karmany, James M., Feb. 24, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Kessler, John, Feb. 24, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Krumbine, John S., March 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 13, 1865.

Kreiser, Levi, Feb. 29, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Kauffman, Isaac, Nov. 25, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Kurtz, Calvin, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 12, 1862.

Kurtz, Franklin, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 21, 1862.

Kness, Henry, Nov. 25, 1864; substitute.

Katerman, Franklin, April 29, 1864; not on must.-out roll.

Lenich, William, Sept. 21, 1861; prisoner; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Lininger, Moses, Sept. 21, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Lee, William, Sept. 21, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864, and Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.

Lenich, Cyrus, Sept. 21, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Leachey, David, Feb. 24, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Lenhard, John, Sept. 21, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Lackey, William P., Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Light, John H., Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 20, 1863.

Lenhard, John, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 31, 1863.

Logan, Jeremiah, Sept. 21, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out Sept. 21, 1864, at exp. of term.

Logan, George H., March 1, 1864; died May 15th, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

Marx, Levi, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Motzer, Adam, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Mobie, August, Feb. 4, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Miller, George, Jan. 17, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Meloy, William, Sept. 21, 1861; disch by *habeas corpus* Oct. 15, 1861.

Meyers, George, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 2, 1862.

Mark, Martin, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 16, 1862.

Murray, John M., Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 21, 1863.

Miller, John A., Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864, and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 26th, to date May 16, 1865.

Matthews, Solomon, Sept. 12, 1861; died June 17th, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; veteran.

Murray, John, March 16, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

McConnell, Simon, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864, and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

McCord, John, Sept. 21, 1861; died Sept. 13, 1862.

McCarthy, Frank, Nov. 26, 1864; substitute.

Noll, John, Sept. 21, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Peffer, William B., Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Petry, John, Sept. 21, 1861; must. out Sept. 21, 1864, exp. of term.

Perrin, Jonathan, Nov. 14, 1864; drafted; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 12, 1865.

Phreaner, Samuel, Feb. 24, 1864; killed at Opequan Creek, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

Riedel, Israel, Oct. 16, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Ristenbatt, Franklin, Sept. 21, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, and at Petersburg, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Rise, George R., Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Reinoehl, Cyrus W., Feb. 27, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Rollman, John H., Aug. 2, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. G April 26, 1864.

Reinhard, Andrew H., Sept. 21, 1861; wounded at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 6, 1862.

Ristenbatt, Jefferson, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 27, 1863.

Rauch, Solomon, Sept. 21, 1861; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; veteran.

Rauch, William, Feb. 5, 1862.
Secrist, Henry, Jan. 1, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Soulliard, Joseph, Feb. 24, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Sousser, Jefferson, March 10, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent in hospital at muster out.
Sattazahn, Jacob, Feb. 2, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Seabolt, Samuel, March 18, 1864: wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.
Stout, Isaac, Sept. 21, 1861; trans. to regimental band, date unknown.
Sweeny, James, Sept. 21, 1861; trans. to Co. F Oct. 15, 1861.
Smith, Henry J., Sept. 21, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg July 3, 1863; trans. to Co. G April 26, 1864.
Smith, Israel, Jan. 26, 1864; trans. to Co. G April 27, 1864.
Shaud, William A., Sept. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; trans. to Co. G April 26, 1864.
Scheanfelder, John, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. by *habeas corpus* Oct. 15, 1861.
Smith, Jacob, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 7, 1862.
Shauntz, Abraham, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 11, 1862.
Steeley, Isaac, Feb. 7, 1862; disch. on writ of *habeas corpus*, date unknown.
Schnepp, John M., Sept. 21, 1861; must. out Sept. 21, 1864, at exp. of term.
Stick, Henry, Aug. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Shroff, Cyrus P., Aug. 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Stever, John, Sept. 21, 1861; died Oct. 3, 1862.
Snyder, Daniel, Sept. 21, 1861; died June 3 of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Shay, Daniel, Sept. 21, 1861; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Scheaffer, Henry, Feb. 26, 1864; died March 12, 1864.
Shroeder, Charles, Nov. 29, 1864: substitute.
Shindle, John P., Sept. 21, 1861; substitute.
Schlaysman, Per. B., Feb. 26, 1864; substitute.
Snyder, John, Sept. 21, 1861; substitute.
Shuey, Joseph, Sept. 31, 1861; dropped from the rolls by G. O. September, 1862.
Tobias, Adam W., Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Trail, John, Nov. 14, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Tompkins, Levi, Sept. 21, 1861; trans. to Co. F, date unknown.
Taylor, Nehemiah R., Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Urich, Elias, Sept. 21, 1861; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Urban, Frederick, Feb. 26, 1864.
Vesenford, Joseph, Sept. 21, 1861; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; must. out Sept. 21, 1864, exp. of term.
Vernon, James, Sept. 17, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Walter, Peter A., Sept. 21, 1861; absent on furlough at muster out; veteran.
Weltmer, John, Sept. 21, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Weltmer, Martin, Feb. 24, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent in hospital at muster out; veteran.
Weidel, John, Feb. 29, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Wetzel, William, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 18, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1864.
Wilhelm, Artemus, Sept. 21, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 18, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 16, 1864; vet.
Weaber, William H. H., Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 13, 1862.
Weltmer, John, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 29, 1862.
Walmer, Henry, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 26, 1863.
Willath, Max, Sept. 21, 1861; must. out Sept. 21, 1864, exp. of term.
Weichman, Frederick, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 8, 1862.
Willema, August, Feb. 26, 1864; died April 13, 1864.
Yoos, Anthony, Sept. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 20, 1862.

Company C.

Recruited in Lebanon County.

Captains.

William W. Murray, Oct. 21, 1861; res. Oct. 1, 1862.
Richard G. Rogers, Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to sergt. Oct. 22, 1861; to 1st lieut. July 1, 1862; to capt. Oct. 1, 1862; died May 14 of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
Jacob Brower, Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to sergt. Oct. 22, 1861; to 1st lieut. Dec. 3, 1862; to capt. Aug. 1, 1864; died Dec. 11 of wounds received at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 23, 1864.
Reuben Snavely, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. from 1st. sergt. Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

First Lieutenants.

Samuel L. Hughes, Oct. 3, 1861; res. July 1, 1862.
Edwin W. Stoner, Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 22, 1861; to sergt. Sept. 1. 1862; to 1st lieut. Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Second Lieutenants.

John E. Rogers, Oct. 21, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Samuel W. Gilbert, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to sergt. Oct. 22, 1861; to 2d lieut. May 31, 1862; res. March 19, 1863.
Henry L. Knier, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to sergt. Aug. 12, 1862; to 2d lieut. May 1, 1863; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; com. 1st lieut. May 15, 1864; not must.; res. Oct. 28, 1864.
William H. Risser, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to sergt. June 1, 1863; to 2d lieut. Jan. 2, 1865; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; at Wilderness May 5, 1864; at Opequan Sept. 19, 1864; and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

First Sergeant.

John S. Light, Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1864; to sergt. Jan. 2, 1865; to 1st sergt.; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

William McLaughlin, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pro. to sergt. Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Joseph Southam, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pro. to sergt. Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
J. F. E. Kramph, Sept. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, and at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; discharged by special order June 20, 1865.
Jacob Knier, Sept. 20, 1862; disch. by special order June 20, 1865.
William Whitmore, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. June 2, 1863.
Thomas Bechtold, Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to sergt. Oct. 22, 1861; died of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Corporals.

Jacob B. Burgner, Feb. 22, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Levi S. Bowman, Feb. 20, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 2, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Peter Coleman, Jan. 29, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
William F. Barton, Feb. 19, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Jonathan Lighton, Feb. 29, 1865; pro. to corp. Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
William D. Byers, March 21, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
James S. Wallace, Feb. 21, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; pro. to corp. May 20, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Solomon Haak, Oct. 3, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. Oct. 28, 1864.
Charles D. Kaler, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. Oct. 28, 1864.
Alex. McGowan, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. Dec. 24, 1862.
Anthony J. Arnold, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. Dec. 19, 1862.
J. B. Coppenhaver, Oct. 3, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, and at Wilderness May 5, 1864; disch. Oct. 28, 1864, exp. of term.
William M. Walker, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. Oct. 28, 1864.
Edward Penegoy, July 14, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 2, 1865; disch. June 20, 1865.
William McWilliams, July 9, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 2, 1865; disch. June 20, 1865.

Uriah Ramsey, Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Battery G, 2d U. S. Art., Nov. 10, 1862.

William B. Ramsey, Oct. 3, 1861; wounded at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; died June 6, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pa.

John A. Foucht, Dec. 19, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.

Anson B. Shuey, Feb. 17, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 12, 1862; died Sept. 25 of wounds received at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, lot 18.

Hiram Sohn, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862, and at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 27, 1862; died Sept. 27 of wounds received at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, lot 17; veteran.

Samuel Thomas, Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to corp. April 17, 1862; died, date unknown.

Jacob Shay, Oct. 3, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1862; wounded and missing in action at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Musicians.

Penrose K. Thomas, Oct. 3, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Frank G. Strickler, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

John Beck, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. July 25, 1862.

Privates.

Annspach, Edward, Oct. 3, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, exp. of term.

Andrews, Daniel, Dec. 1, 1864; substitute.

Baker, John, Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Bechtle, William, Oct. 3, 1861; mustered out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Beightol, John, March 16, 1864; drafted; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent in hospital at muster out.

Brawley, John, Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Burket, William, Dec. 1, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. Aug. 1, 1865.

Benjamin, Wellington, Oct. 4, 1864; substitute; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent in hospital at muster out.

Boland, James, Nov. 1, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Beyers, Asa C., March 21, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Barker, Thomas, Oct. 19, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Bricker, Christian, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 14, 1861.

Bender, John, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 17, 1862.

Burkheiser, Nich., Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 23, 1862.

Burgner, Jacob, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 7, 1862.

Boyer, Jared, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 23, 1863.

Brenner, Lewis, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 8, 1862; re-enlisted; disch. Dec. 28 for wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Barnhard, Samuel W., Oct. 3, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, exp. of term.

Brown, John, March 2, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.

Behney, Augustus, Oct. 3, 1861; trans. to Co. D Jan. 1, 1864.

Badds, Daniel, Oct 3, 1861; died June 13, 1862.

Brower, Isaac, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enlisted; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; veteran.

Bousman, John, Aug. 13, 1862; died May 15, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Danville, Va., section B, division 4, grave 132.

Brooks, John H., Dec. 1, 1864; substitute.

Bemesderfer, C. R., Oct. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. D, date unknown.

Boeshor, William H., Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; not on muster-out roll; veteran.

Clark, George W., Sept. 30, 1864; drafted; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; died April 25, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Clark, James W., Feb. 27, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Correll, Henry, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 10, 1862.

Chamberlain, William, July 19, 1864; disch. by S. O. June 20, 1865.

Cannon, R. C., March 12, 1864; drafted; killed at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, division D, section C, grave 221.

Clark, James, Nov. 3, 1864; substitute.

Coulter, James, Dec. 1, 1864; substitute.

Douglas, James, Nov. 12, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Dollinger, William S., Oct. 3, 1861; disch. Nov. 21 for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Dampman, Jonathan, Oct. 3, 1861; killed at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862.

Dunn, John, Nov. 3, 1864; substitute.

Dodendorfer, George, March 30, 1864.

Eastwood, John, Feb. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1665.

Eckman, Asbury, Oct. 3, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. March 25, 1865; veteran.

Eisenhauer, Cyrus, Oct. 26, 1861; died at Lebanon, Pa., November, 1861.

Faber, Jeremiah, Feb. 6, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent in hospital at muster out.

Fisher, Samuel, Feb. 17, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Fries, Daniel H., Oct. 3, 1861; disch. Sept. 23, 1862.

Fries, George W., Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 17, 1862.

Freylinghauser, P. H., Oct. 3, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

Frick, George, Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; killed at Petersburg, Va., May 25, 1865; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, division D, section C, grave 101.

Glennin, Michael, March 25, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Gardner, Robert, Jan. 20, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; absent on furlough at muster out.

Gamble, Hugh A., Feb. 17, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Genner, Valentine, Nov. 17, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 26, 1862.

Gross, Jonathan, Feb. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 5, 1863.

Garret, Peter, Oct. 3, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

Hoffman, Jesse, Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Himmel, Charles, Dec. 2, 1864; substitute; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Hebbling, Peter, Dec. 6, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Hollfelder, John, Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Hubbard, Albert B., Jan. 4, 1864; trans. from 136th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Hahan, Christian, Aug. 24, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must out with company June 27, 1865.

Houser, Cornelius, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 20, 1862.

Haulman, Samuel, Oct. 3, 1861; disch., date unknown.

Haulman, Edward, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. June 20, 1862.

Haulman, Levi, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 8, 1862.

Hutchinson, William, Oct. 3, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

Hoover, Thomas, June 28, 1864; must. out June 15, 1865, at exp. of term.

Hartman, William, Nov. 19, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 13, 1862.

Hawn, George, Aug. 5, 1864; disch. by S. O. June 20, 1865.

Hutchinson, J. L., Oct. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. D Jan. 1, 1864; veteran.

Hutchinson, John, Oct. 21, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Jones, George, July 9, 1864; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 9.

Keiffer, Philip, Jan. 5, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Knight, Albert, Nov. 12, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Kick, William, Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Karterman, John, April 29, 1864; absent sick at muster out.

Kimple, John, Aug. 24, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Kline, William F., July 5, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.

Koehl, Jeremiah, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 28, 1862.

Knapp, Lot, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 11, 1862.

Karmany, Jacob A., Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 8, 1862.

Kepley, Hiram, Oct. 3, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

King, James, Dec. 1, 1864; substitute.

Lawton, Lucius, Nov. 12, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Lehr, Abraham, Oct. 21, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Lash, Emanuel, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 8, 1862.
Logan, William, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 5, 1863.
Larned, North H., Oct. 3, 1861; trans. to Battery G, 2d U. S. Art., Nov. 10, 1862.
Lewis, John H., Oct. 3, 1861.
Marshall, Samuel, Feb. 6, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
Morris, John, Dec. 1, 1864: substitute; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Miller, John A., Feb. 26, 1864; absent sick at muster out.
Mill, George H., Feb. 29, 1864; absent sick at muster out.
Milliner, Leander, Feb. 29, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Morrison, John L., Feb. 17, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Moyer, Levi, Feb. 17, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Mack, William, Aug. 5, 1862; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; absent in arrest at muster out.
Miller, Jeremiah, Oct. 21, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Martz, George, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 24, 1862.
Mease, Christopher, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 29, 1862.
Mont, William, Jan. 15, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 17, 1865.
Morgan, Matthew, Nov. 3, 1864; substitute.
Murphy, Michael, Dec. 1, 1864; substitute.
Malone, John, Dec. 2, 1864; substitute.
Mattson, William M., Dec. 1, 1864; substitute.
Moyer, James, Oct. 3, 1861.
McCord, John W., Feb. 27, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; absent sick at muster out.
McGill, Jeremiah, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 12, 1862.
McCord, George, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 8, 1862.
McClintock, Frank, Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Napp, Nelson, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 23, 1862.
O'Brien, Patrick, Nov. 14, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Plank, George L., Nov. 11, 1864; drafted; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Pfaller, John, Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Phinicia, Stephen, Feb. 22, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; absent sick at muster out.
Powley, Wendel, Dec. 1, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. May 17, 1865.
Prizze, John, Nov. 12, 1864; drafted; died Feb. 14, 1865; burial record, Feb. 5, 1865; buried in Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Petersburg, Va.
Painter, Robert, Oct. 12, 1861; missing in action at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862.
Quinley, Peter M., Nov. 14, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 7, 1862.
Redinger, John, Jan. 12, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Reed, William, Feb. 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Ribblett, Frederick, Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; absent on furlough at muster out.
Rice, Christian, Nov. 14, 1861; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.
Rice, John H., Nov. 14, 1861; drafted; disch. by G. O. July 17, 1865.
Rhoat, Samuel C., Feb. 17, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Ray, George, Feb. 17, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Rogers, Edmund R., Nov. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 12, 1863.
Reifsnyder, Martin, Nov. 18, 1861; died Sept. 5, 1862.
Smith, Israel, Jan. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Spangler, Henry, March 24, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Storm, George, Oct. 3, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Shonhart, Frederick, Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Spitzberg, August, Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Schmeltzer, George W., Feb. 6, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.
States, William, Feb. 17, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Stamm, Charles E., Oct. 15, 1863; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Stewart, Robert, Feb. 22, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Steel, Jonathan, March 21, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; absent on furlough at muster out.
Stitt, William J., Aug. 1, 1862; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Shilling, Stephen, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 16, 1862.
Smith, David C., Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 8, 1862.
Storm, George, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 20, 1862.
Shott, Albert, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 8, 1862.
Seibert, Daniel, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 8, 1862.
Stover, George, Oct. 3, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.
Stoud, George K., Oct. 22, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.
Shannon, Joseph, July 10, 1864; disch. by special order June 20, 1865.
Smith, George, July 22, 1864; disch. by special order June 20, 1865.
Smith, Franklin E., July 7, 1864; disch. by special order June 20, 1865.
Shay, John, Oct. 3, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
Southam John, Oct. 12, 1861; trans. to Western gunboat service, date unknown.
Shay, Isaac E., Feb. 27, 1862; died at Lebanon, Pa., Aug. 16, 1862.
Shay, Cyrus, Oct. 3, 1861.
Schmidt, George, Jan. 31, 1865.
Shaw, Charles W., Dec. 1, 1864: substitute.
Thomas, William, Feb. 27, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. Feb. 27, 1865, at exp. of term.
Tice, David, Nov. 18, 1861; missing November, 1862.
Ulrich, Isaac, Oct. 3, 1861; trans. to Bat. G, 2d U. S. Art., Nov. 10, 1862.
Ulrich, Maxwell, Nov. 17, 1861; missing November, 1862.
Vandeventer, H. J., Feb. 17, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Warner, Oakley E., Nov. 14, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Weaver, Joseph H. C., Feb. 13, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
White, James B., Feb. 26, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Wiles, George W., March 21, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Weber, Joseph, Oct. 3, 1861; disch. Oct. 1, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 2, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
Wright, Joshua C., Oct 3, 1861; discharged June 19, 1862.
Walker, Epene's W., Oct. 3, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.
Youtz, James, Oct. 12, 1861; prisoner from May 18 to Nov. 20, 1864; must. out Jan. 6, 1865, to date Nov. 25, 1864, at exp. of term.
Young, Levi, Nov. 29, 1864; substitute; killed at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.
Zimmerman, Peter, Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862, and at Wilderness May 5, 1864; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

Company D.

Recruited in Lebanon County.

Captains.

John M. Mark, Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; pro. to major June 1, 1862.
Samuel R. Faber, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. from 1st lieut. June 1, 1862; res. Jan. 16, 1863.
Amos K. Kuhn, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. June 1, 1862; to capt. Jan. 16, 1863; disch. May 22, 1864.
Penrose G. Mark, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. June 1, 1862; to 1st lieut. Jan. 16, 1863; to capt May 19, 1864; to brev.-maj. April 2, 1865; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Hiram D. Dasher, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to sergt. Sept. 18, 1861; to 1st sergt. Oct. 9, 1862; to 2d lieut. May 24, 1863; to 1st lieut. May 3, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Peter Fisher, Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862; at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; at Wilderness May 4, 1865; and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; pro. from private to sergt. April 3, 1862; to 1st sergt. Nov. 28, 1864; to 2d lieut. Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

First Sergeants.

Samuel M. Shoutt, Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, and at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct 19, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Reuben Snavely, Oct. 12, 1861; trans to Co. C Nov. 28, 1864; veteran.

Benjamin F. Gingrich, Oct. 28, 1861; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864, and at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

William V. Grumbine, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

John Smith, Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

William Shaud, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out with company, June 27, 1865; veteran.

William Kale, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Co G Dec. 31, 1862.

C. R. Bemesderfer, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Nov. 26, 1862.

Henry Christ, Oct. 12, 1861; disch., date unknown.

Corporals

Andrew Stutzman, Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

William D. Eckert, Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Jacob Bomgardner, Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

William H. Brown, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

William Brooks, Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Henry Lineaweaver, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Daniel Donley, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company, June 27, 1865.

Augustus Behney, Oct. 3, 1861; must out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

John O'Neil, Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 12, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 16, 1864.

William Martin, Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Sept. 5, 1862.

William Michael, Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

Samuel F. Reed, Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. Nov. 12, 1862.

Jared Swanger, Nov. 4, 1861; disch., date unknown.

John L. Shaud, Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. Sept. 10, 1862.

Abraham Collins, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 13, 1864; died May 27, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington; veteran.

William Cummings, Oct. 12, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

John Mills, Oct. 12, 1861; died May 6 of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

John Feel, Oct. 12, 1861.

Jacob Honafius, Oct. 12, 1861.

Musicians.

Philip L. Stroh, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Anson M. Rank, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to principal musician Jan. 1, 1864; veteran.

John Daniel, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. March, 1862.

Adam K. Hess, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Nov. 14, 1862.

Privates.

Anthony, Henry, Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. Nov. 17, 1863.

Boyer, Samuel, Dec. 20, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Beichler, Adam, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. June 19, 1862.

Books, Levi, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

Ball, Laron, Sept. 3, 1864; drafted; disch. by special order June 21, 1865.

Bemesderfer, Samuel, Oct. 12, 1861; drafted; disch. Sept. 2, 1862.

Brough, Daniel, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

Barr, Jacob, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

Burkhart, Erastus, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

Bomgardner, Samuel, Oct. 12, 1861; died June 2 of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Bowman, Samuel, Oct. 12, 1861; died Aug. 18, 1862; buried at Point Lookout, Md.

Bowsman, Samuel, Oct. 12, 1861; died of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 9, 1864.

Carver, William J., Feb. 26, 1864; mustered out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Carpenter, Henry, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Cover, Jacob, Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Corley, John, July 5, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Clark, Henry, Feb. 26, 1861; wounded in action May 5 and June 10, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

Carroll, Marion, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Nov. 20, 1862.

Curry, John, Oct. 14, 1861; died Jan. 7, 1863.

Donley, Cornelius, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Donley, William, Feb. 28, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Dyer, Francis N., Feb. 28, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Davidson, Samuel P., Oct. 3, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Douglass, Francis, Nov. 19, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Doederline, Aug., Oct. 12, 1861; disch., date unknown.

Deesler, Louis, Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. July 25, 1862.

Donley, John, Feb. 26, 1864; died May 10, of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Ditzler, Isaac, Oct. 12, 1861; died, date unknown.

Devany, Martin, ———.

Evans, William, Oct. 4, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Ehrman, Joseph, Oct. 12, 1861; died Feb. 14, 1862.

Fry, Joseph, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Fry, Edwin, March 1, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Fetler, Moses M., Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Fornwalt, Alexander, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Focht, Samuel, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 8, 1862.

Farnsler, Leonard, Oct. 12, 1861; prisoner; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

Flowers, Christian, Nov. 6, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Fisher, John, April 11, 1862; must. out April 17, 1865, at exp. of term.

Fittery, Henry, Oct. 12, 1861; died July 5, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Gordon, Jacob, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Garret, John, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Gonghenhour, Paul, Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; must. out with company, June 27, 1865.

Gossart, Christian, Nov. 18, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Green, John, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. 1863.

Grunden, Charles, Oct. 17, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

Green, Adam, Oct. 12, 1861; died Aug. 11, 1862.

Gonghenhour, A., Nov. 18, 1864; drafted.

Gerhart, Jacob, Oct. 12, 1861; not accounted for.

Howard, George W., Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Hummel, John, Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Hutchinson, John L., Oct. 12, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Houser, Cornelius, Oct. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. C October, 1861.

Hummel, Absalom, Oct. 12, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

Haak, John, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Aug. 15, 1862.

Hoffman, Michael, Nov. 18, 1864; disch. by special order Dec. 15, 1864.
Hoover, John, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Dec. 21, 1862.
Herr, Henry G., Sept. 13, 1862; disch. Jan. 22, 1863.
Hardress, John, Aug. 8, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by special order June 21, 1865.
Honich, Adam R., Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Nov. 22, 1862.
Hoover, George, Oct. 12, 1861; disch., date unknown.
Hahnegraeff, Peter, Oct. 12, 1861; died Aug. 27, 1862.
Hossler, Benjamin, Sept. 13, 1862; died July 21, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Gettysburg, Pa., section A, grave 83.
Henderson, George, ———.
Heister, Cyrus, Dec. 10, 1862.
Isenhour, Jonathan, Oct. 16, 1861; trans. to Co. C Oct. 19, 1861.
Koonsman, Jacob, Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Koonsman, John, Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
King, Adam, Oct. 12, 1861; disch., date unknown.
Kiscadden, William, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.
Koch, John, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Oct. 12, 1861.
Krug, Philip, Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; disch. by special order April 16, 1865.
Kremer, James, Oct. 24, 1864; died Nov. 23, 1864, at Florence, S. C.
Kennedy, James, Feb. 26, 1864.
Klinger, George, ———.
Lesher, Daniel, March 1, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Louser, Henry, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Sept. 11, 1862.
Low, John, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.
Landis, Samuel M., Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Dec. 8, 1862.
Logan, Benjamin S., Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.
Leedom, Samuel, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Nov. 30, 1862.
Lowry, Henry, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. March 23, 1865, for wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; veteran.
Lowry, Joseph, Oct. 12, 1861; disch., date unknown.
Martin, George, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Martin, Thomas, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Misel, George E., Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; mustered out with company June 27, 1865.
Mowry, Samuel, Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Martin, Denton, Nov. 14, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
May, William, July 5, 1864; drafted; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Michael, Henry, Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Miller, James, Oct. 14, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 16, 1864.
Mason, Cyrus F., Oct. 14, 1861; disch. Jan. 7, 1863.
Morrissy, William, ———.
McKinney, David, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
McKinney, Samuel, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
McCleister, Hugh R., Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
McDonnell, Peter, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Opequan Sept. 19, 1864, and Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.
McKinney, David J., Oct. 12, 1861.
McKinney, William, Oct. 12, 1861.
Nagle, John A., Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 13, to date June 2, 1865.
Nagle, Richard, Sept. 19, 1864; drafted; disch. by special order June 21, 1865.
Oliver, Daniel, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Jan. 23, 1863.
Otto, Martin, Oct. 12, 1861; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; veteran.
Peffer, Jacob, Sept. 6, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. by special order June 21, 1865.
Phreaner, Levi, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Oct. 12, 1861.
Plummer, Benjamin F., Dec. 3, 1864; substitute; died April 19 of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Rhodes, Isaac I., Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Read, Franklin, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Rice, Henry G., Oct. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. K Oct. 12, 1861.
Reed, David, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. June 14, 1862.
Riley, George, July 7, 1864; disch. by special order June 21, 1865.
Rambler, David, Oct. 12, 1861; disch., date unknown.
Reed, Eliphus, Oct. 12, 1861.
Shriner, Abraham, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Starkweather, L., Dec. 1, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Shepler, John, Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Shay, Asbury, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Sharp, Daniel, July 5, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Sinclair, William B., Nov. 25, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Shirk, William, Feb. 26, 1864; disch. May 19, 1865, for wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Shay, William, Oct. 12, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 22, 1864.
Swalm, George, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.
Salter, Frederick J., Oct. 14, 1861; disch., date unknown.
Shreckengost, John, Oct. 21, 1861; disch., date unknown.
Sechrist, Christian, Aug. 31, 1864; disch. by special order June 21, 1865.
Shriner, John, Sept. 16, 1862; wounded at Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; disch. by special order June 21, 1865.
Shultz, John, Oct. 12, 1861; died June 10 of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.
Shilling, John M., Oct. 12, 1861; died June 30, 1862; burial record July 1, 1862; buried in Philadelphia, Pa.
Shirk, Bird, Feb. 26, 1864; died Aug. 7 of wounds received at Wilderness, May 5, 1864; buried at Alexandria, Va., grave 2523.
Shertzer, Isaac, Oct. 12, 1861; died at Norfolk, Va., date unknown.
St. Clair, Eugene, Nov. 25, 1864.
Seltzer, David, Oct. 12, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Shultz, George, Oct. 12, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Whitman, Levi, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
White, Henry B., Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Wilson, Albert, Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Wagner, Jacob, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Wellamy, Augustus, disch., date unknown.
Wise, Benneville, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.
Walker, Samuel, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Dec. 29, 1862.
Willits, Nathaniel, Oct. 12, 1861; disch., date unknown.
Walker, Franklin, Feb. 26, 1864; disch. for wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
Wolfe, William, Nov. 18, 1864; drafted; died June 13, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.
Wise, Benjamin, Dec. 27, 1861; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Section E, Division 1, grave 159; veteran.
Wagner, John, Oct. 12, 1861; died Sept. 26, 1862; burial record Sept. 15, 1862; buried in U. S. General Hospital Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.
Yarnell, William, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Yontz, James, Oct. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. C in October, 1861.
Young, William, Nov. 26, 1864; substitute.
Ziegler, Jacob, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Oct. 10, 1862.

Company F.

Recruited in Lebanon County.

Captains.

John S. Long, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to lieut.-col Sept. 2, 1863.
B. Franklin Hean, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. from private to 1st sergt. Oct. 28, 1861; to 1st lieut. Aug. 4, 1862; to capt. Jan. 1, 1864; to brevet maj. April 2, 1865; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

David C. Dissinger, Oct. 12, 1861; res. Aug. 4, 1862.
Benjamin F. Krieger, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. from private to sergt. Oct. 28, 1861; to 1st sergt. Sept. 7, 1862; to 2d lieut. May 3, 1863; to 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1864; to brevet capt. April 2, 1865; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

W. H. H. Embich, Oct. 12, 1861; res. Sept. 7, 1862.
William D. Baltz, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. from private to sergt. Oct. 28, 1861;

to 2d lieut. Sept. 30, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Michael Shaeffer, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. July 10, 1862; to sergt. Aug. 22, 1863; to 1st sergt. May 6, 1864; to 2d lieut. Jan. 3, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

First Sergeants.

Cyrus Moore, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 23, 1863; to sergt. Dec. 3, 1863; to 1st sergt. Jan. 3, 1865; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; absent, wounded, at muster out; veteran.

William H. Gerhart, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. Oct. 28, 1861; to sergt. Aug. 3, 1862; to 1st sergt. May 3, 1863; com. 2d lieut. May 3, 1864; not mustered; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; veteran.

Sergeants.

Gottlieb Boyer, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 23, 1863; to sergt. May 6, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

George Soulliard, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. Dec. 3, 1862; to sergt. May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Charles Marquett, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. May 5, 1864; to sergt. Jan. 3, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Jacob Blickenderfer, March 8, 1864; pro. to corp. June 1, 1864; to sergt. Jan. 3, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Joseph H. Shank, Oct. 28, 1861; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

John Uhler, Aug. 28, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 44th Regt. P. V., Feb. 3, 1862.

John B. Dewees, Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj. Oct. 22, 1864; veteran.

Henry Flickinger, Oct. 3, 1861; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 14, 1865; veteran.

Joseph W. Hoke, Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to corp. Aug. 23, 1863; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

Philip I. Bord, Jan. 18, 1863; pro. to corp. March 1, 1863; to sergt. May 3, 1863; disch. November 16th for wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Corporals.

Ezra Troutman, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. May 6, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.

Adam L. Saylor, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pro. to corp. June 1, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Romanus Stoltz, Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va.; pro. to corp. May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

John A. Marquett, Jan. 14, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out; vet.

John W. Kinch, Oct. 23, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Ephraim M. Boltz, March 8, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

William H. Lehman, March 8, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

John L. Meredith, Jan. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Daniel Bender, Oct. 28, 1861; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 5, 1862.

Elias Gossert, Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to corp. April 1, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; veteran.

Jonas Smith, Oct. 28, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 2, 1862.

William Smith, Dec. 7, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 12, 1862; disch. by special order March 5, 1863.

Musicians.

Clinton Parry, Feb. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Frederick A. Clouse, Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

Privates.

Allwine, Isaac M., Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Anderson, James, Nov. 21, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Adams, Levi S., Feb. 6, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; absent at muster out.

Ausbach, Jacob, Feb. 11, 1863; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Anderson, Riley, Oct. 28, 1861; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 13, 1862.

Achle, Frederick, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 31, 1863.

Andrews, John, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 19, 1862.

Brunner, David, Feb. 11, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out.

Brown, Samuel H., Feb. 9, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Barto, Henry E., Feb. 9, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Betz, Peter, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 25, 1862.

Boltz, Henry, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 31, 1862.

Bretz, George, Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

Boyer, Jared, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Boyer, Franklin, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865; veteran.

Bruce, Emmor H., Nov. 1, 1862; pro. to hospital steward, date unknown.

Bachman, Robert, Oct. 28, 1861; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13, 1863.

Brehm, Francis, March 4, 1864.

Blake, Samuel B., Nov. 14, 1864; drafted.

Carmany, Joseph, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Clements, Israel, Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Carver, William J., Feb. 26, 1864; trans. to Co. D March 1, 1865; vet.

Clay, Samuel, Oct. 26, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 4, 1862.

Cokensparger, W. W., July 3, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Carmany, Joseph, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 3, 1862.

Cox, William, Oct. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Dissinger, Cyrus, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Dissinger, John G., Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Drews, Charles, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Dohner, Henry J., Feb. 16, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Darkes, Samuel, April 11, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent at muster out.

Dissinger, Solomon, Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; killed at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; veteran.

Dissinger, Joseph W., Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 7, 1862.

Donough, Joseph L., Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 22, 1862.

Donough, Franklin L., Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 25, 1863.

Dubbs, Jonathan, Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 18, 1862.

Dohner, Joseph B., Feb. 26, 1864; missing in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 19, 1864.

Ebersole, John A., Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Ebling, Jacob, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 6, 1862.

Eisenhauer, Jonathan, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 14, 1863.

Flowers, Henry, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Focht, Moses, March 8, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Fochler, George, Nov. 14, 1864; drafted; mustered out with company June 27, 1865.

Fisher, Simon, Jan. 3, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Foreman, William, Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Fessler, William, Jan. 20, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Fasnacht, Samuel B., Oct. 28, 1861; died July 10 1862; burial record July 23, 1862; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.

Foster, Charles, Oct. 28, 1861; died Sept. 30, 1862; burial record Sept. 1, 1862; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.

Fisher, Nathan, Oct. 28, 1861; died at Alexandria, Va., Jan. 6, 1863.

Funk, Amos, Feb. 26, 1864; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Farling, David, Oct. 28, 1861; missing in action at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Frautz, Jacob, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded and missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Garrett, Jonathan, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Goshert, Israel, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Grumbine, Reuben, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 8, 1865.

Gleason, Patrick, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Ginter, Andrew, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Goshart, William R., Oct. 12, 1861; died March 28th of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington; veteran.

Grumbine, Cyrus, Feb. 26, 1864; killed at Wilderness, Va, May 5, 1864.

Gibble, Lewis, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 14, 1863.

Gockley, Jacob, Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

Gandblue, Joseph, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. Jan. 5, 1863.

Gable, William, Oct. 12, 1861.

Glynn, James, Nov. 26, 1864; substitute.

Heverling, Henry, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Hair, Emanuel, Nov. 14, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Heiser, Samuel, Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Heverling, Cyrus, Aug. 25, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.

Horst, John S., Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at expiration of term.
Harmony, Leonard, Sept. 27, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Hanling, Francis, Oct. 28, 1831; disch. on surg. certif. April 11, 1862.
Hostler, Jacob, Sept. 12, 1861.
Hollinger, Emanuel, Oct. 28, 1861.
Horst, Moses, Oct. 28, 1861.
Ickes, Henry, Nov. 14, 1864; drafted; mustered out with company June 27, 1865.
Johnston, William, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 11, 1862.
Krum, William A., Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Kunkleman, Adam, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Krepps, Cyrus, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Kash, Augustus, Oct. 12, 1861; died at Lebanon, Pa., Oct. 18, 1861.
Kemmerer, Henry, Oct. 28, 1861; died at White House, Va., June 28, 1862.
Kunkleman, George, Oct. 28, 1861; drowned in York River, Va., June 30, 1862.
Kebler, William, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 10, 1862.
Kessler, John, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 5, 1862.
Kuhn, Andrew, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 2, 1862.
Koch, Joseph H., Oct. 28, 1861.
Light, Casper K., Feb. 26, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Leffler, Samuel, Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Luckenbill, Jonas, March 1, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Leivich, John, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Lauser, Henry, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Lamison, David, Nov. 14, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 10, 1865.
Lesher, David, Sept. 10, 1861.
Luckenbill, Charles, Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; not on muster-out roll; veteran.
Lamberton, John H., not on muster-out roll.
Moyer, Benneville, Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company June 27, 1864; veteran.
Moyer, John, March 8, 1863; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Miller, John M., March 18, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Miller, John G., March 31, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Miller, Peter W., Jan. 20, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Meiser, Thomas, March 7, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Meyer, Levi C., Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Mahar, Dennis, Nov. 28, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Matthews, Samuel, Oct. 28, 1861; died at White House, Va., June 25, 1862.
Mays, Henry C., Feb. 26, 1864; killed at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
Miller, Israel, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. Oct. 13, 1862.
Moyer, Christopher, Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.
Malthaner, Tobias, Oct. 28, 1861; discharged; date unknown.
Miller, Samuel, Sept. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Monismith, Tobias, Nov. 14, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 14, 1865.
McCollough, Lawrence, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
McDonough, Jesse, Oct. 28, 1861; died at Portsmouth, R. I., July 27, 1862.
McVicker, James, Sept. 21, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Noll, Levi F., March 8, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Noll, David K., Feb. 25, 1864; wounded at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Ostertag, Andrew, March 5, 1864.
Putt, William, Feb 25, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Peters, Samuel, March 3, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Peifer, Samuel, March 8, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.
Parson, John, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 25, 1865.
Peters, Gibson, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 2, 1862.
Peterson, Charles, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 26, 1863.
Palm, James, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 23, 1862.
Reager, John A., Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Reager, William, Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Reed, Jeremiah, Jan. 30, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Rock, Samuel, Oct. 12, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran
Rabold, Daniel H., Oct. 28, 1861; died at Warwick Court-House, Va., May 4, 1862.
Root, Jacob, Oct. 28, 1861; died at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 7, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Glendale, section B, grave 17.
Readinger, Benjamin, Jan. 18, 1862; died at City Point, Va., March 27th, of wounds received at Petersburg March 25, 1865; veteran.
Rohrer, Andrew H., Feb. 26, 1864; pro. to principal musician May 1, 1864.
Reed, Israel, Feb. 6, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
Ream, Israel R., Jan. 30, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
Roher, Joseph H., Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 6, 1862.
Ristenbatt, Augustus, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 6, 1863.
Rommel, Jacob, Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at expiration of term.
Reifine, Jonathan, Feb. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.
Reager, Franklin, Jan. 30, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. G. O. May 27, 1865.
Ross, David, Nov. 26, 1864; substitute.
Shiffer, Jacob P., Jan. 1, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 22, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 30, 1865; veteran.
Sanders, Monroe P., March 8, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent at muster out.
Stam, William, March 8, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Shoemaker, Frederick, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Scott, William J., Oct. 3, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Sheldon, Charles, Dec. 30, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Stronbhar, Aaron, Feb. 6, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
Seibert, Henry, Oct. 28, 1861; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864; veteran.
Shenfelder, John R., Nov. 10, 1861; trans. to Batt. G, 2d U. S. Art., date unknown.
Seibert, Jacob M., Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to adjt. Aug. 1, 1864; veteran.
Snyder, Daniel, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 6, 1862.
Snyder, William, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 26, 1862.
Scheen, Frederick, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 6, 1862.
Schwalm, R. A., Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 31, 1862.
Schnellrider, David, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 12, 1863.
Stohler, Monroe H., Feb. 26, 1864; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Sweeny, James, Sept. 21, 1861.
Swouger, John W , Oct. 22, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Tice, John H., Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Thurber, Charles, Nov. 28, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Trafford, Edward, Oct. 28, 1861; pro. to sergt.-maj., date unknown.
Tompkins, Levi, Sept. 21, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Veat, Jacob, Feb. 26, 1864; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Walborn, Elijah, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Welsh, Patrick, Nov. 26, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Witmer, Michael, Jan. 30, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Washington, Fairfax, Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Wentzler, Lewis, Oct 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 27, 1862.
Wardman, Charles, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 5, 1862.
Weaber, Gadaliah S., Oct. 28, 1861; disch. November 14th, to date Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.
White, William H., Nov. 26, 1864; substitute.
Waid, Jacob, Feb. 25, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Yorlet, Henry, Oct. 28, 1861; died July 10, 1862; buried at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
Yous, Florion, Feb. 26, 1864; disch. October 17th for wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

COMPANY I.

Recruited in Dauphin and Lebanon Counties.

Captains.

Daniel J. Boynton, Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Sept. 24, 1864, at exp. of term.

Henry Schwartz, Oct. 28, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. July 22, 1862; to 1st lieut. Nov. 25, 1864; to capt. Dec. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

First Lieutenants.

Thomas Magovern, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. Nov. 30, 1862.

Henry J. Waltz, Oct. 28, 1871; pro. to sergt.; to 2d lieut. May 26, 1863; to 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

Calvin Umberger, Oct. 28, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. April 11, 1862; to 1st sergt. Nov. 25, 1864; to 1st lieut. Jan. 2, 1865; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Second Lieutenants.

Alexander S. Black, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. July 22, 1862.

Jacob S. Steese, Oct. 28, 1861; pro. from 1st sergt. July 22, 1862; res Jan. 5, 1863.

John H. Parthemer, Oct. 28, 1861; pro. to corp. Feb. 1, 1862; to sergt. Nov. 1, 1864; to 2d lieut. Jan. 2, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

First Sergeant.

George Gastrock, Oct. 28, 1861; pro. to corp. June 10, 1863; to 1st sergt. Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

Christopher McGarvey, Oct. 28, 1861; pro. from private Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Henry Hartley, April 7, 1864; pro. from private Jan. 2, 1865; wounded at Fisher's Hill Sept. 22, 1864, and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Adam Bishop, Oct. 9, 1862; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; pro. from private Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

John Albert, Feb. 15, 1864; pro. from private Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

John S. Mackenson, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 11, 1862.

Edward Condron, Oct. 18, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 26, 1862.

Frederick O. Whitman, Oct. 28, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

Henry W. Fisher, Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

John W. Fisher, Oct. 28, 1861; killed at Opequan, Va., Sept. 13, 1864; veteran.

Corporals.

Joseph C. Taylor, Feb. 22, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

John Sechrist, Nov. 29, 1864; substitute; pro. to corp. Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Elias Beidleman, Feb. 22, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Henry L. Light, Feb. 20, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

D. L. Hickernell, Feb. 29, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

John W. Moyer, Oct. 28, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 2, 1865; died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 5, 1865; veteran.

Daniel Parthemer, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 3, 1862.

George W. Stoner, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 7, 1862.

William Condron, Oct. 28, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 30, 1862.

Harrison Erisman, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 17, 1863.

Martin P. Wetzel, Oct. 28, 1861; must. out Nov. 11, to date Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

Henry C. Swayze, March 25, 1862; disch. March 24, 1865, at exp. of term.

Henry Steel, Oct. 28, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Privates.

Ammerman, G. W., Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company June 27 1865.

Albert, John, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 13, 1863.

Ankney, Jacob, Sept. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865; burial record, died Oct. 27, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Loudon Park, Baltimore, Md.

Bletch, Jacob, Jan. 25, 1865; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Boyer, Henry, Feb. 23, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Barker, Daniel, Sept. 1, 1862; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Boyle, John, Sept. 1, 1862; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Bordner, Jacob, Nov. 4, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; absent at muster out.

Babb, Samuel, Oct. 28, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Backenstine, John, March 22, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent at muster out.

Berry, Lee, Nov. 29, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Boot, John, Jr., Nov. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 10, 1862.

Bishop, John, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 13, 1862.

Boozer, Henry, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 13, 1863.

Brenner, John, Nov. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 11, 1863.

Benford, David, Sept. 10, 1864; disch. March 16, 1865.

Berry, Abraham, Nov. 30, 1864; substitute; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.

Berkey, Levi, Sept. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Burkey, Samuel, Sept. 20, 1864; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 25.

Beck, William V., March 17, 1864; died May 14th, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.

Beach, Jonathan, March 1, 1862; missing in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.

Brown, Robert, Nov. 3, 1864; substitute; missing in action at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

Bear, John, Oct. 28, 1861.

Bryant, George, Dec. 3, 1864; substitute.

Burk, John, Dec. 3, 1864; substitute.

Core, Jacob, Oct. 28, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.

Cassel, Hiram, Oct. 28, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Comfort, David, Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Conners, John J., Dec. 5, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Crone, Emanuel, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 25, 1862.

Campbell, Simon, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 18, 1862.

Collings, Joseph W., Oct. 28, 1861; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865, to date Oct. 27, 1864, at exp. of term.

Cole, John H., Oct. 28, 1861; trans. to U. S. Navy June 20, 1864.

Core, Benjamin, Oct. 28, 1861; died Feb. 28, 1862, at Tenallytown, D. C.

Callahan, Thomas, Oct. 28, 1861.

Cook, John M., Nov. 11, 1861.

Coleman, Daniel, Dec. 3, 1864; substitute.

Crawford, William A., March 11, 1864.

Collins, Robert, March 10, 1864.

Danner, Wilson W., Oct. 28, 1861; prisoner; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Day, John S., Feb. 29, 1864; wounded at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Dennis, Jacob, March 1, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

De Forest, Walter, Dec. 2, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Deabler, George, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 9, 1862.

Decker, George, Sept. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Doyle, Lawrence, March 11, 1862; died Feb. 18, 1864, at Danville, Pa.

Davis, John, Oct. 28, 1861; died Aug. 29, 1864, at Baltimore, Md.; buried in National Cemetery, Loudon Park; veteran.

Diffenbach, Aaron, Oct. 28, 1861.

Eaton, John C., Sept. 1, 1862; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Evans, David, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Embich, Frederick S., Oct. 28, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Erisman, Daniel, March 7, 1864; wounded at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; absent at muster out.

Erisman, Absalom, Nov. 11, 1861; disch. Dec. 11, 1861.

Erisman, Daniel, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 28, 1863.

Eves, Hiram C., Oct. 28, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; must. out Oct. 28, 1864, at exp. of term.

Ebersole, Samuel, Oct. 28, 1861; died May 30, 1862, at Antioch Church, Va.

Ford, William, Feb. 29, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; absent at muster out.

Faust, Hervey, Oct. 28, 1861; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.

Finegan, David, April 15, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Frantz, William, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 10, 1862.

Fahringer, Lloyd, Feb. 14, 1862; must. out Feb. 13, 1865, at exp. of term.

Fisher, Sanford W., Oct. 28, 1861; died June 8, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Flugle, Daniel, March 31, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.

Friend, Michael, Oct. 28, 1861.

Fisk, George, Jan. 30, 1865.

Fare, Henry, Oct. 28, 1861; not accounted for.

Growe, Lewis, March 4, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Glynn, James, Nov. 2, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

Glasich, Jacob, Jan. 4, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent at muster out.

Grissel, John, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 3, 1862.

Gross, David, Oct. 28, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 14, 1862.

Grove, John, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 3, 1861.

Geistwhite, Abram, March 16, 1862; disch. March 24, 1865; veteran.

Gipple, Emanuel, March 7, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.

Graffe, Bernard, Sept. 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Gohn, Josiah, Sept. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Grady, Jacob H., Sept. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Grillburzer, Christ., March 11, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.

Glotfeltz, Robert C., Sept. 20, 1864; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, lot 10.

Gossert, Samuel, Oct. 28, 1861.

Gault, Franklin, Nov. 7, 1861.

Gaylor, Joseph C., Feb. 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Hazlett, Samuel D., Feb. 2, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent at muster out.

Hill, Robert B., Feb. 27, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; wounded June 11, 1864; absent at muster out.

Hemphill, James M., Feb. 20, 1865; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Hart, Jacob A., Sept. 1, 1862; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 25, 1867.

Hoover, William E., March 10, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Hocker, Thomas, Nov. 30, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Heninger, Zephaniah, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 20, 1862.

Hunsberger, Daniel, Nov. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 7, 1862.

Hoover, William E., Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 15, 1862.

Hawk, George W., Oct. 28, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 24, 1862.

Hughes, Amos, March 3, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 24, 1862.

Holstine, Cyrus, March 7, 1864; disch. March 18, 1865.

Hoffman, Jacob, Sept. 20, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Howard, James H., Sept. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.

Horner, Lewis, Sept. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Hartman, Clarence, March 25, 1862; died September 28, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Herman, Jonathan, Nov. 1, 1861; died Aug. 22, 1862; burial record, Aug. 25, 1862; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I., grave 359.

Hevel, John, Oct. 28, 1861.

Hyde, David, Oct. 28, 1861.

Harris, William, Feb. 20, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Harley, Joseph C., Sept. 3, 1864; substitute.

Haggerty, John.

Jones, Howell, Sept. 1, 1862; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Jordan, Robert, March 9, 1864.

Kelley, James, Oct. 28, 1861.

Kidman, John, Oct. 23, 1861.

Karney, William F., March 7, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.

Koch, Frederick W., Oct. 28, 1861; must. out with company June 27 1865; veteran.

Klinger, Charles, Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Klinger, Abraham, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Korderman, Isaac, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 12, 1862.

Kern, Lloyd, March 1, 1862; wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

Kline, Cyrus, Oct. 28, 1861; died June 10, burial record June 20, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Kreider, Moses G., Oct. 28, 1861.

Kennedy, James, Nov. 25, 1864; substitute.

Keister, Francis, Oct. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.

Lockard, James, Feb. 28, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Lehman, George, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 26, 1862.

Light, Samuel, Oct. 28, 1861; died at Highspire, Dauphin Co., Pa., Aug. 14, 1862.

Loan, John, Nov. 3, 1864; substitute; died April 24th, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Lutz, William, Oct. 28, 1861.

Leonard, Charles, Oct. 28, 1861.

Muntz, Gottlieb, Feb. 29, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Merriman, Samuel, Feb. 20, 1865; trans. from 139 Regt. P. V.; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Myers, Frank S., March 7, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Miller, George, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864, and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent at muster out.

Miller, Daniel, Oct. 28, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Miller, Howard, Feb. 11, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Martin, George, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 25, 1862.

Motter, Emanuel, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. Feb. 2, 1863.

Moore, Amer, Oct. 28, 1861; trans. to U. S. army Nov. 8, 1862.

Miller, Reuben W., Nov. 14, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Morland, James, Oct. 28, 1861; died June 1, 1862, at Fortress Monroe, Va.

Murray, Monroe, Dec. 2, 1864; substitute.

Meyers, John, Oct. 28, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

McIlwain, Warren I., March 7, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.

McQuade, John, Sept. 1, 1862; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

McKee, Thomas F., Feb. 29, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

McElhenney, John, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 20, 1863.

McConnell, Joseph, Nov. 19, 1861; wounded at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; disch. March 21, 1865.

McElhenney, Edwin, Oct. 28, 1861; died June 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Va., Sec. E, Div. 1, grave 120; veteran.

Neval, Edward, Dec. 2, 1864; substitute; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent at muster out.

Nowles, George, March 9, 1864.

Ort, Charles, Nov. 29, 1864; substitute.

Peiffer, Jacob, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 3, 1862.

Peterson, William H., Sept. 10, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Ryan, Ambrose D., Sept. 1, 1862; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Rhoads, Benjamin F., Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. Feb. 18, 1865.

Rhoads, John, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 9, 1864; absent at muster out.
Riordan, Patrick, Dec. 2, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 2, 1865.
Rice, Ephraim F., Oct. 27, 1861; died March 11, 1865, at Annapolis, Md., burial record, March 9, 1865.
Schick, Henry, Jan. 25, 1865; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Schauman, George, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent at muster out.
Staman, Christopher, Jan. 30, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Sivert, Emanuel, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Slavin, Thomas, Dec. 1, 1864; substitute; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent at muster out.
Seymour, John, Dec. 6, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Smith, John, Nov. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 25, 1862.
Simmers, Joseph, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 23, 1863.
Seifert, Ephraim, Aug. 27, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 7, 1863.
Slecht, Jacob, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 21, 1863.
Stahl, John H., Sept. 20, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Souder, John, Sept. 9, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Shiffer, Jacob, Oct. 28, 1861; trans. to Co. F Jan. 1, 1864.
Swisher, Andrew, March 7, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, 1865.
Shives, William, Oct. 28, 1861; died April 18, 1864; burial record April 13, 1864; buried at Culpeper Court-House, Va., Block 1, Sec. A, row 8, grave 246.
Simmers, Robert, Feb. 20, 1864; died July 13, 1864, at City Point, Va.
Stipe, Andrew, Oct. 28, 1861.
Sipe, John, Oct. 28, 1861.
Sullivan, William, Nov. 26, 1864; substitute.
Smith, Morgan, Nov. 3, 1864.
Shimer, Henry, Oct. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Sanders, Oleander, Oct. 28, 1861; not on muster-out roll.
Snoddy, Samuel, 1861.
Stehman, Christian, Nov. 7, 1861.
Shultz, John, March 9, 1864.
Taylor, Samuel M., Sept. 10, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Van Horn, Isaiah, Sept. 16, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Van, Nathan I., Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Warden, William, Feb. 29, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; absent, on furlough, at muster out.
Warden, Sylvester, Feb. 29, 1864; trans. from 139th Regt. P. V.; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Waltz, Frederick, Feb. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Wilcox, John W., Feb. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Walters, John, Dec. 2, 1864; substitute; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; absent at muster out.
Weaver, George H., Nov. 14, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 10, 1862.
Wise, Marx W., Nov. 4, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 24, 1862.
Whitman, John, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 24, 1862.
Wiand, Hugh, Sept. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Waltz, Jacob V., Feb. 26, 1864; died at Alexandria, Va., June 22d, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, May 12, 1864.
Willis, Isaiah W., Oct. 28, 1861.
Warner, George, March 9, 1864.
Yake, Jacob, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 15, 1862.
Zeigler, William, March 11, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Zeigler, David, Oct. 28, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 12, 1862.
Zimmerman, William, Oct. 28, 1861.
Zimmerman, Jacob, Oct. 28, 1861.

COMPANY K.

Recruited in Lebanon County.

Captains.

Eli Daugherty, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1852; res. Nov. 8, 1862.
David C. Keller, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1873; and at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; pro. from 1st lieut. to capt. Nov. 8, 1862; to maj. Nov. 23, 1864.
David A. Gruber, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. from 1st serg. to 2d lieut. Nov. 8, 1862; to 1st lieut. April 24, 1864; to capt. Jan. 1, 1865; wounded at Warwick, Va., April 30, 1862; at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; and at Petersburg, April 2, 1865; must. out with company July 27, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Solomon Yeakel, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Nov. 8, 1862; res. April 23, 1864.
Henry G. Rise, Oct. 13, 1861; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Nov. 8, 1862; to 2d lieut. April 24, 1864; to 1st lieut. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Second Lieutenant.

William Van Buskirk, Oct. 24, 1861; pro. from corp. to sergt. Nov. 8, 1862; to 1st sergt. May 18, 1864; to 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

First Sergeant.

Levi Sheffy, Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to corp. June 1, 1862; to sergt. Nov. 8, 1862; to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Sergeants.

John L. Endy, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. from private Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Samuel Walters, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 8, 1862; to sergt. May 18, 1864; wounded and prisoner from 3d to 11th May, 1863; must. out with company June 17, 1865; veteran.
John C. Miller, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to sergt. Sept. 1, 1864; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; and at Salem Heights, May 3, 1863; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Charles Herbst, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 8, 1862; to sergt. Jan. 1, 1864; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
George A. Guerusey, Oct. 21, 1861; prisoner from May 31st to November, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 20, 1863.
John H. Ward, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 29, 1862.
Jonas F. Hasler, Oct. 21, 1861; disch on surg. certif. 1862.
Charles Rothermel, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to sergt. Nov. 8, 1863; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; veteran.
Aaron K. Cleaver, Oct. 24, 1861; pro. to sergt. May 18, 1864; killed at Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; veteran.

Corporals.

Simon Shay, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 8, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
James Briel, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 8, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.
Henry H. Fegan, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. Nov. 8, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 14, 1864, and at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Frederick Miller, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. May 18, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Hiram Xanders, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. May 18, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Augustus Snyder, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 17, 1864; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1864; veteran.
Amos M. Runkel, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 17, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Moses Snyder, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
George Hauer, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 25, 1862.
Daniel Fegan, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 2, 1862.
John Farrist, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. August, 1862.
Simon G. Ward, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Benjamin B. Laucks, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 6, 1863.
Moses Grumbine, Oct. 21, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Amos M. Yergey, Oct. 21, 1861; pro. to corp. May 31, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 12, 1862.
William Auchenbach, Oct. 21, 1861; pro to corp. Feb. 25, 1862; died July 16th of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I., grave 223.

Musicians.

Roland Lang, Feb. 18, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Gideon Guinther, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Milton Myers, Oct. 21, 1861; must. out Oct. 27, 1864, at exp. of term.

Privates.

Angstadt, David, Feb. 29, 1864; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Angstadt, Henry, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Bailor, Daniel, Oct. 24, 1861; absent, on furlough, at muster out; veteran.

Bailor, John A., Feb. 29, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Bartolet, John, March 7, 1864; wounded at Wilderness May 5, and at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Bausman, Abraham, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Bausman, William, March 7, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 16, 1865.

Boltz, Samuel, Oct. 21, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Breidegam, Levi, Feb. 17, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. June 30, 1865.

Briel, Abraham, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 11, 1863.

Bishop, John, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 24, 1862.

Bender, Henry, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 11, 1862.

Brown, Jacob, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out Oct. 27, 1864, at exp. of term.

Bartolet, Daniel, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. 1862.

Berkey, William, Sept. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Bowers, Gustavus, Sept. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Basler, David, Nov. 30, 1864; substitute; died May 9th of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865.

Barret, James, Nov. 30, 1864; substitute.

Breidegam, Daniel, Feb. 17, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Crist, Josiah, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Cover, Josiah, Sept. 22, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.

Dreibeblies, Isaac, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Dumback, Martin, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.

Dieter, Rufus K., Aug. 2, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Drexel, Jacob, Feb. 10, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; died at Philadelphia, Pa., July 9, 1864.

Derolph, Charles, Oct. 21, 1861; died June 14th of wounds received in action June 7, 1864.

Eberhart, Joseph, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Eberly, John, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 27, 1862.

Edinger, Daniel, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 7, 1863.

Edinger, James, Oct. 21, 1861; must. out Oct. 27, 1864, at exp. of term.

Edwards, John, Sept. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 17, 1865.

Fegley, Alfred, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out; veteran.

Folk, Nathan, Feb. 24, 1864; wounded at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864; absent at muster out.

Funk, Martin, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 25, 1862.

Funk, Daniel F., Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Felterman, Jeremiah, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 25, 1862.

Fink, Frederick, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 11, 1862.

Fisher, George W., Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 11, 1862.

Fesler, Israel, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863; must. out Oct. 27, 1864, at exp. of term.

Filman, John, Oct. 21, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Feierstein, George W., Oct. 21, 1861; died June 4, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Geisler, John, Feb. 24, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; absent at muster out.

Gensel, John P., March 5, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Gotshall, Peter, March 5, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Gardner, Henry, Sept. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Gingrich, George, Oct. 21, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Gross, Isaac, Feb. 15, 1864; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester; veteran.

Gerhart, Levi, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Wilderness May 5, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 5, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington; veteran.

Hain, Franklin, Feb. 25, 1864; deserted July 27, 1864; returned; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Heffner, Samuel, Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Herman, Augustus, Feb. 26, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Hoosey, Patrick, March 10, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; absent at muster out.

Harding, Elias, March 1, 1864; wounded at Winchester Sept. 19, 1864; absent at muster out.

Hobson, John, Nov. 29, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Heck, Abraham, Aug. 21, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 25, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Helf, John C., Sept. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Hunter, Jefferson, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Hauer, Peter, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Herman, Augustus, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Hall, James, Oct. 24, 1861; killed at Berryville, Va., July 20, 1864; veteran.

Heck, John, Aug. 6, 1864; substitute; died April 3, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Hogan, William, March 10, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Hoffman, John H., Feb. 26, 1864; died March 25, 1864, at Chester, Pa.

Keller, John K., Feb. 15, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.

Keller, Charles H., Oct. 21, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Koch, Isaac, Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Kibbi, John J., Nov. 12, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Keller, Jeremiah, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 14, 1862.

Kreider, John, Feb. 15, 1864.

Loucks, James, Feb. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Lees, Mahlon, Feb. 10, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864, and at Opequan Sept. 19, 1864; absent at muster out; veteran.

Leonard, Joseph A., Nov. 12, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.

Low, Peter, Jan. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Lease, John, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 11, 1862.

Leinbach, Tyler, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif.; date unknown.

Laucks, John, March 5, 1864; died April 25, of wounds received at Brandy Station, Va., April 24, 1864; buried at Culpeper Court-House, Va., Block 1, Section A, row 3, grave 94.

Miller, George F., Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 23, 1862.

Minker, Matthias, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. April 7, 1863.

Matthias, Nathaniel, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 29, 1862.

Much, John K., April 4, 1862; trans. to U. S. Signal Corps Jan. 1, 1864.

Miller, Henry, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1864.

Miller, William, Oct. 21, 1861; prisoner from July 1 to Aug. 16, 1862, and from May 4 to 7, 1863; wounded at Salem Heights, Va., May 4, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps July 1, 1864.

McCurley, James W., March 7, 1864.

Nye, Henry, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.

Neting, John, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. 1862.

Nye, Joseph, Oct. 21, 1861; must. out Oct. 27, 1864, at exp. of term.

Nye, Adam, March 17, 1864; died July 4 of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; buried in Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I.

Oswald, Jacob, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. August, 1862.

Peterson, Ruel, Sept. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Padget, John J, Dec. 1, 1864; substitute.

Ream, John, March 24, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Reidenour, Abraham, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Rosenberger, William, March 1, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.

Runkel, George M., Oct. 21, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Rosenberger, William, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 26, 1862.
Rauch, Frederick, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Rothermel, Henry, March 9, 1864.
Roach, Jonathan, Feb. 26, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Saylor, William H., Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Seyler, Daniel M., Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Sholter, Henry, Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Showers, Cyrus, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Showers, Jeremiah, Oct. 24, 1861; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Slay, Adam, Oct. 24, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Shultz, Josiah, Oct. 24, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Still, Joseph, March 1, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Stoffiet, John, Feb. 16, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 28, 1865.
Sechrist, William, Nov. 16, 1864; drafted; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Snyder, William, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 11, 1862.
Shaud, John, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. 1863.
Sell, Levi, Sept. 26, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Shucker, Samuel B., Oct. 21, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Seyler, Augustus, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Seidel, Herman, Oct. 21, 1861; killed at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
Seiger, Henry, Feb. 19, 1864; killed at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
Shearer, Henry, Oct. 21, 1861; died July 10, burial record, June 12, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Shenk, John, Oct. 21, 1861; died at Falmouth, Va., March 27, 1863.
Torey, Charles, Nov. 28, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Troxell, John H., Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Troxell, Noah, Oct. 21, 1861; missing in action at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.
Umberger, Henry, March 1, 1864; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 9, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.
Vansickle, Isaac, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. March 14, 1865.
Valentine, William H., Sept. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Wertz, John H., Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Weidner, Maberry, Oct. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 3, 1862.
Wible, Jacob, Sept. 26, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Wheat, Harrison K., Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. Nov. 11 to date Oct. 21, 1864, at exp. of term.
Woods, Alfred, March 10, 1864; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
Werkmeister, H., Oct. 21, 1861; prisoner from May 3 to 11, 1863; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; died April 1, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington; veteran.
Walters, Andrew, Oct. 21, 1861; missing in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 3, 1863.
Waltz, George, Dec. 3, 1864; substitute.
Yoder, Eugene H., Feb. 22, 1864; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, and at Petersburg April 2, 1865; must. out with company June 27, 1865.
Youse, James, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Yuengst, Isaac, Oct. 21, 1861; must. out with company June 27, 1865; veteran.
Zluhan, Jonathan, Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

UNASSIGNED MEN.

Privates.

Brubaker, George, Sept. 28, 1864; not accounted for.
Bender, Cornelius, Sept. 20, 1864; not accounted for.
Bradley, James, March 7, 1864; not accounted for.
Burks, Joseph D., March 10, 1864; not accounted for.
Carol, Thomas, March 7, 1864; not accounted for.
Fox, John, March 7, 1864; not accounted for.
Gahn, Edward, Sept. 22, 1864; not accounted for.
Heacox, William, Feb. 29, 1864; not accounted for.
Horner, William, Sept. 20, 1864; not accounted for.
Lohr, Jonathan, Sept. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Livingston, Jacob, Sept. 26, 1864; died Nov. 25, 1864, at Philadelphia, Pa.
Mitchell, Peter, March 7, 1864.
Moukle, Charles, Sept. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Mourer, George J., Sept. 26, 1864; not accounted for.
Mahan, Archibald, Sept. 26, 1864; not accounted for.
McEwen, Warren C., Sept. 6, 1864; not accounted for.
Phillips, Francis, Sept. 30, 1864; not accounted for.
Resley, John, Sept. 24, 1864; not accounted for.
Shaffer, Simon P., Sept. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.
Stufft, Samuel, Sept. 22, 1864; not accounted for.
Sipe, Alexander, Sept. 26, 1864; not accounted for.
Sandford, Michael, March 7, 1864; not accounted for.
Weirick, George, March 19, 1864; not accounted for.
Wilson, James, March 23, 1864; not accounted for.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

The men composing this regiment were mostly recruited in the centre of the eastern part of the State. The organization was effected at Harrisburg on the 5th of March, 1862, Thomas A. Zeigle, of York, colonel. This brave officer died in July following. The regiment participated in Pope's campaign in Virginia, were at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and in the sanguinary engagements which followed, being connected with the Army of the Potomac and its fortunes, ending with the surrender of Gen. Lee; finally mustered out of service on the 12th of July, 1865. (See Dauphin County history.)

ROLL OF COMPANY I, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Recruited in Dauphin and Lebanon Counties.

Captains.

Henry J. Sheafer, March 8, 1862; pro. to major Feb. 23, 1863.
William N. Black, March 3, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 1st lieut. May 30, 1862; to capt. Feb. 26, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. July 14, 1863.
David S. Matthews, March 8, 1862; pro. from 2d to 1st lieut. April 15, 1863; to capt. Sept. 16, 1863; to brev. major and lieut.-col. March 13, 1865; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, and at Petersburg June 18, 1864; disch. Sept. 14, 1864.

First Lieutenants.

John H. Bowman, Feb. 27, 1862; resigned May 3, 1862.
George W. Focht, Jan. 30, 1862; prisoner from August 30 to Dec. 19, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 2d lieut. April 10, 1863; to 1st lieut. Sept. 16, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 2, 1863.
J. H. Beamensderfer, Feb. 4, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. April 11, 1863; to 2d lieut. July 15, 1863; to 1st lieut. Nov. 8, 1863; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; disch. April 22, 1865, at exp. of term.

Second Lieutenants.

William McGinley, Feb. 25, 1862; pro. from sergt.-major Dec. 5, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. March 1, 1865; veteran.
John Delaney, March 5, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 4, 1863; to sergt. Oct. 18, 1864; to 1st sergt. April 1, 1865; to 2d lieut. May 27, 1865; com. 1st lieut. July 7, 1865; not must.; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

First Sergeant.

George W. Focht, May 4, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt.

Sergeants.

Isaac S. Dissinger, Feb. 25, 1862; pro. to sergt. March 1, 1864; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 7, 1865, and at Five Forks March 31,

1865; com. 2d lieut. March 20, 1865; 1st lieut. April 23, 1865; not must.; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

George C. Worley, March 8, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1864; to sergt. April 1, 1865; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

Alfred W. Reinœhl, Feb. 25, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 24, 1865; to sergt. July 4, 1865; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

Theodore K. Hartman, Jan. 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 9, 1862.

Daniel H. Lessley, Feb. 4, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 27, 1863; to sergt. March 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865; veteran.

Charles D. Shope, March 7, 1862; prisoner from Aug. 30 to Dec. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; pro. to sergt.-maj. May 7, 1864.

John Ellinger, Feb. 18, 1862; pro. to sergt. Feb. 27, 1863; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 28, 1864; veteran.

Corporals.

James Kennedy, March 5, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1864; captured at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864; veteran.

John Borry, Jan. 30, 1862; pro. to corp. Aug. 1, 1864; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

Isaac M. Spong, Feb. 25, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

Edward Bretz, March 7, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; absent, in hospital, at muster out; veteran.

Henry Loeser, Jan. 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 22, 1862.

Edward Fetter, Feb. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 15, 1863.

W. W. Woodcock, Sept. 19, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

William Bretz, Feb. 18, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; pro. to corp. March 24, 1863; captured at Weldon Railroad Aug. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 2, 1865; burial record Feb. 13, 1865; veteran.

Samuel F. Jamison, March 8, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 5, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

John H. Brewer, Feb. 14, 1862; pro. to corp. June 23, 1862.

Musician.

Joseph E. Fettler, April 29, 1864; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Privates.

Adams, Simon, Sept. 20, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Armstrong, John G., Feb. 4, 1862; killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Bostic, Ross P., Oct. 5, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Biddle, John C., Oct. 5, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Bush, Charles, Aug. 10, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Bolls, Thomas, March 1, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

Berger, Charles, April 12, 1864; wounded in action Aug. 18, 1864; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Brown, John, Feb. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 19, 1862.

Brown, David, Feb. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 10, 1863.

Butler, Amos F., March 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 7, 1863.

Brant, William, Sept. 19, 1864; drafted; disch. on surg. certif. June 15, 1865.

Boyer, Emanuel E., Feb. 4, 1862; disch. Feb. 4, 1865, at exp. of term.

Beamenderfer, William, Feb. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 16, 1864; disch. Feb. 11, 1865, at exp. of term.

Brinard, Jesse, Feb. 4, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 10, 1865; veteran.

Block, George, May 3, 1864; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 25, 1865.

Betz, Joseph, April 28, 1864.

Brower, Frederick, May 12, 1864.

Campbell, Richard A., May 5, 1864; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Coopman, John, Aug. 10, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Cachel, Robert, Oct. 12, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Cormay, Samuel, Oct. 12, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Clark, James, Aug. 10, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Clay, Jacob, April 14, 1864; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 22, 1864.

Clarry, Oliver, March 1, 1862.

Donnelly, Edward, Oct. 6, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Dumphey, Thomas, April 12, 1864; prisoner from Aug. 19, 1864, to April 1, 1865; disch. Jan 30, 1867, to date April 1, 1865.

Davis, Henry P., Jan. 30, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Feb. 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 29, 1865; veteran.

Ellinger, Philip, March 1, 1862; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Eisle, John, April 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 6, 1865.

Ecker, Jacob, Jan. 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. July 1, 1865; veteran.

Eckert, Samuel, Feb. 4, 1862; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 12, 1864; veteran.

Flavers, Joseph, May 5, 1864; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Felton, William, May 13, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Fidubrenner, John, Sept. 20, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Fromm, John A., Jan. 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 25, 1863.

Fisher, Philip A., Feb. 10, 1862; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., Feb. 6, 1865; veteran.

Gisserite, Samuel, Sept. 29, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Gilberd, William, Oct. 4, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Gruber, Joseph, March 4, 1862; disch. March 1, 1863, for wounds received at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Gockley, Absalom, April 25, 1864; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.

Green, John, Sept. 19, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

Heisey, Daniel P., May 9, 1864; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Heevit, William, April 25, 1864; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864.

Hoover, Joseph, Feb. 3, 1862; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; absent, in arrest, at muster out.

Heath, Jerome, Aug. 5, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Hall, John F., Oct. 5, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Hugh, Michael, Oct. 5, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Huderson, John, Aug. 11, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Heffner, David, Sept. 19, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.

Herman, Sylvester, March 4, 1862; prisoner from August 30 to Dec. 22, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 15, 1864.

Johnson, William, March 1, 1862; deserted May 1, 1862.

Keon, George, Oct. 5, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Krugh, Samuel G., Oct. 2, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Ketzmiller, Alexander, Feb. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 15, 1862.

Kroft, John, Feb. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 18, 1862.

Kreuson, Simon B., Feb. 25, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 10, 1863.

Keller, Adam, Jan. 30, 1862.

Kapp, John, Feb. 21, 1862.

Klepner, Gottleib, March 8, 1862.

Lenois, Lewis, Aug. 17, 1864; substitute; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Latchurs, William, Aug. 11, 1864; substitute; absent, without leave, at muster out.

Lyon, John W., May 3, 1864; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Low, James, Feb. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 28, 1863.

Lentz, David, Feb. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 28, 1862.

Lemma, Augustus, Feb. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 19, 1862.

Lynch, William, March 5, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 2, 1862.

Lantz, Henry, March 7, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 9, 1863.

Moyer, Samuel, March 7, 1862; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

Malley, William O., Oct. 4, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Morgan, David, Oct. 5, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Mayard, John, Oct. 5, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Murphy, John, Aug. 10, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Mechan, Arthur W., Aug. 11, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Miller, Othmer, Aug. 11, 1864; substitute; never joined company.

Matterness, William H., Feb. 18, 1862; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.

Mathews, George, April 14, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 20, 1864; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Mathews, Joseph, May 6, 1864; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Morgan, William J., April 8, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Magher, William, May 4, 1864; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864.

Marrison, Thomas, May 5, 1864; must. out with company July 13, 1865.

Mangula, Peter, Aug. 5, 1864; substitute; missing at Weldon Railroad, Va., Dec. 11, 1864.

Mentle, Lewis, Feb. 4, 1862; prisoner from Aug. 30 to Dec. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 22, 1863.
Mathews, Henry H., May 4, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; disch. by special order Jan. 10, 1865.
Miller, William (2d), Sept. 19, 1864; drafted; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Meiser, Thomas, March 1, 1862; disch. on writ of *habeas corpus* March 15, 1862.
March, William, July 22, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 1, 1864.
Miller, William (1st), Jan. 30, 1862; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 10, 1865; veteran.
Miller, John H., Feb. 25, 1862.
Nagle, Samuel, May 5, 1864; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 12, 1864.
Otto, John, March 5, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 21, 1862.
Peffly, Henry G., Jan. 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 19, 1865; veteran.
Port, William D., Jan. 10, 1862.
Payne, Josiah, July 16, 1862; prisoner from Aug. 30 to Dec. 19, 1862.
Rensal, Jacob, Feb. 29, 1862; must. out with company July 13, 1865.
Reinhart, Samuel, March 8, 1862; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.
Reisinger, William W., Oct. 4, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Ream, George, Feb. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 26, 1863.
Ryan, Patrick, March 5, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 25, 1862.
Rouser, George W., Oct. 24, 1864; drafted; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. June 12, 1865.
Rhodes, Otto M., Sept. 7, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 14, 1865.
Reed, Samuel, Jan. 30, 1862; died at Fairfax Seminary, Va., May, 1862.
Remfer, Balthus, Feb. 11, 1862; died June 6, 1862; burial record June 21, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Reedy, William, April 14, 1864; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 4, 1864; burial record, Nov. 25, 1864.
Reich, Henry, Feb. 25, 1862; died at City Point, Va., June 23, of wounds received at Petersburg June 17, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Sec. C, Div. 4, grave 91; veteran.
Rifine, Franklin, Feb. 8, 1862.
Ritter, Henry, Feb. 25, 1862.
Ryan, James, Jan. 24, 1862.
Rose, John, Sept. 5, 1864; substitute.
Sullivan, John, Aug. 1, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Snyder, David, Oct. 5, 1864; substitute; never joined company.
Schunk, David, April 2, 1864; missing at Weldon Railroad, Va., Dec. 11, 1864.
Stout, Charles, Aug. 5, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. Aug. 16, 1865.
Swartz, William, Oct. 5, 1864; substitute; must. out with company July 13, 1865.
Snyder, Charles, May 15, 1864; drafted; must. out with company July 13, 1865.
Stevens, John R., May 12, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Stengle, Thomas, April 16, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.
Sylvis, Henry, missing in action at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 6, 1865.
Snyder, Henry, Jan. 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 11, 1862.
Stefforney, John, Feb. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 11, 1862.
Sanders, Jacob, Feb. 4, 1862; disch. March 7, to date Feb. 4, 1865, at exp. of term.
Steckley, John C., Feb. 18, 1862; prisoner from Aug. 19, 1864, to March 3, 1865; disch. April 12, to date March 8, 1865.
Snow, William, Aug. 29, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Steadman, John, Aug. 22, 1864; substitute; disch. by G. O. June 7, 1865.
Shafer, Charles, July 16, 1862; died at Frederick, Md., Oct. 2, 1862; buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery.
Still, John, Feb. 25, 1862; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 26, 1864; veteran.
Steely, John, April 18, 1864; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 1, 1864.
Sonen, David, April 18, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; captured at Weldon Railroad, Aug. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 16, 1864; burial record, Oct. 31, 1864.
Steckley, Richard M., Feb. 18, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; veteran.
Sammon, John, July 22, 1862.
Theirwechter, John, Jan. 23, 1862; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 2, 1865; veteran.
Uhler, William, Jan. 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 7, 1863.
Wiuenow, George, Jan. 30, 1862; must. out with company July 13, 1865; veteran.
Walter, John H., Oct. 5, 1864; substitute; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 7, 1865; absent at muster out.
Walker, Richard, Oct. 3, 1864; substitute; wounded at Dabney's Mills, Va., Feb. 7, 1865; absent at muster out.
Wissinger, John, Oct. 30, 1864; absent, without leave, at muster out.
White, John, Feb. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. June 28, 1862.
Wise, Edward, April 13, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 24, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

With the exception of Companies D and G, whose rolls are herewith given, this regiment was principally recruited in Philadelphia. The companies mentioned contained recruits from Cambria, Lebanon, and Lancaster Counties, and as it is a difficult task to designate those from the county of Lebanon, we are compelled to give the entire rolls. The history of the command was an eventful one, and ere its term of service expired, by casualties, sickness, etc., it had become reduced by the forepart of the summer of 1864 to seven officers and eighty-four men present for duty. Accordingly, by special order of the War Department, it was consolidated into three companies and incorporated with the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment, with which it served until the close of the war, and mustered out of service with that organization on the 28th of June, 1865.

ROLL OF COMPANY D (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Captains.

James Murray, Oct. 30, 1862; res. April 23, 1863.
John B. Fite, June 28, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. Jan. 26, 1863; to capt. Jan. 11, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

First Lieutenants.

Thomas A. McGuire, Sept. 22, 1862; disch. Oct. 13, 1862.
Jacob L. Brallier, pro. from 1st lieut. Oct. 18, 1862; res. Feb. 19, 1863.
Evan Davis, Aug. 20, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Feb. 1, 1863; to 1st lieut. March 23, 1863; died at Potomac Creek, Va., May 18, of wounds received at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

George Shank, Oct. 30, 1862; res. Jan. 13, 1863.

Sergeants.

John Brown, June 28, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.
James Graham, Sept. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Elliott Rager, Aug. 20, 1862; pro. from corp. Feb. 1, 1863; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. Pa. Vols., June 22, 1864.
Carl Schmidt, Aug. 20, 1862; wounded and captured at Wilderness, Va., May 7, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Joseph Shinker, Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. C, 14th Regt., Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.

Corporals.

Emanuel Brallier, Sept. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Daniel W. Cobaugh, Aug. 1, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; captured at Wilderness May 7, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
G. W. Gooderham, Sept. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
John E. Lewis, Sept. 20, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 16, 1863.
James W. McCloskey, Oct. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 1, 1863.
Gideon Marsh, Oct. 24, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 16, 1863.
Levi Rager, Sept. 20, 1862; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
William Y. Taylor, June 28, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Silas M. Wherry, Sept. 20, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 16, 1863; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
George M. Waltz, Sept. 20, 1862; trans. to 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Musicians.

James W. Dailey, Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Patrick McEnnally, June 28, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Privates.

Anderson, John, Oct. 29, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Adams, John Q., Oct. 29, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 10, 1863.

Blackstock, David, Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Bryant, Martin, Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Boring, Reuben, Oct. 24, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Sept. 1, 1863.

Bates, Isaac, Dec. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Cody, Stephen, Aug. 26, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Cooper, John R., March 26, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Davis, William, June 28, 1862; died Nov. 20, 1872; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

Downey, Jacob, Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Dinges, William J., Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Detrick, George A., Sept. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Dunlap, John M., Oct. 29, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Edwards, Henry, June 28, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 14, 1864.

Evans, Henry, Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Edwards, Aaron H., Oct. 29, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Fronk, Joseph W., Sept. 20, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Aug. 18, 1863.

Gates, Gilbert B., June 28, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Gates, Alexander L., July 24, 1862.

Hemler, Mahlon R., June 28, 1862.

Hayes, Dennis, July 15, 1862.

Hill, George, Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Hamilton, Jesse C., Nov. 2, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Jones, Thomas T., Aug. 25, 1862.

Keaman, Hugh, June 28, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 16, 1863.

Kinkhead, John, Aug. 1, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va., July 5, 1863.

Kennedy, James, Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Kibler, John, Sept. 20, 1862; not accounted for.

Keith, William, Sept. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Keith, Jacob J., Sept. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Keith, Jeremiah, Oct. 24, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Keyser, John, June 10, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Leff, Zachariah, June 28, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 16, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.

Lake, Charles H., Sept. 30, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Lute, Jacob R., Oct. 24, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. Sept. 4, 1865.

Lute, Isaac, Oct. 24, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Lee, Merriman, Oct. 24, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Leister, Samuel, Oct. 29, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Mock, George, July 24, 1862; trans. to Co. C, 110th Regt. P. V., June 21, 1864.

Miller, Joseph P., Oct. 24, 1862; trans. to Co. C, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Martin, James, Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

McEnnally, Rodger, June 27, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 24, 1863; disch. June 27, 1865, at exp. of term.

McLaughlin, D, Aug. 20, 1862: disch. on surg. certif. June 21, 1863.

McAnulty, Michael, Sept. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

McDonald, Simon, Oct. 24, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Noel, John, Sept. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Nevil, Mahlon H., Oct. 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 14, 1862.

Patterson, John, Sept. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Parish, George J., Oct. 24, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 19, 1863.

Rager, Peter, June 28, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 19, 1863.

Rudolph, Adam, June 28, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Ruggles, John, July 24, 1862; died Jan. 29, 1863.

Rager, Jordan S., Sept. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Ruggles, William, Sept. 20, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 25, 1863.

Roberts, Joseph, Oct. 14, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 14, 1863.

Rager, David C., Oct. 24, 1862; died at Frederick, Md., June 29, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, Antietam; Section 26, Lot E, grave 493.

Rogers, James, Oct. 29, 1862.

Reibler, John, Sept. 13, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Reiley, Joseph W., Aug. 5, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 19, 1863.

Rapp, James A., Oct. 25, 1862; wounded and captured; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Rapp, William, Oct. 24, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Saltscriver, John, Sept. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Snyder, Daniel, Sept. 20, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 19, 1863.

Shippey, George H., Sept. 24, 1862.

Smith, James, Oct. 14, 1862.

Smith, John E., Oct. 24, 1863; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

Stiffler, Joseph, Oct. 24, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 24, 1863.

Stewart, Oliver J., Oct. 29, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V, June 22, 1864.

Skinner, William L., July 3, 1862.

Walker, Richard, Aug. 20, 1862.

Westover, Oliver J., Sept. 20, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. March 17, 1864.

Warner, C. A., Sept. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Waltz, Jacob, Sept. 20, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Waughaman, George, Oct. 24, 1862.

Wagner, Andrew, Oct. 29, 1862; died at Baltimore, Md., July 13, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July, 1863.

Woodsides, Robert, Oct. 29, 1862.

ROLL OF COMPANY G (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Captains.

John J. Horn, Sept. 24, 1862; disch. July 30, 1863.

A. Frank Seltzer, Aug. 6, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut. Sept. 4, 1863; res. March 30, 1864.

First Lieutenants.

John L. Jeffries, Dec. 10, 1861; pro. from q.m.-sergt. to 2d lieut. Sept. 25, 1862; to 1st lieut. Sept. 4, 1863; to capt. Co. K Jan. 20, 1864.

Jacob B. Meily, Aug. 11, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. to 2d lieut. July 30, 1863; to 1st lieut. April 19, 1864; com. capt. March 31, 1864; not must.; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Sergeants.

F. G. Arrowsmith, July 23, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

George W. Shaffer, July 23, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, and at North Anna May 22, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

Jabez Alsover, June 13, 1862; disch., date unknown.

Adam H. Lepu, June 13, 1862; not accounted for.

Corporals.

Charles Slagen, Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Morris W. Coleman, Sept. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Smith McDonald, July 21, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Adam B. Zeller, Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
John J. Brunner, Sept. 2, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 13, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
John M. Burton, Aug. 1, 1862.
John C. Rugg, June 30, 1862.
William H. Miller, July 7, 1862; not accounted for.

Musicians.

Eline Green, Sept. 22, 1862; not accounted for.
David Sink, July 10, 1862; not accounted for.

Privates.

Bruen, George, June 4, 1862; trans. to Co. H, 16th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.
Blouch, Samuel, July 6, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 20, 1864.
Bohnauberger, E., Aug. 23, 1862; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 17, 1864; grave 5948.
Bitzer, Andrew, Sept. 2, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 13, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Bitzer, Henry, Sept. 13, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Boswell, George, June 12, 1862; not accounted for.
Booze, Peter, June 19, 1862; not accounted for.
Bricker, Henry A., July 10, 1862; not accounted for.
Cunningham, John, Sept. 17, 1862; not accounted for.
Cony, John, Aug. 27, 1862; not accounted for.
Cone, John, Aug. 22, 1862; not accounted for.
Cochran, Robert, Aug. 21, 1862; not accounted for.
Cooper, Samuel, June 11, 1862; not accounted for.
Daily, Francis, Aug. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Dresser, Robert, Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Dunkel, Jacob, Sept. 19, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Dingman, Evi S., June 12, 1862; not accounted for.
Ege, John W., Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Frankford, Miles, Aug. 13, 1862; wounded near Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Glison, William, Sept. 13, 1862.
Goreman, Godley, Sept. 13, 1862; not accounted for.
Hummel, Edward, July 31, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Harrington, George F., Sept. 13, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Hayes, James, July 7, 1862; missing in action June 22, 1864.
Keys, John, June 10, 1862; not accounted for.
Kehig, Adam, Aug. 2, 1862; trans. to 18th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.
Kuchler, Charles, Sept. 13, 1862; not accounted for.
Littlefield, Horatio, Aug. 28, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Lefler, Adolph, June 23, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Lewis, Hiram B., Aug. 9, 1862; not accounted for.
Miller, William, July 1, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Miller, John A., July 7, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Myers, Jonathan, July 30, 1863; not accounted for.
Munter, John J., Jan. 14, 1862; trans. to Co. K, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864; veteran.
Moore, James, Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Miller, John, Aug. 21, 1862; not accounted for.
McMahan, Timothy, July 2, 1862; not accounted for.
McMahon, John F., July 14, 1862; not accounted for.
McCormack, John, Aug. 2, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Nicholas, George H., Aug. 27, 1862; not accounted for.
Nagle, George, July 12, 1862; disch. 1863.
Obrine, Edward, July 1, 1862; not accounted for.
Oxenford, William, July 29, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Pearson, William, Sept. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Pearson, Charles, July 22, 1862.
Patterson, David, July 26, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 18, 1864.
Reily, Joseph W., Aug. 5, 1862; trans. to Co. D, date unknown.
Rahwer, Charles, July 23, 1862; died Feb. 19, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Rissick, William, June 30, 1862; not accounted for.
Remhold, Philip, July 22, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Ritter, John, June 17, 1862; not accounted for.
Smith, John, Sept. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Sayer, James M. C., June 10, 1862; not accounted for.
Shaup, Frank, Aug. 9, 1862; not accounted for.
Stump, Daniel, Aug. 26, 1862; not accounted for.
Slatinger, Andrew, Sept. 13, 1862; not accounted for.
Thomas, Joseph E., Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Teel, Thomas, June 4, 1862.
Tremian, Derr, Sept. 12, 1862; not accounted for.
Trout, Ephraim P., July 23, 1862; not accounted for.
Woodruff, Joseph, Sept. 10, 1862; not accounted for.
Weaver, Aaron, June 4, 1862; not accounted for.
Young, Calhoun, Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.
Young, William, Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 110th Regt. P. V., June 22, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment belonged to the famous "Bucktail Brigade" of the civil war. Of the important services of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, our limits will not allow us to present such a record as would be satisfactory. Capt. Bossler's company, it is true, was an important factor in the make-up of the command whose men were so widely distinguished for their hardy habits, skill in the use of the rifle, and their gallantry on the battle-fields of the Republic. At Gettysburg they especially distinguished themselves, and there and in the Wilderness Company C lost heavily. At the former terrible struggle of three days the conduct of officers and men of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth was heroic. "No language," said Col. Stone in his report, "can do justice to them,—to the coolness with which they watched and waited under a fierce storm of shot and shell the approach of the enemy's overwhelming masses, to their ready obedience to orders, and prompt and perfect execution, under fire, of all the tactics of the battle-field, to the fierceness of their repeated attacks, and to the desperate tenacity of their resistance. They fought as though each man felt that upon his own arm hung the fate of the day and the nation. *Nearly two-thirds of my command fell* on the field. Every field-officer, save one, was wounded and disabled." The regiment was mustered out of service on the 24th of June, 1865.

ROLL OF COMPANY C, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT (THREE YEARS' SERVICE).

Recruited in Lebanon County.

Captains.

John H. Bossler, Aug. 28, 1862; disch. Dec. 18 for wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

John G. Batdorff, Aug. 28, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; pro. from 2d lieut. March 17, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Jerome Myers, Aug. 28, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 9, 1864.

Charles Mengel, Aug. 19, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. March 22, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

William Behney, Aug. 19, 1862; pro. from sergt. March 22, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 24, 1864.

Henry Hoffman, Aug. 19, 1862; pro. from sergt. May 23, 1865; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

First Sergeant.

Henry H. Lesher, Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; pro. from sergt. March 22, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Sergeants.

Richard R. Brown, Aug. 19, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; pro. from corp. March 22, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Aaron Kreitzer, Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. Oct. 20, 1862; to sergt. May 30, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Henry Spayd, Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; pro. from private Dec. 31, 1863; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Henry G. Brehm, Aug. 19, 1862; died at Philadelphia August 9, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Isaac B. Noecker, Aug. 19, 1862; pro. from corp.; died June 12 of wounds received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Corporals.

John P. Embich, Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 15, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Frederick A. Mathew, Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 24, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Frederick Hoffman, Aug. 19, 1862; captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.

Henry D. Foery, Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 31, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Henry Herkaman, Aug. 19, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; pro. to corp. Feb. 26, 1865; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Isaac Miller, Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 16, 1865.

Isaac L. Moyer, Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

Reuben B. Spangler, Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12, 1864.

Musicians.

John Heffelfinger, Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

John Enich, Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Henry Moyer, Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to principal musician March 1, 1864.

Privates.

Block, John, Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Behney, Peter, Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Blecher, Lorenzo, Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Betts, Jackson, Oct. 16, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Blair, George, Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Bachman, George W., Aug. 23, 1862; captured at North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.

Behney, Edward, Aug. 19, 1862; captured at North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.

Burkholder, George, Aug. 19, 1862; killed at North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864.

Brookhart, John, Aug. 17, 1863; drafted; killed at North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864.

Bear, Jesse, Oct. 6, 1863; drafted; killed at Laurel Hill, Va., May 8, 1864.

Curtis, August, Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. July 1, 1865.

Christman, William H., Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.

Criley, John W., Aug. 17, 1863; drafted; captured at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; died at Wilmington, N. C., March 8, 1864.

Caster, Andrew J., Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Donald, George, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Darr, Peter, March 6, 1865; must. out with company, June 24, 1865.

Darr, Wm. A., March 6, 1865; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Dillman, Samuel, Oct. 6, 1863; drafted; wounded at North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1865; disch. on surg. certif. March 22, 1865.

Derr, Sylvester C., Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 28, 1863.

Donges, George W., Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1864.

Doumoyer, William, Aug. 19, 1862.

Focht, John H., Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Franski, Christian, Aug. 19, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Freed, Thomas J., Oct. 3, 1863; drafted; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Ferree, Jacob F., Sept. 11, 1863; drafted; disch. March 28, 1864.

Fisher, Peter, Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 16, 1863; disch. by G. O. July 7, 1865.

Friddell, John, Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1864.

Gairing, John W., Aug. 19, 1862; disch. by special order May 30, 1865.

Heffelfinger, William, Aug. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 12, 1862.

Huber, Martin, Oct. 14, 1863; drafted; died at Elmira, N. Y., June 14, 1865.

Hammel, John H., Aug. 19, 1862; died Sept. 23 of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Kreitzer, William H., Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at North Anna River, Va., May 23, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Kreitzer, John P., Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Killmer, James E., Aug. 19, 1862; captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; must. out with company June 24, 1865

Klick, John, Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 10, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Katzaman, Adam, Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Kunkleman, Ferd., Oct. 12, 1863; drafted; wounded at Weldon Railroad, Va., Oct. 8, 1864; absent in hospital at muster out.

Kline, Benjamin, Aug. 8, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Koch, George, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Koch, Godfrey, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Kempf, Joseph, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Kauffman, August, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company June 24 1865.

Kendall, Alfred C., Aug. 17, 1863; drafted; disch. on surg. certif. March 28, 1864.

Kintins, Augustus, Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 16, 1864.

Keener, John, Aug. 19, 1862; died Oct. 19, 1862, at Washington, D. C.

Livengood, G. D., Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Lebo, Benneville, Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Lehman, Franklin W., Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; trans. to 18th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.

Lessly, Cyrus H., Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 15, 1864; disch. June 28, 1865.

Loose, Adam, Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June 15, 1864.

Lentz, Henry, Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

Livengood, Isaac, Aug. 19, 1862; died at City Point, Va., Oct. 8, 1864.

Marks, George W., Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Miller, John, Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 24, 1865.

Miller, Henry, Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Manderback, E. L., Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Myers, Jacob, Oct. 6, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Motzger, John H., Aug. 19, 1862; disch on surg. certif. Nov. 9, 1862.
Moyer, George, Aug. 19, 1862; died May 23, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.
Mall, Isaac, Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Moyer, William, Aug. 19, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., May 19, 1863, of wounds received in action.
Miller, John E, Aug. 19, 1862; died at Baltimore, Md., June 11, 1864.
Noll, John, Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Noll, James M., Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 18, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 3, 1865.
Preston, Dennis W., Aug. 14, 1863; drafted; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Powel, Andrew F., Oct. 5, 1863; drafted; captured at Wilderness, Va, May 5, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 6, 1864; grave 8030.
Reed, William, Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Rubbold, Samuel, Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Reifsnyder, John P., Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Reppert, George, Aug. 14, 1863; drafted; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Rote, David, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Rittenhouse, Henry, Aug. 19, 1862; captured; disch. by G. O. June 12, 1865.
Royer, David, Aug. 19, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1863.
Reighard, William H., Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, 1864.
Royer, Samuel, Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June 15, 1864; died at Baltimore, Md., June 19, 1865.
Royer, Ephraim, Aug. 19, 1862.
Seibert, William, Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Spangler, Reuben D, Aug. 19, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Spangler, Martin W., Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Spangler, Trad, Aug. 23, 1862; wounded at Bethesda Church, Va., June 2, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Steiner, John A., Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Sheaffer, John, Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Sourwine, Michael, Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Seltzer, William M., Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. March 29, 1865.
Shultz, Edmund B., Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company, June 24, 1865.
Speiger, Michael, Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Stein, Philip, Aug. 14, 1863; drafted; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Sterner, Henry L., Aug. 14, 1863; drafted; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Schlimbach, Anthony, Sept. 12, 1863; drafted; wounded at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Stone, Charles, Aug. 17, 1863; drafted; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Seifret, Jacob, Oct. 5, 1863; drafted; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Seltzer, John H., Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Schmele, Charles, Feb. 23, 1865; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Sponhouse, Herman, Feb. 25, 1865; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Smith, Jacob, Aug. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 14, 1863.
Snyder, Jacob, Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 4, 1863.
Speiger, John, Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va, Aug. 2, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 23, 1865.
Sattazahn, Aaron W., Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Sarge, William P., Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Tice, William P., Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
Uffleman, William, Sept. 12, 1863; drafted; prisoner from May 5, 1864, to June 14, 1865; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Urich, Henry, Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Witman, Jonathan, Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Warner, Josiah, Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Woomer, Samuel F., Aug. 23, 1862; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Walker, James R., March 6, 1865; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Watson, Jacob M., Aug. 14, 1863; drafted; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.
Wolf, Philip, Aug. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 9, 1862.
Wolf, Franklin, Aug. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 23, 1863.
Warner, William, Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 4, 1863.
Warren, William H., Sept. 9, 1863; drafted; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 1, 1863.
Witman, Henry, Aug. 19, 1862; died at Culpepper Court-House, Va., June 3, 1864.
Wilson, Hiram K., Aug. 14, 1863; drafted; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 9, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Weidle, Benjamin F., Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Wilderness, Va., May 15, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., May 16, 1864.
Zigler, Wm. A., March 6, 1865; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Zigler, Adam, Aug. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 24, 1865.
Zern, Samuel, Aug. 19, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 7, 1862.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

The Seventeenth Cavalry participated in most of the engagements in which Gregg's and Buford's Cavalry so greatly distinguished themselves during the war. They were with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. That gallant officer reached the army just as it was moving on its last campaign, and he at once took the van. At Stony Creek the cavalry became engaged and the Second Brigade was hastened forward to the support of Davies' Division, which was forced back, the Seventeenth losing a number wounded and missing in the engagement. At daylight of the 1st of April fighting was renewed, the Union lines charging the enemy in his works, the division capturing six hundred prisoners and two battle-flags. The loss in the Seventeenth was severe, Capt. James Ham being among the killed, and Capts. English, Donehoo, Reinhold, and Lieut. Anglun among the wounded. Rapid marching and hard fighting continued until the 6th, when Gen. Ewell, with one wing of the rebel army, was captured. From that point the cavalry kept up a running fight with the enemy's advance until he reached Appomattox Court-House, where the whole rebel army was forced to lay down its arms. In securing this joyful result the cavalry, led by Sheridan, contributed largely, the Seventeenth sustaining its hard-earned reputation for gallantry to the last. From Appomattox the regiment returned to Petersburg, and after a week's rest marched to the neighborhood of Washington, where it remained in camp until its final muster out of service, on the 16th of June. A detachment of this regiment was consolidated with parts of the First and Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiments, forming the Second Provisional Cavalry, and remained in service until the 7th of August, when it was mustered out at Louisville, Ky.

In his farewell order to the Seventeenth, Gen. Devin says, "In five successive campaigns, and in over three score engagements, you have nobly sustained your part. Of the many gallant regiments from your State none has a brighter record, none has more freely shed its blood on every battle-field from Gettysburg to Appomattox. Your gallant deeds will be ever fresh in the memory of your comrades of the Iron Brigade and the First Division. Soldiers, farewell!"

ROLL OF COMPANY E, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT (SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY), THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Recruited in Lebanon County.

Captain.

William Tice, Oct. 27, 1862; wounded at Old Church Tavern, Va., May 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Reuben R. Reinhold, Oct. 2, 1862; pro. to maj. Oct. 22, 1862.

Levi F. Loux, Sept. 26, 1862; pro. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Aug. 1, 1864; to 2d lieut. Nov. 9, 1864; to 1st lieut. March 10, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 20, 1865.

Urias R. Reinhold, Oct. 27, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut. Nov. 25, 1862; to capt. Co. I, Feb. 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Martin R. Reinhold, Sept. 19, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt. Nov. 25, 1862; to capt. Co. I July 2, 1864.

First Sergeant.

Jesse B. Flickinger, Sept. 19, 1862; killed at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

George W. Lininger, Sept. 19, 1862; absent, in hospital, at muster out.

Commissary-Sergeants.

Aaron E. Killmer, Oct. 3, 1862; pro. from sergt. April 13, 1863; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Samuel Groh, Sept. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 13, 1863.

Sergeants.

Henry Ault, Sept. 19, 1862; wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

John Piffer, Sept. 19, 1862; pro. from corp. March 1, 1863; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Jacob A. Loose, Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. May 11, 1863; to sergt. Nov. 1, 1863; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Cyrus Biechy, Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 1, 1863; to sergt. Nov. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

John Hipp, Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. July 1, 1863; to sergt. Nov. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Martin Shaffner, Sept. 19, 1862; killed at Stevenson's Depot, Va., Nov. 16, 1864.

John Berkhiser, Oct. 2, 1862; pro. to corp. Sept. 20, 1862; to sergt. Nov. 25, 1862; died Nov. 13, 1863.

Corporals.

Oliver B. Seigrist, Sept. 26, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Samuel Yeingst, Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. March 1, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

E. Lindenmuth, Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

John Wise, Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Benjamin Kesmitz, Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Rud. Donmoyer, Sept. 21, 1862; accidentally wounded May 6, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1864.

William F. Saltzer, Sept. 19, 1862; wounded at Hanover Court-House, Va., May 28, 1864; pro. to corp. Nov. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1864.

Moses McKinney, Sept. 26, 1862; pro. to corp. May 11, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., May 28, 1864; captured at Berryville, Va., Sept. 24, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 20, 1864.

Franklin B. Deck, Sept. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 28, 1863.

David Fornwalt, Sept. 26, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 13, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.

Jeremiah Mumah, Sept. 19, 1862; killed at Berryville, Va., Sept. 24, 1864.

George Myers, Sept. 19, 1862.

Wm. H. H. Weaber, Sept. 19, 1862.

Buglers.

A. Donneberger, Sept. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Henry P. Moyer, Sept. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Blacksmith.

William Shartle, Sept. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Farrier.

J. J. K. Gittleman, Sept. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Saddler.

Michael Bets, Sept. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Privates.

Boddorft, William, Sept. 19, 1862; wounded at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Border, John, Sept. 26, 1862; wounded at Kearnysville, Va., Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Baker, Thomas, Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Blystone, Abraham, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Bitner, George, Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Beckner, David, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Behney, Jeremiah, Sept. 19, 1862; captured at Berryville, Va., Sept. 24, 1864.

Bernhart, Mont, Aug. 31, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.

Burk, John, Sept. 3, 1864; captured at Berryville, Va., Sept. 24, 1864.

Benner, William, Sept. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 25, 1863.

Burkhiser, Nicholas, Sept. 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 30, 1863.

Betz, Henry, Sept. 19, 1862; wounded at Trevilian Station, Va., June 13, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 24, 1865.

Bedger, John H., Sept. 19, 1862; died in Lebanon Co., Pa., Aug. 29, 1863.

Boyer, Thomas, Sept. 26, 1862.

Carpenter, Alvin M., Oct. 18, 1864; must. out with Co. E, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.

Deckhart, John H., Sept. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Donneberger, D., Sept. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Dick, Andrew G., Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Davis, John, Sept. 26, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 4, 1864.

Dearwechter, Daniel, Oct. 18, 1862; killed at Berryville, Va., Sept. 24, 1864.

Dunmoyer, Lewis, Oct. 2, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., July 2, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Duttrey, Frederick, Sept. 26, 1862.

Enck, Joseph, Oct. 12, 1864; must. out with Co. E, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.

Eshelman, Isaac, Oct. 2, 1862; died of wounds received in action at Kearnysville, Va., Aug. 23, 1864.

Friend, Michael, Sept. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Filbert, Franklin F., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Foltz, William A., Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Fox, Adam, Sept. 9, 1864; wounded at Stevenson's Depot, Va., Nov. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Frymoyer, Daniel, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Frederick, David, Sept. 3, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Fisher, Franklin, Sept. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 13, 1863.

Foster, Henry, Aug. 11, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 23, 1865.

Frederick, Henry, Sept. 13, 1864; killed at Stevenson's Depot, Va., Nov. 16, 1864.

Firestone, Benjamin, Aug. 22, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Garloft, Benneville, Sept. 19, 1862; wounded at Berryville, Va., Sept. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Galebauch, John H., Sept. 19, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Garletts, Norman B., Sept. 1, 1864; substitute; must. out with company June 16, 1865.

Garman, Jacob, Sept. 19, 1862; captured at Berryville, Va., Sept. 24, 1864.
Geib, Henry, Sept. 19, 1862; wounded at Stevenson's Depot, Va., Nov. 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.
Gingerich, John P., Sept. 19, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 4, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 5, 1865.
Horner, Wm., Aug. 23, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Hoffman, James, Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Hummer, Michael R., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Hoke, John, Oct. 26, 1862; captured at Berryville, Va., Sept. 24, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 15, 1865.
Hilterbrand, William, Oct. 26, 1862; must. out with Co. E, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Howar, John H., Oct. 18, 1864; must. out with Co. D, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Hitz, Samuel, Sept. 26, 1862; died at Point Lookout, Md., June 8, of wounds received at Meadow Bridge, Va., May 12, 1864.
Keller, Cyrus, Sept. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Kreider, John B., Sept. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Katzaman, William, Sept. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Killmer, Jonathan, Sept. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Kintzle, Henry S., Aug. 22, 1864; wounded at Berryville, Va., Sept. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Kershner, John, Sept. 19, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Kreitz, Frederick, Sept. 19, 1862; wounded at Shepherdstown, W. Va., Aug. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.
Kurtz, Henry, Oct. 16, 1862; captured at Berryville, Va., Sept. 24, 1864.
Kahley, Joseph, Oct. 16, 1862; absent at muster out.
Kreider, John H., Sept. 26, 1862.
Knouse, Wm. E., Sept. 19, 1862.
Miller, Lemuel S., Sept. 19, 1862; wounded in action Sept. 26, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Morgantyler, M., Sept. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Miller, David H., Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Manspeaker, Samuel, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Manaham, Hiram, Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Meckley, Eli, Aug. 26, 1864; captured at Berryville, Va., Sept. 24, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 26, 1864.
Mease, Jacob W., Oct. 26, 1862; must. out with Co. E, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Murr, Peter, Oct. 13, 1864; must. out with Co. E, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Moyer, John A., Nov. 23, 1864; must. out with Co. E, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, 1865.
Metz, John, Sept. 2, 1864.
Moll, Richard W., Aug. 23, 1864; killed at Stevenson's Depot, Va., Nov. 16, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Winchester, Lot 17.
Miller, George, Sept. 19, 1862; died Feb. 18, 1863.
Miller, Reben, Sept. 18, 1862; died March 14, 1863.
Miller, John D., Sept. 19, 1862.
McIntyre, James, Sept. 26, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
McPhern, John, Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
McQuade, Henry, Sept. 19, 1862; captured at Shepherdstown, W. Va., Aug. 25, 1864.
McDonough, Benjamin, Sept. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 31, 1862.
Noll, Isaac, Sept. 19, 1862; died Jan. 19, 1864.
Noftzger, Gottleib, Sept. 19, 1862.
Osburn, John, Sept. 19, 1862.
Peters, John F., Sept. 13, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Ruth, George, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Reck, Joseph, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Rowe, Wm., Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Rinehold, Benjamin R., Aug. 22, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Steiner, Samuel F., Sept. 19, 1862; wounded in action Oct. 9, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Seyler, Ephraim E., Sept. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Short, Joseph, Sept. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Stoll, Jacob, Aug. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Swisher, Henry, Sept. 3, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Sheffler, Jeremiah, Sept. 13, 1864; wounded at Stevenson's Depot, Va., Nov. 16, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Sergeant, Henry, Sept. 19, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Shires, John, Sept. 26, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 23, 1865.
Spangler, Abner J., Sept. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Dec. 31, 1862.
Schlasseman, John, Sept. 19, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 4, 1864.
Siders, George P., Sept. 19, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 6, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.
Siders, David, Sept. 19, 1862.
Sell, Edward, Aug. 26, 1864; killed at Stevenson's Depot, Va., Nov. 16, 1864.
Spangler, Frank M., Sept. 19, 1862.
Shultz, John, Sept. 19, 1862.
Tobias, Joseph, Sept. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Tice, Michael, Sept. 19, 1862; wounded at Berryville, Va., Sept. 24, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Vanpossen, Joseph, Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Wertz, Adam, Sept. 19, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Wagner, Isaac, Sept. 18, 1862; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Wike, Martin, Sept. 26, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.
Woomer, William A., Sept. 26, 1862; absent, sick, at muster out.
Walter, Dallas, Aug. 22, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 19, 1865.
Williams, John, Sept. 1, 1864; absent at muster out.
Woomer, Aaron R., Sept. 26, 1862; killed at Shepherdstown, Va., Aug. 23, 1864.
Warner, Jonathan T., Oct. 2, 1862.
Yiengst, Henry, Sept. 19, 1862; wounded at Meadow Bridge, Va., May 12, 1864; must. out with company June 16, 1865.
Zeller, Josiah, Sept. 19, 1862; absent on detached service at muster out.
Zimmerman, John, Sept. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 11th Regt. Vet. Res. Corps, March 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 7, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Companies A, D, F, G, and H of this regiment were from the county of Schuylkill; B, C, and I from Lebanon, E from Perry, and K from Dauphin. It was organized at Camp Curtin during the months of October and November, 1862, with the following field-officers: Daniel Nagle, of Schuylkill County, colonel; Zaccur P. Boyer, of Schuylkill County, lieutenant-colonel; Grant Weidman, of Lebanon County, major. On the 30th of November it moved to Washington, whence it was ordered to Suffolk, Va., but before reaching Fortress Monroe its destination was changed to Norfolk. Upon its arrival there it reported to Gen. Veile, and was assigned to duty in guarding the approaches to the town at Camp Veile, three miles out. Here the regiment was thoroughly drilled. Subsequently two companies were stationed at Norfolk, one at Kempsville, twelve miles distant, one at the intrenched lines, an officer and twenty men at Sewell's Point, a non-commissioned officer and twenty-five men at Cape Henry Light-House, two companies at the David's Mill Bridge, a non-commissioned officer and six men for guard to the mail-boat "Arrow," running through the Albemarle Canal to Roanoke, a guard at the Indian Pole Bridge, a guard at Great Bridge, a guard at the Princess Anne road, and a guard along Farmers' Creek. These detachments were regularly relieved at intervals of a week. Early in May, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Norfolk for provost duty, where it remained until the 9th of July. It was then sent with the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania to Washington, and

thence to Frederick, Md., reporting to Gen. Meade, who was moving in pursuit of the rebel army in its retreat from Gettysburg. It was immediately ordered to report to Gen. Howard, in command of the Eleventh Corps, and was assigned to the First Brigade of the Second Division, in which it was associated with the Twenty-seventh and Seventy-third Pennsylvania, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York Regiments. It was now subjected to long and tedious marches, to which it was little accustomed, and was finally settled in duty to guard the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. On the 13th of August, its term of service having expired, it was ordered to Harrisburg, where, on the 17th, it was mustered out.

ROLL OF ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT (NINE MONTHS' SERVICE), DRAFTED MILITIA.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel.

Daniel Nagle, Nov. 18, 1862; must. out with regiment Aug. 17, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Zaccur P. Boyer, Nov. 18, 1862; must. out with regiment Aug. 17, 1863.

Major.

Grant Weidman, Nov. 18, 1862; must. out with regiment Aug. 17, 1863.

Adjutant.

Eugene M. Washburn, Nov. 1, 1862; pro. from private Co. A Nov. 18, 1862; must. out with regiment Aug. 17, 1863.

Quartermaster.

Benjamin L. Eshelman, Nov. 18, 1862; must. out with regiment Aug. 17, 1863.

Surgeon.

Horatio G. Worrall, Nov. 15, 1862; must. out with regiment Aug. 17, 1863.

Assistant Surgeons.

Hiram Long, Nov. 29, 1862; must. out with regiment Aug. 17, 1863.

D. Henry Barstow, June 8, 1863; must. out with regiment Aug. 17, 1863.

Chaplain.

Ezekiel Light, Nov. 19, 1862; must. out with regiment Aug. 17, 1863.

Sergeant-Major.

Henry Hammer, Nov. 13, 1862; pro. from private Co. E; must. out with regiment Aug. 17, 1863.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Isaac Heilner, Nov. 2, 1862; pro. from private Co. H Nov. 18, 1862; must. out with regiment Aug. 17, 1863.

Commissary-Sergeants.

David O. Shenk, Oct. 29, 1862; pro. from sergt. Co. C May 3, 1863; must. out with regiment Aug. 17, 1863.

Charles Blue, Nov. 1, 1862; pro. from private Co. A Nov. 18, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 3, 1863.

Hospital Steward.

George Hickman, Dec. 1, 1862; must. out with regiment Aug. 17, 1863.

COMPANY B.

Captain.

Elias R. Light, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

First Lieutenant.

William G. Souders, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

Caspar C. Stickel, Aug. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

First Sergeant.

Edward K. Swartz, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Sergeants.

Henry Loser, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Christopher Miller, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Abraham Wendling, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Franklin Shaud, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Corporals.

John Killmoyer, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

John M. Gillas, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Jacob Cassel, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Amos L. Shannon, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Peter C. Basehore, Oct. 30, 1862; pro. to corp. May 2, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Cornelius Krumbine, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Israel Bitting, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Amos Spitler, Oct. 30, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Privates.

Adams, Levi, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Ausbach, Peter, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. Nov. 21, 1862.

Bohr, John D., Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Bixler, Andrew, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug 17, 1863.

Blouch, Benjamin, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Binner, Isaac, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Bean, Joseph L., Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Badger, Daniel, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Buckledge, Charles, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Boltz, Amos, Oct. 30, 1862; disch. Nov. 21, 1862.

Batdorf, Christian, Oct. 30, 1862.

Batdorf, Emanuel, Oct. 30, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 25, 1863.

Cardeman, John, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Deaner, Solomon, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Dixon, Franklin W., Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Donmoyer, John, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Dahm, George, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Dubbs, John, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Eisenhour, Uriah, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Eisenhour, Frank, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Eisenhour, Benjamin, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Frieze, George, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Friend, Frederick, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Fetter, Conrad, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Felty, John, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Fake, Emanuel, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Foltz, Jeremiah, Oct. 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Galt, Edward, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Gerberich, Tobias, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Groff, John R., Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Gamble, William, Oct. 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.

Holler, Philip, Nov. 1, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Kreiser, Joseph, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Kreiser, Cornelius, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Koons, Daniel, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Koons, John, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Kleinsmith, Augustus, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Kingler, Marcus, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Kresler, John, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Krepps, Jacob, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Krepps, Cyrus, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Kohr, John H., Nov. 4, 1862; disch. Nov. 20, 1862.

Lowry, Joseph, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Loser, Josiah G., Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Long, Henry, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Mond, Daniel, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Miller, David, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Mark, Amos, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Moyer, David, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Mease, Jonathan, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Mohr, John, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Moyser, John, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Miller, John, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Miller, Isaac, Nov. 4, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 28, 1862.
Miller, Daniel, Oct. 30, 1862.
McKinney, John, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Peiffer, Percival, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Petry, Edwin, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Phreaner, Samuel, Oct. 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 28, 1862.
Rhode, Henry, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Rudy, Elias, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Rifne, Jonathan, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Rull, John H., Oct. 30, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 28, 1862.
Stine, Samuel, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Smith, Isaac B., Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Shuey, Christian, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Stettler, William, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Stroh, Simon, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Stover, Martin, Oct. 30, 1862; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 10, 1863.
Snyder, John, Oct. 30, 1862.
Shriver, Louis, Oct. 30, 1862.
Stine, Aaron, Oct. 30, 1862.
Smith, John, Oct. 30, 1862.
Sarge, Edwin, Oct. 30, 1862.
Trout, John, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Trout, Edward, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Tize, George, Oct. 30, 1862; disch. Nov. 18, 1862.
Ulrich, William, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Wolf, Isaac, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Wagner, Freeman, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Wagner, Isaac, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Wenger, Henry, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Wagner, Levi, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Wolf, Daniel, Oct. 30, 1862; disch. Nov. 21, 1862.
Yengst, John, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

COMPANY C.

Captain.

Joseph R. Henry, Nov. 1, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

First Lieutenant.

Stephen W. Boltz, Nov. 1, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

David C. Elliott, Nov. 1, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

First Sergeant.

Daniel Fagan, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Sergeants.

Henry W. Cameron, Oct. 29, 1862; pro. to sergt. May 3, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Franklin D. Shuey, Oct. 29, 1862; pro. to sergt. May 3, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Henry Coble, Oct. 29, 1862; pro. to sergt. May 3, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Edward Shiffler, Oct. 29, 1862; pro. to sergt. May 3, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
David O. Shenk, Oct. 29, 1862; pro. to com.-sergt. May 3, 1863.

Corporals.

Alfred Corl, Oct. 29, 1862; pro. to corp. May 3, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Amos Henry, Nov. 4, 1862; pro. to corp. May 3, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
John A. Ney, Oct. 29, 1862; pro. to corp. May 3, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
George W. Yeager, Oct. 29, 1862; pro. to corp. May 3, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
John Maternes, Oct. 29, 1862; pro. to corp. May 3, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
William Dutter, Oct. 29, 1862; pro. to corp. May 3, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Jacob Hemperly, Oct. 29, 1862; pro. to corp. May 3, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
David Miller, Oct. 29, 1862; pro. to corp. May 3, 1863; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Musician.

Roland Butmer, Oct. 23, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Privates.

Allemen, John, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Beard, Charles, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Beard, Samuel, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Boltz, John, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Bender, John H., Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Beck, Isaac, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Black, John H., Nov. 27, 1862; must. out. with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Boltz, David, Oct. 29, 1862; disch. Nov. 19, 1862.
Clark, Alfred, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Demme, David, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Deal, Franklin, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Demme, Adam, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Daubert, George, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Ebright, Cyrus, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Flowry, Joseph, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Fasnacht, Daniel, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Felker, Michael, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Fox, John, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Forney, Adam B., Oct 29, 1862; discharged, date unknown.
Garman, Samuel, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Granger, Thomas, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Getz, Jacob, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Hotz, Levi, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Harp, William, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Herbst, Joseph, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Hemperly, Reuben, Oct. 29, 1862; disch. Nov. 19, 1862.
Hershberger, Samuel, Oct. 29, 1862; disch. Nov. 20, 1862.
Klingler, Joseph, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Kreiser, Thomas, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Keller, John L., Oct. 29, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Long, Solomon, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Longenecker, John, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Long, William, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Longenecker, Mart., Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Lessley, Henry C., Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Lingle, John B., Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Long, Isaac, Oct. 29, 1862; disch., date unknown.
Light, Jacob F., Oct. 29, 1862; disch., date unknown.
Martin, William, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Maulfair, Edward, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Miller, Henry J., Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Moyer, Michael, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Miller, Josiah H. K., Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Miller, Christ. D., Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Maulfair, Levi, Oct. 29, 1862; disch., date unknown.
Mantz, Jacob, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 16, 1863.
McCorkle, Thomas D., Oct. 29, 1862; disch., date unknown.
Ney, Samuel, Oct. 29, 1862; disch. Nov. 20, 1862.
Orth, Henry H., Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Peter, Jacob, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Peiffer, Michael, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Quickley, Daniel, Oct. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Ristenbatt, Cyrus, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Rhode, Benjamin, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Rhode, Peter, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Rodman, Gilbert, Oct. 29, 1862.
Stout, Charles, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Seibert, Thomas B., Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Shenk, Elias, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Snavely, Levi, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Snyder, Lewis, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Shetloch, William, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Short, David, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Stettler, Henry, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Stely, Levi M., Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Sager, Frederick, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Stryer, Hiram, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Siegrist, William B., Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Shuey, John H., Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Shuey, Adam, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Strohman, John, Oct. 29, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 21, 1862.
Stauffer, John, Oct. 29, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Snyder, Thomas, Nov. 2, 1862.
Strohm, John, Oct. 29, 1862.
Snyder, Jonathan, Nov. 4, 1862.
Umberger, John, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Walmer, Daniel, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Winter, Henry, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Wert, Christian, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Wagner, Peter, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Feb. 15, 1863.
Youtz, David, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Young, John, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Youtz, Henry, Oct. 29, 1862; disch. on surg. certif., date unknown.
Zilling, Jacob, Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

COMPANY E.

Captain.

Henry Charles, Nov. 13, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

First Lieutenant.

Isaac D. Dunkel, Nov. 13, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

Samuel Reen, Nov. 15, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

First Sergeant.

S. Kirk Jacobs, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

COMPANY I.

Captain.

William B. Iba, Nov. 13, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

First Lieutenant.

Nicholas Lambright, Nov. 13, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

Adam Stains, Nov. 13, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

First Sergeant.

Aaron M. Riehm, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Sergeants.

David R. Burky, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Franklin Miller, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Jacob Carl, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Henry Oberly, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Corporals.

Samuel Donley, Nov. 2, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 20, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
William H. Simmons, Nov. 2, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 20, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Jonathan Reedy, Nov. 2, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 20, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Andrew Fox, Nov. 2, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 20, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Isaac Klick, Nov. 2, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 20, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
John Marks, Nov. 2, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 20, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
John Geisinger, Nov. 2, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 20, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Benedict Donley, Nov. 2, 1862; pro. to corp. Nov. 20, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

Privates.

Albright, William, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Anspach, Daniel, Nov. 2, 1862.
Bets, Jeremiah, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Bannan, Joseph, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Boyd, William, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Boyer, Jonathan, Nov. 2, 1862; died at Convalescent Camp, Va., July 27, 1863.
Brown, Charles, Nov. 2, 1862.
Cranberger, Adam, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Capp, Peter, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Chester, Isaac, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Cox, Joseph, Nov. 2, 1862.
Dehn, Michael, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Dephen, William, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. November, 1862.
Deppen, William, Nov. 2, 1862.
Ebright, Samuel, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Firestine, John W., Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Filler, George, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Files, Charles, Nov. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Fillinger, Charles, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Fox, Adam, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Gettle, Henry, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Gouldner, John, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Houseman, Isaac, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Hess, Henry, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Hank, John, Nov. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Hinsey, Jacob, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Hoffman, Isaac, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Hoffman, Frank A., Nov. 12, 1862; pro. to capt. Co. K, 172d Regt. P. V., Nov. 29, 1862.
Helsman, Ulman, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Nov. 18, 1862.
Jones, Henry, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Jones, Evan E., Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Nov. 28, 1862.
Kershner, Jacob, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Krumbine, Frank, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Kuntzy, Frederick, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Karscher, Jacob, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Nov. 28, 1862.
Knepp, William, Nov. 2, 1862.
Kileman, Peter, Nov. 2, 1862.
Loeb, Levi, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Less, Michael, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Lutz, William, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Lineringhouse, M., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Liewich, Adam, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Lawall, Frederick, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Lawall, Peter, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Lehman, Jonathan, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Lebo, William, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Nov. 6, 1862.
Mell, John, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Myers, Lewis V., Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Dec. 29, 1862.
Moser, Daniel, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 18, 1862.
Miller, George (2d), Nov. 2, 1862.
Myers, William M., Nov. 2, 1862.
Miller, George (1st), Nov. 2, 1862.
Miller, Jacob, Nov. 2, 1862.
Neher, George, Nov. 2, 1862.
Newman, Peter, Nov. 2, 1862.
Phillipi, George, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Price, Samuel, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Pearson, Henry, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Nov. 19, 1862.
Peter, Jacob, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Nov. 19, 1862.
Ristenbatt, Milton, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Reed, Joseph, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Root, Casper, Nov. 8, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Rabble, Ratherson, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Nov. 18, 1862.
Rathville, Thomas, Nov. 4, 1862.
Steirwalt, Charles, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Strickler, Israel, Nov. 2, 1862; absent in hospital at muster out.
Schocht, George, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Spangler, Jonathan, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Speicher, Jonathan, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Strickler, Henry, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Strickler, John K., Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Strickler, Jacob, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. February, 1863.
Sholly, Bethlen, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. November, 1862.
Spangler, Samuel, Nov. 4, 1862.
Tracy, Francis, Nov. 8, 1862.
Weik, William, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Weik, Hiram, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Wagner, Peter, Nov. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Williams, John, Nov. 4, 1862.

Wabble, Andrew, Nov. 4, 1862.
Zuire, George, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.
Zimmerman, Henry, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 17, 1863.

COMPANY K.

Recruited in Dauphin County.

Captain.

Cornelius A. Harper, Nov. 15, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.

First Lieutenant.

Michael Rosenstein, Nov. 15, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.

Second Lieutenant.

Charles H. Rhodes, Nov. 15, 1862; resigned June 17, 1863.

First Sergeant.

Jasper N. Frazer, Nov. 2, 1862; died July 16, 1863.

Sergeants.

Thomas J. Woodside, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Riley Bressler, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Joseph H. Poffenberger, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Philip Kline, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.

Corporals.

Charles T. Hipple, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Reuben Smink, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Wilson Glover, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
John Davis, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Frederick Metzel, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
James M. Elliott, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Jacob Wolf, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Curtis S. Brooks, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.

Privates.

Bechtol, Thomas, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Behm, Christian, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Bitterman, George W., Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Blystone, Peter, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Bell, James, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Boyer, John, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Bassing, John, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Bellas, Daniel, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 20, 1862.
Berger, Reinhard, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Nov. 20, 1862.
Batdorff, Daniel, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. April 7, 1863.
Bordner, Henry, Nov. 2, 1862.
Barent, Joseph, Nov. 2, 1862.
Bender, Samuel, Nov. 3, 1862.
Callen, Abraham, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Craglow, William, Nov. 4, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Cockley, George W., Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Nov. 21, 1862.
Cross, Richard, Nov. 2, 1862; died at Convalescent Camp, Va., July 31, 1863.
Denuan, Sylvester, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Denung, Emanuel, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Davis, William, Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Daugherty, James D., Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 21, 1862.
Dintaman, Jacob, Nov. 5, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 19, 1862.
Enterline, Benjamin, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Gunderman, John, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Garman, Jacob, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Garman, Elias, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Garman, Benjamin, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Gates, Christian, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Gabel, Levi, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Green, John H., Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Grimm, Henry, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Good, Henry L., Nov. 6, 1862.
Higgins, Henry A., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Hetrick, Peter, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Hocker, John, Nov. 12, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Hulsinger, Henry, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Hoover, Christian, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Hartz, John, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Herman, John C., Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Hawk, David, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Nov. 20, 1862.
Hoak, Jonathan, Nov. 5, 1862; disch. Nov. 19, 1862.
Hain, Jacob, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 20, 1862.
Israel, Daniel, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Jordan, Maurice, Nov. 5, 1862.
Kocher, Josiah, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Kister, Augustus, Nov. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Klinger, Samuel, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Kauffman, Gottlieb, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Keen, John H., Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Lupold, Samuel, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Law, Matthew, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Lee, Samuel, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Longenberger, Joseph, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. May 18, 1863.
Matter, Cornelius, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Myers, George W., Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Minnich, Elias, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Matter, Lewis, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 20, 1862.
Matter, Jeremiah, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Nov. 20, 1862.
Miller, Cyrus, Nov. 6, 1862.
McCarty, Jesse, Nov. 2, 1862.
Nut, Moses, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Nichol, Ferdinand, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Parfet, Caleb, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Pence, Chapman, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Pence, George, Nov. 6, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Richards, Henry, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 19, 1862.
Rumberger, William, Nov. 5, 1862; disch. Nov. 18, 1862.
Row, John M., Nov. 2, 1862; disch. Nov. 18, 1862.
Rumberger, Jacob, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 10, 1863.
Snyder, Cyrus, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Stence, Abraham, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Seabourn, James, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Summy, Henry C., Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Smink, David, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Schemper, Amos, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Stout, Henry, Nov. 11, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Seitz, Augustus, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Stence, Elias, Nov. 2, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., July 31, 1863; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.
Saylor, Jacob, Nov. 2, 1862.
Tollman, John, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Travitz, Philip, Nov. 3, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Woods, John, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Wands, William, Nov. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 18, 1863.
Wagner, George K., Nov. 11, 1862.
Zimmerman, William, Nov. 2, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. March 10, 1863.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT.

Companies A and F of this regiment were from Cumberland County, B and I from York, C from Cambria, D from Franklin, E from Columbia, G from Adams, H from Lehigh, and K from Lebanon. The regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, on the 16th of September, 1864, by the choice of the following field-officers: Tobias B. Kauffman, formerly major of the First Reserve Regiment, colonel; George W. Frederick, lieutenant-colonel; John L. Ritchey, major. A considerable number of officers and men had served in other organizations, the experience thereby gained proving of great advantage in disciplining the raw recruits. Immediately after its organization it moved for the front, and, passing up

the James River, landed at Bermuda Hundred. It was placed in camp at Camp Potter, where it remained two weeks, and was then posted upon the advanced line to the left of Fort Harrison, midway between the James and Appomattox Rivers. Soon after taking position, Capt. John B. Landis, with three lieutenants and one hundred and thirteen men, was detached from the regiment and assigned to duty in garrisoning redoubt Carpenter, on the left bank of the James. Company and battalion drill was here prosecuted with what success it was possible, with a large proportion of the command almost constantly on exhausting duty on picket and in garrison, and by great diligence and efficiency on the part of its officers it attained a good degree of discipline. During the engagement at Chapin's Farm, or Fort Harrison, the regiment was ordered upon the parapet, creating the impression upon the enemy that a charge upon his flank was about to be delivered. The real charge upon the front was heroically made, and the fort was captured.

On the night of the 17th of November the enemy made an attack upon the picket-line in considerable force. Col. Kauffman, who was division officer of the day, Capt. Henry Lee, and Lieut. Thomas J. Hendricks, with nineteen men, fell into the enemy's hands, and were held as prisoners until near the close of the war. The troops upon the main line were ordered out, and the attack was handsomely repulsed. In addition to the loss by capture, one man was killed and two were wounded. On the 24th the regiment was transferred, with other Pennsylvania regiments with which it had been brigaded, from the Army of the James to the Army of the Potomac. It was assigned to duty with the Ninth Corps, and was soon after brigaded with the Two Hundredth and Two Hundred and Eighth Pennsylvania Regiments, forming the First Brigade, Col. Charles W. Diven commanding, of the Third Division. The regiment was encamped on the commanding ground near Meade Station, the division, which was in command of Gen. Hartranft, being posted as a reserve to the other two divisions. During the winter the regiment was engaged in drill, in fatigue duty upon fortifications, and in the construction of roads, and was out upon occasional demonstrations upon the left.

At a little before daylight, on the morning of the 25th of March, 1865, the regiment was aroused by rapid and heavy firing in its front, and it was soon apparent that the lines, which were held by Gen. Wilcox's division, had been broken, and Fort Steadman, which was in its immediate front, and which, by daylight, was in full view, had been captured. Gen. Wilcox, whose directions, in case of an emergency, the regiment was instructed to obey, had ordered it under arms, and in motion for the protection of his threatened rear. At this juncture Gen. Hartranft appeared on the ground, and assumed personal supervision of his command. While the Two Hundred and Eighth was moving upon the extreme left of the break, and Hartranft personally was moving with the Two Hundredth upon the right front, the Two Hundred and Ninth was sent down a ravine, where it was under partial shelter, to come in upon the right, where it was joined by two skeleton regiments from Michigan, the Second and Seventeenth. "I had scarcely got my regiment in position," says Lieut.-Col. Frederick, in his official report, "when the same aid informed me that it was Gen. Hartranft's order that I should immediately, with the Two Hundredth Pennsylvania, charge the hill in my front, which was then held by the enemy. I at once gave the order to charge, and the regiment moved forward under a very heavy fire of musketry and artillery, gaining a line of works running across the open field, over which we were advancing. Halting for a moment, we again advanced, gaining a ditch near the hill occupied by the enemy. Here we were shelled from both front and rear. It was here also that the gallant Lieut. Hugh Jones, commanding Company C, fell, pierced through the head by a musket-ball. We remained in the ditch some time, when, noticing the enemy retreating, we poured into them a murderous fire, which was continued until I saw the Two Hundredth, which was on my left, preparing, as I supposed, to charge. I immediately ordered my regiment to charge likewise, and forward we went, not an officer nor a man halting or faltering until our advance line was gained and our colors were planted on the works. I am satisfied that they were the first colors planted on the works. My officers and men all did their duty so well that it would seem invidious to make any distinctions. Yet I feel it my duty to make honorable mention of Sergts. Stiles and Humphreys, color-bearers, who were always to be seen in the advance. A considerable number of prisoners were sent to the rear, estimated at three hundred and fifty." The loss in the engagement was five killed and fifty wounded. In a general order issued after the battle, Gen. Parke, who commanded the Ninth Corps, says, "The Major-General commanding congratulates the corps on this auspicious result. It will be a source of pride to him and them that so heavy and desperate an attack upon their lines was repelled by them before the arrival of the supports promptly and cordially furnished from the other corps. The gallantry and steadiness of the troops engaged, which so brilliantly retrieved a momentary disaster, and converted it into a victory, merit and receive his warmest commendation and gratitude."

Preparations were made for a determined assault on the enemy's works, by the division, at daylight on the morning of the 2d of April. Lieut.-Col. McCall, who commanded the brigade, massed his force, by order of Gen. Hartranft, near the Avery House at 1 A.M. Two hours later he led it to the front of Fort Sedgwick, and formed it in column of regiments, just inside the picket line, as a reserve to the Second Brigade,

which was formed in a similar manner outside. At four o'clock the signal to advance was given, and the regiment moved at double quick, following closely the column. At the picket line there was a momentary check, occasioned by meeting numbers who came running back, and reporting a repulse. These were quickly rallied, and the command again went forward. As it came upon the open space in front of the rebel works it was exposed to a fearful fire of infantry and artillery, but, without faltering, it pressed forward and gained the hostile front, capturing many prisoners, and turning the guns of the fort and batteries upon the enemy. In common with the division, it succeeded in holding the captured line, though hard pressed by the rebels, nettled at their loss. At night the firing gradually died away, and a heavy picket line was thrown out, the enemy's *chevaux-de-frise* being moved to the opposite side of his works. The command was early astir, and at daylight the pickets cautiously advanced. They soon found that the enemy had gone, and when the columns, which were immediately put in motion, reached the city of Petersburg, they found that also abandoned. The Two Hundred and Ninth was sent to the left, to communicate with troops of the Sixth Corps. After remaining in and about the city until noon, the regiment returned to camp. The loss in the engagement was seven killed and fifty-two wounded. Capt. James P. McCullough was among the killed, Maj. Ritchey and Lieuts. Henry A. Bigler and Baltzer Shugar among the wounded. The division was now ordered to take charge of the army trains, and moved with them along the South Side Railroad, repairing the track as it went, until it reached Nottoway Court-House, where it was halted, and where the regiment remained until the 20th, the rebel army having surrendered on the 9th. From here it returned to City Point, and thence to Alexandria, where it went into camp, and was held until the 31st of May, when the recruits were transferred to the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, and the rest of the regiment was mustered out of service.

ROLL OF COMPANY K, TWO HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT, ONE YEAR'S SERVICE.

Recruited in Lebanon County.

Captain.

Jacob Weidle, Sept. 16, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

First Lieutenant.

Abraham D. Hedrich, Aug. 29, 1864; pro. from private Sept. 16, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Second Lieutenant.

Baltzer Shugar, Aug. 22, 1864; pro. from private Sept. 16, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

First Sergeant.

John Coleman, Aug. 25, 1864; pro. from sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Sergeants.

John H. Shuey, Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out with company May 31, 1865.

William D. Dickson, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Jacob I. Harder, Aug. 31, 1864; pro. from corp. Oct. 1, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

George L. Deeg, Aug. 28, 1864; pro. to sergt. Sept. 16, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Corporals.

John H. Frank, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Samuel J. Good, Aug. 31, 1864; wounded; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

George G. Zimmerman, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Hiram Shaffer, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

David Brown, Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Allen P. Shuey, Aug. 31, 1864; absent, sick, at muster out.

Henry S. Zealer, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Levi Batdorf, Aug. 31, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 12, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Jacob Hartzler, Aug. 31, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Privates.

Beard, George T., Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Bender, John, Sept. 16, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Beyerle, Henry, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Brightbill, Samuel, Aug. 31, 1864; wounded in action; died April 10, 1865; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

Burke, Timothy, Sept. 13, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Bower, Elijah, Sept. 7, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Carbaugh, William, Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Coleman, Samuel, Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Crall, John C., Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Crist, John M., Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Clark, James, Aug. 31, 1864; disch. Aug. 29, 1865, to date May 31, 1865.

Coyle, John, Sept. 9, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Carroll, Charles, Sept. 15, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Daily, Warren, Sept. 9, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Fisher, Peter, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Ford, David E., Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Fox, John, Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Fink, Frederick, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Forney, William H., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Fegles, Charles, Sept. 7, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Gleim, Frederick E., Sept. 25, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Gaumon, Matthew, Sept. 9, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Gray, Leaster, Sept. 7, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Hunter, Samuel S., Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Hersh, John, Sept. 8, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Haage, Gustavus, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Hartman, Thomas, Sept. 1, 1864; trans. to Company E, date unknown.

Kern, William H., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Kern, Solomon, Sept. 12, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Koehler, William, Sept. 5, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Koons, David, Sept. 14, 1864; wounded; not on muster-out roll.

Kelley, Frank, Sept. 13, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Lesley, Isaac, Sept. 14, 1864; wounded in action; disch. by G. O. Sept. 12, 1865.

Lord, Harrison, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Little, Henry, Sept. 15, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Matthews, Isaac W., Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Mushler, Jacob S., Sept 5, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Mark, Amos, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Mellon, James E., Sept. 7, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Meredith, Andrew J., Sept. 8, 1864; pro. to principal musician Sept. 16, 1864.

Nye, Henry, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Peter, John, Aug. 31, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Quinn, John, Sept. 15, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Rudy, Jonathan, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Rhoad, Jacob, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Rank, Jacob, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Remley, William, Sept. 14, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.

Rumsey, George W., Sept. 7, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Rittenhouse, A. B., Sept. 7, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Rumsey, Wyrons B., Sept. 7, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

Snately, Henry, Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.
Shaffer, John, Aug. 25, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.
Swanger, Franklin, Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.
Sheats, Peter, Sept. 9, 1864; disch. on surg. certif. March 21, 1865.
Smith, M. C. J., Aug. 25, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Stoad, Enos, Sept. 7, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Tobias, Solomon, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.
Tower, Samuel, Sept. 7, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Troxler, John D., Sept. 7, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
Umberger, John, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.
Uhlaur, John A., Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.
Winters, George, Sept. 9, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.
Wagner, George, Sept. 2, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.
Willaner, Harrison, Sept. 6, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.
Welmer, Ulrich, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.
Wentling, Adam, Aug. 31, 1864; must. out with company May 31, 1865.
Wybrow, James, Sept. 6, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
White, William C., Sept. 7, 1864; not on muster-out roll.
York, Wesley, Sept. 7, 1864; not on muster-out roll.

UNASSIGNED MEN.

Privates.

Boon, John, Sept. 14, 1864; not accounted for.
Brook, Charles B., Sept. 2, 1864; not accounted for.
Karstetter, Jared, Sept. 2, 1864; not accounted for.
Newhart, John M., Sept. 13, 1864; not accounted for.
Putnam, Peter, Sept. 2, 1864; not accounted for.
Stahl, William, Sept. 5, 1864; not accounted for.
Weaver, Peter J., Sept. 13, 1864; not accounted for.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT, P. M.

Organized Sept. 12, 1862; *discharged Sept.* 24, 1862.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Quartermaster.

Anthony S. Ely.

COMPANY A.

Captain.

John Ulrich.

First Lieutenant.

Anthony S. Ely.

Second Lieutenant.

Grant Weidman.

First Sergeant.

Henry S. Roebuck.

Sergeants.

1. Henry T. Bibighaus.
2. Amos B. Boughter.
3. Andrew H. Ambich.
4. John A. Walter.

Corporals.

1. George Foster.
2. Samuel P. Kendall.
3. John H. Miller.
4. Cyrus Carmany.
5. Tobias Reinoehl.
6. Edgar Darrach.
7. Augustus Allwein.
8. George Strickler.

Musicians.

David C. Smith.
John Ellenberger.

Privates.

John H. Allwein.
William Atkins.
John T. Atkins.
Cyrus Boyer.
Solomon Bressler.
Benjamin P. Behm.
Henry B. Bodenhorn.
Cyrus S. Bomberger.
Henry Bubb.
Richard Bruce.
Jacob Corl.
William D. Dickson.
Harrison K. Dundore.
Joseph H. Ehrman.
Samuel D. Fox.
Theodore P. Frantz.
George Freese.
William Forney.
Joseph Fegan.
Theodore D. Fisher.
Aaron Fox.
John H. Fellenbaum.
Adam Funk.
Jesse Gerhart.
Henry Garret, Sr.
Henry Garret, Jr.
Philip S. Greenawalt.
Cyrus D. Gloninger.
David C. Hostetter.
John W. Harbeson.
Jonathan Hurley.
Henry Houck.
Calvin W. Heilman.
John Imboden.
Samuel B. Light.
Ezekiel Light.
Joseph L. Lemberger.
Israel H. Light.
William Louser.
Hiram Lutz.
Joseph Light.
George Molzer.
Cyrus P. Miller.
Isaac Moyer.
Jacob Nitrauer.
John Posey.
George F. Reinhard.
William D. Rauch.
Samuel S. Ramsay.
Jacob Readel, Jr.
Daniel Rayson.
William Smith, Jr.
Adam Smith.
John W. Shearer.
Abraham Shirk.
David O. Shenk.
John H. Shott.
William Siegrist.
Tobias S. Stoever.
Daniel Strach.
Joseph Shantz.
Adam S. Ulrich.
Daniel D. Ulrich.
Mason Weidman.
Charles H. Weidman.
Solomon S. Weise.
Oliver Weise.
Addison T. Weidle.
Augustus C. Wedekind
Mahlon Wike.
Titus T. Worth.
Charles B. Wagner.
John Young.
John Yorty.
Cyrus Zimmerman.

COMPANY B.

Captain.

George F. Meily.

First Lieutenant.

Abraham Ulrich.

Second Lieutenant.

Augustus P. Rank.

First Sergeant.

Erastus P. Rank.

Sergeants.

1. Benjamin G. Meiley.
2. William Leffler.
3. Charles S. Weyeth.
4. Moses Arndt.

Corporals.

1. William Loser.
2. W. M. Weidman.
3. George G. Zimmerman.
4. David F. Rank.
5. John Brunner.
6. Jacob G. Heilman.
7. Thomas Loser.
8. Christopher Miller.

Musicians.

Andrew Rohrer.
Henry Loser.

Privates.

Josiah H. Adams.
Peter Allwein.
Emanuel Behney.
Joseph Bean.
Charles W. Beck.
John W. Boltz.
Amos R. Beckel.
Daniel Bedger.
Samuel Behney.
Solomon Bean.
William Boltz.
Samuel Boughter.
Adolph Bounar.
Augustus Bellman.
William Behly.
William Behney.
David B. Clymer.
Henry Dohner.
Cyrus Dodge.
George W. Ebright.
Thomas Feaser.
Adam Felty.
John Fry.
John R. Groff.
Jacob K. Gingrich.
Jonathan Grumbine.
William H. Galbach.
John H. Hoke.
David Herring.
Charles Hartline.
Samuel D. Hess.
Adam Heilman.
Jeremiah Heilman.
Solomon Kern.
John Koehly.
George Leininger.
John F. Lerch.
Jacob E. Lantz.
William F. Lerch.
Peter H. Light.
George Louser.
John Loser.
Cyrus P. Lentz.
Thomas I. Miller.
Josiah Miller.
Isaac Miller.
Reuben Moyer.
Daniel Mohn.
Moses Plouch.
Edwin W. Ranck.

Jacob Rank.
Josiah H. Rank.
Thomas Rhen.
Amos Shuey.
Edward Swartz.
Franklin Shaud.
Benjamin Sherk.
Jacob Stouter.
William S. Souders.
John H. Shucker.
John Shopler.
Henry E. Stager.
Edwin A. Sarge.
Adam Shuey.
Ephraim Stine.
Henry Schraeder.
William Tilberry.
John Trafford.
Solomon Tobias.
John Troxel.
Jacob Troxel.
Adam Uhland.
George W. Walker.
Abraham Wentling.
Thomas Walker.
John H. Walker.
John Young.
Joel Yeakly.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY COMPANY.

Organized Sept. 13, 1862; *discharged Sept.* 24, 1862.

Captain.

David M. Karmany.

First Lieutenant.

George P. Lineweaver.

Second Lieutenant.

William M. Guilford.

First Sergeant.

Elias R. Light.

Sergeants.

1. Charles H. Pyle.
2. William Zimmerman.
3. Jacob Redsecker.
4. William Brandt.

Corporals.

1. Benjamin Zellers.
2. Henry Wise.
3. Henry Boltz.
4. William M. Major.
5. Andrew Kreider.

Privates.

Adam Alwein.
Jeremiah Benson.
Adam Bentz.
William Boltz.
Joseph Benson.
John M. Bowman.
William Boyer.
John Brubaker.
Adam Bubb.
Abraham Bleistone.
John A. Deininger.
John Deitz.
John Ebersole.
Philip Eckenroth.
John Fessler.
Charles Forster.
William Forster.
Jacob K. Funk.
George Gordy.
Jefferson Hedrick.
Levi S. Hollinger.
George B. Illig.
William Kelker.
William M. Killinger.
Seth Light.
Hezekiah Light.
Cornelius R. Light.
Henry Miller.
Henry Reichert.
Henry Seltzer.
Christian Shenk.
Samuel Spangler.
John Steve.
Aaron Swently.
John Uhler.
David Urich.
David S. Werner.
Samuel Witters.

In the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Emergency troops of 1863, were Maj. L. L. Greenawalt, of the field and staff, and Capt. John C. Brooks' company of Lebanon, for which, see Dauphin County History.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, EMERGENCY TROOPS OF 1863.

Mustered in July 2–8, 1863; *discharged Aug.* 26, 1863.

The invasion of Pennsylvania in the summer of 1863 was the cause of the call by Governor Curtin for Emergency troops, in obedience to which the following regiment was organized. The battle of Gettysburg resulting disastrously to the Confederate arms, the militia were no longer required in the Cumberland Valley. At this period serious apprehensions of trouble in the mining regions necessitated a delay in the mustering out of the Emergency troops. The Forty-eighth Regiment were sent to Scranton, where they remained until the latter part of August, when they were mustered out of service.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel.

John B. Embich.

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Frederick R. Fritz.

Major.

Jacob J. Stein.

Adjutant.

Bassler Boyer.

Quartermaster.

William W. Deihl.

Surgeon.

William R. Blakeslee.

Assistant Surgeon.

Samuel B. Light.

Sergeant-Major.

Jacob S. Buskirk.

Commissary Sergeant.

Lemon Buch.

Hospital Steward.

Jacob W. Illig.

COMPANY A.

Captain.

Jerome W. Henry.

First Lieutenant.

John M. Bowman.

Second Lieutenant.

Reuben Bishop.

First Sergeant.

John Ellinger.

Sergeants.

1. David H. Sargent.
2. John Ebersole.
3. Peter Eby.
4. Peter Killinger.

Corporals.

1. Patrick Conner.
2. Joshua Snoddy.
3. John Runkle.
4. David Reed.
5. William Moulfair.
6. Jonas Eby.
7. Alexander R. Sargent.
8. Henry Reist.

Musicians.

Cyrus Deitrich.
John Carnahan.

Privates.

Daniel A. Brandt.
John Balor.
Henry W. Brown.
Andrew Boyer.
Charles Barchelbach.
Simon H. Bowman.
James Bigham.
Henry Clark.
Solomon Curry.
Marion Carroll.
Joseph Carmany.
Michael Deeninger.
Jacob Ellinger.
Jacob Frantz.
Cyrus Garret.
Jacob Gross.
John Grambine.
Abraham Heelman.
George Henry.
Jacob Huckendubler.
Frank Hershey.
Jacob Hoist.
John Houtz.
John Huckendubler.
Cyrus Hotz.
Lewis Helmbold.
Moses K. Imboden.
Joseph Kreamer.

Augustus Kauffman.
Burd C. Kelley.
Isaac Lesley.
Adam Long.
William Lehman.
David Ledom.
Jacob Lesher.
Jacob S. Miller.
Samuel Monday.
Levi C. Myers.
William B. Mann.
Joseph Nye.
Henry Nye.
Alexander Osborn.
Dallas Peters.
George Plaster.
Simon Poorman.
Jeremiah H. Rauch.
Cosmus M. Snoke.
John B. Shultz.
Henry Shiffer.
John H. Shutt.
Adam K. Shuey.
David Searfoss.
Samuel Turbin.
Charles Wiltmer.
Joseph Walmer.
Abram Zimmerman.

COMPANY B.

Captain.

Tom. J. Houston.

First Lieutenant.

William H. Parvin.

Second Lieutenant.

Joseph L. Donough.

First Sergeant.

William H. Ibach.

Sergeants.

1. Jonathan W. Reinoehl.
2. Nathaniel L. Kalbach.
3. Abram Lutz.
4. Johnson S. Sheetz.

Corporals.

1. Jacob Lape.
2. Henry K. Litsch.
3. George Royer.
4. George Zimmerman.
5. Henry Flowers.
6. Cyrus M. Noll.
7. Isaac M. Spang.
8. Thomas Berger.

Musicians.

Andrew Rohrer.
John L. Shultz.

Privates.

Daniel Artz.
Levi Bobb.
Levi G. Bobb.
Peter Betz.
Henry Donbach.
Adam Deppen.
John L. Donough.
William Donbach.
George Duple.
William Eck.
Levi Fetter.
Christian Fisher.
Hiram Fisher.
Absalom Gockley.
Levi Gockley.
William Hoffman.
Jacob Hoffman.
George Hibbert.
James Ibach.
Franklin Ibach.
Charles S. Kessler.
George Kahl.
Henry R. Krumm.
Jacob E. Krumm.
Cyrus Krumbine.
Jonas Keller.
James W. Lape.
Henry Louser.
Jacob Loose.
William H. Matthew.
John H. Matthew.
James H. Matthew.
Henry H. Matthew.
Frank H. Matthew.
Henry C. Mace.
Samuel F. Miller.
Joseph Moyer.
Franklin Miller.
Solomon P. H. Miller.
William Noll.
David K. Noll.
Levi Noll.
John Parsons.
David Parsons.
Isaac Parsons.
John A. Reager.
Levi Rutter.
Frederick A. Shultz (pro. to q.m.-sergt. July 8, 1863).
David Sonnon.
Monroe Saunders.
William Staum.
Jeremiah Strickler.
Christian Seachrist.
George Shultz.
Isaac D. Shearer.
Jacob Seachrist.
Henry Tschudy.
John J. Wrigley.
Isaac W. White.
Isaac Weik.
Edmund Yeiser.
Lucien Zimmerman.

COMPANY C.

Captain.

William S. Flory.

First Lieutenant.

Augustus G. Kester.

Second Lieutenant.

Peter A. Bossard.

First Sergeant.

John J. Allen.

Sergeants.

1. Samuel Williams.
2. William Keiser.
3. Thomas D. Barry.
4. William B. Taylor.

Corporals.

1. Edward H. Rhodes.
2. Isaac Larue.
3. George Fox.
4. Samuel Bisbing.
5. Theodore Saylor.
6. Charles L. Waters.
7. John F. Barry.
8. Thomas L. Scanman.

Musicians.

Harrison S. Wolfe.
Edwin Wolfe.

Privates.

Richard V. R. Adams.
James Arnold.
Henry Arnold.
Jacob S. Buskirk (pro. to sergt.-maj. July 8, 1863).
William H. Butz.
Nelson Cook.
John A. Clements.
Reuben R. Cress.
George Dutot.
Morris L. Drake.
Robert Eilenberger.
Lewis Fetherman.
John J. Fetherman.
Swayze Gordon.
Septemius Heller.
Emanuel Heller.
Thomas E. Heller.
Horace Huston.
David Huntsman.
George P. Johnson.
John C. Kleckler.
Lewis Keinest.
Edward A. Levering.
George M. Lamb.
Jacob M. Mixsell.
John McCarty.
Constantine McHugh.
Josiah Newton.
George Philman.
John Phillips.
John Roach.
Evi Rosenkrans.
Morris R. Stone.
John O. Saylor.
Edward W. Slack.
Charles E. Smiley.
Henry Smith, Jr.
James Shiffer.
John H. Smith.
Peter Shafer.
Edward A. Schoch.
William H. Wolfe.
Thomas C. White.
Elam Williams.
John White.
Charles Werkheiser.
William H. Werkheier.
Madison R. Williams.

COMPANY D.

Captains.

Jacob J. Stein (pro. to maj. July 8, 1863).
David S. Seibert.

First Lieutenant.

Edwin W. Gerberich.

Second Lieutenant.

William Keller.

First Sergeant.

Moses H. Albert.

Sergeants.

1. Charles S. Wyeth.
2. Abraham G. Rich.
3. Jacob Borgner.
4. Henry Louser.

Corporals.

1. William Foster.
2. Peter B. Rank.
3. John Seibert.
4. Isaac Hyde.
5. Thomas D. Yeager.
6. Alfred H. Gilbert.
7. Abraham K. Stein.
8. Ephraim Boltz.

Musician.

William Oliver.

Privates.

Moses Bealy.
Benjamin Basehore.
John Brown.
John Bomgardner.
Isaac Becker.
Simon Bordlemay.
Levi Basehore.
Franklin B. Basehore.
Elias Boltz.
George W. Crum.
Samuel Clark.
John H. Deck.

Amos Focht.
Samuel Fetterolf.
Isaac Fox.
John Ferry.
Henry Fasnacht.
Isaac Hain.
William Hetrich.
Elias Hetrich.
Adam Houser.
John Killinger.
John Koons.
Isaac W. Kraal.
Martin Meily.
Jacob Motzer.
Cyrus Mason.
Pearson Noll.
Rufus B. Ockum.
William Peifer.
William Ream.
David L. Ream.
Samuel Rose.
David E. Roebuck.
Jonathan Rudy.
David S. Rank.
Levi Shally.
Abraham M. Stein.
Edwin J. Snyder.
Jacob Satteszahn.
John Shepler.
Alexander B. Shuey.
Henry Sedler.
Abraham H. Seltzer.
David S. Saylor.
Samuel Smith.
Christian Schultz.
Samuel Snyder.
Joseph Spangler.
Alexander S. Umberger.
Jacob Walter.

COMPANY E.

Captains.

John B. Embich (pro. to col. July 8, 1863).
John Reinoehl.

First Lieutenant.

Philip F. McCaully.

Second Lieutenant.

David W. Miller.

First Sergeant.

Madison C. Lantz.

Sergeants.

1. Tobias Reinoehl.
2. Baltzar Shugar.
3. John G. Mutch.
4. Adam P. Funk.

Corporals.

1. Casper Shirk.
2. Cyrus M. Foster.
3. John H. Urich.
4. Franklin Yocum.
5. William D. Rauch.
6. Milton McNair.
7. Levi S. Hollinger.
8. Ephraim H. Stoever.

Musicians.

Zacharias Reidle.
Philip L. Stroh.

Privates.

John Andrews.
Jeremiah Benson.
Steven Beckley.
William Biecher.
Abraham A. Bollinger.
David Borgner.
Henry Care.
George P. Carmony.
Amos Doutrich.
John Ellenberger.
William S. Fenstermaker.
Charles Fasnacht.
Brooke B. Foster.
John M. Fox.
John Ganes.
Moses Gingrich.
Harmon Graeff.
Oscar T. Graeff.
Benjamin Haak.
Gustavus Haage.
William Hauly.
Cyrus Heverling.
Ferdinand M. Imhoff.
Charles Kahle.
Andrew Kuhn.
Samuel Leadom.
Israel H. Light.
Cyrus K. Light.
Daniel Miller.
Ephraim Miller.
George W. Miller.
John H. McAffee.
George H. McCaully.
Jacob McConnell.
John H. Oves.
Samuel U. Reinoehl.
George R. Rice.
Adam Rice.
David L. Schwellrider.
Josiah Shores.
William Shantz.
John Smith.
John Sonder.
Samuel Spangler.
George Storm.
Samuel Templin.
Frederick Urbahn.
Peter L. Zimmerman.
Andrew Zimmerman.
Cyrus Zimmerman.
John Zweitzig.

COMPANY F.

Captain.

John Stamm.

First Lieutenant.

Franklin P. Allwein.

Second Lieutenant.

Henry H. Gelbach.

First Sergeant.

Cornelius Smith.

Sergeants.

1. John H. Ward.
2. John H. Cilley.
3. Anthony Arnold.
4. Josiah Christ.

Corporals.

1. Peter Hower.
2. Simon G. Ward.
3. Isaac Beiver.
4. John A. Heisey.
5. Franklin M. Allwein.
6. Henry Hoverter.
7. Jacob Troxell.
8. Israel Peter.

Musicians.

William H. Forney.
Levi M. Neaff.

Privates.

Charles K. Arndt.
Isaac M. Allwein.
William Aston.
Henry Beyerlie.
Henry Boyer.
Moses Brandt.
Jacob Bucher.
John Bear.
Jared Boyer.
Henry C. Clouser.
Collins Dean.
John Eberly.
Henry Emerick.
Jacob Fox.
John H. Frank.
John W. Fisher.
Franklin A. Frearer.
Henry Fisher.
Aaron Gruber.
Patrick Gleason.
Cyrus S. Gingrich.
Elias A. Glick.
Milton A. Gerst.
Elias Gingrich.
John Groudon.
Benjamin H. Huber.
John H. Herr.
Joseph Hanga.
Peter Harst.
Samuel S. Harst.
George W. Kinports.
Abraham K. Lane.
Hiram Light.
Edward Light.
William Leahy.
Joel L. Light.
Henry H. Miller.
Henry Miller.
Isaac W. Maternis.
James B. Myers.
Benjamin M. H. Mickey.
Israel M. Neaff.
Henry J. Nowlen.
Adam Ney.
Jacob Peffer.
John Rhoads.
Curtis Rudy.
Joseph Still.
William S. S. Snee.
Tobias Stoever.
John Shaeffer.
William S. Seabolt.
Aaron A. Steckbeck.
William Seifer.
Mandan Shafert.
Henry H. Speraw.
Philip Sheaffer.
David Smith.
William W. Troxel.
John G. Waltz.
William H. Wertz.

COMPANY G.

Captain.

Joseph G. Holmes.

First Lieutenant.

Edward F. Smith.

Second Lieutenant.

William R. Smith.

First Sergeant.

Joseph L. Hayward.

Sergeants.

1. Nathan Bear.
2. George R. Hamilton.
3. Henry F. Isett.
4. Madison K. Smith.

Corporals.

1. Anthony Bickle.
2. Franklin Dorward.
3. Reuben S. Heckman.
4. Jeremiah Cronan.
5. Jacob R. Epler.
6. John Hardy.
7. Wallace R. Shollenberger.
8. Charles Smith.

Musicians.

Daniel Saul.
Thomas C. B. Diehl.
Jeremiah Meinder.

Privates.

William H. Bierman.
William Bright.
Charles W. Baum.
Amos Billman.
Alfred Billman.
William Berger.
Samuel Butterwek.
Patrick Baney.
Gideon Bower.
Daniel B. Bechtel.
William Boards.
Jacob L. Casper.
Isaac P. Cresswell.
Edward E. Derr.
William Derrick.
Samuel K. Epler.
Nathan K. Epler.
Henry N. Epler.
Samuel Esterline.
Peter Eighe.
John L. Espenshade.
James W. Francis.
Samuel J. Fry.
Benjamin Fink.
James A. Fasig.
George Graul.
Warren C. Gulding.
Joseph D. Good.
John Q. Geiger.
Benjamin Garets.
Daniel Greenawalt.
George Garvin.
Henry Gensemer.
Lewis Gardner.
John D. Hiller.
Samuel Hill.
George Hinkle.
William Hass.
Joseph F. Isett.
Leonard Kochel.
Lewis Kertz.
William Kline.
Martin Killian.
John Cline.
Jacob Long.
Elias Lins.
Joel Lins.
Peter A. Lantz.
James J. Leibensperger.
Henry D. Moyer.
John D. Moyer.
George Messersmith.
Gustavus A. Miller.
Isaac Mengel.
Levi N. Neischweinder.
Simon Ritter.
Samuel Rowland.
William Reese.
John Reed.
William H. Shirey.
James G. Smith.
Charles Shollenberger.
John M. Shollenberger.
Henry W. Shollenberger.
Perry E. Strauser.
Henry A. Schmeck.
Henry A. Swoyer.
William Scheiver.
Henry Schock.
Franklin Teed.
John J. Ulmer.
William H. Williams.
Franklin E. Willman.
John Williams.
Harrison Wannamacher.
Jacob Wertly.

COMPANY H.

Captain.

Josiah Funck.

First Lieutenant.

David S. Long.

Second Lieutenant.

Henry T. Euston.

First Sergeant.

John K. Seltzer.

Sergeants.

1. Henry P. Weitzel.
2. Edmund R. Rogers.
3. Andrew Miller.
4. Uriah Kreider.

Corporals.

1. George W. Fisher.
2. William Atkins.
3. William Cox.
4. Emanuel Rudall.
5. Henry Lang.
6. David Kline.
7. Bailey Thomas.
8. John W. Bentz.

Musicians.

Darius Smith.
Charles Gates.

Privates.

Peter K. Arnold.
William Allis.
Joseph Benson.
William Boyer.
Israel Boyer.
Augustus Deoderline.
Joseph Davis.
James B. Driscoll.
George W. Ebright.
Joseph B. Euston.
William T. Euston.
John K. Funck.
Benjamin Hain.
Henry Hawse.
George W. Heily.
Jacob W. Illig (pro. to hosp. steward July 8, 1863).
John Koons.
Henry Lobene.
Cyrus Light.
Henry Lantz.
John E. Miller.
Henry Miller, Jr.
Thomas Miles.
Alexander McGowan.
James McUbans.
William Reidel.
Pasavel Rine.
John H. Shalley.
Gideon Shalley.
Ephraim Stine.
John Spears.
Thomas Stengel.
Christian Shrank.
Anton F. Smith.
Charles Snare.
Alleser Schaugel.
Joseph Walter.
Henry Welke.
George H. Zealor.

COMPANY I.

Captains.

Frederick R. Fritz (pro. to lieut.-col. July 8, 1863).
Augustus C. Greth.

First Lieutenant.

William E. Huber.

Second Lieutenant.

John B. Barnet.

First Sergeant.

Adam P. Wenrich.

Sergeants.

1. Matthias Yeagley.
2. William R. Weand.
3. John A. Reigel.
4. Benjamin Filbert.

Corporals.

1. William C. Kline.
2. John F. Strump.
3. James W. Deppen.
4. Wellington G. Beyerle.
5. John A. Brobst.
6. Adam J. Schœner.
7. William Benethum.
8. Harrison Harner.

Musicians.

Jefferson Haag.
George W. Daniels.

Privates.

Henry F. Althouse.
Charles Andrews.
Cyrus Aulenback.
Ephraim Bentz.
Aaron Bright.
Elias R. Berger.
James S. Brobst.
James C. Brobst.
Aaron Christ.
Adam H. Daniel.
Samuel K. Dundore.
Cyrus R. Donough.
Davilla S. Daniel.
James E. Donough.
James H. Eyrich.
John S. Gaul.
Daniel K. Henne.
Henry H. Hoffman.
Isaac M. Harner.
Harrison Haag.
Abraham Haas.
Franklin Harbach.
John B. Harding.
Albert Heffelfinger.
Edward L. Jones.
Adam N. Kaufman.
David R. Kœnig.
William B. Kershner.
Benjamin Klahr.
John R. Kœnig.
Joseph R. Klahr.
Harrison Kline.
Percival Klapp.
Henry C. Kline.
William B. Kline.
Joseph Livers.
Levi Ludwig.
Adam B. Miller.
Daniel K. Miller.
Jonathan B. Miller.
Franklin K. Miller.
John Minich.
Percival Oxenrider.
Henry Poor.
Jacob A. Reigel.
Levi F. Reber.
George U. Rauch.
Isaac Ritzman.
Francis B. Stedler.
Henry A. Showalter.
Charles C. Stedler.
Jacob Staley.
Dieter Shalter.
David Shower.
John Sholl.
Nathaniel Sholl.
Adam K. Smith.
Jacob S. Werner.
Jacob Yoder.
John H. Yeager.

COMPANY K.

Captain.

Amos R. Boughter.

First Lieutenant.

Jefferson B. Light.

Second Lieutenant.

Henry T. Bibighaus.

First Sergeant.

Henry S. Roebuck.

Sergeants.

1. John A. Walter.
2. John Krick.
3. John Henry.
4. Henry S. Wise.

Corporals.

1. Joseph Shauntz.
2. George Moatzen.
3. Isaac T. Greenwood.
4. David Walter.
5. David T. Werner.
6. Augustus Ristenbatt.
7. Harrison H. Lincoln.
8. John Leibich.

Musicians.

Adam K. Hess.
Anthony Gerhart.

Privates.

Bossler Boyer (pro. to adjt. July 8, 1863).
Lemon Buch (pro. to com.-sergt. July 8, 1863).
John Benson.
Alvin C. Bibighaus.
Cyrus Bomberger.
John Brubaker.
William Bretz.
Charles Briner.
John H. Brandt.
Franklin Donmoyer.
Devilla Donmoyer.
David Dodge.
Franklin Eisenhaur.
Samuel Eisenhaur.
Henry W. Embich.
Alfred F. Eirich.
Henry T. Greenwood.
Jacob Graeff.
David Gross.
John Gross.
John Groh.
Reinhold Hummel.
Levi Haulman.
Samuel Heitshu.
Franklin Hartman.
William M. Johnson.
Franklin A. Krum.
Ezra Keller.
Thomas Krick.
Alfred G. Lincoln.
George Martz.
Amos Maulfair.
Isaac Muthart.
Adam Moatzer.
Henry Price.
Jacob Peiffer.
Peter R. Quinter.
Peter Rickers.
William B. Reinhard.
James Sheaffer.
Basillius Short.
Daniel Stœver.
John H. Stein.
John N. Shearer.
Henry K. Weitman.
Solomon S. Wise.
Philip Weisenmiller.
Edward Yeakley.
David Xander.

INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATIONS.

Mustered in July 15 to Aug. 12, 1864; discharged Nov. 10-14, 1864.

COMPANY D.

Captain.

Samuel R. Faber.

First Lieutenant.

David C. Orris.

Second Lieutenant.

Italian J. W. Fox.

First Sergeant.

Franklin Byle.

Sergeants.

1. Samuel Focht.
2. George Flickinger.
3. Henry J. Dohner.
4. James Healy.

Corporals.

1. Simon Bordlemay.
2. Abraham M. Stein.
3. Penrose Barto.
4. William Martin.
5. Henry C. Clouser.
6. Andrew J. Kochenderfer.
7. John H. Mease.
8. Levi Shalley.

Privates.

Jacob Anspach.
Ephraim M. Behney.
Riley Behney.
Perry S. Bixler.
John Barto.
Henry E. Barto.
Henry O. Bender.
Benjamin F. Bender.
John Byers.
John Blair.
Jacob G. Buchius.
John D. Cooper.
John Cupples.
Franklin Donmoyer.
Daniel D. Dishong.
George Fulmer.
John Fulmer.
Henry W. Flickinger.
Martin Flickinger.
Michael Gambol.
William H. Graham.
David Gudshall.
Hugh Gallagher.
Henry B. Hetrich.
Michael Hoerner.
Joseph R. Hartman.
Henry S. Jacobs.
James Klinedinst.
George W. Kirst.
Irwin Kerr.
William S. Loser.
Peter Long.
Bartholomew Marquart.
John S. Miller.
Simon H. Mease.
Amos Meyer.
John A. Martin.
Cyrus F. Mason.
Henry Mathews.
William H. Martin.
Samuel C. Mathews.
Miles W. Morrison.
Israel McConnell.
William T. Odell.
John A. Odell.
Gideon K. Petrie.
George J. Patschke.
Charles Paine.
Christian Ristenbalt.
Wayne Reed.
David M. Rice.
Henry W. River.
Augustus H. Rheel.
Isaac Rose.
William P. Stambach.
Philip W. Smith.
William T. Souder.
Reuben S. Swartz.
Clinton Stoner.
Samuel S. Shade.
John A. Stambach.
Daniel Seitz.
William S. Schnee.
John P. Tilberry.
Henry H. Tobias.
Frederick Turpin.
Henry Troxel.

During the years which have elapsed since the civil war much might be written concerning—and yet all could be comprised in a few words—*National Progress and Prosperity*. Lebanon County has made rapid advancement in all that appertains to increase in population, resources, and industrial statistics. A glance at the records of the census of 1880 shows how rapid the strides the county is making in every direction.

CHAPTER XVII.

Officers of the County—Dr. Dady—The Raber Murder—Books, Authors, and Publications, etc.

OFFICERS FOR LEBANON COUNTY.

PRIOR to the formation of the county, officers representing the county will be found in the lists of those of Dauphin County, to which we refer our readers.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

(The same as for Dauphin County.)

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

	Commissioned.		Commissioned.
John Gloninger	Sept. 11, 1813	William Rank	Nov. 12, 1856
David Krause	Dec. 13, 1813	William Rank	Nov. 23, 1861
John Weidman	March 23, 1821	Thomas Kramer	Nov. 23, 1861
John Batdorf	June 16, 1830	Joseph Coover	Nov. 9, 1866
John Shindel	Oct. 17, 1835	John H. Kinports	Nov. 9, 1866
Adam Weise	March 21, 1836	William Rank	Nov. 17, 1871
John Shindel	March 8, 1842	John H. Kinports	Nov. 17, 1871
Samuel Goshert	March 8, 1842	William Rank	Dec. 8, 1876
Henry Carmony	March 15, 1847	Joseph Light	Dec. 8, 1876
William Rank	March 15, 1847	Joseph S. Lauser	Nov. 20, 1879
George Ridenour	Nov. 10, 1851	Joseph S. Lauser	Dec. 29, 1880
All'n P. Hibshman	Nov. 10, 1851	Andrew Light	Oct. 7, 1881
Gabriel B. Deppin	Nov. 12, 1856	Andrew Light	Dec. 8, 1881

CRIMINAL JUDGE FOR LEBANON AND SCHUYLKILL COUNTIES.

David B. Green, commissioned in 1867.

The law creating this district and judgeship was soon after repealed.

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGES.

R. M. Henderson...	Dec.	3, 1874	John B. McPherson	Feb.	8, 1882
John W. Simonton	Dec.	8, 1881	John B. McPherson	Dec.	13, 1882

PROTHONOTARIES.

	Commissioned.			Commissioned.	
Andrew Shulze.....	March	1, 1813	David Hoffman.....	Nov.	26, 1849
Andrew Shulze.....	Feb.	9, 1818	Joseph F. Light.....	Nov.	15, 1852
Christian Snaveley	March	10, 1821	James W. Ebur.....	Nov.	12, 1855
George Reidenauer	Feb.	9, 1824	John Stains.....	Nov.	16, 1858
George Reidenauer	Dec.	21, 1826	Henry Seigrist.....	Nov.	26, 1861
Adam Ritscher.....	Jan.	19, 1830	Isaac Hambleton...	Nov.	21, 1864
George Mark.....	Dec.	18, 1837	Benj. G. Dissinger.	Dec.	1, 1867
John Stine.....	Nov.	14, 1839	Adolphus Reinoehl	Dec.	1, 1870
Samuel Embich.....	Nov.	12, 1842	John N. Shirk.....	Nov.	14, 1873
Henry Dehuff.....	Feb.	8, 1843	Henry H. Kreider..	Dec.	14, 1879
Joseph Gleim.....	Nov.	10, 1843	Fred'rick A. Shultz	Dec.	22, 1876
John Troxel.....	Nov.	13, 1846	B. Frank Ream.....	Dec.	11, 1882

SHERIFFS.

	Commissioned.			Commissioned.	
Charles Gleim.....	Nov.	29, 1813	Daniel Fagan.....	Oct.	28, 1852
Abraham Doebler..	Oct.	21, 1816	David M. Shuey.....	Nov.	9, 1855
Frederick Embich.	Oct.	9, 1819	Samuel Hauck.....	Oct.	25, 1855
Jacob Hauer.....	Oct.	14, 1822	Jonathan Bender...	Nov.	23, 1861
Thomas Harper.....	Oct.	17, 1825	Peter L. Stouch.....	March	12, 1864
Henry Doebler.....	Oct.	21, 1828	David S. Matthews	Nov.	17, 1864
Jacob Nagle.....	Oct.	17, 1831	Joseph Shantz.....	Nov.	11, 1867
George Mark.....	Oct.	20, 1834	Jacob Gockley.....	Nov.	21, 1870
Christian Ranler..	Oct.	23, 1837	Francis H. Ebur...	Nov.	4, 1873
George Karch.....	Oct.	27, 1840	William Deininger	Dec.	14, 1876
Joseph Bowman....	Oct.	18, 1843	Simon M. Crall.....	Dec.	22, 1879
John Strump.....	Oct.	23, 1846	Frank B. Boeshore	Dec.	11, 1882
Philip Fisher.....	Nov.	13, 1849			

CLERKS OF ORPHANS' COURT.

Previous to 1839 the office of register and clerk of Orphans' Court were combined in one.

	Term of Service.		Term of Service.
Adam Grittinger.....	1839–42	Solomon W. Strohm.....	1863–66
Samuel Behm.....	1842–45	Uriah Meily.....	1866–69
John C. Seltzer.....	1845–48	E. M. Woomer.....	1869–72
A. S. Ely.....	1848–51	William H. Boeshore.....	1872–75
John H. Kinports.....	1851–54	H. C. Clouser.....	1875–78
John Seigrist.....	1854–57	John H. Waltz.....	1878–81
Jefferson B. Light.....	1857–60	George G. Zimmerman.....	1881–84
Andrew Light.....	1860–63		

REGISTERS.

	Term of Service.		Term of Service.
John Andrew Shultze.....	1813–21	Samuel Becker.....	1851–54
Henry Kelker.....	1821–23	John M. Mark.....	1854–57
Henry Doebler.....	1823–24	Daniel Stroh, Jr.....	1857–60
Peter Lineaweaver.....	1824–30	Henry Bross.....	1860–63
John Uhler.....	1830–36	John B. Rauch.....	1863–66
Joseph Reinhard.....	1836–39	John E. Seigrist.....	1866–69
George Lineaweaver (January to October).....	1839	Peter Hauer.....	1869–72
Henry Smith.....	1839–42	David E. Miller.....	1872–75
Charles Arndt.....	1842–45	William Behney.....	1875–78
Allen P. Hibshman.....	1845–48	Henry Matthews.....	1878–81
Andrew Henry.....	1848–51	Adam Loose.....	1881–84

Previous to 1821 the office of register was combined with that of prothonotary.

RECORDERS.

The office of recorder previous to 1824 was merged with those of prothonotary and register of wills and deeds, when John Andrew Schultze was commissioned, March 1, 1813, as chief of the three combined.

The following-named persons held the office of recorder from 1824 to 1839:

	When Commissioned.			When Commissioned.	
Jacob Smith.....	Feb.	9, 1824	John Shindel.....	Jan.	13, 1833
Jacob Smith.....	Dec.	21, 1826	Edward A. Uhler..	Nov.	3, 1835
John Shindel.....	Jan.	19, 1830			

From 1839 to 1857 the two offices of recorder and register were combined, and were filled by the following-named persons:

	When Commissioned.			When Commissioned.	
Cyrus P. Miller.....	Nov.	16, 1857	Wm. S. Bordlemay.		1872
John H. Miller.....	Nov.	22, 1860	Daniel H. Nye.....	Dec.	17, 1875
J. A. D. Garman....	Nov.	27, 1863	Edwin M. Ebur.....	Dec.	19, 1878
Henry H. Gelbach.	Nov.	20, 1866	Jona. R. Seidel.....	Dec.	15, 1881
Charles K. Arndt..		1869			

COUNTY TREASURERS.

	Term of Service.		Term of Service.
Frederick Embich.....	1814–17	Joseph Karch.....	1851–53
Daniel Keller.....	1817–20	George Hoffman.....	1853–55
Henry Shaffner.....	1820–23	John Diller.....	1855–57
Philip Greenawalt.....	1823–26	Joseph Bowman.....	1857–59
Jacob Goodhart.....	1826–29	C. H. Borgner.....	1859–61
Thomas Harper.....	1829–32	John Alwine.....	1861–63
Emanuel Meily.....	1832–34	Daniel Gerberich.....	1863–65
John George.....	1834–36	William Tice.....	1865–67
Leonard Greenawalt.....	1836–39	William Beaver.....	1867–69
David Bowman.....	1839–42	Daniel Light.....	1869–71
Jacob Roedel.....	1842–43	Joseph Witmer.....	1871–73
Henry Carmany.....	1843–45	Gideon Light.....	1873–75
Jefferson Shirk.....	1845–47	Henry T. Hoffman.....	1875–78
David Karmany.....	1847–49	Jerome W. Henry.....	1878–81
Christian Henry.....	1849–51	Stephen W. Boltz.....	1881–84

CORONERS.

	When Commissioned.			When Commissioned.	
Adam Ritscher.....	Jan.	5, 1816	David Klick.....	Jan.	7, 1857
John Huber.....	Nov.	9, 1816	Wm. C. Fauber.....	Nov.	22, 1859
Conrad Berry.....	Nov.	16, 1819	Peter L. Stouch.....	Nov.	17, 1862
John Tice.....	Dec.	21, 1822	George Borgner.....	Nov.	12, 1864
Adam Miller.....	July	7, 1829	Emanuel Boltz.....		1867
Samuel Embich.....	Nov.	28, 1831	John C. Brooks.....		1870
Samuel Light.....	Nov.	12, 1878	Henry Bentz.....	Nov.	13, 1873
John Phreaner.....	Jan.	10, 1844	Armond Weber.....	Dec.	14, 1876
Joseph Shamo.....	Nov.	11, 1846	Cyrus Ristenbatt...	Dec.	11, 1882
Henry E. Sauer.....	Nov.	21, 1849	Armend Weaver.....		1876–79
David E. Miller.....	Nov.	4, 1852	David Spangler.....		1879–82

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

	When Elected.		When Elected.
Samuel Achey.....	1814	John S. Light *vice* Ingraham.	1848
Jacob Capp.....	1814	Jacob Kreider.....	1849
Philip Greenawalt.....	1814	Cyrus School.....	1850
Peter Gloninger.....	1815	George Krause.....	1851
Henry Shuey.....	1816	Christian O. Meily.....	1852
David Henning.....	1817	Joseph T. Miller.....	1853
Benedict Bucher.....	1818	Jacob Baum.....	1854
Christian Garrett.....	1819	Fred. Shultz.....	1855
Philip Wolfersberger.....	1820	Jacob Bachman.....	1856
Jacob Arndt.....	1821	Michael Deininger.....	1857
Philip Spitler.....	1822	David Hollinger.....	1858
Gotlieb Kinzle.....	1823	Simon Boltz.....	1859
Anthony Shartz.....	1824	Robert Evans.....	1860
Rudolph Shenk.....	1825	Jacob Bucher.....	1861
Daniel Stroh.....	1826	Thomas Lesher.....	1862
Jacob Nagle.....	1827	Simon Boltz.....	1863
A. Weise.....	1828	Wm. Early (for three years)...	1864
Fred. Miller.....	1829	Jacob Brubaker (two years)..	1864
Leonard Greenawalt.....	1830	Adam Heilman.....	1865
Christian Hoffer.....	1831	John Weise.....	1866
Henry Carmany.....	1832	George Garberich.....	1867
Jefferson Sherk.....	1833	James Hummell.....	1868
John Witmer.....	1834	Lawrence J. Ibach.....	1866
Jacob Wenger.....	1835	Henry M. Ellis.....	1870
Henry Bowman.....	1836	Michael Dissinger.....	1871
John Kreitzer.....	1837	Samuel Hauck.....	1872
Henry Miller.....	1838	Daniel Zeller.....	1873
Benjamin Phreaner.....	1839	Simon Blouch.....	1874
Samuel Becker.....	1840	John L. Frank.....	1875
Jacob Harper.....	1841	Simon Blouch.....	1875
Adam Rise.....	1842	John H. Shaak.....	1875
Joseph Bowman.....	1843	George W. Walker.....	1878
Walter Clark.....	1844	Samuel Witmoyer.....	1878
Christian Rehm.....	1845	H. H. Ehrman.....	1878
Jacob Shaeffer.....	1846	Jacob Deavan.....	1881
Peter C. Freylinghouse.....	1847	Samuel Imboden.....	1881
Samuel Ingraham.....	1848	John Gassert.....	1881

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

A. S. Ely.....	1867	Johnson S. Sheets.....	1876
Joel Goodheart.....	1867	Henry Loser.....	1876
George W. Donges.....	1870	Reuben Seasholtz.....	1879
Andrew H. Embich.....	1870	Silas W. Rank.....	1879
M. H. Bowman.....	1873	Jeremiah Feese.....	1882
J. S. Weaber.....	1873	E. W. Shaak.....	1882

DEPUTY SURVEYORS.

	Commissioned.			Commissioned.	
Thomas Smith.....	Dec.	10, 1813	Adam Grittinger...	Oct.	11, 1853
Levi G. Hollingsworth.....	Aug.	29, 1821	George M. Mase....	Oct.	10, 1865
Tobias Kreider, Jr.	June	7, 1824	Henry C. Grittinger.....	Oct.	13, 1868
Ezekiel Cherington.....	May	27, 1836	Martin Meily.....	Oct.	10, 1871
William Rank.....	June	27, 1839	Samuel K. Ricker.	Nov.	6, 1877
John Bruuner.....	Oct.	8, 1850	Martin Meily.....	Nov.	2, 1880

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, LEBANON COUNTY.

First District, composed of the township and borough of Lebanon, lately in District No. 2 in Dauphin County:

David Krause	Appointed Feb. 19 and 24,	1813
Jacob Goodhart	" " " "	
Peter Shindel	" " " "	
Frederick Hubley	" March 1,	1813
John Breitenbach	" April 6,	1813

Second District, composed of Annville and Londonderry townships, lately No. 3 in Dauphin County:

Daniel Stroh	Appointed Feb. 19,	1813
David Marshall	" " "	

Third District, composed of the townships of East and West Hanover, lately No. 7 in Dauphin County:

James Wood	Appointed Feb. 19,	1813
Mathias Henning	" March 2,	1813

Fourth District, composed of the township of Bethel, lately No. 8 in Dauphin County:

John Bickel	Appointed Feb. 19,	1813
Abraham Seybolt	" " "	
John Kautz	" " "	

Fifth District, composed of the township of Heidelberg, lately No. 1 in Dauphin County:

John Batdorff	Appointed April 6,	1813
Christian Goettel	" May 3,	1813

Samuel Jacobs, a justice within that part of the District No. 7 (laid off for the appointment of justice in the county of Lancaster, composed of Donegal, Mountjoy, and Rapho) as now lies within the county of Lebanon, April 20, 1813.

First District, composed of the borough and township of Lebanon, 729 taxables:

	Commissioned.		Commissioned.
Jacob Goodhart	Feb. 24, 1813	Frederick Stoever	Jan. 3, 1818
Frederick Hubley	March 1, 1813	Jacob Goodhart	Dec. 8, 1818
John Breidenbach	April 6, 1813	Adam Heilman, Jr.	Sept. 9, 1819
Peter Shindel	April 11, 1816		

Second District, composed of Heidelberg township, including Jackson township, 561 taxables:

	Commissioned.		Commissioned.
John Batdorff	April 6, 1813	Ezekiel Cherington	June 4, 1821
Christian Goettel	May 3, 1813	John Shultz, Sr.	Aug. 27, 1821
Jacob Schœner	Jan. 20, 1817	Samuel Rex	Jan. 30, 1822
Joseph Long	Feb. 11, 1818	Gottlieb Kintzel	Dec. 13, 1823
John Albright	Dec. 8, 1818		
Henry Bower	May 3, 1821		

Third District, composed of Bethel township, 425 taxables:

	Commissioned.		Commissioned.
John Bickel	Feb. 19, 1813	Jacob Gilbert	March 11, 1818
Abraham Seybolt	Feb. 19, 1813	Jacob Rudy	Dec. 15, 1820
John Kautz	Feb. 19, 1813	Peter Spyker	March 24, 1821

Fourth District, composed of East Hanover township, 297 taxables:

	Commissioned.		Commissioned.
James Wood	Feb. 19, 1813	Adam Weise	May 16, 1818
Matthias Henning	March 2, 1813		

Fifth District, composed of Annville and Londonderry townships, 684 taxables:

	Commissioned.		Commissioned.
Daniel Stroh	Feb. 19, 1813	Levi G. Hollingsworth	April 4, 1821
Samuel Jacobs	April 20, 1813	John Mason	June 4, 1821
Abraham Philips	May 28, 1816		

First District, composed of the borough and township of Lebanon:

Peter Shindel	April	11, 1816	Jacob Smith	July	14, 1829
Frederick Stoever	Jan.	3, 1818	Michael Kuntz	Dec.	7, 1830
Jacob Goodhart	Dec.	8, 1818	George Bowman	Feb.	14, 1831
Adam Heilman, Jr.	Sept.	9, 1819	John B. Hiester	Jan.	25, 1832
Rud. K. Doebler	Aug.	12, 1823	John Marquart	Aug.	3, 1832
Henry Dehuff	Nov.	27, 1823	John Phillips	April	19, 1833
Henry Fisher	Nov.	27, 1823	Henry Schmeck	Sept.	9, 1835
Fred. Embich, Sr.	Sept.	7, 1824	Jacob Stoever	Dec.	14, 1835
Tobias Kreider, Jr.	Feb.	12, 1828			

Second District, composed of Heidelberg and Jackson townships:

John Batdorff	April	6, 1813	James Huston	Nov.	27, 1823
Christian Goettel	May	3, 1813	Gottleib Kintzel	Dec.	13, 1823
Jacob Schœner	Jan.	20, 1817	George F. Miller	Aug.	3, 1824
Joseph Long	Feb.	11, 1818	Col. Jno. Spangler	Sept.	15, 1826
John Albright	Dec.	8, 1818	Michael Shock	Nov.	16, 1829
Henry Bower	May	3, 1821	John Hetterich	Nov.	23, 1830
Ezek. Cherrington	June	4, 1821	Christian Strach	Dec.	9, 1830
John Shultz, Sr.	Aug.	27, 1821	John Schertzer	Jan.	7, 1834
Samuel Rex	Jan.	30, 1822	George Hess, Jr.	Oct.	28, 1835

Third District, composed of Bethel township. (Jonestown in this district):

John Bickel	Feb.	19, 1813	William Rank	May	5, 1824
Abraham Seybolt	Feb.	19, 1813	John Hoffa	May	11, 1824
John Kautz	Feb.	19, 1813	Samuel Goshert	April	21, 1827
Jacob Rudy	Dec.	15, 1820	John Brunner	Nov.	10, 1829
Peter Spyker	March	24, 1821	John Bickel, Jr.	Dec.	10, 1829
Fred. W. Martin	Nov.	27, 1823	Joel Spyker	Nov.	23, 1830

Fourth District, East Hanover township:

James Wood	Feb.	19, 1813	Christian Shuey	Nov.	27, 1823
Matthias Henning	March	2, 1813	Abraham Stine	Dec.	10, 1829
Adam Weise	May	16, 1818	Jacob Weidle	March	24, 1831

Fifth District, composed of Annville and Londonderry townships:

Daniel Stroh	Feb.	19, 1813	William Early	Dec.	2, 1823
Abraham Phillips	May	28, 1816	Abraham Phillips	March	27, 1824
Levi G. Hollingsworth	April	4, 1821	Philip Stine	March	14, 1827
John Mason	June	4, 1821	Adam Grittinger	Nov.	26, 1829
Christian Sheller	Nov.	27, 1823	Adam Miller	March	30, 1833
William Shertzer	Nov.	27, 1823	James Elliott	Aug.	20, 1834

First District, composed of the borough and township of Lebanon:

Frederick Embich	April	28, 1836	John D. Eckert	Feb.	13, 1839

Second District, composed of the townships of Heidelberg and Jackson:

Daniel Stine	Feb.	10, 1836	John Albright	Oct.	31, 1837
Allen P. Hibshman	June	10, 1836			

Fifth District, composed of the townships of Annville and Londonderry:

Geo. W. Feierstein	Dec.	15, 1836

LEBANON BOROUGH.

Jacob Goodhart	April	14, 1840	Israel Embich	April	15, 1845
Israel Embich	April	14, 1840	Jacob Goodhart	April	14, 1846
Christian Snavely	April	15, 1845	Jacob Weidel	April	15, 1851
Israel Embich	April	15, 1845	Peter L. Stouch	April	15, 1851
Jacob Goodhart	April	14, 1846	Anthony S. Ely	April	10, 1855

East Ward.

Anthony S. Ely	April	10, 1855	Anthony S. Ely	April	11, 1865
Anthony S. Ely	April	10, 1860			

West Ward.

Jacob Weidel	April	15, 1851	Joseph Gleim	April	9, 1861
Joseph Gleim	April	16, 1856	James I. Blair	April	14, 1863

First and Fourth Wards.

Anthony S. Ely	April	11, 1865	Luther F. Houck	April	20, 1875
Anthony S. Ely	Nov.	5, 1870	Geo. W. Kreider	Nov.	9, 1880
Luther F. Houck	March	13, 1875			

Second and Third Wards.

James I. Blair	April	14, 1863	Geo. W. Granello	Dec.	12, 1881
W. W. Murray	April	14, 1868	George W. Mays	March	21, 1882
W. W. Murray	March	27, 1873			

Fifth and Sixth Wards.

Asaph S. Light.....	April	9, 1867	John M. Good.....	March	17, 1877
John M. Good.....	April	9, 1872	Selim S. Thomas...	Nov.	9, 1878

First and Fourth Wards.

Geo. W. Kreider.....				April	9, 1881

Second and Third Wards.

Wm. M. Murray...	March	25, 1878	George W. Mays...	March	9, 1882

Fifth and Sixth Wards.

Selim S. Thomas.....				March	27, 1879

ANNVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Daniel Stroh.....	April	14, 1840	G. W. Feierstein...	April	15, 1845
G. W. Feierstein...	April	14, 1840	Daniel Stroh.....	April	15, 1845

BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

Samuel Goshert.....	April	14, 1840	George W. Ryan...	April	14, 1857
John Hoffa.....	April	14, 1840	William W. Glick..	April	10, 1860
Samuel Harbeson..	April	11, 1843	John Hoffa.....	April	10, 1860
John Hoffa.....	April	15, 1845	William W. Glick..	April	11, 1865
Levi F. Eberly.....	April	15, 1845	Emanuel B. Salen..	April	11, 1865
William Stein... ...	April	13, 1847	William W. Glick..	April	11, 1865
John Hoffa.....	April	15, 1845	Emanuel B. Salen..	April	11, 1865
Levi F. Eberly.....	April	15, 1845	Gid. Shnotterly.....	Nov.	6, 1869
William Stein.....	April	13, 1847	William W. Glick.	Nov.	5, 1870
John Hoffa.....	April	9, 1850	G. Shnotterly.....	March	14, 1874
William W. Glick..	April	13, 1852	W. W. Glick.....	March	13, 1875
John Hoffa.....	April	10, 1855	William Glick.....	Nov.	3, 1880
William W. Glick.	April	13, 1852	Samuel Ricker.....	March	30, 1880
John Hoffa.....	April	10, 1855	W. W. Glick.....	April	3, 1881

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Wm. W. Murray....	April	11, 1843	Reuben Ebright....	April	14, 1857
Christian Shuey....	April	11, 1843	Solomon R. Light..	April	13, 1858
Joseph Strohman...	April	9, 1844	Ephraim B. Shuey.	April	10, 1860
John Peters.....	April	15, 1845	Daniel Walter.....	April	15, 1862
Chris. D. Zehring..	April	14, 1846	Henry Bross.....	April	11, 1865
John Peters	April	15, 1845	W. M. Weidman...	April	11, 1865
Chris. D. Zehring..	April	14, 1846	Henry Bross.....	April	11, 1865
John Peters.....	April	9, 1850	W. M. Weidman...	April	11, 1865
Henry S. Good.....	April	15, 1851	Ephraim B. Shuey.	Nov.	5, 1870
Adam Gisse.....	April	13, 1853	Henry Bross.....	Nov.	5, 1870
Daniel T. Bordner.	April	11, 1854	Ephraim B. Shuey.	March	13, 1875
David Walter.....	April	10, 1855	Henry Bross.....	March	13, 1875
Henry S. Good.....	April	15, 1851	E. B. Shuey.....	Oct.	26, 1880
David Walter.....	April	10, 1855	Ephraim B. Shuey.	April	9, 1881
Henry Bross.....	April	16, 1856	J. R. Holdeman.....	April	9, 1881

LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.

William Geddis.....	April	14, 1840	Thomas Kramer...	April	11, 1854
John Logan.....	April	14, 1840	Michael Michley..	April	11, 1854
Jacob Brower.....	April	13, 1841	John Logan.....	April	10, 1855
Joseph Weidner...	April	12, 1842	Thomas Kramer....	April	11, 1854
Conrad Horstick...	April	11, 1843	John Ferry.....	April	14, 1857
Thomas Kramer...	April	9, 1844	William Rice.....	April	13, 1858
David Logan.....	April	15, 1845	John Witmer.....	April	12, 1859
James Clendenin..	April	11, 1846	Thomas Kramer...	April	12, 1859
Benjamin Hocker.	April	13, 1847	John Kratzer.....	April	15, 1862
Aug. Karmany.....	April	11, 1848	Geo. W. Kreider...	April	14, 1862
Aaron Weidman...	April	10, 1849	Geo. W. Kreider...	April	14, 1863
Thomas Kramer...	April	10, 1849	Thomas Kramer...	April	9, 1867
James Clendenin..	April	14, 1846	James W. Ely.....	April	14, 1868
Benjamin Hocker.	April	13, 1847	Thomas Kramer...	April	9, 1872
Aug. Karmany.....	April	11, 1848	James W. Eby.....	April	15, 1873
Aaron Weidman...	April	10, 1849	Thomas Kramer...	March	17, 1877
Thomas Kramer...	April	10, 1849	J. G. Stauffer.....	March	21, 1882
John Benson.....	April	9, 1850	Jonas W. Eby.....	March	25, 1878
Samuel Reed.....	April	15, 1851	J. G. Stauffer.....	March	9, 1882
John Logan.....	April	13, 1852	Jonas W. Eby.....	April	6, 1883
Jacob B. Foltz.....	April	13, 1853			

SOUTH LEBANON TOWNSHIP.

Samuel McNair.....	April	14, 1840	Andrew Fox.....	April	11, 1848
Jacob L. Eckert...	April	14, 1840	Joseph Eckman....	April	10, 1849
Tobias Kreider.....	April	12, 1842	David Klick.....	April	15, 1851
Henry W. Orth.....	April	12, 1842	Joseph Eckman....	April	11, 1854
Philip Fink.....	April	11, 1843	Abraham Rohland	April	11, 1854
Isaac Beckley.....	April	9, 1844	S. Rosenberger.....	April	10, 1855
Joseph Shindle.....	April	15, 1845	Joseph Eckman....	April	11, 1854
Thomas Shay.....	April	14, 1846	Henry M. Eby.....	April	16, 1856
Peter Horst.....	April	13, 1847	John Hauk.....	April	14, 1857
William Shindle...	April	13, 1847	Samuel Gelb.....	May	3, 1859
Andrew Fox.....	April	11, 1848	George W. Mays....	April	10, 1866
Joseph Eckman....	April	10, 1849	George W. Mays...	April	10, 1866
Thomas Shay.....	April	14, 1846	Levi M. Leiwig....	Nov.	6, 1869
Peter Horst.....	April	13, 1847	George W. Mays...	April	17, 1871
William Shindle...	April	13, 1847	L. M. Leiwig.....	March	13, 1875

SWATARA TOWNSHIP.

John Brunner.....	April	14, 1840	Isaac Sanderson...	April	13, 1858
Samuel Miller.....	April	14, 1840	John Brunner.....	April	26, 1861
John G. Stein.....	April	13, 1841	William A. Barry.	April	15, 1862
Samuel Miller.....	April	15, 1845	John Brunner.....	April	12, 1864
John Brunner.....	April	14, 1846	Christ. D. Zehring.	April	9, 1867
Samuel Miller.... .	April	15, 1845	William A. Barry.	April	9, 1867
John Brunner.....	April	14, 1846	Andrew Lauser.....	Nov.	5, 1870
Cyrus P. Miller....	April	9, 1850	Solomon L. Bean..	Nov.	5, 1870
John Brunner.....	April	15, 1851	Andrew Lauser....	March	13, 1875
Abraham Ulrich...	April	10, 1855	S. L. Bean.....	March	13, 1875
John Brunner.....	April	15, 1851	Andrew Lauser....	April	9, 1881
John Brunner.....	April	16, 1856	Solomon L. Bean..	April	9, 1881
Cyrus P. Miller....	April	16, 1856			

MILLCREEK TOWNSHIP.

H. H. Manderbach.	April	15, 1845	Israel Garrett.....	April	29, 1862
Philip White.....	April	15, 1845	Uriah B. Stewart...	April	9, 1867
Daniel W. Leeds...	April	19, 1849	Israel Garrett.....	April	9, 1867
Philip White.....	April	15, 1845	U. B. Stewart.....	April	9, 1872
Daniel W. Leeds...	April	19, 1849	I. Garrett.....	April	9, 1872
Uriah B. Stewart...	April	9, 1850	Samuel L. Noll.....	July	28, 1875
George M. Dewees.	April	13, 1850	Isaac Kegerreis.....	March	11, 1876
Daniel W. Leeds...	April	11, 1854	George P. Shultz...	March	17, 1877
George M. Dewees.	April	13, 1853	Isaac Kegerreis.....	March	15, 1881
Daniel W. Leeds...	April	11, 1854	George P. Shultz...	April	10, 1882
Uriah B Stewart...	April	14, 1857	Isaac Kegerreis.....	April	9, 1881
Daniel W. Leeds.....	April	12, 1859	George P. Shultz...	March	9, 1882
Uriah B. Stewart...	April	15, 1862			

SOUTH ANNVILLE TOWNSHIP.

David Black.....	April	14, 1846	Daniel Stine.....	April	15, 1862
Philip Stein.....	April	14, 1846	Geo. W. Hoverter..	April	11, 1865
David Black.....	April	14, 1846	Geo. W. Hoverter..	April	11, 1865
Philip Stein.....	April	14, 1846	Daniel Stine.....	April	9, 1867
Joseph Mumma....	April	15, 1851	Henry C. Clouser...	Nov.	27, 1871
Charles Arndt, Jr..	April	15, 1851	Daniel Stine.....	April	15, 1873
Joseph Light.....	April	13, 1852	Geo. W. Hoverter..	Dec.	15, 1875
Joseph R. Henry...	April	13, 1852	Geo. W. Hoverter..	March	11, 1876
Joseph Light.....	April	13, 1852	William S. Seabold.	Dec.	11, 1878
Joseph R. Henry...	April	13, 1852	Daniel Stine.....	March	25, 1878
Joseph R. Henry...	April	14, 1857	William S. Seabold.	March	27, 1879
Adam Imboden.....	April	14, 1857	Daniel Stine.....	April	6, 1883
Daniel Faust.....	April	9, 1861			

NORTH ANNVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Geo. W. Feirstein..	April	15, 1845	John H. Kinports..	April	14, 1863
Daniel Stroh.....	April	15, 1845	Stephen W. Boltz..	April	11, 1865
John H. Kinports..	April	9, 1850	Stephen W. Boltz...	April	11, 1865
Thomas McQuire...	April	9, 1850	Charles J. Gruber..	April	9, 1867
Jacob Shertzer.....	April	13, 1852	Stephen W. Boltz..	Nov.	10, 1870
Chas. H. Killinger..	April	13, 1853	Isaac Beaver.....	April	15, 1873
Henry Ault.....	April	10, 1855	Aug. Maulfair.....	March	13, 1875
Chas. H. Killinger.	April	13, 1853	Collins Dean.....	April	20, 1880
Henry Ault.....	April	10, 1855	Isaac Beaver.....	March	25, 1878
Stephen W. Boltz..	May	6, 1858	H. Lenich Meyer...	April	9, 1881
Henry Ault.....	April	10, 1860	Isaac Beaver.....	April	6, 1883

NORTH LEBANON TOWNSHIP.

Michael Tice.....	April	14, 1840	Joseph Light.....	April	13, 1858
Jacob Umberger...	April	14, 1840	William T. Euston..	April	12, 1859
Con. H. Borgner....	April	15, 1845	John J. Euston.....	April	10, 1860
Michael Tice.....	April	15, 1845	Henry J. Light.....	April	11, 1865
John Phreaner.....	April	13, 1847	Henry T. Euston...	April	11, 1865
Samuel Miller.....	April	10, 1849	Henry J. Light.....	April	11, 1865
John Phreaner.....	April	13, 1847	Henry T. Euston...	April	11, 1865
Samuel Miller.....	April	10, 1849	Henry J. Light.....	April	11, 1865
Adam Lauber.....	April	9, 1850	Henry T. Euston...	April	11, 1865
Peter L. Stouch.....	April	9, 1850	Solomon R. Light.	Nov.	5, 1870
Henry K. Boyer....	May	1, 1852	D. Kochenberger...	Nov.	10, 1870
Solomon Smith.....	April	11, 1854	Andrew Light.....	Nov.	13, 1871
John B. Light.....	April	10, 1855	Ezra Meyer.....	March	13, 1875
Wm. T. Euston.....	April	10, 1855	Joseph R. Euston..	March	27, 1879
Henry Boltz.....	April	10, 1855	Ezra Meyer.....	March	30, 1880
Wm. L. Billman...	April	16, 1856	Andrew Light.....	April	9, 1881
Wm. T. Euston.....	April	16, 1856	L. M. Leiwig.....	June	8, 1880
John J. Euston.....	April	14, 1857	John A. Beckley...	April	6, 1883

EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

James Elliott.....	April	14, 1840	Andrew McGill.....	April	12, 1859
Warren Thomas....	April	14, 1840	E. J. Backenstose..	April	9, 1861
Adam Wise.....	April	12, 1842	Martin Melly.....	April	12, 1864
Daniel Uhrick, Jr.	April	15, 1845	E. J. Backenstose..	April	10, 1866
Abraham Stine.....	April	14, 1846	Martin Melly.....	April	12, 1864
Baltzer B. Albert...	April	13, 1847	E. J. Backenstose..	April	10, 1866
Abraham Stine.....	April	15, 1851	Martin Melly.....	Nov.	6, 1869
John F. Gerberich.	April	13, 1852	John H. Books.....	April	1, 1871
Abraham Stine.....	April	15, 1851	John H. Speck.....	March	13, 1875
John F. Gerberich.	April	13, 1852	John H. Books.....	March	11, 1876
Emanuel B. Salen..	April	16, 1856	John H. Speck.....	March	30, 1880
C. D. Zehring.....	April	16, 1856	John H. Books.....	April	9, 1881
Abraham Stein.....	April	14, 1857			

HEIDELBERG TOWNSHIP.

A. P. Hibshman...	April	14, 1840	David Souder.....	April	10, 1860
Philip White.....	April	14, 1840	Joseph S. Louser...	April	12, 1864
A. P. Hibshman...	April	15, 1845	John B. Fees.....	April	11, 1865
David Souder.....	April	15, 1845	Joseph S. Louser...	April	12, 1864
A. P. Hibshman...	April	15, 1845	John B. Fees.....	April	11, 1865
David Souder.....	April	15, 1845	George F. Miller...	Nov.	6, 1869
A. P. Hibshman...	April	9, 1850	Joseph S. Louser...	Nov.	5, 1870
David Souder.....	April	9, 1850	Charles M. Zerbe...	March	13, 1875
Cyrus E. Hoffman..	April	13, 1852	Joseph S. Louser...	March	11, 1876
David Souder.....	April	10, 1855	Charles M. Zerbe...	March	30, 1880
Cyrus E. Hoffman.	April	13, 1852	Eli Daugherty.....	March	30, 1880
David Souder.....	April	10, 1855	George T. Louser...	March	9, 1882
A. P. Hibshman...	April	14, 1857	John S. Brendle...	April	29. 1882
Cyrus E. Hoffman	April	13, 1858	John S. Brendle...	April	6, 1883
Joseph S. Louser...	April	12, 1859			

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Daniel Stein.....	April	14, 1840	Joseph Coover.....	April	14, 1857
Jacob Schroener...	April	14, 1840	William Urich.....	April	14, 1857
George Pfleger.....	April	11, 1843	Joseph Coover.....	April	15, 1862
George Diehl.....	April	11, 1843	John Lehman.....	April	15, 1862
Daniel Stein.....	April	14, 1846	Henry Kreitzer....	April	9, 1867
George Diehl.....	April	11, 1848	John Leberman....	April	9, 1867
John Immel.....	April	10, 1849	Wm. H. Hostetter.	April	9, 1872
George Diehl.....	April	11, 1848	John Lehman.....	April	9, 1872
John Immel.....	April	10, 1849	Isaac S Moyer	Nov.	12, 1874
Daniel Stein.....	April	15, 1851	John D. Foesig.....	March	13, 1875
Joseph Coover.....	April	13, 1852	Wm. H. Phillips...	March	13, 1877
Gabriel B. Deppen.	April	13, 1853	John D. Foesig.....	March	30, 1880
Joseph Coover.....	April	13, 1852	Wm. H. Phillips...	March	9, 1882
Gabriel B. Deppen	April	13, 1853			

COLD SPRING TOWNSHIP.

Daniel Goodlander	April	11, 1854	Daniel Goodlander	April	11, 1854
J. H. McElwaine...	April	11, 1854	John L. L. Morris.	April	16, 1856
Jacob Leiberman...	April	10, 1855	Uriah R. Tracy.....	April	12, 1859

CORNWALL TOWNSHIP.

Henry Bowman....	April	11, 1854	Henry Witmer.....	April	12, 1859
Samuel Houck.....	April	10, 1855	Samuel Geib.....	April	11, 1865
David Klick.....	April	10, 1851	Samuel Geib.....	April	11, 1865
David Klick.....	April	16, 1856	Levi M. Leiwig.....	April	14, 1868
William Donley....	April	16, 1856	Emanuel A. Enders	March	14, 1874
George B. Hauck...	April	14, 1857	E. A. Enders.....	March	27, 1879
Gottleib T. Kreider	April	13, 1858	Levi M. Leiwig.....	April	10, 1883
Absalom Stewart...	April	13, 1858			

NORTH LEBANON BOROUGH.

Solomon Smith.....	April	11, 1854	Solomon Smith.....	April	12, 1859
Adolph. Reinoehl...	April	16, 1856	John Rodearmel. ..	April	9, 1865
Herman Rauch.....	April	14, 1857	Solomon Smith.....	April	12, 1864
John G. Light.....	April	13, 1858			

JONESTOWN BOROUGH.

Christ'n D. Zehring	April	9, 1867	C. D. Zehring.....	March	17, 1877
William A. Barry..	April	9, 1867	George T. Capp.....	March	25, 1878
C. D. Zehring.....	April	9, 1872	C. D. Zehring.....	March	9, 1882
W. A. Barry.....	April	9, 1872	George T. Capp.....	April	6, 1883
Moses Arndt.....	April	15, 1873			

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

John H. Kluge was commissioned July 5, 1854, re-elected June, 1857, and resigned Dec. 1, 1858. Franklin Phillips was appointed to serve the unexpired term. He died in office, and Henry Houck was appointed Aug. 11, 1859. He was elected three times, and resigned March 9, 1868.

William G. Lehman was appointed March 9, 1868, to serve the unexpired term. He was twice elected, and resigned Jan. 1, 1875. Cyrus Boger was appointed to serve the unexpired term.

The present efficient incumbent, William B. Bodenhorn, was commissioned June 7, 1875.

DOCTOR DADY.

It was at Annville that Dr. Dady, the noted impostor of the last quarter of the past century, first commenced, by aid of his fascinating eloquence, to gull the honest Germans. To show what may be done among a people believing implicitly "men untried," an account of the doctor's operations is given. The doctor was a German by birth, who came to this country with the Hessians during the Revolution. Possessing a fascinating eloquence in the German language, and being very fluent in the English, he was afterwards employed as a minister of the gospel by uninformed but honest Germans. He preached in Annville and various parts of this region, and when the sacerdotal robe could no longer be subservient to his avaricious views, he laid it aside and assumed the character of a physician. As such, after several unsuccessful attempts here, he went to York County and dwelt among the poor inhabitants of a mountainous part thereof (now within the limits of Adams County), where, in various artful ways, he preyed on the purses of the unwary. Rice Williams, or rather Rainsford Rogers, a New Englander, and John Hall, a New Yorker (both of whom had been plundering the people of the Southern States by their wiles), came to the house of Clayton Chamberlain, a neighbor of Dady, in July, 1797. On the following morning Dady went to Chamberlain's, and had a private conversation between Williams and Hall, before breakfast. After Dady had left them, Williams asked Chamberlain whether the place was not haunted. Being answered in the negative, he said it was haunted, that he had been born with a veil over his face, could see spirits, and had been conducted thither sixty miles by a spirit. Hall assented to the truth of this. In the evening of the same day they had another interview with Dady. Williams then told Chamberlain that if he would permit him to tarry overnight he would show him a spirit. This being agreed to, they went into a field in the evening, and Williams drew a circle on the ground, around which he directed Hall and Chamberlain to walk in silence. A terrible screech was soon heard proceeding from a *black* ghost (!!!) in the woods, at a little distance from the parties, in a direction opposite to the place where Williams stood. In a few minutes a *white* ghost appeared, which Williams addressed in a language which those who heard him could not understand; the ghost replied in *the same language*. After his ghostship had gone away, Williams said that the spirit knew of a treasure which it was permitted to discover to *eleven* men. They must be honest, religious, and sensible, and neither horse-jockeys nor Irishmen.

The intercourse between Williams and Dady now ceased to be apparent, but it was continued in private. Chamberlain, convinced of the existence of a ghost and a treasure, was easily induced to form a company, which was soon effected. Each candidate was initiated by the receipt of a small sealed paper, containing a little yellow sand, which was called "the power." This "power" the candidate was to bury under the earth to the depth of one inch, for three days and three nights, performing several absurd ceremonies, too obscene to be described here. A circle, two feet in diameter, was formed in the ground, in the centre of which there was a hole six

inches wide and as many deep. A captain, lieutenant, and three committee-men were elected. Hall had the honor of the captaincy. The exercise was to pace around the circle, etc. This, it was said, propitiated and strengthened the white ghost, who was opposed by an unfriendly black ghost who rejoiced in the appellation of Pompey. In the course of their nocturnal exercises they often saw the white ghost; they saw Mr. Pompey, too, but he appeared to have "his back up," bellowed loudly, and threw stones at them. On the night of Aug. 18, 1797, they undertook to get instructions from the white ghost. It was done in the following manner: he took a sheet of clean, white paper, and folded it in the form of a letter, when each member breathed into it three times; this being repeated several times, and the paper laid over the hole in the centre of the circle, the instructions of the ghost were obtained. The following is a short extract from the epistle written by the ghost: "Go, and do right, and prosper, and the treasure shall be yours. I am permitted to write this in the same hand I wrote in the flesh for your direction—O——☜. Take care of your powers in the name and fear of God, our protector; if not, leave the work. There is a great treasure,—four thousand pounds apiece for you. Don't trust the black one. Obey orders. Break the enchantment, which you will not do until you get an ounce of mineral dulcimer eliximer; some German doctor has it. *It is near, and dear, and scarce.* Let the committee get it, but don't let the doctor know what you are about; he is wicked." The above is but a small part of this precious communication. In consequence of these ghostly communications, a young man named Abraham Kephart waited, by order of the committee, on Dr. Dady. The doctor preserved his *eliximer* in a bottle sealed with a large red seal, and buried in a heap of oats, and demanded fifteen dollars an ounce for it. Young Kephart could not afford to give so much, but gave him thirty-six dollars and three bushels of oats for three ounces of it. Yost Liner, another of these wise committee-men, gave the doctor one hundred and twenty-one dollars for eleven ounces of the stuff. The company was soon increased to thirty persons, many of whom were wealthy. Among those who were most miserably duped may be mentioned Clayton Chamberlain, Yost Liner, Thomas Bigham, William Bigham, Samuel Togert, John McKinney, James Agnew the elder, James McCleary, Robert Thompson, David Kissinger, George Sheckley, Peter Wikeart, and John Philips. All these and many other men were, in the language of the indictment, "cheated and defrauded by means of certain false tokens and pretenses, to wit, by means of pretended spirits, certain circles, certain brown powder, and certain compositions called mineral dulcimer elixir, and Deterick's mineral elixir."

But the wiles of these impostors were soon exerted in other parts. The following is an account of their proceedings in and about Shrewsbury township, in York County. Williams intimated that he had received a call from a ghost resident in those parts, at the distance of forty miles from Dady's. Jacob Wister, one of the conspirators, was the agent of Williams on this occasion. He instituted a company of twenty-one persons, all of whom were, of course, most ignorant people. The same and even more absurd ceremonies were performed by these people, and the communications of the ghost were obtained in a still more ridiculous manner than before. The communications mentioned Dr. Dady as the person from whom they should obtain the dulcimer elixir, as likewise a kind of sand which the ghost called the "Asiatic sand," and which was necessary in order to give efficacy to the "powers." Ulrich Neaff, a committee-man of this company, paid to Dr. Dady ninety dollars for seven and a half ounces of the elixir. The elixir was put into vials, and each person who had one of them held it in his hand and shook it as he pranced around the circle. On certain occasions he anointed his head with it, and afterwards, by order of the spirit, the vial was buried in the ground. Paul Baliter, another of the committee-men, took with him to Dr. Dady's a hundred dollars to purchase "Asiatic sand," at three dollars per ounce. Dady being absent, Williams procured from the doctor's shop as much sand as the money would purchase. In this instance Williams cheated the doctor, for he kept the spoil to himself, and thence arose an overthrow of the good fraternity. Each of them now set up for himself. Williams procured directions from *his* ghost that each of the companies should dispatch a committee to Lancaster to buy "Deterick's mineral elixir" of a physician in that place. In the mean time Williams and his wife went to Lancaster, where they prepared the elixir, which was nothing but a composition of copperas and Cayenne pepper. Mrs. Williams, as the wife of John Huber, a German doctor, went to Dr. Rose with a letter dated "thirteen miles from Newcastle, Delaware," which directed him how to sell the article, etc. The enormity of the price aroused the suspicion of Dr. Rose. In a few days the delegates of the committee arrived, and purchased elixir to the amount of seven hundred and forty dollars and forty-three cents. When the lady came for the money she was arrested, and the secret became known. Her husband, Williams, escaped. The Lancaster expedition having led to a discovery of the tricks of the impostors, a few days after the disclosures made by Mrs. Williams, an indictment was procured in the criminal court of York County against Dr. John Dady, Rice Williams, Jesse Miller, Jacob Wister the elder, and Jacob Wister the younger, for a conspiracy to cheat and defraud. The trial took place in June following, and resulted in the conviction of Wister, the elder, and Dr. Dady, the former of whom was fined ten dollars and imprisoned one month in the county jail, the latter fined ninety dollars and sentenced to two years' confinement in the penitentiary at Philadelphia. Dady

had just been convicted of participating in the conspiracy in Shrewsbury, where he and Hall were found guilty of a like crime in Adams County, whereupon Hall was fined one hundred dollars and sent to the penitentiary for two years, and Dady was fined one hundred and sixty dollars and sentenced to undergo an additional servitude of two years in the penitentiary, to commence in June, 1800, when his first term would expire. Thus ended the history of Dr. Dady, who certainly was not devoid of talent, who possessed a most winning address, and was a thorough master in quick and correct discernment of character. He came to Annville about 1784, and lived in this region some ten years, and here he first began in a small way his machinations. He reigned also for a season with undisputed sway in what was then the western part of York County. There, as at Annville, his cunning for a long time lulled suspicion to sleep. The history of his exorcisms should teach the credulous that the ghosts which appear nowadays are as material as our own flesh.

THE RABER MURDER.

It is distasteful to preserve the record of crime in whatever shape it may appear, but as the following transaction is one which caused more than local excitement a few years ago, it seems proper that some reference, brief although it may be, should be made concerning it.

Joseph Raber, a man upwards of sixty years of age, lived in a state of the most abject poverty, in a dingy, deserted charcoal-burner's hut, in a sequestered spot on the Blue Mountains known as Indiantown Gap, in Lebanon County. He had no occupation, but eked out a scanty subsistence by performing such little jobs as chance threw into his way, depending mainly upon the charity of the poverty-stricken neighborhood in which he lived. His mode of life was very primitive indeed. The hut, which he called his home, and in which he passed the heat of summer and the rigors of winter, was rudely constructed of rough-hewn logs, and was so low that an ordinary-sized man could not stand erect in it. There was no floor, but hard-beaten earth, and the furniture consisted of a store-box, which served the purpose of table, wash-stand, bureau, and general receptacle for such household utensils as the shanty contained, and a wooden bench, made on the very original plan of driving stakes into the ground and placing a plank on top. In this hut lived, with old man Raber, Polly Kreiser, who was his housekeeper.

Israel Brandt, whom we have reason to consider as the originator of this terrible tragedy, lived about three-fourths of a mile from Raber's hut, on the road leading through the Gap, at a place known as St. Joseph's Spring, in Union township. He kept some sort of a hotel, and, although the place was not licensed, yet he sold liquor, and his house was the rendezvous where all the rough mountaineers were wont to resort to have their carousals. Among the regular frequenters of this place was Charles Drews, the oldest of the men executed, who resided about a hundred yards to the southwest.

Henry F. Wise, Josiah Hummel, and George Zechman lived along the mountains to the east, six miles from Brandt's place. Frank Stichler lived about half a mile from Brandt's.

In the latter part of July, 1878, Brandt, Hummel, Wise, and Zechman agreed among themselves to have Raber's life insured for their benefit. George W. Schweinhard, an insurance agent, living in Lebanon, was accordingly applied to make out the applications and procure the policies on the life of the old man. Whereupon Schweinhard visited Indiantown Gap, and met these parties in consultation at Brandt's house. Here the applications were made out, Wise paying the necessary fees. After the applications had been favorably received by the various companies and policies issued, Wise wrote a letter to Schweinhard, requesting him to meet Brandt, Hummel, Zechman, Raber, and himself at Lebanon, for the purpose of having the policies on old Raber's life assigned to themselves, and taking out some additional applications. At that time a policy for two thousand dollars in the Home Mutual Life Association in Lebanon was assigned to Josiah Hummel; one for one thousand dollars, in the New Era, to Israel Brandt; one for three thousand dollars to George Zechman; and one for two thousand dollars to Henry F. Wise; the sum for all amounting to eight thousand dollars. The reason given by these men to Schweinhard why these assignments were made was that Raber was a very poor man, and that they had agreed to support him. Here, then, the preliminaries of the plot were fully consummated, and it only remained to carry their hellish design into execution. The conspirators were in frequent consultation at Brandt's, having been often observed going back and forth from his house during the space of some three or four months immediately preceding Raber's death. The result of these consultations was that they agreed to employ a man who would be willing to do the job for money, ignorantly thinking that in this way they would escape the penalty of the crime, while they would reap all the benefits. This having been settled, the next step was to find a willing tool to commit the murder, which they found in the person of Charles Drews. This unhappy old man had a numerous family, and was in very straitened circumstances, and, like the murderer in Macbeth,—

> "So weary with disasters, tugg'd with fortune,
> That *he* would set *his* life on any chance
> To mend it, or be rid on't."

Brandt was the first of the conspirators to broach the subject to Drews, promising to give him three hundred dollars, and stating that the others would each pay him the same amount. Drews accepted, and asked Elijah Stichler, an uncle to Frank Stichler, to

help drown Raber in Kitzmiller's dam. The following was their well-concocted plan: they would induce Raber to accompany them to fish in the dam with a flat. Drews was to push Raber off the flat and Stichler was to "pole over him" and drown him. Afterwards Stichler was to jump into the water to get wet, and then go to Michael Kohr's, who lived hard by, and get a change of clothing, stating that he had gotten wet in trying to save Raber from drowning. For these services Drews offered to give Stichler one hundred dollars. Stichler refused to agree to this. Notwithstanding Stichler's refusal, Drews at the time appointed went to the dam, accompanied by his son-in-law, Joseph F. Peters, who had returned home on a furlough from the regular army about that time. When they arrived at the dam they found the flat full of water, and old man Raber remarking that it was too cold to fish anyhow, the party returned home without accomplishing their infamous purpose. This attempt having proved abortive, Charles Drews engaged Frank Stichler to assist him in doing the job. Accordingly, on the 7th of December, 1878, Drews went to Raber's hut and invited him to come to his house to get some tobacco. Drews returned to his house with Raber, where Stichler was in waiting. Raber was then induced to go with them to Kreiser's, under the pretext of getting meat. The way to Kreiser's necessitated the crossing of Indiantown Creek, which is a small stream about twelve feet wide and seventeen inches deep, spanned by a plank. When the party arrived at this plank Stichler was in front, Raber next, and Drews in the rear. When Raber had reached the middle of the plank Stichler suddenly turned upon him, caught hold of his shoulders, knocked his feet from under him, threw him into the water, and jumped in on top of him and got him by the hair; and in order to keep his head under water, Drews pressed upon Stichler, and thus Raber was kept down until life was extinct. *This scene was witnessed by Joseph F. Peters from an upper window in Drews' house.* Having committed the deed, Drews and Stichler returned to Drews' house, where Stichler exchanged clothes. This took place some time between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, and about two hours later the neighborhood was thrown into a state of consternation by the intelligence that old man Raber was drowned in the creek. Immediately a crowd of excited people gathered around the place, but the body was left undisturbed until the arrival of the coroner, who was summoned by Brandt and Hummel. When they arrived in Lebanon Brandt became considerably intoxicated, and boastingly remarked that Raber was insured for twenty thousand dollars, and stated to the coroner that each of the men who had him insured would give him twenty dollars for a good report.

The coroner's inquest was held the following day, and resulted in a verdict that the deceased came to his death from natural causes. Raber's remains were consigned to their final resting-place on the 10th of December, and three days later Schweinhard met Brandt, Hummel, Wise, and Stichler, at Brandt's house to make out the death proofs on the policies held. At that time much suspicion began to attach to the case owing to the bad character of the parties who were known to have Raber's life insured. Nothing definite, however, was discovered until some time in January, 1879, when Joseph F. Peters appeared before John H. Speck, a justice of the peace in East Hanover township, and made oath that he had seen his father-in-law, Charles Drews, and Frank Stichler drown old man Raber in the manner before detailed. In pursuance of this information Drews, Stichler, Brandt, Hummel, Wise, and Zechman were arrested on the 4th of February, and brought before 'Squire William W. Murray, of Lebanon, who committed them to prison. The demeanor of these men while in the magistrate's office was characterized by much levity, showing that they did not realize the gravity of the charge that was hanging over them. On Feb. 12, 1879, a hearing under a writ of *habeas corpus* was given Wise, Hummel, Brandt, and Zechman before Judge Henderson, which resulted in their being remanded back to jail to await trial at court. These men having been jointly indicted for the murder of Raber, elected to be tried together at the April term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, 1879, and were all found guilty of murder in the first degree, mainly upon the evidence of Joseph F. Peters and Lenah Peters, his wife, and daughter of Charles Drews. The trial was the most exciting that was ever held in the county, and absorbed nearly two weeks' time. While it was in progress the court-room was daily thronged with a crowd of eager listeners ready to drink in every word as it fell from the lips of witnesses. The excitement reached its climax on the evening of the day when the jury rendered its verdict, at which time the eagerness of the people was so great that the tipstaves could with difficulty keep the surging mass of humanity outside the bar. A motion was at once made for a new trial in the case of each one of the condemned, but, after argument, the application was refused to all except George Zechman, to whom a new trial was granted on the 4th of August, 1879. On Monday afternoon, August 18th, all the prisoners, with the exception of Zechman, who was granted a new trial, and Wise, who made a confession to the commonwealth's counsel on the Saturday previous, were sentenced to death by Judge Henderson. About this time Charles Drews and Frank Stichler also made confessions. The death-warrants of Drews, Stichler, Brandt, and Hummel were issued Nov. 2, 1879, by Governor Henry M. Hoyt to Sheriff Deininger, and were afterwards separately read to the prisoners. Zechman was tried at the November term of court, Henry F. Wise being one of the principal witnesses, and was acquitted by the jury. Drews and Stichler,

the men who actually committed the deed, expiated their crime on the gallows in the jail-yard at Lebanon, Nov. 14, 1879. Brandt and Hummel took out a writ of error to the Supreme Court, but the assignments of error were not sustained. Sentence of death was passed on Wise Dec. 2, 1879. On March 16, 1880, his case was taken before the board of pardons by his counsel, Col. A. Frank Seltzer, who argued the case for a commutation of the death penalty to imprisonment for life, on the ground that Wise was used as a witness by the commonwealth in the trial of George Zechman. The board, however, refused to interfere. The case of Brandt and Hummel was taken before the board of pardons by their counsel, Col. J. P. S. Gobin, April 20, 1880, but as in the case of Wise, a commutation was refused.

On May 6, 1880, Brandt and Hummel made an attempt to break jail by cutting and digging out, which nearly succeeded. The death-warrants of Wise, Hummel, and Brandt were issued by the Governor March 19th, fixing May 18, 1880, as the time for their execution, when they were all three duly hanged. Brandt and Hummel asserted their innocence to the last, and in their statements to their counsel, Col. J. P. S. Gobin, W. M. Derr, Esq., and Hon. C. R. Lantz, said they had policies of insurance on Raber's life, but never advised or were connected with any plot for taking his life. According, however, to the confessions of Wise, Drews, and Stichler, Brandt and Hummel were both in the murderous conspiracy, the former (Brandt) being the leader and originator of the fiendish scheme. Wise, in his confession, said he knew nothing about the drowning of Raber, as he had withdrawn from the plot some time before, under the impression that Drews would not drown the old man. He further confessed that he, Hummel, and Zechman, thinking the drowning plot had fallen through, had conspired to have Raber poisoned, by putting rat poison in whiskey for him. This was to have been done on the Sunday following, but Raber being murdered by Drews and Stichler the Saturday before, made it not necessary to their schemes.

Charles Drews was born in Schleswig-Holstein in 1820. His father was a butcher, which trade Charles pursued until the breaking out of the Continental war of 1848. He then enlisted in the German army, fighting against Danish oppression for two years. On May 4, 1852, he arrived in New York, and came to Pennsylvania, and soon settled in Lebanon County, working in the Colman furnaces a year. Then he went to Pinegrove, and worked five years in the furnaces. There he married a Miss Kreiser, who bore him eleven children, eight of whom, with his wife, were living at his execution. He served all through the Rebellion in the Ninety-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in 1862 was made color-bearer of the regiment, and as such distinguished himself as one of the bravest of the brave. His face wore a somewhat sinister expression, and his ordinary weight was one hundred and eighty pounds. But if there was any peculiarity more characteristic of the man than anything else it was the natural baldness of his head, which was almost totally destitute of hair from his youth. His last words on the gallows were, speaking in German to Stichler, his companion, "Frank, now we are going to heaven; now we go."

Frank Stichler was born Oct. 16, 1859. His parents were of German extraction, and at the time of his birth lived at Indiantown Gap. His father was a charcoal-burner by occupation, whose whole life was but one continuous struggle to keep the wolf from the door. Frank was initiated into the mysteries of charcoal-burning, in which he soon became quite proficient; when ten years of age he could chop more wood than an ordinary man. He never learned a trade; when he was not about his father's business he worked for the farmers. Bad company and evil associates ruined him. Brandt proved his evil genius, and from the time he left his father's house to take up his abode at Brandt's, dates the beginning of his downward course to the murderer's grave. Amid the associations of the regular den of thieves that rendezvoused at Brandt's he speedily paved the way for the gallows, and soon turned into the desperate boy-demon that he afterwards appears, when he remarked to Drews "that he could kill any man for money without the least compunction." His remains were buried at Indiantown Gap.

Josiah Hummel was born March 19, 1849. His parents were descendants of Teutonic pioneers who came to this country nearly a century and a half ago. Up to his majority he worked for his father on his farm, and afterwards worked for some time at Brookside, Calmary, and Lincoln collieries, and in what were known as Houser's mines. He was a member of Jacobs' Lutheran Church, about three miles south of Pinegrove, and was confirmed in the faith by Rev. Elias Henry of that place. However, he was a Christian only in name. In 1877 he went to Wooster, Ohio, in quest of work, but not succeeding he returned to the mountains. He was never married. He knew Brandt from the time the latter kept the Cold Spring Hotel. He was the tallest of the "blue-eyed six," and measured nearly six feet in height. His remains were buried at Sattazahn's meeting-house.

Israel Brandt, who has always been looked upon as the Macchiavelli of the conspirators, the one who planned the murder of Raber, and who saw to it that it was properly executed, was born in North Lebanon township May 27, 1834. He was one of a family of six born to Henry Brandt, who by trade was a carpenter, and tilled a small section of land in the above-named township, and later in life filled the position of steward in the Lebanon County Almshouse. Israel learned the tailor's trade, and succeeded in building up a thriving business. He was of a fine physique,

crafty in nature, but, moreover, a "hale fellow well met," ready at all times to do a favor for any one. Tiring of his occupation and being infected with the Western fever, he left for Indiana in 1850, where for about two years he led a reckless life. In 1857 he returned and settled down in Myerstown, where he married a daughter of 'Squire Hoffa. Here he was looked upon as a good fighter, and when in his cups was exceedingly quarrelsome. During the war he came to Lebanon and took charge of the Washington House. Not meeting with success he went to Illinois, there remained a year, and lost his left arm in a threshing-machine. In 1864–65 he took possession of the Cold Spring Hotel, where he was thrown into company of the worst description; the persons who generally congregated there and made it a rendezvous, being of the highest order of criminals of all classes. Here, in 1867, his wife died of consumption, and thus wifeless and his children motherless, he grew indifferent to the status in social matters, and one by one the friends of his youth deserted him. Yearly he fell in the estimation of those who knew him, until finally his own kin and kith refused him countenance. He now moved into East Hanover township and kept the "Half-Way House," and afterwards St. Joseph's Spring House, where the Raber murder was concocted and carried out. His remains were buried in the Lebanon Lutheran Cemetery.

Henry F. Wise. This man forms one of the most important factors in the terrible tragedy for which he was convicted and suffered an ignominious death on the gallows. And while he was not the originator of the crime, nor did the actual killing of old Joe Raber, nor in fact, according to his confession, knew of the murder at the time it was committed, yet the ingenious part he played in effecting the insurance on the life of the old man, his startling confession shortly after conviction, and his subsequent testimony in the trial of George Zechman, stamp him as the most remarkable personage of this confederacy of criminals. He was born in Monroe Valley, this county, June 4, 1845, and lived with his parents until he was ten years old, when the family moved to Fishing Creek Valley, a distance of six miles from St. Joseph's Spring, the scene of the tragedy. His parents were poor, honest, hard-working people. When fourteen years of age he cut railroad ties at Gold Mine Gap, and when seventeen worked at the Rousch Creek coal-mines. He joined the United Brethren Church, and remained for a year a faithful member. He married on Feb. 14, 1864, Nancy Hauer, who proved a faithful wife and devoted mother, and to whom he was fondly and deeply attached. He worked in various mines, furnaces, and collieries, and engaged in various works. He became, with his wife and her sister, converted in the Church of God, of which Rev. Israel Hay was pastor, and with them was baptized in Rousch Gap Creek. He had bought a little property, and panic times coming on he could not meet the second payment. So he was under pecuniary embarrassments when the temptation of sudden wealth by graveyard life insurance presented itself, and he could not resist it. He left two children with his wife. He was buried at the Green Point meeting-house, near his home.

George Zechman was convicted on the first trial as one of Raber's murderers, but upon his second trial, granted him by the court, he was acquitted. He was born in Berks County, Aug. 15, 1849. His parents were of German origin, and moved to Fishing Creek Valley when he was a mere stripling of a boy. He was early engaged in the boating business, and afterwards engaged in the coal-mining business, working at different times at the Lower Lorberry, Upper Rousch Creek, Williamstown, and Sheaffer mines. He married at the age of twenty-two years. After his acquittal he returned to his family in the mountains.

BOOKS, AUTHORS, ETC.

A bibliography of Lebanon County is desirable, but the preparation of it is no easy task. We present merely a brief reference to certain recent publications by Lebanon County people. About the commencement of the century, in its first decade, a large number of books were printed at Lebanon, all in the German language. It would be an interesting labor to gather up and compile a list of them, and it could be done now if some lover of history, one familiar with the German tongue, would take upon himself this duty.

Professor William J. Burnside, principal of the Lebanon High School and Academy, is the author of a popular school-book entitled "Elements of English Grammar, arranged and simplified for the Use of Beginners." It was printed by William M. Breslin, of the *Advertiser* office, is in its fifth edition, and is used in the schools of this and several adjoining counties. It is a neatly-printed book of some one hundred pages, compiled and edited with ability.

In 1874 and 1875, William M. Breslin, of the *Advertiser*, compiled and published a "Directory of Lebanon Borough," a handsomely-printed and bound volume of one hundred and eleven pages, the first publication of the kind ever attempted in the county.

In 1880, C. M. Bowman, of the *Daily Times*, published the "Lebanon County Census Directory," a nicely printed and bound book of two hundred and seventy-eight pages. It was published upon an entirely new plan, embracing all the features of the old style, with many others, that proved interesting and valuable. The compilation of the names in family groups also gave the work added interest, as showing the names, ages, occupation, and number in each family. It contained brief historical sketches of the county, Lebanon borough, and all the townships.

Dr. John Hittell was formerly a noted physician at Annville and Jonestown of this county. One of his sons, Theodore Hittell, is a leading politician on

the Pacific slope, and a State senator in the California Legislature. Another son is John S. Hittell, an author of world-wide reputation. One of his books was entitled "A Brief History of Culture, etc.," which met with special commendation from the literary world, and another was "The History of San Francisco," which was printed in many different editions. The great work of his literary labors is "The Resources of California, comprising the Society, Climate, Salubrity, Scenery, Commerce, and Industry of the State," two volumes of four hundred and fifty-eight pages, printed by A. L. Bancroft & Co., of San Francisco, and in 1879 had run through seven editions. It was first published in 1863, and had at once immense sales on the Pacific coast and in the States. It is the acknowledged standard work on California and the resources of the Golden State, and as a literary labor was warmly received in the world of letters, and at once established the fame of its cultured author, an old Lebanon County boy, who went to the Golden State, and became distinguished as one of the great writers of the age.

"Across the Continent" is the title of an unpretending but ably-edited little volume of ninety-eight pages, of which J. H. Redsecker, of Lebanon, is the author. It comprised fourteen highly interesting and descriptive letters written by Mr. Redsecker for the *Church Advocate* during his trip to the Pacific slope with the Pacific Institute Excursion in 1879. They were subsequently printed in book form by the Harrisburg Telegraph Steam Printing and Binding House.

Miss Rebecca E. Kremer, of Lebanon, is the author of two books. The first is an elegantly printed volume of three hundred and fourteen pages, entitled "Bible Gems, or Manual of Scripture Lessons." It was specially designed for public schools, but was equally adapted to Sunday-schools and families. It was printed by Messrs. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, in 1870. It is largely used in Pennsylvania, and is cordially indorsed by the educators, the press, and clergy of the State. It is a compendium of all the leading historical events and great moral truths contained in the Bible and their inspired authors. Miss Kremer's second work was a volume of two hundred and ninety-four pages, printed in 1874 by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, entitled "Easy Lessons in Natural Science," and embraced a general outline of the physical constitution and phenomena of the world, and an account of the most important and interesting animals, vegetables, and minerals. It was beautifully illustrated, and designed for schools and families.

"The Artist and his Mission, a Study in Esthetics," is the title of a handsome volume issued from the press in December, 1881, whose author is Rev. William M. Reilly, Ph.D., Professor of Ancient Languages in Palatinate College, Lebanon County. He discusses the validity of the artist's method, traces his resources, and shows his mission to be a lofty one.

"The Life of Luther in Picture and Verse." This is a jubilee offering in commemoration of the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Luther's small catechism. It was translated from the German of Rev. J. A. Darmstaetter by Rev. George H. Trobert, of Lebanon, who also added many original parts. It is a succinct history of the Great Reformer. Rev. Mr. Trobert is the author of many anniversary and other poems of rare excellence. He was born in Lancaster County in 1843, educated at Gettysburg College, and graduated at the Evangelical Lutheran Seminary in Philadelphia. He was ordained minister at Pottsville in 1870, and his first charge was the church at Ephrata, Lancaster, until 1873, when he went to the Elizabethtown church in same county, of which he was pastor until 1877, when he was called to the Salem Lutheran Church of Lebanon.

LEBANON TOWNSHIP.

By referring to the following outline map, or rather rough draught of Lancaster County, it will be seen that originally Lebanon township included all of now the county proper. The acts of the Assembly of the Province erecting the county of Lancaster, thus defines the boundaries of Lebanon township:

"Beginning under the aforesaid hill at the northeast corner of Peshtank; thence by the said hill easterly to the meridian of the west line of Tolpehocken Manor; thence southerly and by the said line to the hills bounding Warwick township; thence by the said hills and township westerly to the corner of Derry on Conewago; thence northerly by Derry and Peshtank to the place of beginning."

"Assuming the 'Kohtohtoning Hill,' alluded to in the above records, to be the lower or southmost of the range of mountains, the three townships of Derry, Peshtank, and Lebanon, at their organization in 1729, embraced all the territory south of that mountain, which subsequently became part of Dauphin County, except that portion of Heidelberg township which was thrown into Dauphin on the separation of Dauphin from Lancaster county." The northeast corner of Lebanon township, as described above, was after-

wards cut off by the division line between Berks and Lancaster Counties. The Lebanon township record above given calls for the "Kohtohtoning Hill," from the northeast corner of Peshtank to the meridian of the west line of the Tolpehocken Manor; that point at the hill has been assumed to correspond with the east line of Lebanon township, as given on Smith's map, and is found by examination of draughts in the Surveyor-General's office to correspond in position and course with the west line of Tulpehocken Manor. In old warrants and surveys, it is designated as Quitopahilla township.

Lebanon township remained intact until a division was made by the Court of Quarter Sessions in May, 1739, the northern portion to be called Bethel. In 1757 Heidelberg was erected, which included a very small part of the original township of Lebanon. The latter was in 1799 again divided, and that of Annville set off. These facts must be borne in mind, especially when reference is made to the assessment-lists or to the township officers.

Prior to 1759 no records have been found giving the officers of the township. From that period, however, until the year 1785, when the county of Dauphin was erected, we have gathered the following:

1759. *Constable.*—Balzer Orth.
Overseers of Poor.—Christian Long, Michael Gingrick.
Overseers of Roads.—Peter Reish, Martin Funk.

1760. *Constable.*—Christian Neaff.
Overseers of Poor.—Adam Bart, Caspar Dillon.
Overseers of Roads.—Jacob Killinger, Michael Stetbeck.

1761. *Constable.*—Conrad Brown.
Overseers of Roads.—John Hover, Philip Gloninger.

1762. *Constable.*—Michael Umberger.
Overseers of Poor.—John Miller, John Ditz.
Overseers of Roads.—Conrad Brown, Ludwig Shuey.

1763. *Constable.*—Michael Zimmerman.
Overseers of Poor.—Michael Kyner, Martin Light.
Overseer of Roads.—Caspar Snebeley.

1764. *Constable.*—Jacob Behm.
Overseer of Poor.—Peter Woolf.
Overseers of Roads.—Michael Tice, Lodowick Shuey.

1765. *Constable.*—Leonard Umberger.
Overseers of Poor.—Hans Miller, Christopher Miller.
Overseer of Roads.—Urban Long.

1766. *Constable.*—Martin Lighty.
Overseers of Poor.—Peter Schlosser, Nicholas Nye.
Overseer of Roads.—John Hoober.

1767. *Constable.*—Peter Reish.
Overseers of Poor.—Adam Shaller, John Siler.
Overseer of Roads.—Peter Yorty.

1768. *Constable.*—Charles Sholly.
Overseers of Poor.—Michael Fernsler, Abraham Shuntz.
Overseer of Roads.—Michael Brown.

1769. *Constable.*—Anastatius Uhler.
Overseers of Poor.—Christian Hoover, Adam Steger.
Overseer of Roads.—Conrad Brown.

1770. *Constables.*—John Downer, Peter Shally.
Overseers of Poor.—Andrew Huber, Henry Peter.
Overseer of Roads.—David Baylor.

1771. *Constables.*—John Seegrist, Nicholas Housaker.
Overseers of Poor.—Leonard Sebolt, Peter Frank.
Overseer of Roads.—George Snevely.

1772. *Constable.*—George Sprecker.
Overseers of Poor.—Nicholas Huber, Michael Zimmerman.
Overseer of Roads.—John Light.

1773. *Constable.*—George Sprecker.
Overseers of Poor.—Michael Zimmerman, Philip Gloninger.
Overseers of Roads.—George Strome, Jacob German.

1774. *Constable.*—Jacob Deel.
Overseer of Poor.—John Shalleberger.
Overseer of Roads.—Martin Funk.

1775. *Constable.*—John Rohrer.
Overseers of Poor.—Michael Malfier, George Ellinger.
Overseer of Roads.—Christopher Miller.

1776. *Constable.*—Peter Yetter.
Overseers of Poor.—John Knoll, Christian Cryder.
Overseer of Roads.—John Sayler.

1777. *Constable.*—Charles Shalley.

1778. *Constable.*—Michael Killinger.
Overseer of Roads.—Frederick Zimmerman.

1779. *Constable.*—Peter Frank.
Overseers of Poor.—John Swigart Imboden, Peter Fisher.
Overseer of Roads.—Peter Millin.

1780. *Constable.*—John Dutwiler.
Overseers of Poor.—John Resley, Andreas Krause.
Overseer of Roads.—Baltzer Trally.

1781. *Constable.*—John Dutwiler.
Overseers of Poor.—George Glassbrener, Joseph Sturgens.
Overseer of Roads.—John Rohrer.

1782. *Constable.*—John Smith.
Overseers of Poor.—Michael Krehs, Henry Bowman.
Overseer of Roads.—John Rohrer.

1783. *Constable.*—Ben Bucher.
Overseers of Poor.—Nicholas Shoke, Martin Ulrick.
Overseer of Roads.—John Rohrer.

1784. *Constable.*—Rudolph Kelker.
Overseers of Poor.—Godfried Eichelberger, Rudy Miller.
Overseer of Roads.—John Rohrer.

1785. *Constable.*—Rudolph Kelker.
Overseers of Poor.—Henry Reincel, Jr., Christian Seebolt.
Overseer of Roads.—John Rohrer.

We are in possession of the assessment-lists for Lebanon township for 1750, 1755, 1758, and 1759. They are the earliest we have been able to discover. That for the year 1750 is as follows:

Bachman, Michael.
Berger, George.
Bernwalt, John.
Better, Christian.
Bian, Jacob.
Boarst, Michael.
Bough, Adam.
Bowman, Henry.
Boyd, Robert.
Brand, Adam.
Brown, Conrad.
Brechtbill, Benjamin.
Brechtbill, John.
Burkholder, Ulrich.
Burkholder, William.
Byers, Philip.
Clarke, John.
Clarke, Thomas.
Cornman, Abraham.
Dewalt, John.
Dietz, Jacob.
Ebersole, Peter.
Ebersole, John.
Egel, Herman.
Ellenberger, Nicholas.
Ellinger, George.
Erb, Nicholas.
Espy, Josiah.
Freely, Jacob.
Fuller, Warren.
Gerber, John.
Germor, Jacob.
Gingrich, Joseph.
Gingrich, Michael.
Gingrich, Peter.
Graff, Jacob.
Hailman, Peter.
Hammersly, Thomas.
Heid, Jonathan.
Heisey, John.
Holmes, John.
Hersberger, Jacob.
Hetterick, George.
Holinger, Jacob.
Hollenbach, John.
Horst, Michael.
Hoff, Martin.
Hostetter, Martin.
Huber, George.
Huber, Nicholas.
Hubman, Jacob.
Kreider, Christian.
Kreider, John.
Landis, Felix.
Leiper, Casper.
Licht, John, Sr.
Licht, John, Jr.
Little, Henry.
Long, Christian.
McClintock, John.
Maron, Jacob.
Meyer, Christopher.
Meyers, Jacob.
Myers, John.
Miley, Martin.
Miller, Andrew.
Miller, George.
Neave, Christian.
Ney, Nicholas.
Neis (Neave), Oswald.
Noll, Benjamin.
Olinger, Philip.
Park, Philip.
Peters, George.
Polter, Michael.
Reynolds, Francis.

Robertson (Robinson), Rich'd.
Rode, Balzer.
Sanders, Homes.
Schaeffer, Philip.
Schalley, Charles.
Schalley, John.
Schitz, George.
Schneider, John Adam.
Schnog, John.
Schuneher, Michael.
Schwob, John.
Seiler, Daniel.
Simons, Christopher.
Smith, Henry.
Smith, Peter.
Stegbed, Michael.
Steiner, Jacob.
Stohler, John.
Stouffer, Jacob.
Strayer, Matthew.
Strohm, George.
Teis, Michael.
Troxel, John.
Umberger, Leonard.
Wagner, Michael.
Wambler, Michael.
Warner, Robert.
Waschenbach, Henry.
Waschenbach, Thielman.
Wenrich, Adam.
Whiteside, Ralph.
Whitmore, John.
Wild, Andrew.
Witman, Abraham.
Witmer, Peter.
Wolert, Adam.
Woolf, Jacob.
Woolf, Peter.
Yoder, Peter.
Yorty, Peter.
Young, Leonard.
Zollinger, Ulrich.

The increase of population in 1755 was nearly if not altogether that of five years previous.

The following names are additional to those on the assessment for 1750:

Ackerman, Nicholas.
Atkinson, John.
Bachman, John.
Beam, Jacob.
Becker, John.
Benedict, Jacob.
Blaser, Jacob.
Blegher, William.
Blouch, Christian.
Boltz, Michael.
Boger, Matthias.
Brand, Adam, Jr.
Brand, John.
Brechbill, John.
Brenizer, Christian.
Brenizer, Jacob.
Burkholder, Christian.
Clinger, Philip.
Crain, Richard.
Creesman, George.
Creesman, Jacob.
Diehl, George.
Dietrick, George.
Dinius, John.
Doner, John.
Ehler, Henry.
Ellenberger, John.
Eshleman, Peter.
Etter, Gerhard.
Fernsler, Michael.
Frank, Peter.
Frick, Henry.
Frolick, Jacob.
Gamber, John.
Gemberling, Jacob.
Giles, Jacob.
Glassbrenner, George.
Graff, Jacob, Jr.
Hailman, Adam.
Haushalter, John.
Heckedorn, Daniel.
Hager, Jacob.
Heit, Jonathan.
Henry, Michael.
Hershberger, Christian.
Hopengortner, George.
Huber, Hans Ulrich.
Huber, John.
Illy, Martin.
Kaufman, Frederick (miller).
Kemmerling, John.
Kerstetter, Martin.
Killinger, Jacob.
Kinnert, Michael.
Klein, Delman.
Krall, Benjamin.
Kremer, Peter.
Kreiter, John.
Kreiter, Martin.
Kucker, Peter.
Kuntzelman, Bartholomew.
Lichty, Dewalt.
Light, Jacob.
Long, Christian.
Meeshy, Philip.
Mentziger, Conrad.
Miller, John.
Miller, John Adam.
Miller, Christian.
Miller, Christopher.
Miller, Rudolph.
Mintzer, George.
Nicodemus, Adam.
Orndorff, Herman.
Peter, Henry.
Reifwein, John Adam.
Reese, Peter.
Risser, Daniel.
Rudesill, Philip.
Schock, Jacob.
Schultz, John.
Schweigart, Peter.
Schwobe, Jacob.
Seebold, Leonard.
Seegrist, John.
Seiler, John.
Seller, Casper.
Shally, Ludwig.
Sheafer, Abraham.
Sheffer, Jacob.
Singer, Michael.
Slosser, Peter.
Smutz, Abraham.
Snook, John.
Spycher, John.
Stor, Philip.
Steer, Adam.
Steger, Adam.
Stertz, George.
Stephen, Ulrich.
Stover, Rev. John Casper.
Strohm, Christian.
Templeman, Conrad.
Thomas, Durst.
Uhler, Anastatius.
Ulrich, Adam.
Ulrich, Michael.
Umberger, Henry.
Wampler, Ulrich.
Weaver, Casper.
Weibel, Adam.
Weidman, Abraham.
Weiss, Conrad.
Weitzel, Dietrick.
Wilhelm, John.
Weltz, Andrew.
Zeigler, Caral.
Zimmerman, Michael.
Zollinger, Jacob.

In the return of Lebanon for 1758 we have the following additional names:

Anderson, Frank.
Becker, Peter.
Becker, Jacob.
Bandek, Jacob.
Beck, Philip.
Blackers, Widow.
Blauts, Matthias.
Balman, Jacob.
Bond, John.
Breckbill, Nicholas.
Crees, Henrick.
Clark, Abraham.
Conrad, Jacob (smith).
Conrad, Jacob.
Droxel, Abraham.
Dill, Jacob.
Dillman, George.
Dinesh, Jacob.
Ebersole, Abraham.
Eler, Henry.
Funck, Martin.
Flory, Jacob.
Frank, Peter.
Gryter, Tobias.
Gryter, George.
Gryter, John.
Grove, Jacob (clockmaker).
Ginery, John.
Huber, George, Jr.
Hysy, John, Jr.
Harscolder, George.
Harpster, David.
Horst, Joseph.
Hoid, Abraham.
Henry, Martin.
Hair, Christian.
Hambaulin, Jacob.
Jung, James.
Jorty, Peter.
Kemberling, Jacob.
Kilaman, Martin.
Krestator, Bastian.
Kaller, Felty.
Krain, Joseph.
Kofman, John.
Lobshear, Conrad.
Long, Harman.
Myer, Stofel, Jr.
Mairs, George.
Nail, Adam.
Orth, Baltzer.
Orth, Adam.
Panersher, Peter.
Pranz, Peter.
Ronels, George.
Roer, John.
Shuls, George.
Snavely, George.
Smith, John.
Shock, Nicholas.
Shambach, George.
Staupher, Christian.
Stoer, William.
Swager, Peter.
Smith, Jacob (weaver).
Sprecher, George.
Telar, Casper.
Umberger, Michael.

The return for 1759 is here given in full as certified to:

	£	s.	d.
Anderson, Frank	0	10	0
Aeyer, John	0	6	0
Assby, Widow	0	5	0
Ackerman, Nicholas	0	5	0
Atkison, John	0	3	0
Barger, George	0	7	6
Baugh, Adam	0	4	0
Brand, Adam, Jr.	0	7	6
Bowman, Henry, Jr.	1	5	1
Bruckbill, Nicholas	0	10	0
Brand, John	0	4	0
Bonny, John	0	5	0
Balmer, Mich^{ll}	0	4	6
Brown, Conrad	1	2	6
Brand, Adam	1	2	6
Beam, Jacob	0	10	0
Becker, Jacob	0	5	0
On Brand's land (a shoemaker)	0	2	0
Bachman, Michael	1	5	0
Burkholder, Christian	0	15	0
Boor, Mich^{ll}	0	3	6
Bultz, Michael	0	5	0
Burger, George	0	2	6
Burger, Phillip	0	3	0
Bennetick, Jacob	0	9	0
Bachman, John	0	15	0
Brenisen, Jacob	0	3	0
Brunk, Peter	0	4	0
Cryder, Christian	0	12	0
Crist, Henry	0	2	6
Clark, John	0	16	0
Cryder, Martin	0	10	0
Cryder, Tobias	0	12	0
Cryder, George	0	8	0
Cryder, John	1	7	6
Crim, Deelman	0	2	6
Croll, Tyce	0	7	0
Deller, Casper	1	2	6
Droxler, Abraham	0	3	0
Deller, George	0	1	6
Dennis, Jacob	0	3	0
Elinger, George	0	10	0
Elinburger, Jacob	0	12	0
Eakle, Harmon	0	4	0
Ealer, Henry	0	7	0
Ealy, Martin	0	7	0
Ebersole, John	0	6	0
Ebersole, Peter	1	0	0
Etter, Garratt	0	4	0
Elingbarger, John	0	5	0
Erb, Nicholas	0	5	6
Eshleman, Peter	0	4	6
Freyly, Jacob	0	4	0
Fensler, Mich^{ll}	0	5	0
Frank, Peter	0	15	0
Furnk, Martin	0	12	0
Geesman, George	0	5	0
Grove, Jacob (clockmaker)	0	10	0
Gees, Christian	0	2	0
Garman, Jacob (at y^{e} hill)	0	1	6
Gingry, Peter	0	7	0
Gingry, Yost	0	17	6
Gunselman, Bartholomy	0	1	6

	£	s.	d.
Glasbrenner, George	0	6	0
Graff, Jacob	0	10	1
Huber, John	0	1	6
Hoid, Abraham	0	6	0
Householder, George	0	4	0
Hoover, George	0	6	0
Horst, Michael	1	0	0
Heckaturn, Daniel	0	10	0
Hoylman, Peter	0	5	0
Hecker, Jacob	0	3	0
Hoylman, Adam	0	10	0
Huber, John	0	4	0
Heisy, John	1	0	0
Huber, Ulry	0	1	6
Huber, Hannickle	0	9	0
Hedrick, George	0	16	0
Hershbarger, Christian	0	3	9
Herbster, David	0	5	0
Heisy, John, Jr	0	7	6
Heisy, Christian	0	8	0
Happ, Rudolph	0	2	0
Harst, Joseph (land)	0	7	6
Inhofe, Martin	0	3	9
Kucher, Peter	1	10	0
Klain, Henry	0	17	0
Kaffman, Frederick	1	4	0
The landlord's part	1	0	0
Kornman, Abraham	0	7	6
Keller, Felty	0	5	0
Knoll, Pence	0	3	6
Krean, Richard	0	7	6
Krean, Joseph	0	5	6
Kerstetter, Martin's place	0	7	6
Kainett, Mich^{l}	0	5	6
Kurr, Mich^{l}	0	2	6
Light, Jacob	0	15	0
Light, Henry	0	15	0
Light, Martin	0	8	0
Light, John	1	0	0
Light, Dayvolt	0	4	0
Long, Christian	1	2	6
Long, Harmon's, land	0	7	6
Lapshar, Conrad	0	4	0
Mily, Martin, Jr	0	2	6
Mire, George	0	5	0
Mire, Widow	0	7	6
Miller, George Adam	0	4	0
Miller, Christopher	0	3	0
Meess, Philip	0	2	6
Mire, Stophel	0	7	6
Miller, Rudolph	0	5	0
Mentzinger, Conrad	0	3	9
Mire, Jacob	0	7	6
Myly, Martin	1	0	0
Nye, Nicholas	0	5	0
Neafe, Widow	0	7	0
Neafe, Christian	0	10	0
Olinger, Phillip	0	7	0
Ort, Balser	1	0	0
Ort, Adam	0	12	6
Orendorff, Harmon	0	15	0
Ort, Balser, Jr	0	7	0
Pancake, Peter	0	3	6
Peck, Phillip	0	7	6
Peter, Henry's, land	0	2	0
Plouch, Christian	0	4	0
Reynolds, George	1	5	0
Ryfewine, Adam	0	3	6
Robison, Richard	0	6	0
Rudysyll, Phillip	0	3	9
Reasor, Daniel	0	3	9
Kish, Peter	1	0	0
Mr. Rigby (John & Co., for Cornwell Furnice)	12	0	0
The landlord's part	10	0	0
Smutz, Abraham	1	2	6
Sheafer, Jacob	0	10	0
Sneably, George	1	5	0
Smith, Henry	1	7	6
Smith, Christian	0	7	6
Smith, Jacob	0	7	6
Smith, John	0	12	0
Shally, Adam	0	4	0
Stear, Phillip	0	12	0
Shally, Balser	0	2	6
Struble, Joseph	0	3	9
Stear, Adam	0	12	0
Stear, William	0	5	0
Soyler, John	0	5	0
Shambaugh, George	0	4	0
Sheaffer, Isaac	1	0	0
Shak, Hannickle	0	5	0
Shak, Jacob	0	6	0
Soyler, Daniel	0	15	0
Solker, Jacob	0	2	6
Shultz, John	0	4	0
Singer, Michael	0	2	6
Sigler, Conrad	0	3	6
Swope, Jacob	0	7	6
Sigbaugh, Michael	0	7	6
Spregher, Jacob	0	4	0
Seboit, Lennard	0	7	6
Sanders, Henry	1	2	6
Sanders, Jacob	0	7	6
Sanders, Henry, Jr	0	5	0
Slosser, Peter	0	7	6
Stiegle, Henry's, land	0	7	6
Strome, Christian	0	16	0
Strome, George	0	18	0
Stayger, Adam	0	5	0
Shally, Charles	0	7	0
Shally, John	0	6	0
Snoak, John	0	4	0
Simmerman, Mich^{l}	0	3	9
Stophel, Zimmer's, mill	0	15	0
Sprecher, George	0	15	0
The Rev. Stover, Casper	0	15	0
Segrist, John	1	2	0
Soyler, Casper	0	7	6
Stouffer, Christian	0	12	0
Swayger, Peter	0	5	0
Strear, Phillip	0	3	6
Smutz, John	0	3	0
Tyce, Michael	1	5	0
Rev. Templeman Conrad	0	7	0
Teets, John	0	3	9
Thomas, Dorst	1	5	0
Teetrich, George	0	18	0
The landlord's part	0	10	0
Towner, John	0	15	0
Uller, Annastacius	0	15	0
Ulrich, Adam	1	0	0
Umbarger, Leonard	0	15	0
Umbarger, Michael	0	6	0
Umbarger, Michael, Jr	0	5	0
Waitman, Abraham	1	0	0
Whiteside, Ralf's, land	0	7	6
Wilhem, John	0	2	6
Witmor, Peter	1	5	0
Wybell, Adam	0	2	6
Weshen, Baugh Henry	0	5	0
Wise, Conrad	0	5	0
Wagoner, Michael	0	3	6
Wolf, Peter	0	3	9
Waitzell, Deedrick	0	4	0
Waggoner, Adam	0	4	6
Weaver, Casper	0	6	0
Wense, Jacob	0	10	0
Weltz, Andreas	0	7	0
Wampler, Peter	0	2	6
Yetter, Yost	0	2	6
Yordy, Peter	1	2	6
Younk, Reinhart	0	5	6

Freemen.

	£	s.	d.
Brand, Christian	1	0	0
Bennedick, Peter	1	0	0
Peter, Henry	1	0	0
Feneeler, Phillip	1	0	0
Maybies, George	1	0	0
Kingry, Mich^{l}	1	0	0
Graff, Jacob	1	0	0
Hysy, Mich^{l}	1	0	0
Huins, James	1	0	0
Judy, John	1	0	0
Datten, John	1	0	0
Umbarger, John	1	0	0
Backenstow, John	1	0	0
Shack, George Adam	1	0	0
Shally, Christian	1	0	0
Tyce, George	1	0	0
Sneably, Jacob	1	0	0
Reasor, Peter	1	0	0

From the year 1759 until 1780 we have no returns of taxables. For the latter year we have the following, which is very full and complete in the original. We omit, however, the number of houses and lots, horses, cows, and total value:

Names.	Acres.
Ayer, Jacob	200
Ashelman, Peter, not returned	...
Arnd, Charles	...
Adderhold, Peter	8
Arnold, Jn^{o}	100
Abmeyer, Melchor	30
Atkinson, Thomas	75 / 30
Ambrosius, Peter	...
Arnold, Peter	...
Ashelman, Jn^{o}	...
Becker, Peter	...
Bollman, Fredrick	...
Baylor, Simon, Sen^{r}	65
Beck, Christian, Sen^{r}	...
Beck, Christian, Jun^{r}	...
Beck, Jn^{o}	...
Bamberger, Jos	230
Burkholder, Christ^{s}, refused	...
Bachman, Michael, refused	...
Bachman, John, refused	...
Burkholder, Ulry, Jun^{r}, refused	...
Bard, Adam	140
Bowman, Henry	238
Behm, Jacob, refused	...
Beyer, Philip	100
Bachenstose, Jn^{o}	100
Brownwell, Mathias	44
Brand, Christian	200
Burkholder, Ulry, refused	...
Brechbill, Nicholas	203
Biely, Daniel, refused	...
Boltz, Michael	164
Boltz, Jacob	181
Boger, Mathias	150
Blough, Christian	171
Breneisen, Jacob	128
Breneisen, Michael, refused	...
Brechbill, Jn^{o}, refused	...
Bowman, Abram, refused	...
Baylor's widow	200
Baylor, Henry	85
Baylor, Geo	...
Baylor, Francis	15
Beeble's widow	...
Brand, Isaac	110
Breidenbach, Michael	100
Bender, Eberhard	10
Beyer, Michael	164
Benjamin, Alexander	...
Beistel, Christoph	...
Balmer, Adam	...
Brown, Geo	...
Borkholder, Jn^{o}, refused	...
Brand, Abram	...
Bender, Jacob	...
Becker's widow	150
Bittner, Jn^{o}	...
Carsnitz, Andrew	2
Crall, Abram, refused	...
Clark, Thomas	...
Christopher, Ju^{o} Fred	...
Dusing, Paul	225
Deutweiler, Jn^{o}	150
Diel, Christian	100
Dohner, Jn^{o}, refused	...
Dietz, Jn^{o}	74
Dobler, Anthoney	5
Deitrick, Geo	6
Dups, Jn^{o}	20
Deshong, David	...
Durst, Peter	...
Deobay, Philip	...
Dinnis, Philip	...
Dinnis, Nicholas	140
Dinnis, Jn^{o}	...
Embigh, Christoph., Sen^{r}	25
Embigh, Christ	...
Etter, Gerhard	180
Esteriein, Christoph	...
Ellenbarger, Jn^{o}, refused	...
Ellenbarger, Jacob	120
Ebey, Geo	75
Ellinger, Geo., Sen^{r}	150
Ellinger, Caspar	...
Ellinger, Geo	...
Ebersold, Abram	...
Eichelberger, Godfreid	5
Ebersold, Jn^{o}	150
Ebersold, Abram, refused	...
Ensminger, Nicholas	244
Eusminger, Michael	2
Entress, Peter	100
Eichelberger, Jacob	...
Ebersold, Jacob	...
Eby, John	200
Eichelbergar, Jn^{o}	...
Entress, Thomas	30
Funck, Martin	255
Fernsler, Philip	40
Fernsler	50
Fernsler, Widow	150
Farney, Peter, refused	...
Franck, Peter	150
Fisher, Peter	140
Fetzbarger, Daniel	...
Foust, Philip	...
Frankhouser, Christian	...
Folk, Geo	...
Frank, Martin	...
Folmer, Jacob	9
Folmer, Geo	...
Felger, Henry	...
Finckel, Jn^{o}	...
Feil, Ludwig	...
Fireabend, Jn^{o}	...
Frelich, Godlip	...
Grubb, Curtis	1180
Gish, Christoph	...
Gloninger, Philip	112
Glassbrenner, Geo., Sen^{r}	300
Glassbrenner, Geo. Sen^{r}	...
Geman, Jacob	16
Greenewalt, Philip	340
Graff, Jacob	200
Gassart, Christian	...
Gross, Abram	200
Gingrich, Peter	200
Gingrich, Michael, Sen^{r}, refused	...
Gingrich, Mich^{l}, Yost's son, refused	...
Gingrich, Christian, refused	...
Gingrich, Mich^{l}, Peter's son	100
Gingrich, Jn^{o}, Sen^{r}, refused	...
Gingrich, Jn^{o}, Jun^{r}, refused	...
Greiter, Christian, refused	...
Greiter, George, refused	...
Greiter, Tobias, refused	...
Greiter, Martin, refused	...
Greiter, Jacob, Jun^{r}, refused	...
Greiter, Jacob, Sen^{r}	100
Greiter, Henry, Widow	170
Greiter, Michael, refused	...
Geiseman, George	150
Grebiel, Peter	212
Gilbert, Henry	5
Geiger, Jn^{o}	...
Gilbert, George	...
Gebhard, Nicholas	...
Ginter, Peter	...
Ginter, Christian	...
Gundrum, Frederick	150
Greff, Godliep	...
Gallenmeyer, George	...
Graffs, Widow	...
Gumis, Samuel	...
Getz, George	...
Gloninger, George	...
Getz, Martin	...
Gingrich, Christ^{s}, Peter's son	...
Holtz, George	36
Husecker, Nicholas	...
Heilman, Ansted	256
Heilman, Jn^{o}	75
Heilman, Adam	104
Heilman, Peter	70
Heilman, Henry	90
Huber, Chris^{n}	130
Helm, Adam	157
Hoke, George	40
Huber, Ulrich, Widow	150
Harden, Mathias	145
Herman, Eman^{l}	...
Heisey, Jn^{o}, refused	...
Heisey, Danl, refused	...
Heisey, Michael, refused	...
Heckedorn, Dan^{l}	200
Holderbaum, Mich^{l}	...
Hebting, Christian	10
Horst, Joseph	300
Huber, Nicholas	300
Huber, Andrew	100
Henner, Jn^{o}, Sen^{r}	...
Hell, Michael	56
Humbarger, Henry	150
Houtz, Philip	170
Helm, Frederick	...
Hirshberger, Chris^{n}	100
Jetter, Peter	270
Jorty, Peter, refused	...
Imhoff, Martin, refused	...
Jacoby, Adam	100
Jung, Reinhard	200
Jungst, Henry	...
Jeion, James, Widow	150
Jensel, Frederick	...
Jensel, Martin	5
Jost, Caspar	4
Jeger, Jn^{o}	...

Names.	Acres.
Kucher, Widdow	2
Kucher, Christr.	400
Karmany, Anthoney	260
Karmaney, Jn.	100
Kremmer, Christn.	...
Krupensay, Geo.	15
Koch, Michael	5
Kitzmiller, Jacob	50
Kornman, Valenn.	...
Kornman, Abram	...
Krebs, Michael	...
Kelker, Rudy	7
Kelker, Anthony	...
Karch, Jacob	...
Killinger, Michael	312
Knoll, Jno.	184
Klein, Conrad	130
Kauffman, Abram	160
Kornman, Ludwig	...
Keller, Valentine	202
Klein, Jno Diel, refused	...
Keohler, Leonard	...
Kleber, Jno.	...
Kinsel, Christopher	...
Knop, Jno.	6
Kuntz, Henry	...
Keyer, Caspar	...
King, Daniel	...
Klein, Adam	...
Kemberling, Geo.	...
Kisligh, Caspar Geo.	...
Krause, Andrew	12
Loutermilch, Jno.	130
Ley, Andrew	50
Lawber, Baltzer	100
Long, Christian, Junr, refused	...
Long, Herman, refused	...
Long, Herman, refused	...
Long, Henry	150
Long, Christian	150
Laubsher, Jacob	170
Light, Jno	565
Light, Jacob	438
Light, Martin	334
Light, Henry	375
Leop, Christoph	20
Lebkichler, Henry	...
Lentz, Michael	80
Lusk, Robert	...
Long, James	130
Lutz, Widow	30
Lind, Conrad	...
Ley, Michael's, land	100
Moulfer, Michael	100
Marstellar, Philip	...
Meiley, Henry	250
Meiley, Geo.	250
Meiley, Saml.	6
McConnel, Geo.	16
Miller, Rudolph	217
Miller, George	100
Miller, Jno, Jun	274
Miller, Jno	...
Miller, Michael	185
Miller, Peter	185
Miller, Peter, farmer	170
Miller, Daniel	100
Mensinger, Conrad	80
Mees, Caspar	...
Meyer, Rudolph	208
Meyer, Abram	200
Meyer, Peter	140
Miller, Martin	...
Meyer, Jno Miller, refused	...
McClindigh, Jno.	90
Mehr, Jno.	100
Moore, Benjamin	...
Mees, Philip	...
Menger, Adam	48
McElrath, Jno.	...
Matter, Jacob	200
Martin, Jno.	160
Meyer, Henry	...
Miller, Jno, Swatara	145
Matthias, Philip	25
Miller, Jno, Tolpenhaken	...
McCreary, John	...
Mitchel, Thomas	...
McElrath, Thomas	...
Meyer, Christopher	200
Miller, Thomas	112
Neff, Michael	...
Neff, Christian, refused	...
Neff, Henry, refused	...
Ney, Nicholas	125
Natsger, John, refused	...
Nunenmacher, Jno.	...
Ney, Peter	...
Ney, Michael	...
Norris, Jno.	90
Orth, Baltzer	330
Orth, Adam	117 / 286 / 37
Ober, Christian	50
Orndorf's Widow	...
Oldenbruck, Daniel	...
Patton, Robert	56
Peifer, Jacob	3 / 5
Peifer, Bernard	5
Peter, Henry, Senr.	100
Peter, Henry, Junr.	50
Pain, William	...
Rohrer, Jno	...
Rittel, Henry	...
Rasor, Daniel, refused	...
Reinoel, Henry, Senr.	...
Keinoel, Geo.	2
Reinoel, Henry	24
Regnard, Mathias	100
Reifwine, Widow	60
Ruhard, Peter	...
Rudy, Henry	70
Reed, James	...
Raiguel, Abram	130
Richter, Geo.	...
Reish, Peter, refused	...
Ritter, Michael	5
Redigh, Jno.	...
Rewalt, Henry	...
Reiser, Christian, refused	...
Resley, Jno.	90
Richard, Jno.	150
Steover, Adam	200
Steover, Jno.	150
Steover, Tobias	200
Smutz, Mathias, refused	...
Smutz, Jno, Widow	...
Smutz, Abram	...
Shaak, Jacob	150
Shaak, Nicholas	149
Shindle, Peter,	15
Sheffer, Isaac	...
Smith, Chrisr	4
Smith, Jno.	350
Smith, Peter	...
Smith, Chrisr	200
Steohr, Philip	...
Steohr, Jno.	350
Steohr, Jacob	...
Steohr, Adam	...
Steohr, Philip, Senr.	5
Shaffner, Jacob	15
Stone, Jno.	189
Stone, Geo.	10
Shaffner, Henry	5
Snevely, Caspar	6 / 150
Snevely, Ulry	300
Snevely, Caspar, Senr.	100
Snevely, Geo.	150
Snevely, Peter	140
Shell, Henry	...
Stiel, David	60
Seylor, Jno, refused	...
Seylor, Jnr, Senr.	150
Seylor, Henry,	5
Strohm, Christian	240
Strohms, Geo.	...
Sweigard, Jno.	330
Stouffer, Christian	120
Stouffer, Daniel	30
Stouffer, Christr, near Linn	...
Strow, Jno.	...
Strow, Geo.	...
Shambagh, Geo.	150
Steger, Adam	200
Stephan, Jno.	...
Shally, Baltzer	180
Shally, Lucas	100
Sney, Jno.	150
Shott, Ludwig	200
Specker, Geo.	150
Seigrist, Jno.	200
Seigrist, Lorentz	250
Shertz, David	5
Swope, Jacob	200
Shallenbarger, Jno.	170
Sauter, Jacob	...
Strehr, Mathias	25
Strehr, Jno.	100
Shrott, Soloman	...
Steip, Jacob	...
Spickarts, Widow	70
Spickarts, Peter	...
Spickarts, Benjamin	...
Six, Jacob	206
Sturgius, Jos.	8
Seigley, Jacob	100
Smith, Conrad	...
Smith, Martin	...
Sweres, Col.	...
Shouer, Sigmond	...
Slosser, Christoph.	...
Shantz, Henry	150
Shantz, Peter	77
Steovers, Frederick	...
Scensimgh, Jno.	...
Strohm, Geo.	400
Shaalys, Adam's Place	...
Swertzel, Yost	...
Teice, Michael	300
Traxel, Abram, refused	...
Thomas, Durst	...
Thomas, Martin	75
Thomas, Jno.	...
Tshop, Jacob	...
Thome, Jno, Esq.	2
Uhler, Christopher	185
Uhler, Martin	80
Urich, Philip	150
Uller, Michael	100
Urich, Michael	5
Ulrich, Christoph	150
Ulrich, Martin	110
Umbarger, Jno.	200
Umbarger, Michael	200
Umbarger, Widow	100
Uhland, George	...
Ulrich, Adam	...
Weise, Michael	13
Weise, Nicholas	...
Wambler, Geo.	300
Wetzler, Jno.	...
Wilhelm, Jno.	400
Wagoner, Martin	108
Wagoner, Michael	...
Ward, Wm.	...
Webers, Widow	...
Weirich, Jacob	5
William, Thomas	...
William, Frederick	200
Witmer, Peter	259
Wolf, Jacob	111
Wentz, Jacob	150
Weitzel, Martin	125
Weiser, Philip	...
Walter, Jno, refused	...
Weise, Conrad	...
Weigard, Bartel	...
Waltz, Christoph	...
Wolf, Geo.	80
Xander, Jacob	153
Zimerman, Michael	200
Zimerman, Fredk.	180
Zebott, Leonard	170
Zebolt, Nicholas	100
Zebolt, Christoph	150
Zinn, Geo.	150
Zehrung, Ludwig	...
Zehrman, Francis	...
Zollinger, Jacob	70

Inmates

Arnd, Charles.
Borgner, Peter.
Beeble, Jacob.
Bruner, Matthias.
Boger, Matthias.
Blystein, Abram.
Beegner, Jacob.
Beckel, Rudy.
Brown, Jno.
Birer, Charles.
Benner, Martin.
Blecher, Yost.
Becker, Jacob.
Chambers, Stephan.
Diel, Abram.
Dickey, Robert.
Ebersold, Jacob.
Embigh, Jacob.
Eberhard, Baltzer.
Ebersold, Peter.
Frey, Jacob.
Farney, Christian.
Fasnaght, Conrad.
Folk, Jacob.
Geigley, Jacob.
German, Adam.
Garty, Jacob.
Gerst, Augustine.
Gruhm, Philip.
Groff, Jno.
Huber, Adam.
Hartman, Jacob.
Herbster, Christn.
Houser, Mathias.
Huber, Andrew.
Houser, Henry.
Huber, Abram.
Hener, Jno, Jr.
Jorty, Jacob.
Jeger, Christian.
Jungblood, Caspar.
Ishler, Ludwig.
Kornman, George.
Klan, William.
Kuntz, Henry.
Kleber, Muhael.
Keester, Frederick.
Kuntz, Jacob.
Kremer, Martin.
Kop, George.
Kross, Jno.
Kremer, Andrew.
Kreyler, Christn.
Klein, David.
Kleber, Henry.
Krehl, Nicholas.
Long, Anthoney.
Leop, Caspar.
Long, William.
Meyer, Jno., weaver.
Mosser, Nicholas.
Moore, Jno.
Morgan, Thomas.
Mathias, Adam.
Meyer, Leonord.
McEnally, Hugh.
Meyer, Jno.
Meyer, Michael.
Matter, Jacob.
Miller, Michael.
Reyer, Jno.
Rewalt, Jno.
Redigh, Henry.
Rupp, Peters.
Rinehard, Mathias.
Stegar, Jno.
Seig, Paul.
Shirer, Conrad.
Smith, Jno.
Sticky, Michael.
Shauly, Jno.
Shone, Jno.
Stoffer, Michael.
Smith, Jno., Junr.
Souer, Barnard.
Shell, Henry.
Shreit, Jno.
Thomas, Peters.
Vanbruck, Anthony.
Wunderseil, Henry.
Wentz, Jacob.
Welsh, Geo.
Wild, Henry.
Weyland, Henry.
Weyman, Frederick.
Werner, Henry.
Walter, Jno., Junr.
Zimmerman, Nichl.

Freemen.

Thomas Edwards.
Jn°. Camble.
Philip Gloninger.
Philip Huber.
Philip Greenewalt.
Bernard Rheinhard.
Jn°. During.
Conrad Mark.
George Matter.
Benjamin Ceruith.
Herman Spies.
George Gryder.
George Bowman.
Jn°. Strohm.
George Heilman.
Lorentz Kuntz.
Adam Loutermilch.
Lorentz Orndorf.
Peter Glassbrener.
Henry Knoll.
Philip Karmaney.
Jacob Behm.
Samuel Etter.
Jn°. Wolf.
Philip Petrey.
David Krause.
Jn°. Zollinger.
Daniel Henning.
Michael Tice.
Jn°. Baylor
Jacob Tice.
Peter Yorty.
Jacob Croy.
Jacob Roland.
Felix Young.
Peter Ensminger.
Christian Krantz.
Edward Breyans.
Alexander Martin.
Jacob Menser.
Henry Gingrich.
Jn°. Wilhelm.
Thomas McMarrow.
Patrick McGeiber.
Jacob Meyer.
Henry Meyer.
Jacob Esleman.
Jn°. Blough.
Henry Worst.
Christian Steckly.
Jn°. Burkholder.
Jacob Killinger.
Peter Reish.
Peter Heisey.
Christian Barhman.
Conrad Smith.
Jn°. Horst.
Jacob Orndorf.
George Leop.
Frederick Fernsler.
Jn°. Light.
Jn°. Gerstine.
Mathias Shitz.
David May.
Peter Miller.
Michael Moulfer.
Michael Singer.
Peter Karsnitz.
Joseph Heisey.
David Swartz.
Valentine Reitwein.
George Muller.
Henry Yorty.
George Killinger.
Abram Smutz.
Mathias Son.
Jn°. Barker.
Christopher Hildebrand.
Henry Weaver.

The *mills* in the township that year were owned by Jacob Ayer, who owned three, Ansted Heilman, Henry Umberger, Christopher Kucher, Christian Long, John Light, Abram Raiguel (3), Adam Steover, Philip Stoehr, Sr., John Thomas, William Frederick, George Zinn, Jacob Zollinger,—17 in all.

Stills were owned by Jacob Ayer, Henry Bowman, Eberhard Bender, Paul Dusing, Peter Franck, George Getz, Ansted Heilman, Joseph Horst, Reinhard Jüng, Jacob Laubsher, Rudolph Meyer, Adam Menges, John Miller (Swatara), Henry Peter, Jr., Casper Snevely, Sr., Jacob Swope, Jacob Six, Michael Teis, Michael Uller (2), John Wilhelm, Peter Witmer, Jacob Wolf, George Wolf, Christopher Zebolt, —25.

A *brewery* was owned by Charles Arnd.

Tan-yards were possessed by Martin Frank and Jacob Peifer.

A *forge* was conducted by Curtis Grubb.

A *chair* was enjoyed by Christopher Kucher, and *carriages* by Philip Marstellar and Robert Patton.

Negro slaves were held by Thomas Atkinson, Curtis Grubb, who owned twenty, Christopher Kucher, Adam Orth, and Robert Patton.

LEBANON BOROUGH.

To George Steitz is generally given the credit for the laying out of the town of Lebanon. We find, however, that Francis Reynolds and George Steitz, both early settlers, took out warrants for adjoining tracts of land in then Lebanon township, Lancaster County. Francis Reynolds died prior to 1745, leaving his estate to his son George Reynolds, who had married Eleanor Steitz, daughter of George Steitz. George Reynolds laid out a portion of his farm in town lots prior to 1740, and shortly after he and his wife, Eleanor, conveyed a number of them to Peter Kucher. Reynolds died about the year 1762, leaving a widow and one child, Catharine Reynolds. Most of Reynolds' lots, if not his entire farm, it is probable had previously fallen into the possession of George Steitz, who seems to have been a shrewd German, and laid out additional lots in 1750. The town had originally been named for the township, LEBANON, but it being common in early times to call the town after the proprietor, notwithstanding a permanent name had been already designated, for many years it was called Steitztown. The proprietors never thus named it. As a matter of record, we give herewith, extracts from the warrant of 1753, which seems to be merely one to cover two previous warrants, those for 1737 and 1741. It will be seen that the township name is QUITOPAHILLA. In many of the original warrants, Lebanon township is thus designated:

"WHEREAS by virtue of two warrants one under the Lesser seal of the said Province bearing date the nineteenth Day of December One thousand Seven hundred and thirty-seven, and the other under the seal of the Land Office dated the Seventeenth day of March One thousand seven hundred and forty-one, there were surveyed unto George Stuyts alⁿ Stites, of the County of Lancaster, Yeoman, Two Certain Tracts of Land situated in Quitopahilla township in the said county bounded and described as follows, viz: One of them beginning at a Marked Hickory and from thence extending by vacant Land East Two hundred and fifty-three Perches to a Post thence by John Tibbins's Land North Eight Degrees East one hundred and twenty-four Perches and North five Degrees East Ninety-one Perches to a marked Black Oak thence by Hans Leichts Land South Seventy-nine degrees and an half West one hundred and Eighty-two Perches to a marked Spanish Oak and West one hundred and fifteen Perches to a marked Black Oak, thence by Vacant Land South Five Degrees East one hundred and Eighty-one Perches to the place of Beginning, containing three hundred and thirteen acres and the usual allowances of six acres Per cent. for Roads and Highways, AND

the other of them Beginning at a marked Hickory a corner of his other Land and from thence extending by the Land of Ralph Whiteside South one hundred Perches to a marked Hickory, thence by Land of Widow Crieter and Vacant Land North Sixty-five Degrees East one hundred and forty Perches to a marked Black Oak, thence by Vacant Land North forty Parches to a Post, thence by the said George Stuyts other Land West one hundred and twenty-seven Perches to the place of Beginning, containing fifty-two acres and one hundred and twenty-six Perches and the usual allowances aforesaid as in and by the several surveys of the said two tracts remaining in our Surveyor Generals office, and from them certified into the Secretaries office may appear. Now at the instance of the request of the said George Stuyts that we would be pleased to grant him a confirmation of the said two tracts.

"Know ye that in consideration of the sum of Fifty-six Pounds fourteen shillings lawful money of Pennsylvania to our use paid by the said George Stuyts his heirs and assigns by these presents. And of the yearly Quit Rent hereinafter mentioned and reserved We have given granted &c . . . to George Stuyts his heirs &c., To have and to hold the said Three hundred and Sixty five acres and one hundred and twenty six Perches of Land, &c . . . yielding and paying therefore yearly unto us, &c . . . at upon the Fifth day of March in every year *One half Penny Sterling* for every acre of the same, or value thereof in Coin Current &c . . . and in case of Non Payment thereof within ninety days next after the same shall become due, then it may be lawful &c . . .

"*Witness* James Hamilton, Esqr, Lt Governor of the said Province who by virtue of certain powers granted caused the great seal of said Province to be affixed at Philadelphia the Twenty second day of May One thousand seven hundred and Fifty three, the twenty sixth year of the reign of King George the second."

"Entered in the office for recording of deeds for the city and county of Philadelphia in Pat. Book A, vol. xvii., page 304, etc., the second day of March, 1753."

George Steitz died in October, 1767, and in his will leaves legacies to his brother Henry, to his stepsons John and Frederick Tibbins, to his daughter Eleanor, widow of George Reynolds, and his grandchild, Catharine Reynolds, most of his estate is bequeathed,—a proviso to the bequest to his granddaughter is that she is "to marry a man of a German descent or offspring." Catharine subsequently married Thomas Clark, of Scotch-Irish descent.

The precise date of the laying out of the town is not known, and we have vainly made research for the original plot. The earliest map of the town is reproduced and given in this connection. It was of more recent years, and gives the consolidation of the different additions to Lebanon. The road to Lancaster was laid out and opened in 1753. Market Street, now Ninth, from the southern border line to Lehman Street, is a portion of said road. At Lehman Street it made a bend to the east, passing where now are the gardens of citizens on the east of Ninth Street. Near Guilford Street it made a turn to the west, and kept on to the old distillery, where it then ended, but was afterwards joined at that place by the Jonestown road. In the land sales by the early proprietors ten per cent. was allowed for roads. The house of George Gloninger was a place of usual resort for the refugees from the Indian depredations in 1756 to 1760. Robert Proud, in his history of the Province between 1760 and 1773, says the town was laid out in 1759, and that in 1772 it had above two hundred good dwelling-houses, many of them large and well built of stone, dug out of the ground where the houses stood, and principally inhabited by Germans. Rev. John George Lochman, in his writings, said, "Diese Stadt Libanon its im Jahr 1756 von Georg Steitz, ausleght worden, und liegt an dem Fluss Quitopahilla (ein Indianischer Name, der auf Deutsch Schlangenloch heist)."

The immediate vicinity was settled long before the laying out of the town in 1750, as before that time the Moravians and Mennonites each had a meeting-house. This settlement was in the vicinity where Hebron now stands, and many of the first settlers were Palatines. The Noacre and Spyker families were there as early as 1723. Among the names of those in 1730, Peter Kucher, Balthaser Orth, Heinrich Zander, Michael Kapp, George Loesch, Adam Kettering, and others—names still common in the county, and whose descendants are among the most numerous families in the county. The Indians did not actually penetrate to Lebanon during the perilous years between 1750 and 1760, for that town was a place of refuge for those driven from their frontier homes by the savages. As many as sixty families took refuge at one time in the house of John Light, and several other dwellings were used as places of security. The late Col. Adam Ritscher's father was one of the first settlers, and paid ground-rent, as appears by receipts extant as early as 1751. He cleared the lot west of the one upon which his son Adam afterwards lived, from the forest then standing. There were no murders in the immediate neighborhood of Lebanon, for whose protection the frontier settlements acted as a barrier against Indian incursions.

In 1772 the town had over two hundred houses. In the Revolutionary war many of its citizens served in the Continental army, and as late as 1840 four pensioners of that struggle lived in the borough. A large number of Hessian prisoners were confined here in the Lutheran Church and the Moravian Church at Hebron. The "American House" was built in 1771, and the original inscription over the door reads, "God bless this house and all that go in and out of it,—Caspar and Sarvina Schnaberly, 1771." The house of the late Dr. George Ross on Cumberland Street was the first three-story house erected in town.

During the war of the Revolution Lebanon was an important place. It was the depot of supplies of provisions, and the store-house for ammunition during the occupancy of Philadelphia by the British. A large number of gunsmiths were collected here at work for the Continental army. Shoes especially were manufactured, and large quantities of leather tanned. The people were exceedingly patriotic, and there was always a recruiting-officer stationed at Lebanon to enlist soldiers to fill up the depleted companies in the service.

It must not be inferred, however, that all was peace and loyalty to the American cause at Lebanon. It is true the war gave employment to many mechanics for the making of muskets and accoutrements, but now and then there were persons who, although not at heart disaffected, caused considerable trouble. As

Draught of Lebanon, Pa.
of 1788
Copied from the Original
by J.B.B. Lehman, May 1883
Mulberry Street
Market Street
Chestnut Street
Walnut Street
Cumberland Street
Mill Street
John Light

in the recent civil war, enthusiasm carried to extremes impugned the motives of many who were just as brave, just as devoted to the cause of independence, but their zeal was not of that exuberant kind which frequently overreaches itself, and so noisy, turbulent, excitable persons misconstrued their motives, very frequently maliciously.

A suspected person was generally requested to hurrah for the Congress; if this was refused some punishment was meted out to him. We have come across the brief record of quite a number of suits growing out of this, which were tried after the war closed. None, however, were convicted, but they plagued their participants. One case in which Col. De Haas figured was where John Patton, of Lebanon, brought a charge of illegal imprisonment against the former. It seems that while Gen. De Haas was in command at Lebanon, securing help for the American army, he used Patton's dwelling for a store-house, and naturally the owner and his wife became indignant, and spoke their minds very freely. The general finally arrested Patton, and put him in irons, "to save him from the soldiers," said the former; but it is not improbable that personal motives of revenge had quite as much to do with it, for military officers as a general thing have considerable vanity, and never submit to having their authority disobeyed or their motives impugned, much less to be insulted as Gen. De Haas was. Patton called him "a ——— bullock driver general," and further "——— those who made him a general." That was too much for the old patriot, and he very justly arrested the irate inhabitant of Lebanon.

Many transactions of similar character occurred; and there was, when the Revolutionary war had subsided, a return of that spirit of revenge or vindictiveness which kept the good people of Lebanon in a ferment for years, until finally not only the courts but the Legislature interfered and put a stop to these attempts to harass and annoy the patriots who had helped to achieve our independence.

The magazine referred to, which was established here, was in an old building on Tenth Street, a short distance west of Quitopahilla Creek, known as "Gibson's town, down to a few years ago. The magazine was afterwards turned into a barracks, the ammunition removed to Lancaster, taken there by twenty wagons, which made from four to six trips each, showing that the quantity was large.

Lebanon was erected into a borough by an act of the Legislature passed March 28, 1799, but its people never accepted its provisions, and the act remained a dead letter until Feb. 20, 1821, when a new act was passed, repealing the first one and creating anew the borough of Lebanon with a charter of more ample powers than the one of 1799. Its boundaries were designated as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the old town plot; thence by the land of Abraham Light and the several town lots north eight degrees east two hundred and twenty-five perches to a post; thence by land of John Light, south seventy-nine degrees west one hundred and sixty-six perches to a post; thence by lands of Peter Gloninger and others, south one hundred and ninety-two perches to a post; thence by lots of Jacob Goodhart and others, east one hundred and thirty perches to the place of beginning."

The year following its incorporation into a borough Lebanon contained the following inhabitants:

TAXABLE INHABITANTS, LEBANON BOROUGH, 1822.

Arndt, Jacob.
Achey, Jacob.
Bruck, John.
Boyer, Nicolas.
Bucher, Conrad (estate).
Breitenbach, John (estate).
Beacher, Jacob.
Beashore, Widow.
Brooks, James.
Barglite, Joseph.
Blocher, Widow.
Cooper, Charles.
Dehuff, Henry.
Dubbs, Henry.
Dubbs, John.
Doebler, Abram.
Doebler, Henry.
Embich, Jacob (estate).
Embich, Bernhard.
Embich, Frederick.
Eberly, Widow.
Elinger, Philip.
Eicheberger, Godfried (estate).
Entres, John.
Ely, Jacob.
Fisher, David.
Fisher, Philip (estate).
Faber, George.
Fawver, Michael, Sr.
Franer, James.
Freaner, Benjamin.
Fasnacht, Vidow.
Fasnacht, Conrad.
Fordny, David.
Fisher, Philip.
Folmer, John.
Fisher, Michael.
George, John (estate).
Graff, George.
Gephard, George (estate).
Goodhard, Jacob.
Greenwalt, Leonard.
Gloninger, Valentine.
Greider, Widow.
Gingrich, Susan.
Geasaman, Henry.
Gilbert, Matthias.
Gliever, Egnatius.
Greenwalt, Matthias (estate).
Greenawalt, Philip.
Gloninger, Peter.
Gloninger, John.
Gebhard, George, Jr.
Gephard, Conrad.
Gibson, George.
Glatz, Bernard.
Gassert, Widow.
Geibe, Christian.
Gephard, John.
Gloninger, John, Jr.
Greenwalt, Jacob.
Krause, David, estate.
Huber, Philip.
Huber, John.
Horneafeus, Jacob.
Hazealton, William.
Hartman, Joseph.
Huber, Jacob.
Heinner, John.
Hamilton, Robert.
Hess, John.
Hess, George, Sr.
Hess, George, Jr.
Hiester, William, Sr.
Ishler, George.
Jager, John (estate).
Jansel, Martin.
Jager, John.
Kopenhafer, Michael.
Kelker, Henry.
Krebs, Michael (estate).
Koehly, John.
Keller, Daniel.
Kelker, Anthony (estate).
Krause, David W.
Karch, George.
Karch, Jacob.
Koehler, Nathaniel.
Krause, George.
Lauser, John (estate).
Lauser, Jacob.
Long, Harman.
Lineaweaver, Peter.
Lochman, George.
Light, Martin.
Loep, John.
Light, Samuel.
Light, Jacob.
Marck, Jacob.
Meily, Samuel (estate).
Marck, Conrad.
Miller, John.
Moore, William.
McColloch, Samuel.
Millinger, John.
Millinger, Samuel (estate).
Millinger, Jacob.
Mickly, David.
McCool, Widow.
Marshal, James.
Meily, Emanuel.
McConnel, John (estate).
Motter, Jacob.
Martin, John (saddler).
Nagel, Frederick (estate).
Nagel, Jacob.
Oves, George.
Oswald, Jacob.
Ott, John.
Reinoehl, Christopher.
Reinoehl, George, Sr.
Reinoehl, Conrad.
Reinoehl, George, Jr.
Ressly, Elizabeth (estate).

Rohland, John.
Rohner, David.
Ramler, Michael (estate).
Ridenaur, Dr. George.
Reinhart, Joseph.
Ritscher, Adam.
Rice, Adam.
Ressly, Rudolph.
Reinoehl, Jacob.
Stoever, Jacob.
Sloterbach, Michael.
Shaffner, Henry.
Steager, Peter.
Sprecher, Widow.
Shott, Ludwig (estate).
Shuger, Michael.
Sharp, Anthony.
Shomo, Joseph.
Shank, George.
Stoentz, Thomas.
Stoever, Frederick.
Sharer, John.
Shantz, Abram.
Strohe, Elizabeth.
Shultze, Valentine.
Snavely, Christian.
Shertzer, John.
Shindel, Peter.
Shulze, John A.
Sanderson, Thomas.
Sowers, John.
Stoever, Adam.
Thomas, Eberhard (estate).
Tice, Vidow.
Trotter, Mary.
Tice, Henry.
Uhler, John.
Uhler, Christopher (estate).
Uhler, Michael.
Uhler, Israel.
Weidman, John.
Wintz, Peter.
Waters, Thomas.
Windling, Peter (estate).
Wright, Ebenezer.
Waters, John.
Wisenberger, Marc.
Wagner, Henry.
Wolfersberger, John.
Wirth, John.
Zimmerman, John.
Zimmerman, Barbara.

Inmates.

Atkins, Samuel.
Atkins, William.
Alleman, Jacob.
Alleman, Martin.
Breslin, Owen.
Barnett, Joseph.
Bock, Amos.
Blocher, Matthias.
Bowman, Henry (tanner).
Conery, Matthew.
Chriest, David.
Derken, John.
Dougherty, George.
Deale, Jacob.
Dreher, Joseph.
Doebler, Rudolph.
Ditler, Christian.
Ely, Samuel.
Embich, Samuel.
Embich, Philip.
Embich, Abram.
Eigenrath, Peter.
Fisher, Jacob (tailor).
Frantz, Daniel.
Fagle, Samuel.
Fichthorne, Michael.
Focht, Daniel.
Fasnacht, Frederick.
Fernsler, John.
Foulk, William.
Felix, Samuel.
Fawver, Peter.
Gleim, Charles.
Gliezer, John.
Gerhard, George.
Good, Felix.
Houer, Jacob.
Hile, Henry.
Houser, Philip.
Hare, Joseph.
Huber, John (tobacconist).
Hubly, William.
Houck, George.
Hening, Daniel.
Hauser, Peter.
Hoffman, David.
Hening, John.
Hornafius, John.
Hover, Isaac.
Hoffman, Conrad.
Jones, Thomas.
Krause, Samuel.
Kelker, Rudolph.
Keen, Charles.
Klifton, John.
Lasig, John.
Louser, John.
Light, Martin.
McCrosker, ——.
McClear, Arthur.
Mish, John B.
Michaele, George A.
McCoffe, John.
Meyer, Henry.
Meredith, John.
Mark, John.
Miller, George.
Miller, Christian.
Moretz, Rockold.
Meily, Samuel.
Oswald, Daniel.
Peffer, George.
Peiffer, Henry.
Palm, George.
Queen, William.
Reinoehl, Tobias.
Rohner, Samuel.
Rohner, John.
Rohland, Abram.
Rohland, Philip.
Radabach, John.
Rawatt, John.
Reily, Philip.
Reinhard, Samuel.
Reeser, George (butcher).
Smith, George.
Stouch, Jacob.
Smith, Jacob (clerk).
Stoy, Philip.
Sander, William.
Shitzly, John (baker).
Shaffer, Adam.
Swartz, Jacob.
Smith, Henry.
Shindel, Jacob.
Sherer, William.
Stoever, Philip.
Sheaffer, George.
Thomas, Jacob.
Trumb, George.
Weiser, Benjamin.
Weidman, Jacob B.
Wantz, William.
Walter, Jonathan.
Walter, Jacob.
Warner, Thomas.
Wilhelm, Jacob.
Young, Adam (butcher).
Young, John.
Zerffss, Frederick.
Zwisly, Pius.

Single Men.

Boyer, Henry.
Carmyer, Charles.
Dubs, Michael.
Embich, Daniel.
Embich, Israel.
Ellinger, Peter.
Fortny, John.
Fisher, J. Adams.
Greenwalt, Matthias.
Gingrich, Ludwig.
Gibson, Joseph.
Greenwalt, John.
George, John.
Hiester, John.
Hiester, William.
Hiester, Daniel.
Hamilton, William.
Krause, John.
Kelker, John.
Kline, George W.
Krause, Josiah.
Krause, David.
Kiernan, John.
Ludy, John.
Light, Thomas.
McMullen, Samuel.
Miller, Frantz.
Meily, George.
Mohr, John.
Moyer, Peter.
Nagle, Frederick.
Queen, James.
Ritsher, Ferdinand.
Sharrar, William.
Shindel, Samuel.
Shank, John.
Uhler, Samuel.
Woodward, Henry.
Windling, Jacob.
Weiser, John.
Weiser, Daniel.

Poor Children.

Only thirteen poor children, and all those, but four, children of widows.

The first election was held on the first Monday in May, 1821, by Leonard Greenawalt and Philip Huber, commissioners, designated in the charter for that purpose, at which the following officers were elected: Chief Burgess, Jacob Goodhart; Assistant Burgess, Jacob Arndt; Councilmen: John Nagel, Conrad Fasnacht, Jacob Light, Adam Ritscher, Leonard Greenwalt, John Uhler; High Constable, Rudolph Kelker.

An act of Feb. 9, 1853, extended the limits of the borough so as to embrace and include the town of East Lebanon, then lately laid out on the eastern side of the borough, and to contain the following area: "Beginning at a stone, being the northeast corner of said borough, thence through the outlots in a course parallel with Cumberland Street in the said borough to the line of land of Casper Light, and said town of East Lebanon; thence along said line and the lands of the heirs of John Light, deceased, and Solomon McCaully, to the southeast corner of said town of East Lebanon; thence along the line of Dr. Schenck, John Shindel, and the said town, until it intersects the said borough."

By act of May 6, 1854, the borough was divided into two wards, east and west, Doe Alley being the dividing line.

By act of May 12, 1857, the borough limits were again extended so as to make its boundaries as follows: "Beginning at a stone, the present northeast corner of the borough; thence through land of Casper Light north eighty-five east $84\frac{4}{10}$ perches to middle of public road leading past steam-house; thence along the same south four west 188 perches to a stone in middle of Sheafferstown road; thence along same

Grandfather of the late Capt. Albert Hutter Ritscher

north eighty-two and one-half west 132 perches to the long lane; thence along the middle of said lane south one-half east 69 perches to a stone; thence through outlots south eighty-five west $312\frac{8}{10}$ perches on a stone on Kreider's land; thence through Kreider's and other lands north, two and one quarter west, $128\frac{1}{2}$ perches to Furnace road; thence along said road north seven west $163\frac{1}{2}$ perches to the Forge road; thence along the same and by the line of the borough of North Lebanon north eighty-five east 68 perches to a stone north seventy-four and three quarters east 244 perches to a stone, and north eighty-five east $102\frac{1}{2}$ perches to the place of beginning."

At the time of its incorporation its boundaries were Seventh Street on the east, Lincoln Alley on the south, Twelfth Street on the west, and Church Street on the north.

In 1821 it contained three hundred dwellings, ten taverns, a like number of stores, one grist-mill, one clover-mill, a foundry, and many mechanic shops. The original market-house stood on the south side of Ninth Street, in which the olden fairs were held over a century ago. The present one was built by Reinoehl & Bechtel, in 1833, for eight hundred and fifty dollars.

In 1817 the Harrisburg and Reading Turnpike was built, which runs through the centre of the borough, and in 1827 the Union Canal, which passes just north of it. The construction of the latter gave an impetus to its growth and insured its prosperity. In 1858 the Lebanon Valley Railroad was built, which runs through the borough. Its business at first was small, and only required one train a day, but increased rapidly in both freight and passengers.

By the act of April 4, 1868, the borough of North Lebanon was annexed.

The officers of the borough from its incorporation to the present time have been:

Chief Burgesses.

1821. Jacob Goodhart.
1823. Peter Shindel.
1826. Frederick Stoever.
1827. Christian Snavely.
1831. Jacob Arndt.
1832. William Moore.
1834. Leonard Greenawalt.
1835. John B. Mish.
1838. Christian Snavely.
1840. David Greenawalt.
1841. Christian Snavely.
1842. Henry Bowman.
1844. Adam Rise.
1846. Emanuel Meily.
1847. Jacob Reinoehl.
1848. Henry Dehuff.
1849. John Sowers.
1850. Henry Derr.
1851. Samuel Greenawalt.
1853. Jeremiah Boas.
1854. George Derr.
1855. Simeon Guilford.
1856. William Shirk.
1857. Jacob Weidle.
1859. David M. Karmany.
1861. William Shirk.
1862. David M. Karmany.
1864. A. Grittinger.
1866. Simon J. Stine.
1868. John H. Bressler.
1869. Adolphus Reinoehl.
H. D. Carmany.
1870. P. L. Weimer.
1872. Adolphus Reinoehl.
1874. Jacob Readel.
1876. Samuel S. Ramsey.
1878. Andrew Reinoehl.
1880. John Meily.
1882. Andrew J. Meredith.

Town Clerks.

1821. J. P. Huber.
1830. John Shindel.
1833. John Phreaner.
1835. Adam Grittinger.
1838. George Lineaweaver.
1840. Henry Schneck.
1846. Levi Uhler.
1849. George Snavely.
1851. Philip Moyer.
1852. Cyrus P. Snavely.
1853. A. H. Embich.
1854. William G. Ward.
1856. Charles Brotherline.
1857. Joseph Gleim.
1859. D. E. Miller.
1861. F. H. Ebur.
1862. L. L. Greenawalt.
1863. D. E. Miller.
1869. J. W. Harbeson.
1870. John H. Krum.
1872. George H. Uhler.
1874. D. W. Miller.
1876. John H. Reigert.
1880. John Rodearmel.
1882. H. P. Moyer.

North Lebanon was incorporated into a borough in 1855, and then included the land lying between the old borough and Union Canal, together with a considerable tract contiguous to this and just north of the canal. Four years afterwards it was reduced in size by making the canal its northern limit, the upper part reverting back to North Lebanon township. The two boroughs grew side by side in rivalry, but the construction of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, which passed through the old borough, and was completed in 1858, soon sent it far ahead in progress. Manufacturing establishments were put up, and new

Grandfather-of-the-late-

dwellings extended the town on every side. In 1868 the two boroughs were consolidated. The act of consolidation created six wards, the east ward of the old borough being divided into the First and Fourth, the west ward into the Second and Third, while North Lebanon borough was separated into the Fifth and Sixth. The First Ward includes all lying south and east of Walnut Alley and Doe Alley; the Second, all lying south and west of Cumberland Street and Doe Alley; the Third, all lying west of Doe Alley, between Cumberland Street and railroad; the Fourth, all lying east of Doe Alley, between Walnut Alley and railroad; the Fifth, all lying east of North Ninth Street, between railroad and the canal; and the Sixth, all lying west of North Ninth Street, between railroad and the canal.

From its incorporation as a borough, in 1855, up to the period of its consolidation with Lebanon, in 1868, the following were the officers of North Lebanon:

Chief Burgesses.

1855. George Hoffman.
1856. C. H. Borgner.
1857. Levi Schools.
1858. Franklin Walter.
1859. Adolphus Reinoehl.
1860. Cyrus Mutch.
1861. William Eckenroth.
1866. John H. Miller.
1867. Adolphus Reinoehl.

Town Clerks.

1855. Charles H. Meily.
1856. A. D. Dutter.
1857. C. H. Meily.
1858. Gideon Light.
1859. J. K. Funk.
1860. Charles Forster.
1861. John Rodearmel.
A. S. Light.
1867. Brooke B. Forster.

In 1857 the borough of Lebanon was graded, and soon after gas was introduced into the town. A board of health of one citizen from each ward was established by act of Feb. 20, 1873. By the act of March 14, 1871, it was provided that the chief burgess, who had been elected annually heretofore, should thereafter be elected for two years, and by the act of 1868, making six wards, provision was made for twelve instead of six councilmen as obtained before,—two from each ward, of whom one is elected every alternate year. The ordinance of Sept. 10, 1831 (still in force), prevented the running at large of swine in the borough, and that of March 20, 1837, prohibited the ascension of balloons with fire attached. That of June 17, 1848, prohibits the making of bonfires or discharging or firing crackers or fireworks in the streets or alleys.

Lebanon is regularly laid out. Those streets which run north and south take their names from their numerical order, beginning with First and ending with Sixteenth. Cumberland Street, running east and west through the centre of the town, intersects these at right angles, dividing them into North and South First, North and South Second, etc. South of Cumberland and parallel with it are Chestnut, Walnut, Elizabeth, Oak, Elm, and Locust Streets; north of Cumberland are Willow, Scull, Church, Lehman, Mifflin, and Guilford. According to this plan are the buildings numbered. The population has been as follows:

1830	1826	1860	5438
1840	1860	1870	6727
1850	2178	1880	8787

and in 1883 is *over ten thousand.*

Postmasters. — When Lebanon was made the county-seat, on the organization of Lebanon County in 1813, Jacob Karch was postmaster. He or some members of his family held the office until Joseph Gleim was appointed. The latter was succeeded by Lucy Ruthrauff, whose successor was Mrs. Thomas Bibighaus, who held until 1861.

Under President Lincoln's administration John E. George was appointed, and held it until succeeded by John George. The latter dying in 1876, the present incumbent, C. W. Carmany, was then appointed. The office has been for many years on the corner of Eighth and Cumberland Streets.

Distinguished Visitors at Lebanon.—In the year 1792, President George Washington, David Rittenhouse, the eminent scientist, Dr. William Smith, and Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution, passed through Lebanon during the survey being made for the Union Canal. Their journey was made in the interests of the great internal improvements then being started, of which this canal was one.

During President Jackson's administration, David Crockett, then the eccentric Tennessee Congressman, delivered a lecture in Lebanon.

In 1859, Hon. William H. Seward, United States senator of New York, accompanied by Lord Napier, the British minister, and Count Sartiges, the French minister, passed a night in Lebanon, the guests of the Coleman family, whose vast iron furnaces and Cornwall ore-hills they minutely inspected.

Of recent years the fame of the Cornwall ore-banks and the iron-furnaces there have been the cause of numerous visits from distinguished men of both continents, and what was formerly considered a red-letter day in the history of Lebanon now is barely noted.

SALEM EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

About the years 1733–35 the first efforts were made to gather together the scattered Germans who had settled around where the town of Lebanon now stands into a congregation. The Rev. John Casper Stoever, a young man of commendable zeal, who had

a few years previous begun his labors in the neighborhood of what is now New Holland, Lancaster Co., labored with great energy in organizing numerous congregations north of the South Mountain. Besides the "Hill Church," in North Annville township, where his remains lie buried, was this congregation, now known as Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church. The town of Lebanon not yet being laid out, the congregation worshiped about two and a half miles southeast of Lebanon, where a house of worship was afterwards built and owned jointly by the Lutherans and Reformed, called "Die Kruppe Kirche." This edifice was occupied by the congregation until about 1768, when it was said to be in a dilapidated condition. There is a chalice and flagon for the administration of the sacrament of the altar yet in existence, the chalice being inscribed "A. W., 1757," and the flagon "J. E., 1760."

Some of the baptisms recorded in the early history of the Lutheran Church at Lebanon are:

Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Bechtel, born Nov. 7, 1733, baptized April 28, 1734. Sponsors, John Martin and Sabina Meily.

Anna Sabina, daughter of Martin and Sabina Meily, born Sept. 2, 1733, baptized Sept. 17, 1733. Sponsors, John and Regina Bindnagle.

John Martin, son of Ottmer Snavely, born Dec. 9, 1733, baptized April 28, 1734. Sponsors, John Martin Kirstetter and wife.

John Jacob, son of John Jacob and Margaretta Beyer, born April 8, 1734, baptized April 21, 1734.

Elizabeth, daughter of John Adam Heylman, born May 12, 1734, baptized July 21, 1734.

John, son of John George and Anna Klein, born Dec. 4, 1735; baptized April 18, 1736.

John Martin, son of John Martin Meyly, born Sept. 7, 1736, baptized Oct. 3, 1736.

The earliest marriages in the Lutheran Church in connection with the Lebanon charge were:

Feb. 25, 1731. By Rev. John Caspar Stoever. Francis Reynolds to Catharine Steitz.

Dec. 18, 1734. Christopher Meyer to Anna Susanna Koppenheffer.

Oct. 6, 1735. John Peter Kneher to Anna Barbara Koppenheffer.

May 3, 1737. Anastatius Uhler to Dorothea Jerg.

Feb. 6, 1738. John Welsh to Elizabeth Whiteside.

Dec. 12, 1738. George Reynolds to Eleanor Steitz.

Jan. 29, 1739. Peter Heylman to Salome Frey.

On the 13th of March, 1765, a lot of ground for church purposes was deeded by the Rev. "John Casper Stoever, clerk, and Mary Catharine, his wife, Christopher Weyman and Eva Maria, his wife, Philip Greenawalt and Margaretta, his wife, Casper Snebele and Sabina, his wife, Christian Gish and Sophia, his wife, George Hock and Sophia, his wife, and Ulrich Snebele and Eva, his wife, to Jacob Bickel, Daniel Stroh, Philip Fernsler, and Michael Reiter" for the use of the Lutheran Congregation, "the yearly rent of one red rose in June in every year forever hereafter if the same shall be lawfully demanded" . . . by the grantors, their heirs, and assigns at the said town of Lebanon. A school-house was built the same year, which was also used for church purposes. Three years after, the following petition, signed by the minister and the trustees, to which is appended the certificate of the justices of the peace for Lebanon township and the borough of Lancaster, show the efforts made towards the building of a house of worship:

"*To all respectively well disposed protestant Lovers of Divine Worship and Christian Religion, Greeting!*

"Whereas, a small Number of professed Members to the protestant Lutheran Religion have settled themselves in a Town lately laid out called Lebanon in the County of Lancaster and Province of Pennsylvania, and for want of a more proper Room have hitherto held their Divine and Religious Service with Great Inconvenience in privat Houses, which and other Inconveniences arising from ye Increase of People, to prevent for the future.

"We have concluded under God's Protection to erect and build a decent House set apart for religious Worship, but at the same Time must acknowledge, that as almost all new Beginners besides having lately bought a Schoolhouse for ye better Education and Information of our Youth we are not able ourselves to finish the same properly without help and the Assistance of other charitable Christians. We humbly beseech & desire therefore all good Christians would contribute somewhat to this our religious Building with a willing & cheerful Heart, according to their abilities & Blessings received from above. For the Receiving of which charitable Gifts we have impowered ye Bearers hereof our trusty and well beloved Brethren Fredk Yensel & Christian Fremdling, wishing & prays from ye Bottom of our Hearts, that the Giver of all good & perfect Gifts would be pleased to reward all such liberal Benefactors for their mild Contributions with innumerable Blessings in Body and Soul henceforth and to all Eternities. Amen!

"Lebanon ye 2d Day of Septr 1768.

"John Casper Stoever, minister testifieth the above writing to be the Real Truth.

"Daniel Stroh
"Jacob Emel
"Michael Rieder
"Philip Fernsler
"Johan Ginrich
"Johan Jacob Stieb
"Frederick Yensel
"George Dietrick
"Christopher Wegman, Jr."

"*Lancaster County, ss:*

"We the subscribers testify the foregoing Writing to be true. Witnesseth our Hands this 7th day of September A.D. 1768.

"Emanuel Carpenter
"J. P. De Haas
"Peter Spycker
"Adam Simon Kuln
"William Hamilton
"James Bickham."

The church was probably erected the following year. It was built of logs, which, after its demolition, were used in the erection of a building which is now the "Oswego House," on Cumberland Street, owned by William G. Lausch. An interesting relic of the old log church is a solid iron *rooster* which graced the steeple, now in possession of G. H. Reinoehl, of Lebanon.

The corner-stone of the present edifice was laid June 8, 1796. In it was deposited a brass plate with the inscription: "This corner-stone was most solemnly laid this 8th day of June, A.D. 1796, by the reverend gentlemen, Emanuel Shulze, William Kurtz, and George Lochman, and on it there shall be by the grace of God, erected a German Evangelical Lutheran Church, called Salem Church." The following were the members of the vestry or church council at that time: Trustees, Michael Reider, Philip Fernsler, Jacob Stieb, Samuel Meily; Elders, Conrad Reinoehl, John Shnee; Deacons, Peter Shindel, Frederick Embich, George Shott; Treasurer, Christopher Uhler.

The building committee were Christopher Uhler, Philip Fernsler, Conrad Hoffman, and Peter Miller. The church was dedicated and consecrated June 3, 1798. The first regularly commenced and well preserved register in possession of the congregation was begun by Rev. Frederick Aug. Cons. Muhlenberg, bearing date May 1, 1773.

The regular pastors who have served the congregation since its location in the town of Lebanon have been:

1773–75. Rev. Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg.

1775–94. Rev. William Kurtz.

Aug. 1, 1794–1815. Rev. George Lochman preached his introductory sermon August 3d.

1815–36. Rev. William G. Ernst, D.D., who commenced Nov. 13, 1815. Preached his first sermon November 12th.

1836–44. Rev. Jonathan Ruthrauff. During this pastorate difficulties arose in the congregation, owing to the pastor's departing from the ancient customs of the church, and his entertaining views on conversion foreign to the doctrines of the gospel as understood by the Lutheran faith, in consequence of which he attempted to introduce new measures. These difficulties culminated in the organization of Zion's Lutheran Church by the Ruthrauff party.

1844–49. Rev. William G. Ernst, D.D. In 1848 under Dr. Ernst's auspices, the church was remodeled, and a basement for Sunday-school and lecture purposes put in, and a vestibule was also added. The same year the congregation was chartered. Dr. Ernst continued pastor until his death in 1849.

Nov. 25, 1849–53. Rev. G. F. Krotel, D.D., who in May, 1853, removed to Lancaster City to become pastor of Trinity Church.

July 25, 1853, to 1854. Rev. John N. Hoffman, preaching his introductory sermon July 31, 1853.

1854–64. Rev. H. S. Miller.

1864, June–November, 1876. Rev. B. W. Schmauck. During his pastorate the elegant new parsonage was built, one of the finest and most commodious in the county. In 1866 the church was again remodeled, the galleries being lowered, etc., and the pulpit recess embellished with a beautiful painting of the resurrection. Mr. Schmauck accepted a call to Allentown, the present scene of his labors.

Jan. 25, 1877, Rev. George H. Trabert took charge of the congregation and was installed the following Sunday, Revs. B. W. Schmauck, of Allentown, and J. W. Hassler, of New Holland, officiating. In 1879 the Young People's Society, which had been organized two years previous, presented to the congregation a handsome communion service, bearing the inscription: "Presented to Salem Evangelical Lutheran Congregation by the Young People's Society, June, 1879." The Sunday-school, in December, 1881, numbered, including officers and teachers, about seven hundred, and is divided into three departments,—senior, intermediate, and infant. Rev. Trabert resigned March 1, 1883, and the Rev. B. W. Schmauck and his son Rev. Theodore E. Schmauck were called to the pastorate, and installed on July 1, 1883.

The first parsonage was secured in 1800. A number of interesting relics of "ye olden time" are in the possession of the congregation. One is a covering of the finest linen for the communion vessels at the celebration of the Lord's Supper, which has been in use since 1773, which date it bears, worked in one corner. It is ornamented with miniature crowns and stars worked in yellow silk floss, and is in an excellent state of preservation, being still used at every communion. A communion service of antique pattern, comprising two flagons, two plates, and a chalice, which are still sometimes used on special occasions, is also sacredly preserved. It bears the inscription:

"HENRICH
ANDONIUS
DOEWLER
1769."

On the old bell hanging in the town is this inscription:

FOR THE LUTHERAN CONGREGATION IN LEBANON TOWN LANCASTER COUNTY IN THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA. PACK & CHAPMAN OF LONDON, FECIT 1770.

There are two cemeteries connected with the Salem Lutheran Church. The one is on the church lot proper, and was set apart for burial purposes about 1765. Many of the oldest tombstone inscriptions are illegible. Some are herewith given:

Anderson, Polly, *d. T.*, d. Sept. 29, 1825.
Bertelett, John, b. Jan. 2, 1776; d. Sept. 18, 1797.
Bicker, Jacob, b. Dec. 1, 1758; d. Feb. 23, 1842.
Bicker, Johan Jacob, b. Dec. 18, 1782; d. 1812.
Bicker, Maria Cath., *wf. J.*, b. Sept. 25, 1747; d. Dec. 8, 1830.
Boght, Catharine, b. 1730; d. Sept. 8, 1801.
Boght, Johan Jacob, b. Aug. 22, 1725; d. July 18, 1802.
Brechbill, Maria Juliana, b. March 6, 1731; d. Jan. 10, 1813.
Breitenback, Johannes, b. Jan. 16, 1767; d. Oct. 26, 1818.
Clark, Catharine, *wf. T.*, b. Sept. 29, 1756; d. June 30, 1817.
Clark, Thomas, b. Dec. 7, 1746; d. Sept. 29, 1804.
Doebler, Cath. (Wenz).
Doebler, Henry, b. Aug. 29, 1781; d. June 27, 1832.
Embich, Barbara, b. Sept. 24, 1792; d. Feb. 2, 1823.
Embich, Jacob, b. Oct. 12, 1754; d. Oct. 19, 1819.
Embich, Maria Cath., *wf. J.*, b. Oct. 11, 1754; d. April 22, 1836.
Endress, Peter, b. March 28, 1738; d. Jan. 8, 1823.
Ernst, Eliz., b. March 2, 1747; d. Jan. 5, 1826.
Ernst, Rev. William G., b. Oct. 30, 1786; d. Sept. 1, 1849.
Evans, Catharine, *wf. N.*, b. 1786; d. Feb. 3, 1824.
Fischer, Eliz., b. March 5, 1777; d. Dec. 31, 1804.
Fischer, Peter, b. March 6, 1761; d. Sept. 16, 1814.
Fischer, Sarah, *wf. P.*, b. Dec. 21, 1765; d. April 22, 1838.
Germader, Johan Fred, b. March 18, 1790; d. July 20, 1794.
Gilbert, Maria G, b. April 3, 1753; d. April 3, 1822.
Glosbrenner, Anastaius, b. May 8, 1752; d. Dec. 23, 1829.
Glosbrenner, Eliz., b. Dec. 23, 1756; d. May 2, 1835.
Harman, George, b. March 16, 1754; d. Sept. 28, 1803.
Hoffman, Anna, b. Sept. 11, 1781; d. Nov. 12, 1851.
Hoffman, Conrad, b. July 29, 1754; d. Feb. 29, 1815.
Kamber, John Michael, b. Dec. 4, 1750; d. 1814.
Lauser, Johannes, b. Jan. 18, 1762; d. June 9, 1813.
Lochman, Carl, b. 1801; d. May, 1806.
Lochman, George Hoffman, b. 1800; d. Nov. 5, 1806.
Lochman, Susanna, b. 1802; d. 1805.
Miller, Maria Magdalena, b. March 15, 1755; d. July 10, 1826.

Great-Grandfath
Capt. Albert Mutter — Ritscher — I

Photman, Johan Fred., b. March 13, 1733; d. Dec. 24, 1799.
Reinoehl, Conrad, b. May 1, 1756; d. Dec. 22, 1832.
Reinoehl, Tobias, b. Oct. 25, 1792; d. May 25, 1816.
Reynolds, Eleanor, b. Oct. 3, 1738; d. June 28, 1798.
Schantz, Heinrich, b. June 10, 1743; d. Aug. 10, 1818.
Schantz, Maria, *wf. H.*, b. March 8, 1745; d. Sept. 21, 1817.
Schmidt, Eliz., b. Jan. 24, 1746; d. July 3, 1820.
Schmidt, Jacob, b. Dec. 22, 1781; d. Nov. 30, 1820.
Shindel, Anna Maria, *wf. P.*, b. Sept. 3, 1768; d. Oct. 28, 1817.
Shindel, Peter, b. Feb. 8, 1732; d. May 29, 1784.
Sire, Conrad, b. March 15, 1754; d. Nov. 29, 1820.
Six, Eliz., *wf. J.*, b. Feb. 3, 1758; d. June 24, 1825.
Six, Jacob, b. July 25, 1741; d. Aug. 23, 1820.
Stoever, Cath. (Uhler), b. Oct. 13, 1798; d. March 8, 1819.
Stroh, Maria Anna, b. 1744; d. May 9, 1805.
Trotter, Richard, b. Jan. 17, 1757; d. July 14, 1822.
Trotter, Sarah, b. 1755; d. April 14, 1824.
Uhler, Anna Maria, b. March, 1751; d. Feb. 5, 1818.
Uhler, Maria, b. May 3, 1789; d. Jan. 8, 1812.
Uhler, Michael, b. April 23, 1746; d. July 26, 1812.
Waltz, Christina Eliz., *wf. C.*, b. Dec. 11, 1756; d. Feb. 24, 1827.
Waltz, Christian, b. Mar. 1, 1755; d. Oct. 24, 1804.
Wendling, Peter, b. May 16, 1762; d. May 2, 1821.
Werth, Ludwig, b. Jan. 15, 1738; d. Dec. 7, 1813.
Yensel, Eve Magdalena, b. March 17, 1787; d. March 15, 1867.
Yensel, John Martin, b. Nov. 11, 1746; d. Nov. 4, 1820.

The second cemetery is located on East Cumberland Street, and was laid out about half a century ago. Among those interred therein are the following:

Aschmen, Michael, b. 1787; d. Aug. 26, 1858.
Beckley, Anna Eva, *wf. M.*, born May 11, 1787; d. July 28, 1847.
Beckley, Michael, b. Aug. 13, 1875; d. Dec. 1, 1854.
Bower, George Wm.,[1] b. Jan. 1, 1818; d. July 17, 1865.
Bricker, Anna M., *wf. J.*, born March 9, 1793; d. April 18, 1853.
Bricker, Cath. (Brandt, *wf. C.*), b. June 14, 1799; d. Aug. 11, 1865.
Bricker, Christian, b. Nov. 27, 1795; d. June 12, 1865.
Bricker, Jacob, b. Sept. 15, 1784; d. April 1, 1857.
Cassidy, Hannah (Farnsler, *wf. P.*), b. Aug. 27, 1807; d. Jan. 13, 1860.
Cassidy, Patrick,[2] b. May 4, 1811; d. Dec. 27, 1864.
Eberly, John, b. 1789; d. Dec. 12, 1862.
Fighthorn, Michael, b. Jan. 4, 1788; d. Sept. 14, 1863.
Fighthorn, Sarah, *wf. M.*, b. Dec. 27, 1797; d. Feb. 4, 1859.
Fulmer, Mary C., b. Jan. 4, 1781; d. July 5, 1865.
Gerhart, George, b. March 13, 1795; d. March 23, 1878.
Gilbert, Anna M., *wf. M.*, b. June 15, 1777; d. Nov. 28, 1859.
Gilbert, Eliz., *wf. J. G.*, b. Dec. 7, 1796; d. Sept. 10, 1876.
Gilbert, John George, b. Nov. 16, 1793; d. Aug. 20, 1863.
Gilbert, Matthias, b. Sept. 10, 1776; d. Dec. 28, 1858.
Hallman, David, b. Feb. 2, 1817; d. Oct. 18, 1866.
Hallman, Susanna, *wf. D.*, b. Dec. 10, 1807; d. Oct. 21, 1866.
Henry, John D., b. April 17, 1800; d. Jan. 4, 1864.
Hess, Christian, b. June 7, 1795; d. March 18, 1870.
Hoffman, Anna Mary, *wf. M.*, b. June 28, 1788; d. Sept. 30, 1867.
Hoffman, Michael, b. Oct. 4, 1786; d. March 20, 1865.
Huber, Philip, b. Jan. 21, 1789; d. April 5, 1864.
Krause, Liddy, *wf. S.*, b. May 1, 1796; d. Aug. 11, 1873.
Krause, Samuel, b. Jan. 14, 1797; d. March 17, 1864.
Kuntz, Anna E., *wf. M.*, b. Sept. 7, 1785; d. Oct. 1, 1858.
Kuntz, Michael, b. April 28, 1780; d. July 3, 1851.
Lamar, Cath. (Carmany), *wf. J.*, b. Sept. 28, 1797; d. Feb. 4, 1866.
Laush, Eliz., *wf. J.*, b. Nov. 1, 1795; d. Dec. 8, 1868.
Lausch, John, b. June 22, 1799; d. March 16, 1855.
Lingle, Adam, b. Nov. 9, 1819; d. May 26, 1870.
Lineaweaver, Paul, b. Nov. 12, 1794; d. April 10, 1858.
McAfee, Susanna, *wf. J.*, b. May 2, 1787; d. April 14, 1864.
Neff, Ellen (Kaho), *wf J.*, b. July 14, 1786; d. June 3, 1854.
Phreaner, Barbara, *wf B.*, b. Jan. 1875; d. Feb. 3, 1854.
Phreaner, Dr. Benj[a], b. May 8, 1874; d. April 1, 1855.
Phreaner, Dr. Samuel, b. Oct. 25, 1816; d. Feb. 13, 1841.
Reichman, Heinrich, b. 1797; d. Sept. 1854.
Resle, Susanna, b. March 3, 1783; d. Aug. 4, 1862.
Ritter, George, b. May 11, 1781; d. May 29, 1862.
Ritter, Mary E., *wf. G.*, b. Oct. 7, 1779; d. May 29, 1863.
Schott, John, b. July 30, 1807; d. Feb. 17, 1870.
Schrader, Eliz., *wf. J.*, b. June 14, 1796; d. Dec. 4, 1858.
Schroff, Rosina (Schmidt), *wf. S.*, b. Aug. 21, 1815; d. April 25, 1853.
Searfoss, Fred., b. Sept. 17, 1790; d. Oct. 25, 1866.
Searfoss, Marg., *wf. F.*, b. Oct. 17, 1795; d. Oct. 22, 1859.
Shive, Catharine, wf. D., b. July 1, 1797; d. Jan. 18, 1858.
Six, Catharine, b. Jan. 13, 1788; d. May 29, 1862.
Smith, Mary Terresia, *wf. J.*, b. March 25, 1810; d. Sept. 7, 1853.
Stover, Eliz., b. Jan. 8, 1794; d. July 31, 1865.
Trump, Joseph, b. Jan. 17, 1814; d. April 16, 1854.
Weiss, T. Frederick, b. June 22, 1799; d. March 16, 1855.
Yingst, John, *s. Jo.*, b. Nov. 17, 1804; d. Sept. 23, 1867.

[1] Son of Jacob and Lydia Bower, of Company E, Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; died in service at Washington, D. C.
[2] Of Company E, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves.

ZION'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was organized in December, 1842, by members of the Salem Lutheran Church. Services were held at various places until the first church was built, in 1843 and 1844, on the corner of Ninth Street and Spring Alley. The first officers were: Deacons, Orth Light, Henry Rohland, John Fees, John Schnably, Michael Lauser, Henry B. Oves; Elders, John Artz, George Faber, Jacob Moore, George Derr, William Ritscher; Building Committee, Jacob B. Weidman (President), George W. Kline (Secretary), Peter Shott, John George, Jacob Roedel, Jacob Stoever, Leonard Zimmerman, Joseph Zimmerman, Henry Derr, John Weidman. The pastors have been:

1842. Rev. Jonathan Ruthrauff (until then pastor of Salem Lutheran Church, from Dec. 25, 1836).
1850. Rev. Augustus H. Wedekind, D.D.
1863. Rev. L. A. Gotwald, D.D.
1865. Rev. Daniel Schindler.
1867. Rev. M. Rhodes, D.D.
1872. Rev. J. F. Reinmund, D.D., who died April 26, 1880.
1880. Rev. William H. Dunbar, the present incumbent. He was born in Northampton County, graduated at Gettysburg College and Theological Seminary, and before called here was pastor of St. Peter's Church of Easton.

The second church edifice was finished in 1875, the last service and communion being held in the first church Sept. 21, 1873, and the second one dedicated June 13, 1875. During this interregnum, services were held in the court-house. During Dr. Reinmund's pastorate the German services were abandoned, and now only in the English language are they held. The church is in connection with the General Synod. The church edifice is an imposing structure, elegantly finished on the interior, and beautifully arranged in all its parts.

THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH.

It is connected with the Eastern Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States. It has one of the oldest church edifices in Lebanon, and its worshiping congregation is probably the largest in the county. It was organized about 1750, and has been ministered to by the following pastors, Rev. Conrad Templeman and Rev. William Stoy, M.D.,

during the interval until 1768, when Rev. John Conrad Bucher was elected, who served from Nov. 24, 1768, to July 7, 1780, and died while solemnizing a marriage ceremony at Annville (then Millerstown). On Nov. 16, 1780, Rev. John William Runkle was chosen, and served some years, and from the time of his departure until Dec. 7, 1786, the congregation was served by missionary pastors from the Tulpehocken and other charges, when Rev. Ludwig Lupp was called, who remained until June 10, 1798. Rev. William Hiester was chosen Sept. 22, 1799, and continued until Nov. 22, 1827. On June 5, 1828, Rev. Henry Kroh took charge, and labored until Dec. 29, 1833. Rev. Henry Wagner came June 7, 1835, and remained until April 1, 1851. The present pastor, Rev. F. W. Kremer, D.D., commenced his pastorate in April, 1851. A large and flourishing Sunday-school of four hundred is maintained, and the influence and importance of this congregation is readily acknowledged in the community, and especially in the church of its denomination throughout the country.

ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH.

This church is an offshoot of the First Reformed Church. Application having been made in regular form to the Lebanon Classis, its organization was granted by a unanimous vote. It was subsequently perfected, a charter granted, and the present site purchased. The corner-stone was laid May 21, 1859. The edifice was erected and completed by Oct. 18, 1860, at which time it was solemnly dedicated to the worship of the Triune God,—Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D.D., delivered the first sermon, and Rev. F. W. Kremer, D.D., performed the act of consecration. Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D.D., was installed pastor Oct. 18, 1860. He resigned Jan. 1, 1864, to accept the position of Professor of Theology in the Seminary at Mercersburg. He died Dec. 28, 1868. Rev. T. S. Johnston, D.D., was duly elected and installed pastor by the Lebanon Classis March 10, 1864, and has been its pastor to this date. The church edifice is in the Byzantine style, built of dressed sandstone, which was presented by Robert W. Coleman. It is sixty by ninety feet in size, and the audience-chamber, fifty-one by sixty-seven and a half. The interior is chastely finished and furnished. The whole is surrounded by a graceful spire, one hundred and eighty feet in height, which is crowned with a large Roman cross. The congregation has steadily increased from its organization in numbers, benevolence, and piety.

The first cemetery laid out by the Reformed Church was in 1750, and is in the rear of the church edifice on Tenth Street. Among those interred therein are the following:

Bauman, Cath., b. March 1, 1765; d. June 20, 1838.
Bauman, George, b. Sept. 11, 1758; d. —— 1820.
Brech, Nicholas, b. June 1, 1733; d. May 7, 1817.
Chew, William Hiester, b. Nov. 17, 1770; d. Feb. 8, 1828.
Dinges, Cath., b. Dec. 4, 1782; d. 1815.
Dinges, Maria, b. Oct. 1745; d. Jan. 19, 1814.
Dubbs, Anna Barbara (Doebler), wf. H.
Dubbs, Heinrich, b. May 22, 1765; d. Jan. 6, 1823.
Dubbs, Johannes, b. Jan. 15, 1733; d. Jan. 23, 1818.
Eckert, Zum Andenken, wf. P., b. May 4, 1790; d. Aug. 26, 1825.
Elliott,[1] Samuel, b. 1791; d. Jan. 21, 1820.
Gerhart, Cath., b. Jan. 29, 1775; d. Oct. 16, 1817.
Gerhart, Conrad, b. Jan. 11, 1769; d. Aug. 22, 1823.
Gloninger, Anna Barbara, wf. P., b. March 12, 1731; d. Sept. 23, 1810.
Gloninger, Cath., wf. Jno., b. Oct. 31, 1767; d. June 17, 1848.
Gloninger, Hon. John, b. Sept. 19, 1858; d. Jan. 22, 1836.
Gloninger, Dr. John W., b. Sept. 23, 1798; d. March 10, 1874.
Gloninger, Mary Ann, wf. J. W., b. Nov. 27, 1797; d. Feb. 2, 1846.
Gloninger, Philip, b. Feb. 12, 1719; d. Dec. 11, 1796.
Gloninger, Rev. Philip, b. Feb. 17, 1785; d. Sept. 10, 1816.
Gloninger, Valentine, b. June 11, 1776; d. March 24, 1844.
Greenawalt, Cath.,[2] wf. J. P., b. March 17, 1760; d. June 5, 1850.
Greenawalt, Johann Philip, b. June 17, 1756; d. July 10, 1834.
Greenawalt, Matthias, b. Oct. 17, 1767; d. Nov. 2, 1808.
Grubb, Curtis, of Cornwall, b. 1731; d. Jan. 27, 1789.
Grubb, Curtis, Jr., b. 1773; d. Feb. 11, 1790.
Grubb, Hannah, wf. C., b. 1737; d. Nov. 2, 1795.
Kelker, Anthony, b. Dec. 30, 1733; d. March 12, 1812.
Kelker, Eliza., wf Heinrich, b. March 1, 1761; d. May 24, 1820.
Kelker, Heinrick, b. Jan. 20, 1761; d. Oct. 11, 1823.
Kelker, Johann, b. Dec. 27, 1758; d. Jan. 6, 1783.
Kelker, Maria Magdalena, wf. A., b. Aug. 26, 1739; d. Dec. 30, 1818.
Kelker, Rudolph, b. Feb. 2, 1768; d. May 30, 1801.
Krebs, Mary, wf. M., b. September, 1753; d. July 10, 1822.
Krebs, Michael, b. Aug. 17, 1747; d. Nov. 2, 1803.
Laudermilch, Christian, wf. J., b. April 26, 1757; d. Aug. 11, 1818.
Laudermilch, John, b. March 2, 1745; d. Sept. 6, 1825.
Leib, Jacob, b. March 8, 1759; d. March 22, 1805.
Leib, Magdalena, wf. J., b. April 20, 1766; b. Oct. 14, 1831.
Lupp, Ludwig, b. July 28, 1708; d. Feb. 12, 1753.
McCound, John, b. August, 1761; d. Jan. 17, 1815.
Orth, Henry s. H. and Barb., b. Sept. 25, 1813; d. Aug. 21, 1821.
Peiffer, Jacob, b. May 16, 1745; d. June 12, 1824.
Reinhard, Zum Andenken, wf. B., b. Feb. 21, 1752; d. May, 1816.
Schaffer, Anna Christina, wf. H., b. Nov. 11, 1750; d. Nov. 7, 1816.
Schaffer, Heinrich, b. March 29, 1751; d. Jan. 30, 1836.
Schmidt, Jacob, b. Jan. 29, 1778; d. Jan. 17, 1813.
Uhler, Magdalena, d. Jan. 30, 1813.
Zander, Johann George, b. Oct. 31, 1774; d. Sept. 18, 1800.

The following are among the interments in the new Reformed burial ground:

Annspach, Jacob, b. July 6, 1815; d. Jan. 23, 1881.
Bleistein, Cath., wf. J., b. Sept. 2, 1791; d. Sept. 9, 1869.
Bleistein, Eliz., d., b. Oct. 17, 1796; d. Dec. 20, 1848.
Bleistein, John, b. Jan. 19, 1788; d. Feb. 26, 1873.
Bleistein, Wm., b. March 2, 1798; d. Feb. 20, 1865.
Bomberger, Catharine, wf. J. S., b. Feb. 3, 1807; d. Nov. 22, 1875.
Bomberger, Joseph S., b. April, 1801; d. Feb. 21, 1876.
Bowman, George, b. March 31, 1787; d. Nov. 1, 1873.
Bowman, John, b. April 7, 1795; d. Aug. 18, 1881.
Bowman, Margaret, wf. J., b. 1799; d. Sept. 10, 1868.
Brandt, Henry, b. March 16, 1809; d. Feb. 18, 1862.
Dehuff, Henry, b. 1794; d. Dec. 23, 1854.
Dubs, Eve, wf. J., b. May 5, 1790; d. Sept. 12, 1862.
Dubs, John, b. April 5, 1790; d. March 26, 1855.
Endress, Cath., wf. J., b. Sept. 22, 1772; d. Jan. 5, 1847.
Endress, John, b. May 25, 1767; d. Jan. 17, 1848.
Faber, George, b. Sept. 10, 1793; d. Nov. 4, 1870.
Faber, Eliz, wf. G., b. June 13, 1798; d. Aug. 11, 1876.
Fortna, John, b. April 27, 1798; d. May 18, 1871.
Fox, Andrew, b. 1806; d. Dec. 31, 1870.
Fox, Cath., wf. A., b. March 24, 1809; d. Aug. 29, 1880.
Hoke, Jacob, b. Aug. 9, 1787; d. July 15, 1868.
Kremer, Anna M., m. F. W., b. 1795; d. Feb. 20, 1876.
Kremer, Henrietta A. M., wf. F. W., b. 1829; d. May 20, 1860.
Kremer, Margaretta, wf. F. W., b. Sept. 5, 1820; d. Jan. 5, 1855.

[1] Born in County Donegal, Ireland.
[2] Daughter of Jacob and Eve Schaffner; m. April 17, 1782.

McConnell, Jacob, b. Jan. 7, 1790; d. Nov. 24, 1868.
Mark, Cath., wf. J. J., b. 1793; d. Dec. 8, 1868.
Mark, John Jacob, b. Dec. 5, 1791; d. Aug. 15, 1851.
Marshall, Louise S., wf. T., b. 1839; d. Sept. 17, 1873.
Martin, John, b. Jan. 8, 1792; d. June 10, 1823.
Miller, Cath, wf. D., b. Sept. 22, 1786; d. Sept. 7, 1861.
Miller, Daniel, b. May 19, 1781; d. June 23, 1859.
Riegart, Jacob, b. Feb. 1, 1806; d. March 11, 1851.
Riegart, Eliz. (Laudermilch), wf. J., b. Oct. 30, 1812; d. Dec. 7, 1869.
Ridenauer, Dr. John A., b. Feb. 7, 1825; d. Oct. 16, 1850.
Ridenauer, Dr. Geo., b. 1781; d. Jan. 22, 1863.
Schnebly, Cath. wf. G., b. Jan. 1, 1784; d. Nov. 18, 1862.
Schnebly, George, b. 1779; d. March 13, 1857.
Schneck, Dr. Henry, b. 1800; d. Jan. 2, 1863.
Schneck, Mary, wf. H., b. 1803; d. July 17, 1862.
Seigrist, Gabriel, b. 1832; d. March 1, 1851.
Shaak, Eve, wf. J., b. Jan. 4, 1799; d. July 31, 1830.
Shaak, John, b. Feb. 24, 1795; d. June 16, 1881.
Shaak, Maria M., wf. P., b. Dec. 29, 1771; d. April 10, 1857.
Shaak, Philip, b. March 28, 1765; d. Dec. 4, 1855.
Shaeffer, Eliz, wf. J., b. Aug. 3, 1792; d. Ap. 13, 1868.
Smith, Veronica, wf. W., b. Jan. 6, 1803; d. May 12, 1867.
Smith, William, b. June 13, 1802; d. Aug. 14, 1857.
Spahn, Joseph, b. June 21, 1788; d. Dec. 13, 1866.
Spangler, Awna Cath. wf. G., b. Ap. 26, 1782; d. June 14, 1860.
Weaver, Joseph, b. Aug. 23, 1795; d. Feb. 24, 1871.
Witmer, Anna, wf. M., b. June 25, 1797; d. April 25, 1869.
Witmer, Joseph, b. Nov. 15, 1792; d. March 20, 1844.
Witmer, Michael, b. Jan. 15, 1796; d. Dec. 31, 1877.
Witmer, Rosanna, wf. Jo., b. May 1, 1798; d. Jan. 20, 1867.
Witmeyer, John, b. Nov. 8, 1793; d. July 9, 1870.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This Catholic Mission in Lebanon County is one of the oldest in Pennsylvania, being formed early in the eighteenth century by a few German families. Ground was donated by Mr. Arendorf, or Orndorf, for a cemetery and church. A small block-house was built, which was called a church, and adjoining a small piece of ground was used as the cemetery. The first priest who attended to the spiritual wants of the little flock was the Very Rev. Louis De Barth, who was in after-years appointed administrator of the Diocese of Philadelphia. His visits were few, owing to the difficulties and hardships when traveling in those days, although we are told that every three months some clergyman passing through would stop and administer the sacraments. Father Fitzsimmons frequently visited these parts after Father De Barth had been appointed administrator. The little congregation soon increased; Catholics came from Colebrook and vicinity, prominent among whom were the Friels. In those days great sacrifices were made by our pious ancestors, who walked from thirty to forty miles, starting on Saturday night, in order to receive the consolations of religion. A few Irish families began to settle in the vicinity of Colebrook and Cornwall. Prominent at the latter place was the Ferry family. The old block church soon became unfit for religious purposes, and the small band of Catholics, although widely scattered, were invited to attend service at the house of Jacob Arnold. Services were held at the latter place until the year 1812, Rev. John Beshter attending to their spiritual wants. The first baptism on record is as late a date as 1795. At that time the congregation, although small, was composed mostly of thrifty farmers, who at this date form the greater portion of the congregation in the third and fourth generations. A movement favorable for the building of a church as near as possible in the centre of a very large circuit in which Catholics were scattered was noticed among the older members, and successfully carried on by Father Beshter. Ground was donated, and Father Beshter undertook the arduous task of erecting a church for his little flock. He did not remain to see it finished, but was transferred to Adams Co., Pa. He died on the 4th of January, 1842, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, at his residence in Abbottstown, Adams Co., Pa.

The corner-stone of the old church was laid in May of the year 1812. Work was at once continued and steadily went on until the spring of the year 1814, when the little church, which had been consecrated to the virgin mother of the Saviour, was solemnly dedicated to the service of God by an English priest hailing from Lancaster, whose name we cannot learn. The building committee, the four chief pillars of the little flock, was composed of Hermanus Arnold, George Zweir, Jacob Aurentz, and Conrad Allwein. Before the dedication the balance of the debt on the church was removed by these four men, each giving two hundred and fifty dollars (the entire debt being four hundred pounds). Peter Ruhl was the carpenter, William Kean the brickmason, the few farmers and others assisting by hauling all the stone, sand, and other materials. The clergymen who occasionally attended to the wants of the new parish were the Revs. George Shenfelder, James Cummiskey, and G. D. Hogan. These clergymen visited Lebanon about once a month.

The little congregation steadily increased as the town advanced in size and enterprise; more hands were needed, hard, thorny hands, hands that knew how to work. The Union Canal was to pass through the town, turnpikes were to be made or kept in repair, and many other improvements which required the aid of the hardy sons of toil. Many Irish and real German families found their way to Lebanon. Father Charles Kearns was appointed to reside here and attend to the wants of the fast increasing flock. His death occurred in September, 1825. The pastors who officiated in Lebanon after his death, until the enlargement of the little church, were Revs. N. Corvin, Michael Curran, P. Duffy, V. M. Neuberger, the Steinbacher Brothers, F. X. Marshall, then the advent of Rev. Baumgardner, who made a movement to enlarge the church, the demands of the congregation calling for it. This was accomplished in 1848, and in the latter part of that year Father Baumgardner was transferred to another mission, and Rev. John Levig, O. S. F., became pastor in April, 1849. In the month of September, 1850, Rev. Anthony Schwartze, now in charge of a congregation in Minersville, Pa., became pastor. It was under his direction that the

new cemetery was purchased for five hundred and five dollars, and was consecrated in December, 1856. Father Schwartze being transferred to his present pastorate, Rev. Daniel Oberholzer, missionary, was made pastor. In June, 1858, he was again transferred to Philadelphia, and to Rev. Antoninus Grundner, O. S. B. V. M., was given the pastorate. The latter was the originator of the present parochial schools. He was sent as pastor to St. Alphonsus' Church, Philadelphia, in December of the year 1861, and labored well and faithfully there until his death, which occurred in August, 1876. Rev. Emil Stenzel next took charge of St. Mary's parish until his transfer, which occurred in the summer of 1865. In November, Rev. John Boetzkes received the appointment as pastor. Under his direction the academy occupied by the Sisters was erected, and the congregation of the Immaculate Heart of Mary took possession of the new residence. After the division of the Philadelphia diocese they returned to their mother home in Reading. Rev. Father Boetzkes was transferred to another mission in August, 1869. The church was for a short time time interdicted by the bishop of the diocese, Rt. Rev. J. F. Shanahan, on account of trustee difficulties, but was again reopened for divine services by Rev. A. F. Kuhlman on the 8th of September, 1869.

Following the advent of Father Kuhlman, there was a steady increase of the congregation, when he began to take measures looking to the erection of a new and more commodious house of worship. The corner-stone of this magnificent church edifice was laid Aug. 15, 1876, and its consecration took place Dec. 14, 1880, the Rt. Rev. J. F. Shanahan, Bishop of Harrisburg, officiating. Its dimensions are sixty-nine by one hundred and thirty-nine feet. The front is composed of Shaefferstown sandstone, of a reddish hue, with Ohio stone trimmings, and its side walls are brick. The height of the two towers is one hundred and thirty feet. The interior is handsomely decorated. The roof is supported by Gothic pillars. The fresco work was done by George Seiling, of Reading, the rich ultramarine blue of which, studded with golden stars, attracts the eye at once. The two very large windows in the transepts, one representing the Nativity, and the other the Ascension of our Lord, or the beginning and ending of the Saviour's career, are the gifts of M. Friel. The windows filling the north side are the gifts of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Beneficial Society; of the parents of the late Father A. F. Kuhlman; of the Sodality; of the late Herman Arnold; and a memorial of the late Philip Allwein. The windows on the south are the gifts of the Arch Contraternity; of Joseph and Mary Bowman; of the Sunday-school children; and a memorial of the late Joseph Arnold. The bell was a gift from M. Friel, the ostensorium from Mrs. Elizabeth Arnold, and the sanctuary bell and cruets from Mrs. Leah Arnold. Fourteen stations of the cross, Munich composition, were presented by members of the congregation. The three magnificent altars cost seven thousand dollars. The main altar is a beautiful specimen of Grecian art, rising to a height of forty-five feet from the floor of the sanctuary to the cross surmounting the whole. The highest niche contains a figure of the sacred heart of Jesus, with a cherubim on either side immediately below. On either corner, standing under beautiful canopies, are figures of the Apostles of Germany and Ireland, Saints Boniface and Patrick. On either side of the tabernacle, in niches, stand the twelve apostles as a body-guard to the Holy of Holies. Under the altar-table is a representation of the Lamb of God. Resting on either side are the figures of the fathers of the church,—Ambrose, Augustine, Gregory, and Jerome. The altar was built by Anton Kloster, of New York. The edifice, of modern Gothic architecture, was successfully brought to completion by its able builder and contractor, Esaias Gingrich. Father A. F. Kuhlman, who had zealously labored for years with this congregation, and under whose trained eye this massive structure and splendid work of art had been commenced and finished, died Nov. 23, 1881, leaving the heritage of a good work well done, and respected and loved by all for his piety and learning. He was succeeded by Father Adam Christ, the present pastor.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LEBANON.

According to the best data now available, it appears that the traveling preachers of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church preached in the borough of Lebanon in school-houses, in private dwellings, and elsewhere early in the present century, but by whom Methodism was first introduced into the town is not now certainly known. In the year 1819, Rev. Henry G. King, of the Philadelphia Conference, preached occasionally in a school-house, then located on the west side of Eighth Street north of Willow Street. No society, however, was formed until about the year 1827, when a small class was organized, with Edwin A. Atlee appointed as leader, who shortly after removed from Lebanon, and was succeeded by John Atkins, who continued as leader of the class till 1831, when he also removed, and the class was discontinued for the space of a year or more, as was also preaching by the circuit preachers. In 1832, George Gleim returned to Lebanon, his native place, from which he had been absent for several years, who at once opened his house for preaching, invited the circuit ministers to come and preach. A small class was soon formed, the first meeting of which was held June 30, 1833. The members present were George Gleim (leader), Virginia Gleim (his wife), Jonathan Tompkins, Anna Tompkins, and Susan Johnson. Lebanon now became one of the regular appointments of the circuit, although there was no church edifice, the house of Mr. Gleim, school-houses, and occasionally the court-house, being used instead. Among the eminent men who preached in the last-named place nearly fifty

years ago was Rev. E. S. Janes, at that time agent for Dickinson College, at Carlisle, and who, in 1844, was elected to the episcopacy, in which position he served with great ability till 1876, when he died. At a Quarterly Conference held at "Dauphintown," June 15, 1839, a committee consisting of Samuel Shay, George Gleim, and John Shay was appointed to estimate the probable cost of building a meeting-house in the borough of Lebanon. Immediately thereafter subscriptions were solicited and obtained, and a board of trustees, consisting of John Shay, James Kennedy, Samuel Shay, George Gleim, and Thomas Shay, was appointed by Rev. William McCombs, the preacher in charge. A building lot (forty-nine and a half by sixty-six feet, located on the east side of Tenth Street south of Cumberland Street) was purchased of Henry Dehuff, for the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, and on the 12th day of October of the same year the corner-stone of the church was laid with appropriate ceremony, but the church was not finished till the following season.

On the 2d day of August, 1840, the church was formally dedicated to the worship of God, Rev. Solomon Higgins (P. E.) preaching the dedicatory sermon. One year from the day of dedication the church was duly incorporated under the title of "The Methodist Episcopal Church of the Borough of Lebanon." The entire cost of this modest house of worship, including the lot, was $1762.51.

In 1842 the class (which a decade before numbered but five persons) numbered thirty-two, with Mr. Gleim still as leader. The following is a list of the names of the preachers who served the society during the first decade of its history, namely,—Revs. Manning Force (P. E.), David Best, Jonas Busy, R. W. Thomas, Charles Shoch, Allen John, Solomon Higgins (P. E.), Lawrence McCombs (P. E.), John Hunter, Thomas Sovereign, David Shields, Francis Hodgson, William McCombs, John Potts (P. E.), Valentine Gray, Robert E. Kemp, H. E. Gilroy, John Edwards, William Cooper, C. W. Jackson, John W. Arthur, James Smith (P. E.).

At the close of the second period of ten years the society had increased to about sixty members, and class number two had been formed, with Samuel Beim, M.D., as leader. During this period, under the pastorate of Rev. T. S. Johnson (who is now pastor of St. John's Reformed Church of Lebanon), the church building was enlarged and otherwise improved at a cost of $1200. The names of the pastors of this period, namely, from 1842 to 1852, are as follows: Revs. William Cooper, T. S. Johnson, John W. Arthur, George Quigley, R. M. Greenbank, John Walsh, Joseph H. Wythes, T. A. Feruley, Elijah Miller (P. E.), James H. McFarland, James Hand, John Ruth, James Slater. Before the close of the third decade the society numbered more than a hundred members. The Sabbath-school which was organized during the time of the building of the church, had grown and flourished until it equaled numerically the membership of the church, a parsonage had been secured, and, in short, so marked had been the prosperity of the society that the subject of becoming an independent charge began to be discussed and advocated until, in the year 1859, the church was separated from the circuit of which it had so long formed a part, and was constituted an independent charge under the pastoral care of Rev. Samuel Irwin. The preachers of the period just referred to were the following: Rev. J. D. Curtis (P. E.), Joseph Dare, G. Oram, James Cunningham (P. E.), H. B. Mauger, J. S. Cook, S. W. Kurtz, J. Y. Ashton, T. J. Thompson (P. E.). The first year of its existence as a separate charge the society experienced unusual prosperity. The following were the pastors from that period to the present time: 1859–60, S. Irwin, T. J. Thompson (P. E.); 1861, J. McCarter, who shortly after his appointment to the charge entered the army, and was succeeded by J. L. Hysinger; 1862–63, J. B. Dennison, W. L. Gray (P. E.); 1864, C. I. Thompson; 1865, M. H. Sisty; 1866–67, J. Y. Ashton, J. Castle (P. E.); 1868, William Major; 1869, H. E. Gilroy, R. H. Pattison (P. E.); 1870–71, William H. Elliott; 1872, E. F. Pitcher, C. F. Turner (P. E.); 1873–75, Theodore Stevens; 1876–77, G. W. F. Graff, G. Cummins (P. E.); 1878, T. M. Griffith; 1879–81, J. J. Timanus, J. Dickerson (P. E.); 1882–83, William H. Elliott.

In the summer of 1863 the subject of a new church was agitated; a building lot was secured, and in October, 1866, the corner-stone was laid. During the following year the edifice on the northeast corner of Eighth and Willow Streets was finished and dedicated. The cost, including the lot, was twenty-four thousand dollars. The present membership numbers two hundred and fifty.

EMANUEL EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

This church was built in 1830, destroyed by fire in 1851, in which year it was replaced by the present two-story brick edifice on the same lot on Chestnut Street on which the first stood. For the past sixteen years the pastors have been,—

1866. F. Hoffman.
1868. S. P. Brown.
1870. J. C. Bleim.
1871. C. J. Tehr.
1874. Joseph Specht.
1877. C. J. Hornberger.
1879. J. D. Knorr.

The parsonage adjoins the church. The church membership is two hundred and thirty-five. Its Sunday-school is the oldest of this denomination in the United States, having been organized in December, 1832.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION—ENGLISH MISSION.

At the East Pennsylvania Conference, held at Tamaqua, in February, 1873, it was resolved to locate an English mission in Lebanon, and at the Confer-

ence held at Allentown the following year Rev. J. G. Sands was appointed as missionary for Lebanon. On April 16, 1870, some thirty members of Emanuel Association met to organize the mission. A committee was appointed to procure a temporary place of worship and a lot on which to build, who rented Ramsey's Hall, on South Eighth Street, where the first preaching was held April 26, 1874. The mission was organized with some fifty members from Emanuel Church, with two or three others.

The corner-stone of the church was laid the 29th of September, 1877, and the church edifice dedicated on the 23d of December following, having been erected in four months. It is a frame structure, sixty-five by forty feet, nineteen feet in height, with class-room on each side, and the audience-room has three aisles and two tiers of seats. Its pastors have been,—1874, J. G. Sands; 1877, A. M. Stirk; 1878, J. H. Shirey, present incumbent. He was licensed to preach in Berks County in 1876, and before he came here had preached at Uniontown, in Northumberland Co., and in Plymouth, Montgomery Co., Pa.

ST. LUKE'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This parish was organized in 1855, and its chapel built in 1863. The church edifice, the finest in the county, and not surpassed in the State, was erected in 1879 and 1880, and consecrated on St. Luke's day in the latter year. Its rectors have been Rev. A. M. Abel to January, 1878, and since then Rev. Chandler Hare, A.M. He was born in Philadelphia, educated in the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the degree of Master of Arts; was rector of the church at Carthage Landing, N. Y., in 1861; from 1862 to 1871 of St. James, Pittston, Pa.; of Calvary, at Tamaqua, Pa., from 1871 to 1878; and was called here in 1880. He is a son of Rev. George Emlin Hare, D.D., of Philadelphia, and a brother of Rev. William Hobart Hare, bishop of Niobrara, Dacotah. The Sunday-school has one hundred and ten scholars. The parish has four parochial day-schools, in which one hundred and fifty children receive instruction. Mr. Hare, the rector, is also warden of the Church Home at Jonestown.

The church edifice is a stone structure, of Gothic architecture, and is built of limestone, the vertical lines being of brown stone from the Cornwall Quarries, and the horizontal lines of Ohio stone from the Berea Quarries. The window-frames, internal and external, are also of stone. It consists of a nave and two transepts, with a very deep chancel and two chancel transepts, with library and clergy vestry attached to main building. Immediately back of the chancel is a stone cloister library with vestry. The floors are laid in Spanish tiles from Valentia, and those in the library and vestry are laid in English and pictorial tiles. The edifice has a false clerestory supported by two rows of columns of Nova Scotia granite. The capitals of these columns are of Ohio stone elaborately carved with lilies, roses, etc. There are over five thousand dollars' worth of carving on the inside and outside of the church. There is no plastering or painting in the church, it being all stone, brick, and wood, carved and stained. It is heated by steam throughout. Its entire length is one hundred feet, and its broadest part seventy-five. The tower is one hundred and three feet high, and attached to it is a turret running up its whole height. There are two turrets on each side of the main entrance sixty-five feet in height. The seating capacity is for four hundred and fifty persons. The ceiling is of oak beautifully carved and stained. The communicants number eighty-five. The church, chapel, and parsonage are located on the corner of Chestnut and Sixth Streets.

SALEM UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This church congregation was organized about 1820, when the first edifice was built. The second and present one was erected in 1845, on the corner of Ninth and Church Streets. It is a stone structure, two stories high, and has a parsonage adjoining. The first edifice was on Seventh Street, and was built of brick. Since 1859 the pastors have been:

1859. Rev. Steigerwalt.
1862. Joseph Daugherty.
1865. Jacob Mark.
1868. H. H. Gelbach.
1871. J. Runk.
1873. J. Shropp.
1876. E. Light.
1878. J. P. Smith, present incumbent.

Before 1859, among the pastors were Revs. Schropp, Sands, Kreider, George W. and David Hoffman. The parsonage was built in 1873. The trustees are Gideon Light, A. Miller, and D. Herr. A neat frame chapel is now in course of erection in the rear of the church for Sunday-school purposes. It is connected with the East German Conference.

TRINITY UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This congregation was formed in 1866 out of Salem Church. The brick edifice, corner of Ninth and Willow Streets, was erected in 1867. Its steeple is one hundred and eighty feet high. A neat parsonage adjoins the church. Its pastors have been:

1866. G. W. M. Rigor.
1870. Rev. Keys.
1870. Rev. D. Eberly.
1876. J. L. Peters.
1877. Rev. Schaeffer.
1881. M. P. Doyle, the present incumbent.

The Sunday-school numbers two hundred scholars. The board of trustees are George A. Mark, John B. Rauch, A. S. Light, John Hunsicker, and J. M. Gettle. The church edifice, lot, and parsonage cost about twenty thousand dollars.

GERMAN ZION'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church edifice is on the corner of Seventh and Weidman Streets. It has English services Sunday evenings, Sunday-school at 1.30 P.M., prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening, and teachers' meeting on Friday evenings. Rev. J. M. Deitzler, now of Annville, has been its pastor for many years.

THE MORAVIAN CHURCH.

For the early history of the Moravian Church in Lebanon our readers are referred to the sketch of old Hebron Church, under the head of South Lebanon township. What follows is simply a continuation of that history: The successive pastors of the Moravian Church in this vicinity were John H. Herzur, Adolph Meyer, Anton Wagner, Henry Beck, Godfried Engle, George Meiser, Melchior Schmidt, John Jorde, Johann Richard Utley, John Philip Menser, Franz Boehler, Andrew Langardt, John Michael Zahm, Rev. Hepner, Christian Bader, John N. Michler, Lorentz Bage, Gottlieb Senseman, John Rothe, Philip Jacob Rizenbach, Christopher Peter, John Molther, John Frederick Fritz, who went to Bethlehem in 1801; 1801, Nathaniel Braun; 1803, Charles Gottlieb Blech; 1804, Lewis Hulberner; 1813, Theodore Shulz; 1816, Abraham Reinke; 1819, Charles Gottlieb Blech; 1827, G. F. Troeger; 1836, Lewis F. Lambert; 1837, Henry Simon. In 1844 there was no resident minister, but from 1845 the church was served occasionally in preaching and the administration of sacraments by Rev. Peter Wolle, during which period many Moravian families came to this neighborhood, and the necessity was felt of removing the place of worship to Lebanon borough, a distance of one mile and a quarter from the one at Hebron. A request was sent to the Synod at Bethlehem in 1847 that it might again send a resident preacher here, and Rev. William Leonard was appointed to preach at Hebron, Heidelberg, and at Witmer's school-house, on the Horse-Shoe turnpike. On Dec. 19, 1847, the congregation was reorganized, and on June 4, 1848, the corner-stone of a new church edifice laid on the corner of Mulberry Street and Spring Alley, Revs. Samuel Reinke and Julius Beckler officiating. On Dec. 16 and 17, 1848, it was consecrated. At the close of this year the congregation had thirty communicant members. The succeeding pastors were: 1849, Christian Lichtenthaeler; 1851, Edmund de Schweinitz; 1853, Theophilus Wunderling; 1860, William Leonard; 1866, Edmund Oerter; 1870, E. P. Greider; 1873, J. Max Hark; 1876, Walter Jordan; 1880, L. P. Clewell, the present incumbent. He was born in 1843 at Nazareth, in Northampton County; has been in the ministry sixteen years, of which seven (from 1873 to 1880) was at Graceham Church, Frederick County, Md., the oldest Moravian Church in that State. The parsonage was built in 1852 and 1853, and occupied June 2d of latter year.

The church was destroyed by fire on the 29th of July, 1858, and in October following the corner-stone of the second (built in borough) church edifice laid. It was consecrated June 5, 1859, by Bishops Samuel Reinke, Goepp, and Edmund de Schweinitz, and Rev. Hogen, at which time the Litiz choir of Lancaster were present. On Monday following sixty-seven communicants participated in the services.

In May, 1860, a new organ was purchased. In 1866 the preaching-places at Heidelberg and Bethel were abandoned, and services thereafter held only in Lebanon and at Horse-Shoe pike. The old stone church at Hebron was abandoned in 1848, when the new one was completed in the borough of Lebanon. The former is now used as a barn. It was built over a century ago, and in its sacred walls preaching was regularly maintained for three-quarters of a century.

THE LEBANON ACADEMY,

although in operation years prior thereto, was incorporated by act of the Legislature Feb. 8, 1816, with an appropriation of two thousand dollars. Its first trustees were the Rev. William Hiester, Rev. William Hendel, Rev. William G. Ernst, Rev. Philip Gloninger, John Andrew Shulze, Peter Shindel, Samuel Light, John Harrison, Edward Godwin, Dr. George Reidenaur, Dr. Duncan King, Philip Greenawalt, Philip Wolfersberger, Jr., Peter Lineaweaver, Abraham Doebler, John Batdorf, and Jacob B. Weidman. The building was erected by contract for two thousand eight hundred and forty dollars. Rev. Mr. Todd, of Harrisburg, was the first teacher, commencing Oct. 1, 1826. The terms for the first session were: for primary scholars, two dollars per quarter, besides the cost of wood in cold weather and six cents for contingent expenses; for the classics, eight dollars per quarter. Mr. Todd was succeeded in 1828 by Joseph N. Chipman, of Vermont, and the latter by C. G. Ridgely in 1829. On his resignation, in 1830, Rev. William G. Ernst took charge, assisted by Eugene McGiveney. In 1834, John C. McKinney was elected, and taught two years. The school was not flourishing, and Rev. Mr. Ernst was induced again to take charge, assisted by his son, John Ernst. The school continued in their hands until 1839. In the mean time another select school for boys had been organized in Lebanon, taught at this time by J. H. Kluge. In 1841 a union of the two schools was effected. Mr. Kluge took charge of the academy and held it until 1852, when the building was leased to the board of public schools and it became Lebanon High School,—one of the conditions being that the classics should be taught,—and Mr. Kluge was retained as principal at a salary of four hundred dollars. He was elected county superintendent in 1854, and was succeeded by J. M. Titzel. After him Dr. Robert McCormick, Samuel B. Light, and Cyrus Boyer taught successively until 1863, when the present principal, W. J. Burnside, was elected.

THE LEBANON FEMALE SEMINARY

was incorporated April 12, 1838. A select school had been kept for some years previous, but at this time an act of the Legislature appropriated to schools of a certain character three hundred, four hundred, or five hundred dollars a year, according to the number of scholars. This school fulfilled the second condition, and received four hundred dollars a year. The trustees named in the act were Rev. Henry Wagner, Rev. William G. Ernst, Rev. Jonathan Ruthrauff, Dr. George Reidenaur, and Dr. John W. Gloninger. The elected members were Jacob B. Weidman, Simeon Guilford, Daniel Stichter, and John George. The first teacher was Mrs. Ingalls, who taught successfully for a number of years, and was succeeded by Mrs. Moore. In 1852 one of the rooms in the building was granted for the use of the public schools, Mrs. Moore taking the school. A double private school was still kept up in this and an adjoining building under different teachers,—among others Misses Rachel and Julia Ross, who were succeeded by Sarah Ellis Eddy, who taught for a number of years. She resigned in 1868, and was succeeded by F. W. March, who taught until 1870, when the building was leased to the board of public schools for the Female High School, one of the conditions being that the classics should continue to be taught in the building.

THE G. DAWSON COLEMAN INSTITUTE,

named after its liberal founder, the late and much-esteemed Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, was formally opened Jan. 26, 1880, under the most favorable auspices, by a lecture delivered by the Rev. T. S. Johnson. Its first term closed May 18, 1880. This institute supplies a long-felt want in Lebanon, and many of its young men, as well as those of more advanced years, have taken advantage and derived the benefits of the instruction here received under the best of teachers. The second term began September, 1881. It has been a great success, and much is due to those who have it in charge, whose energy and perseverance have made it to rank with the best. It excludes no one, but gives a free and liberal education to all. In the winter of 1881 and 1882 a course of lectures was delivered before it and under its auspices by many eminent and literary men of the country.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF LEBANON.

The *Frei Lebanoner* was the name of the first newspaper printed within the limits of Lebanon County, so far as we have been able to discover. Prior to this the newspapers of Harrisburg, the county-seat, and of Reading, both English and German, were the only means of intercommunication the people had with each other in thought and opinion. The *Frei Lebanoner* was established by Jacob Schnee Jan. 1, 1807, at Lebanon. It was a four-page sheet of three columns to the page, and was printed in the German language in an old stone building a few doors north of the *Advertiser* office on North Ninth Street, in what is known as the Greenawalt building. It was continued until 1809, when Jacob Stoever purchased it and changed its title-name to

The *Libanon Morgenstern*, and continued its publication until 1837, when he sold it to Samuel Miller, who published it only a few months, when it was discontinued, and Stoever took back the material. In 1851 the material, etc., was incorporated with the *Advertiser* office, where it yet remains, much of it in as good condition as when brought from England three-fourths of a century ago.

The Unpartheiische Berichter was also a weekly, the first number appearing 1st of January, 1816, with Joseph Hartman as editor, proprietor, and publisher. Its motto was, "We are all Republicans—We are all Federalists." Mr. Hartman died in 1860. In 1826 he changed its title to the

Pennsylvanische Beobachter, which was published on the site of the building now (1883) occupied by Bixler's confectionery store. In 1837 it was changed to the

Wahrer Demokrat, which publication is being continued by S. Danelius at No. 136 North Ninth Street.

The Lebanon Telescope and United Republican was published by H. W. Petersen in January, 1821. We have no knowledge as to the extent of this newspaper venture, but it is hardly possible that it was printed more than a few months.

The Lebanon Courier was begun about 1820, and among its first subscribers were some of the pioneer settlers of the Lebanon Valley. It passed through various hands until Nov. 9, 1836, when Joseph Gleim became editor and proprietor. In 1841 he was succeeded by George Frysinger, who conducted it until December, 1844, when it passed into the hands of Brower & Worth. In 1846, Mr. Brower sold his interest to John W. Killinger, who was connected with the paper two years, when he disposed of his share to his partner, Col. T. T. Worth. The latter conducted it alone up to 1855, and then sold a half interest in it to Tobias Reinoehl, since which time the firm has been Worth & Reinoehl. The circulation of the paper and general interests of the establishment have steadily increased, and now the *Courier* ranks among the leading country papers of the State, both in circulation and influence, and may be regarded as a permanent and valuable institution. It was formerly an advocate of the old Whig party until the organization of the Republican party, to which it has since adhered. It may properly be called the veteran English journal of the county, and its weekly visits would indeed be sadly missed where in long bygone years it has been a welcome messenger of the news of the day. It is a thirty-six-column sheet, with beautiful mechanical execution.

The Lebanon Advertiser.—The first number of the *Advertiser* was issued July 4, 1849, by William M. Breslin, editor and proprietor, who still owns and

conducts it, in a two-story frame building on Cumberland Street, west of Ninth, now Market. On the 20th of October, 1857, it was removed to the second story of Adam Rise's building, on Nov. 11, 1859, to the second story of Funck's Hall, and on April 1, 1868, to its present location on the first floor of the *Advertiser* building, on North Ninth Street. It was at first a seven-column paper, and remained such until Sept. 20, 1865, when its advertising patronage had increased so largely that it was found necessary to add a column to each page, and to lengthen the columns considerably. Three years subsequently another enlargement became a necessity, and it was increased to nine columns a page, its present proportions. It was printed on a Washington hand-press until May 4, 1865, when a steam-engine and power presses were introduced. In politics it is Democratic, and is the organ of the Democratic party, and the only English Democratic paper in the county.

The Boy of Seventy-Six was the name of a paper established in 1854, but which, after a brief publication, was discontinued for want of sufficient support, it having to contend with three other well-established newspapers.

The *Libanon Demokrat*, a weekly journal, was started in 1827 by John and Joseph Miller, as an Anti-Masonic paper, and its publication continued under various editors and publishers until 1865, when it was changed to

The Pennsylvanier by John Young, who had been its editor since 1851. This paper was printed in German, and continued until November, 1880, when Mr. Young changed it to the

Volks Zeitung (People's Gazette), which he still owns and publishes. It is the Republican German organ of the county, and has a circulation of three thousand. It is a thirty-six-column newspaper, and is printed at Nos. 14 and 16 South Eighth Street. Mr. Young was born in Lehigh County, and at the age of fourteen went into the office of the *Bucks County Intelligencer* to learn the printer's craft. After his apprenticeship was over he established the *Neutralist* at Skippackville, Montgomery Co., in 1845. He subsequently took an interest in the *Lehigh Patriot*, a German paper, at Allentown.

The Lebanon Valley Standard and Weekly Times was established in October, 1871, by C. M. Bowman. It was for some time conducted on a new principle original with its editor, and on which special local features he secured a copyright April 11, 1874. By his plan each important town in the county had its own representative paper, and although printed at the *Standard* office, but with the names of the towns on them, and with correspondents in each town where these journals circulated, he obtained and gave all the home news of the points they represented. It is a Republican newspaper, a four-page sheet of thirty-six columns, and is published at the *Times* building, No. 854 Cumberland Street. Mr. Bowman also printed a religious newspaper, and a monthly Sunday-school magazine, and three monthly journals for other parties, which had a combined circulation of twenty thousand.

The *Lebanon County Independent* was established by the Independent Publishing Company, and its first number appeared May 11, 1882. It is published weekly by Joseph H. Light, publisher, at No. 132 North Ninth Street, Lebanon. It is devoted to county and local interests, and contains in a condensed form all the important general, domestic, and foreign news. It is noted for carefully and intelligently watching and investigating the acts of those in authority, who expend the public money in the administration of the county, State, and national finances, and from time to time places the results before its readers for their examination, with a view to bring about a more capable and honest performance of official duties. It invites discussion of all matters of public interest, and prominent attention is given to educational, mechanical, agricultural, and scientific topics. It is edited with ability, and its mechanical execution beautiful. Its publisher, Joseph H. Light, has had much experience in editing and reporting.

The Lebanon Daily News was established in September, 1872, by John and James Smith, who published it about a year, when the present proprietors, Sharp & Reinhard, purchased it. It is published daily (Sundays excepted) at No. 13 South Eighth Street. It is a twenty-four-page sheet, independent in tone, and largely devoted to local and county news.

The *Lebanon Daily Times*, a twenty-eight-column newspaper, was started in the spring of 1876 by C. M. Bowman, its present editor and proprietor. It is a Republican journal of recognized ability and standing among the State press, and has a large circulation in the Lebanon Valley.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

This monument is on a beautiful lot located on the corner of Eighth and Lehman Streets. On April 1, 1870, G. Dawson Coleman and George Hoffman, trustees of the monument association, transferred the lot to the county which now has charge of it.

The following are the inscriptions upon it: North side, "Port Royal, Vicksburg," with emblems of an eagle, cannon, anchor, etc., carved above.

West side, "Memory of the Soldiers and Sailors of Lebanon County, Fallen in Defence of the Union;" and below, "Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg."

East side, "Erected by the Citizens of Lebanon County, Anno Domini, 1869;" and below; "Wilderness, Chattanooga."

South side, "Antietam, Gettysburg," with emblems carved above of a shield, flags, guns, etc.

WATER-WORKS.

By an act of April 15, 1869, the borough was authorized to negotiate a loan, not exceeding twenty-five

thousand dollars, to construct its works, to be under the control of three water directors annually chosen in January by the Council, a water superintendent in like manner elected. By the subsequent acts of April 13, 1870, May 5, 1871, and March 30, 1872, additional facilities were made for these works and the public convenience.

LEBANON GAS COMPANY

was incorporated March 29, 1856. Of its incorporators the following were the board of managers: John Ulrich, president; John W. Mish, secretary and treasurer. Jacob Weidel, Simeon Guilford, John George, Adam Grittinger, and David Bowman. The next president was Jacob Weidel, in 1857, who continued in this position until his death, in July, 1873. His successor was Dr. George Ross, who held the office till his decease, in November, 1880, when the present incumbent, Col. T. T. Worth, was elected.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was organized May 22, 1856, as a State bank, and was called the Lebanon Valley Bank. In 1862 it was changed into the First National Bank, its charter number being 240. G. Dawson Coleman was its president from its organization in 1856 until his death in 1879, when he was succeeded by Horace Brock, the present incumbent. George Gleim was cashier until he resigned, Nov. 30, 1875, when J. W. Mish succeeded him. Its directors are Arthur Brock, Simon Cameron, George Smuller, James Young, Horace Brock, J. W. Mish. Its capital stock is fifty thousand dollars, with a surplus of twelve thousand five hundred dollars. For some two years its banking rooms were on Ninth Street, but have since been at its present location, on Cumberland just east of Eighth.

THE VALLEY NATIONAL BANK OF LEBANON.

It was organized in June, 1857, as the Lebanon Valley Bank, under the State laws. In 1864 it was merged into a national bank, its charter number being 655. John George was president from 1857 to his death in 1876, and was succeeded by George Hoffman, the present incumbent. Joseph Karch was cashier until his decease in 1880, when his son, Jacob B. Karch, was appointed. Its directors are George Hoffman, T. T. Worth, Cyrus P. Miller, George H. Reinoehl, Arthur Wilhelm, M. G. Friels, Jacob Bomberger, David M. Rank, and Charles H. Killinger.

Its first rooms were in the post-office building on Cumberland Street until 1880, when they were removed to the present location, No. 29 North Eighth Street.

LEBANON NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was chartered as the Lebanon Bank, Aug. 23, 1831. Its commissioners to receive subscriptions for stock were Jacob B. Weidman, Henry Boyer, John Ley, Peter Shulze, George W. Kline, Thomas Harper, Dr. John W. Gloninger, Christian Snavely, and John Shertzer, who reported fifty subscriptions for two thousand and eight shares. It was merged into a national bank in 1864, with its charter number 680. Its first president was William Moore; second, William Lehman; third, Dr. John Gloninger; fourth, Jacob Roedel; and, fifth, Christian Henry (present incumbent). Its first cashier was A. W. Burns until 1836, when he was succeeded by George Gleim. His successor, E. A. Uhler, continued until April, 1881, when the present incumbent, James M. Gossler, was appointed. Its directors are Christian Henry, Grant Weidman, Dr. H. H. Roedel, Rudolph Miller, Samuel Light, Michael Kreider (C. S.), Joseph G. Heilman, JohnBecker, and George G. Heilman. Its banking house is on South Ninth, between Cumberland and Chesnut Streets. It is the oldest banking institution in the county, and is now putting up a new building at the corner of Ninth and Cumberland Streets.

LEBANON DIME SAVINGS-BANK.

This savings-bank was chartered March 15, 1871. Its presidents have been John W. Mish, to January, 1874; Henry T. Hoffman, to August, 1875; A. R. Boughter, to Dec. 3, 1875; George Gleim, to June, 1879; Dr. George Ross, to his death, Nov. 30, 1880; and since then Josiah Funck. George D. Rise has been cashier since its organization. The directors for 1883 are Robert H. Coleman, Josiah Funck, J. Taylor Boyd, Charles H. Killinger, Allen D. Hoffer, George D. Rise, Christian Shenk, and J. H. Redsecker. Its banking office is No. 812 Cumberland Street.

A new site, corner of Cumberland and Eighth Streets, has been purchased, and a handsome brown stone building, with safe-deposit vaults, will be erected in the spring of 1884.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK

is not now in operation. John Meily was president, and John Evans cashier. Its banking building was No. 812 Cumberland Street.

NORTH LEBANON DIME SAVINGS-BANK

was located at No. 611 North Ninth Street, of which William Eckenroth was president, and Theodore B. Klein cashier.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

An act of the Legislature of March 25, 1864, authorized the establishment of a fire department, and the borough to borrow two thousand five hundred dollars to be appropriated towards the same. The act of March 20, 1867, empowered the borough to borrow ten thousand dollars for the erection of an engine-house for the use of the Perseverance Steam-Engine and Hose Company. By the ordinance of the borough passed Aug. 18, 1873, all the fire and hose associations were formed and united in the fire department of the borough, to be under the general direction of the burgess and town council.

The officers of the Lebanon fire department are elected annually by three delegates chosen from each

company, and at present are: Chief Engineer, John W. Harbeson; First Assistant Engineer, Harvey B. Houck; Second Assistant Engineer, William H. Boltz.

The department consists of three steam fire companies, three hose companies, and one hook-and-ladder truck. There are four thousand feet of hose in use, and the department, it is due to state, is in a high state of efficiency.

Perseverance Steam Fire Company, No. 1.—The Perseverance Fire Company, located on Willow Street, was instituted May 12, 1849, and has been a continuous organization to the present day. It is in fact a reorganization of the Cedar Fire Company, organized in 1773, the first fire company in this town. The first president was Francis H. Ebur, and secretary, Henry O. Derr. Present president, Geo. B. Ulrich; secretary, I. W. Harbeson; treasurer, Adam Rise. The company purchased from John Agnew, of Philadelphia, a new third-class hand-engine, the first suction-engine in Lebanon County. Hose were afterwards secured, and the old "ranks and buckets" style, in vogue for many years, was revolutionized whenever water could be drawn from the creek or a cistern. The first hose-cart in the borough was also manufactured about this time. In 1863 the company, seeing that the growth of the town required a corresponding improvement in fire apparatus, adopted the name of Steam Fire Company, No. 1, and ordered a steam fire engine from L. Button & Son. The engine, which was the first steamer in the county, arrived the following year, and was tried in the presence of a large number of citizens, and by its splendid work proved highly satisfactory.

In 1861 two full companies were enlisted for the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, to serve three years, from the Perseverance Company, and from the manner in which this regiment distinguished itself it is needless to say that many a brave member never returned to renew his fidelity to the "Perseverance." When water was introduced into the borough in 1872, it fell to the lot of the "Perseverance" company to be first in extinguishing a fire from the fire-plugs, and considering the threatening destruction at the time of an extensive manufacturing establishment, the honor is one that may well be worn with pride by any fire company. From this brief account it will be seen that the "Perseverance" is justly entitled to the honor of being the pioneer fire company of the town by its keeping pace at all times with the march of improvement.

The Union Fire Company, No. 1, was organized Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1780, at the public-house of Casper Snavely (now the American House), and continued as such organization up to this time without interruption. The facts as given below are taken from the records of the company.

On the 22d day of February, 1780, a number of the leading citizens of the town met with the members of the Lebanon Cedar Fire Company (which had already been in existence for some time) for the purpose of organizing another company. At this meeting the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That the town of Lebanon be divided as follows: The citizens on the east side of Market Street shall comprise one fire company, and the citizens west of Market Street one fire company. It was also resolved that the company west of Market Street be called the 'Union,' and the other east of Market Street continued under the name of 'Lebanon Cedar.'" Owing to this division of the town many who were formerly members of the Cedar became members of the Union.

The first officers of the company, elected at this meeting, were as follows: President, Judge Philip Gloninger, who was re-elected president of the company for a number of years; Secretary, Henry Kelker; Treasurer, Casper Snavely.

The records of the company were kept in the German language up to 1840.

It was agreed that meetings be held only every three months at different public-houses, and also that each member of the company be compelled to provide himself with a leather bucket and bag.

The meetings of the company were regularly held. Not much of importance transpired until the year 1795, Peter Gloninger was appointed to draw up articles for the better government of the company, which articles were adopted March 21, 1795, and are entered on the minute-book in the German language as "Artikel der Union Feuer Company," and contained a preamble and seven sections. The preamble reads as follows: "Whereas the citizens of the Western portion of the town of Lebanon, being fully convinced of the great benefit and help a well-organized fire company may be for the better and more complete protection of our own and other citizens' houses and properties against fire, we, the aforesaid citizens, regard it as absolutely necessary to renew the already established fire company, under the name of the Union Fire Company, and to pledge ourselves to the following articles,"—after which follow the articles, seven in number, subscribed to by forty-six members, all in the German language. Afterwards the number was increased to over one hundred.

While the Cedar Fire Company had a hand-engine, the Union for a number of years existed as a "bag-and-bucket company," the two working in harmony with each other, and frequently holding their meetings at the same time and place. On Saturday, Feb. 22, 1807, the last of these joint meetings was held at the house of John Dubs, as a new hand-engine had been purchased in the mean time. At this meeting it was resolved that the old fire-engine shall receive the necessary repairs; shall be placed upon a new wagon, the same as that of the new engine, said repairs to be paid out of the money in the hands of Jacob Arndt, treasurer, and, if any of the money be left, it shall be equally divided between the two com-

panies. It was also resolved "that at the next meeting lots shall be cast which of the two companies shall take the old and which the new fire-engine." After the engine was repaired the amount of money which fell to the Union was £18 15*s*.

The next meeting of the company was held Saturday, May 30, 1807, at the house of Philip Greenawalt. At this meeting a number of members paid their dues. After the transaction of other minor business, Mr. Jacob Embich was appointed to meet a similarly appointed person of the other company, for the purpose of casting lots as to which company should receive the old and which the new engine. Mr. Embich immediately withdrew from the meeting for the purpose of discharging the duties imposed upon him. He afterwards returned, and reported that the lot fell to this company to take the old fire-engine. (This was the first and original hand-engine brought to Lebanon.) The company then adjourned, to meet Saturday, Aug. 27, 1807, at the house of Carl Gleim. This meeting was accordingly held, and, after noting absentees and receiving dues from those who were absent at the last meeting, it was reported that the old hand-engine was in a very unsatisfactory condition, when it was resolved that Jacob Embich be empowered to place the hand-engine in a good working order. At the next meeting, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1807, Mr. Embich reported that he had conferred with Mr. Baltzer Seiss, of Harrisburg, who recommended that the old box could not be repaired, and a new one must be made for the old engine. This report was received, and Mr. Embich and Mr. Jacob Arndt were empowered to have the same made. In February, 1808, it was reported that Mr. Seiss visited Lebanon, and then placed the engine in a working condition.

The first engine-house stood on the lot of the Hon. Peter Gloninger, and at a meeting held Aug. 27, 1808, Hon. John Gloninger moved that a new house be erected, as the old one was too small, provided Hon. Peter Gloninger would give his consent. Christian Snavely was appointed to see Mr. Gloninger and obtain permission, and at the next meeting reported that the new house was built, except the painting.

At a meeting held Aug. 31, 1816, it was resolved that the fire-ladders shall be secured with a lock, and the key placed in the possession of Philip Huber. Members were allowed the use of a ladder for private purposes, provided they returned it the same day; failing to so return it, they were fined one dollar.

May 27, 1820, Mr. Emanuel Meily was instructed to examine the hand-engine and report its condition. May 31, 1828, Jacob Arndt, John A. Zimmerman, and Jacob Karch were appointed to have the engine rebuilt. May 26, 1832, it was ordered that the fire-ladders be removed from the market-house, where they had been kept up to this time. Feb. 29, 1840, it was resolved to ring the bell at the Reformed Church in case of fire. On the last Saturday in May, 1841, a parade of the company was held in Market Square. In this parade the Lebanon County Fire Company was invited to participate, it being the only other fire company then in existence, the Lebanon Cedar having been disbanded. On May 28, 1842, Jacob B. Weidman, Esq., was appointed to make application to have the company chartered. In 1843, Messrs. John B. Weidman, Samuel Greenawalt, and John H. Kluge were appointed to negotiate for a new engine. This engine was afterwards bought by Jacob Stoever in Baltimore for four hundred dollars. This year also a new engine-house was built on the ground of Jacob B. Weidman, the entire cost of which was sixty-seven dollars.

In May, 1849, the Perseverance Fire Company was organized, and procured a hand-engine in November of that year. Not having a place to house their engine, they asked permission to keep it in the house of the Union Fire Company, which was granted. In February, 1850, the engineers of the Union were instructed to "notify the Perseverance Fire Company to remove their engine before the 1st of April." May 25, 1850, the engineers reported that the Perseverance engine was still in the house of the Union, when they were instructed to "again give notice to the officers of the Perseverance Fire Company to remove their engine within two weeks." In 1854 the Lebanon County Fire Company was merged into the Union, and at a meeting held February 25th of that year, the following was adopted: "That the 'Union' and 'Lebanon County' fire companies be and are hereby united under the charter of the former company."

The engine-house, built in 1843, was afterwards removed to the corner lot of the Academy school building. Afterwards the wheelwright-shop of Henry Derr, on the lot where John Gates' blacksmith-shop now stands, on Willow Street, was converted into an engine-house. In 1858 the company moved into its present quarters on South Ninth Street, which is an excellent fire engine-house, supplied with all the modern improvements. Prior to the purchase of the Amoskeag steamer, a first-class hand-engine was used by the company. This was bought of John Agnew, Philadelphia, and was in service until the year 1868, when it was sold to several gentlemen at Fredericksburg, this county, where it still is. On Dec. 26, 1866, the present steamer, a second-class Amoskeag, was received, and has been in active service ever since. This steamer cost five thousand dollars. The company has an elegant parade glass hose-carriage, which is pronounced one of the finest in the State, and cost the company two thousand dollars.

On March 19, 1866, the first charter for a "steam" fire company was granted to the Union, and on April 16, 1866, the Perseverance Fire Company received its charter as a "steam" fire company, as both companies heretofore only existed as "fire" companies.

In 1880 the company celebrated its one hundredth anniversary. In this year the engine-house was remodeled, and the parlor newly furnished with fine

Brussels carpet, large, handsome oil-paintings and mirrors, and a beautiful set of furniture. In 1881 the Union drew the prize at the State Firemen's tournament, for having the greatest number of men in line.

The Union Fire Company ranks among the finest-equipped and best-managed companies in the State, and its membership always comprised some of the best and most active citizens of the town. Prominent among them were Peter, Philip, and John Gloninger, John B. and Jacob B. Weidman, John W. Killinger, J. H. Kluge, John Krause, William M. Breslin, Col. David S. Hammond, J. B. Hiester, Joseph Shantz, Col. William Shirk, Lorenzo C. Shirk, the McConnells, Uhlers, Snavelys, Reinoehls, Greenawalts, Funcks, Gasserts, Lousers, and many others.

The company at present has over six hundred members enrolled on its books. George H. Spang is its present efficient presiding officer, and has been for the last ten years, to whom much of the success of the company is due. Daniel Musser is the secretary, and Christian Henry, treasurer. The company is at present making arrangements for the purchase of a pair of horses to be used in drawing the steamer to and from fires.

Lebanon Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1.—This company was organized May 24, 1861. Its first officers were: President, Dr. Cyrus D. Gloninger; Secretary, Joseph L. Lemberger; Treasurer, Henry Derr. It was incorporated April 18, 1872, with the following incorporators: Cyrus D. Gloninger, William Shirk, Grant Weidman, C. R. Lantz, John A. McConnell, C. Mark, John Reinoehl, Daniel G. Miller, D. W. Miller, Jacob B. Karch, J. L. Lemberger, Charles K. Arndt, William W. Murray, A. H. B. Seltzer, Tobias Reinoehl (S. S.), W. D. Rauch, Tobias Reinoehl (J. S.), Joseph McConnell, S. S. Ramsey, A. H. Richey, John A. Shaak, J. B. Shaak, M. D. Hollinger, Cyrus H. Mark, John P. Lenich. Its presidents have been Dr. Cyrus D. Gloninger, Col. William Shirk, A. B. Houck, and Joseph A. McConnel. The company's new house, on South Eighth Street, was erected in 1882, and its corner-stone laid May 24th of that year, being its twenty-first anniversary, with grand Masonic ceremonies. The plan of this elegant building is twenty-two feet front on Eighth Street, running back sixty-five feet, and built of brick, the front being of Philadelphia pressed brick, with brownstone quoins and trimmings. The first story is thirteen feet high, the second twelve, and the former has two doors in front, the larger one for the passage of the truck, and ten feet wide, with its entire floor in one room and the stairs going up in the rear end. The second story has two large rooms, with a small one for committees, etc., the former communicating by sliding doors. It has two smaller windows (three by nine) in the second story front, and a larger double window (five and a half by eleven), to be a memorial of the two deceased presidents of the company, Dr. C. D. Gloninger and William Shirk. The front has a heavy cornice and a heavy wooden railing along the roof, and the structure is surmounted by a cupola of very neat and tasteful design.

Liberty Steam Fire and Hose Company, No. 3.—This company was organized March 5, 1872, and incorporated Aug. 11, 1872. Its motto is "*Prodesse Civibus.*" Its officers for 1872 were: President, John H. Miller; Vice-President, Edward C. Euston; Secretary, John M. Good; Assistant Secretary, Peter L. Zimmerman; Treasurer, Charles H. Meily. Its presidents have since been: 1873, John H. Miller; 1874, Selim S. Thomas; 1875, Edward C. Euston; 1876, John M. Good; 1877, J. Meyer Light; 1878, Charles Allbright; 1879, Cyrus H. Moore; 1880 and 1881, Selim S. Thomas. In its first year of existence it procured, through the generosity of Hon. G. Dawson Coleman and the citizens of North Lebanon, a second-class Clapp & Jones steam fire-engine, hose-carriage, and six hundred feet of hose. Its building is in the square on North Ninth Street.

Friendship Hose Company, No. 4.—This company was organized Sept. 20, 1872. Its first officers were: President, James Brooks; Vice-President, Thomas Ebur; Secretary, T. P. Carmany and T. P. Light; Assistant Secretary, James Johnson; Treasurer, J. T. Reinoehl; Directors, T. Bowman, A. T. Rauch. Presidents, 1873, John McKinney; 1874, Henry McLaughlin; 1875, Jacob Stark, Clinton Boltz; 1876–77, Clinton Boltz; 1878, J. W. Stark; 1879, C. P. Boltz; 1880, William Weber; 1881, J. W. Stark. Its first house was in the Perseverance Steam Fire Company's building; its second, in City Hotel stable; its third, in Union Steam Fire-engine Company's building; and its fourth, the old "station house," in rear of the court-house, from whence it was removed to present lot and used until the present house was erected, on same lot, corner of Willow Street and Pheasant Alley.

Washington Hose Company, No. 5.—This company was organized Sept. 23, 1872. Its first officers were: President, Henry Loser; Vice-President, F. H. Ebur; Secretary, Joel Dewald; Treasurer, John H. Hoffer; Assistant Secretary, Emanuel Hippard; Chief Director, L. W. Hess; Pipemen, William Hess, Benjamin Ebright, Simon Musser, Alfred Gates; Reelers, Jeremiah Strayer, Samuel Smith, Henry Gebhard, Wesley Kleiser; Plugmen, Joel Dewald, Henry Loser. There was no change in the presidency and secretaryship until 1877, when George H. Reinoehl was elected to the former and J. D. Brown to the latter, which he has since held. In 1878, Dr. Samuel Weiss was elected president, and continued in office until 1880, when he was succeeded by George H. Reinoehl, who is still president. Its building is located on South Seventh near Walnut Street.

Humane Hose Company, No. 6.—This company was organized in 1872. Its presidents have been Selim S. Thomas, William R. Hoffman, Adam Behny, and Allison Reidel. Its building is on North Tenth Street.

OFFICERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

1874.—Chief Engineer, George H. Spang (Union); First Assistant, Charles Albright (Liberty); Second Assistant, Aaron L. Hain (Friendship).

1875.—Chief Engineer, George H. Spang (Union); First Assistant, Charles Albright (Liberty); Second Assistant, Solomon McCaully (Friendship).

1876.—Chief Engineer, Charles Albright (Liberty); First Assistant, W. S. Johns (Friendship); Second Assistant, Henry Loser (Washington).

1877.—Chief Engineer, Jacob W. Stark (Friendship); First Assistant, John A. McConnell (Hook and Ladder); Second Assistant, Charles Fasnacht (Liberty).

1878.—Chief Engineer, Henry Loser (Washington); First Assistant, John W. Zweitzig (Humane); Second Assistant, Aaron McCord (Union).

1879.—Chief Engineer, Adam Behney (Humane); First Assistant, Samuel P. Reinoehl (Liberty); Second Assistant, George D. McLaughlin (Union).

1880.—Chief Engineer, Selim H. Thomas (Liberty); First Assistant, J. C. Shirk (Friendship); Second Assistant, Henry Huber (Union).

1881.—Chief Engineer, John W. Harbeson (Perseverance); First Assistant, James B. Miller (Washington); Second Assistant, Jacob E. Reinoehl (Hook and Ladder).

1882.—Chief Engineer, John W. Harbeson (Perseverance); First Assistant, James B. Miller (Washington); Second Assistant, Jacob E. Reinoehl (Hook and Ladder).

1883.—Chief Engineer, John W. Harbeson (Perseverance); First Assistant, Harvey B. Houck (Washington); Second Assistant, Henry Baltz (Hook and Ladder).

THE INDUSTRIES OF LEBANON.

So numerous and important have the industries of Lebanon become that it is not to be expected that to some more than a passing reference can be made. It is these establishments which are making the borough of Lebanon, and they are only equaled by the progress of the town and by the facilities afforded all manner of enterprises by its citizens, who know how to foster industries which are building it up and developing it into a prosperous and flourishing city.

Lebanon Stove-Works, located on the corner of Eighth and Guilford Streets, were built in 1870 by Rosenberger, Light & Co., at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. Since that time additions and improvements have been made amounting to twenty thousand dollars more. In 1882 the parties owning the works were incorporated with the above name, and February 9th of that year a charter of incorporation was granted to D. W. Zeller, Gideon Light, Stephen Light, Job Light, Ezekiel Light, Samuel L. Light, and H. B. Westenberger. Ezekiel Light is president; Samuel L. Light, secretary; D. W. Zeller, treasurer. Steam is the motive-power employed, and sixty men are constantly engaged in the manufacture of stoves. The capacity of the works is thirty-seven stoves per day.

Lebanon Manufacturing Company. — The foundry and machine-shops of this company are located on North Tenth Street and along the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; were built in 1867–68, of brick, and at that time had a capacity of twenty thousand dollars per month, with a working force of one hundred men. The company was chartered in 1867, the first officers of the company being C. D. Gloninger, president; John B. Rauch, secretary; E. A. Uhler, treasurer; J. M. Gettel, superintendent. The remaining directors were D. Mitchell, H. Shenk, George Krause, W. Eckenroth, Adolphus Reinoehl, George Rigler, and Levi Wolf. A portion of the original buildings were destroyed by fire in January, 1873, and rebuilt and enlarged the same year, and enlarged again in 1881 and in 1882 to a capacity of one hundred thousand dollars per month, with a working force of three hundred and seventy-five men. The present officers and directors are Adolphus Reinoehl, president; Richard Meily, vice-president; John Hunsicker, treasurer; J. B. Rauch, secretary; J. M. Gettel, superintendent; and George H. Spang, George H. Reinoehl, A. C. Rigler, John Donges, Rudolph Herr, William Eckenroth, Grant Weidman.

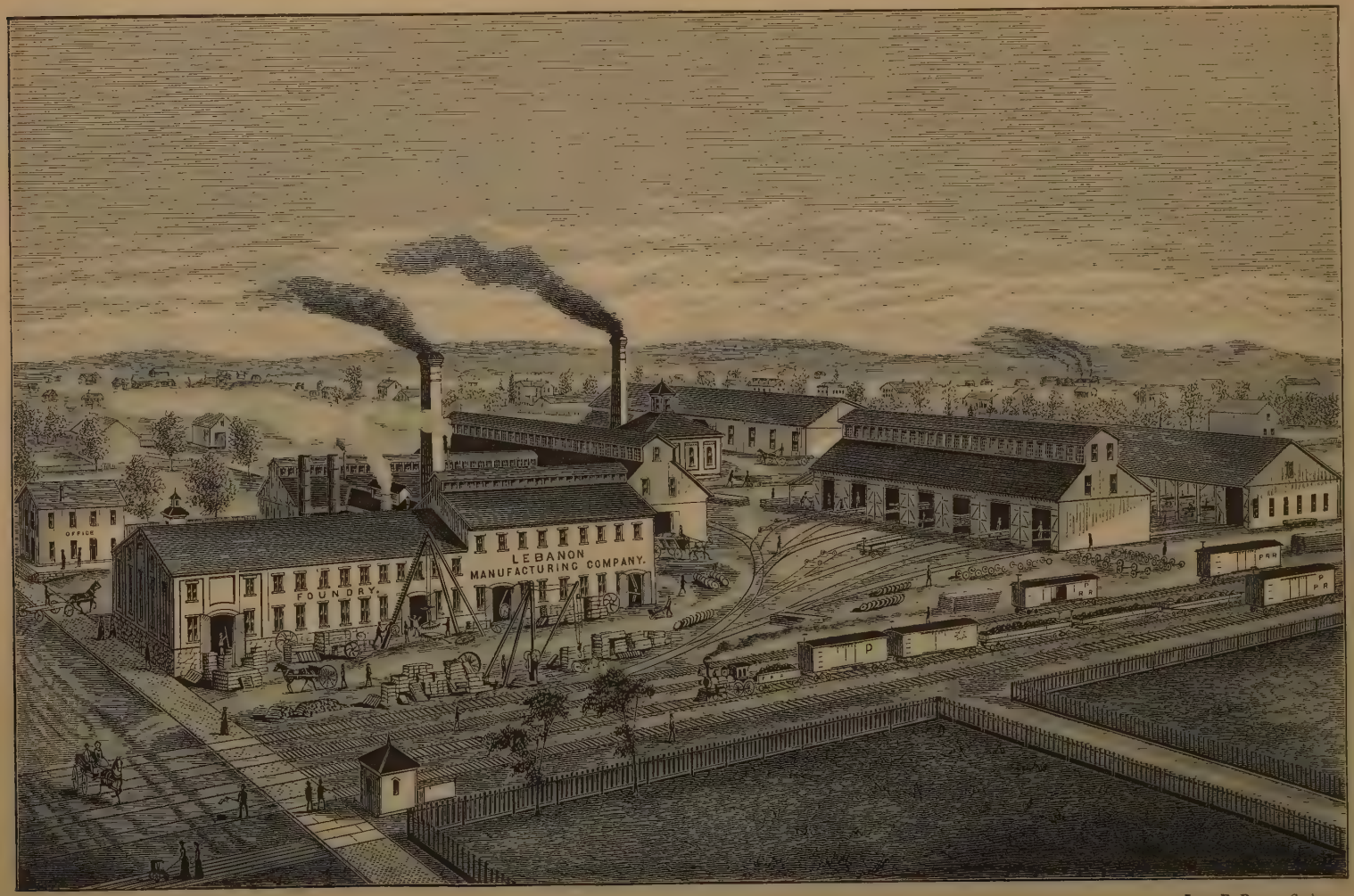
Excelsior Novelty Works, located at the corner of Seventh and Willow Streets, where thirty persons are employed in the manufacture of coat- and hat-racks, towel-rollers, toys, cigar-boxes, and other work of the kind. These goods find sale in all parts of the United States. Steam is the motive-power for driving the machinery. The works were built in 1878 by Alfred B. Houck, the present proprietor and operator.

The Eagle Planing-Mill, corner of Sixth and Willow Streets, was built in 1870 by Gassert & Light, and in 1875 George Gassert became sole proprietor, and subsequently J. H. Cilley became a partner. In April, 1883, Mr. Gassert sold his interest to D. W. Miller, when the firm-name was changed to Cilley & Miller. The mill has a capacity of fifteen thousand feet of surface-work per day, and twenty men are given steady employment. In the spring of 1883 a lumber- and coal-yard was connected with the mill, in which are employed five men. Value of works, nine thousand dollars.

Lebanon Door- and Sash-Manufactory, located in East Lebanon, is one of the largest of the kind in the State, and was built in 1854 by Longacre & Gable. It was destroyed by fire in 1871, and rebuilt in 1872. In 1879 the property was purchased by W. B. Light, the present proprietor and operator, who employs thirty men annually. The motive-power is steam. The mill has a capacity of eighty thousand dollars' worth of work annually.

Lebanon Boiler- and Machine-Works, located on corner of Thirteenth Street and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, were established in 1873 by Henry Pott & Brother, at a cost of ten thousand dollars. The boiler-house is sixty by one hundred feet in extent, and the machine-shop, forty by sixty feet. Steam-power is employed for driving the machinery in both shops. The annual sales exceed thirty thousand dollars, and over fifty men are given steady employment. The machine-shop was built in 1880, and is under the management of Zimmerman, Failer & Co., while that of the boiler-works is owned by Isaac Pott, C. N. Seidle, and Mrs. H. Pott.

Reinoehl & Meily, Saw- and Planing-



ADOLPHUS REINOEHL, Pres't.
RICHARD MEILY, Vice-Pres't.
JOHN HUNSICKER, Treas.

LEBANON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
LEBANON, PA.

JOHN B. RAUCH, Sec'y.
J. M. GETTEL, Sup't.

MILLER ORGAN COMPANY,
LEBANON, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA BOLT AND NUT COMPANY'S WORKS
LEBANON, PA.

Mills, located near the canal in North Lebanon, were established as early as 1826, by George Reinoehl & Son, who were succeeded by Mark & Reinoehl, who were in turn succeeded in 1855 by the present firm of Adolphus Reinoehl & Charles H. Meily, both natives of Lebanon. About 1868 the present saw- and planing-mills were built and steam-power employed for driving the machinery. The mills, lumber-, and coal-yard cover nearly or quite six acres of land. The works entire furnish employment for an average of forty-five men.

Van De Sande & Capp's Rolling- and Puddling-Mills are located between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, south of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and cover about two acres of land. They were established in 1872 by the present proprietors, William Van De Sande & Jacob Capp. This firm manufacture double-refined merchant-iron, horse-shoe- and guide-iron. The capacity of the works is one hundred tons per week, and furnish employment for forty men. The motive-power is supplied by three engines of from forty to two hundred and fifty horse-power each.

Lebanon Rolling-Mills. — These mills were erected in 1867 by Light & Bros. Two heating- and one puddling-furnace were put in operation at that time. In 1847, A. L. Bowman succeeded to the business, and conducted it for one year, when Ephraim Light assumed control and management. In April, 1879, Samuel E. Light succeeded the latter, and from a capacity of sixty tons per week has added facilities and increased the capacity of the mills to one hundred and sixty tons per week. Four double puddling-furnaces and three furnaces for manufacturing light sheet-iron are operated. Eight engines furnish the motive-power of the works. Two hundred and twenty-five hands are employed. The mill building is about two hundred feet square, and in addition a forge is operated, where are produced forty tons of blooms per week. Mr. Light is a native of this county, and has resided in Lebanon since 1867.

The Weimer Machine-Works Company.—One of the largest manufacturing establishments in Lebanon County is now conducted by this company. The works were established in 1858 by William and P. L. Weimer. In 1861 the firm became P. L. Weimer & Bros. In December, 1881, the present company was formed, and the manufacture of the celebrated P. L. Weimer's patent improved blowing-engine and general blast-furnace machinery combined. The many buildings occupied by the company for manufacturing purposes are: a machine-shop, 62 by 190 feet; foundry, 65 by 150 feet; car-shop, 60 by 125 feet; blacksmith-shop, 45 by 100 and 80 by 90 feet; erecting-shop, 60 by 100 feet; pattern- and wood-working-shop, 50 by 120 feet; pattern-shop, 40 by 90 feet; office building, a two-story brick, 40 by 45 feet. The foundry has a melting capacity of twenty tons per day, and two hundred men are given constant employment. Mr. P. L. Weimer is president of the company, and L. E. Weimer general manager. The directors are P. L. Weimer, L. E. Weimer, A. A. Weimer, J. Birkenbine, and T. E. Island.

Pennsylvania Bolt- and Nut-Works, located opposite the fair-grounds, south side of Lebanon Valley branch of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, were built in the fall of 1882, at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The company was incorporated July 10, 1882, with a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The following named were the incorporators and are the present directors and officers: Henry S. Eckert, president; James Lord, general manager and treasurer; Thomas Darlington, Jr., superintendent of machinery; and H. V. L. Meigs, secretary; and Artemus Wilhelm. The motive-power for driving the machinery is steam, and the capacity of the works is five thousand tons of bolts and nuts per year, and in the manufacture of the same two hundred men are employed. It is the intention of the company to largely increase the present plant.

Lebanon Iron Company.—This company, composed of Robert H. Coleman, A. Wilhelm, David S. Hammond, A. Hess, Hugh M. Maxwell, and Thomas Evans, with a capital stock of eighty thousand dollars, is working under a charter granted in 1865 to the "Aurora Iron Company," and name subsequently changed to "Lebanon Tube and Iron Works," and in 1882 changed by the present management to "Lebanon Iron Company." The works of the old companies were located on the south side of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, opposite the Lebanon County Fair-Grounds. The works of the new company are located immediately south of the old ones, and were commenced in September, 1882, and completed in April, 1883, at a cost of nearly two hundred thousand dollars. The capacity of the works when in full operation are twelve thousand tons per year of puddle bar-iron, and employ two hundred men in the manufacture. The directors of the company are Robert H. Coleman, president; A. Hess, secretary and treasurer; Thomas Evans, general superintendent; A. Wilhelm, and D. S. Hammond.

The Miller Organ Company, located at Lebanon, had its origin in the year 1872. Adam B. Miller, senior member of the firm, comprised of Adam B. Miller and Abraham H. Miller, in 1869, conceived the idea of building an organ, the design for which he drew with chalk on a box-lid. He worked at his hobby on rainy days when his assistance was not required on his father's farm, and in 1870, to the astonishment of his many acquaintances, completed his first organ. Quitting the farm he located in Lebanon, where he engaged with Reinoehl & Meily, and while with them got an order from Daniel Mease for an organ. He made his first trip from home, went to New York and obtained his material, and during his leisure hours completed his second instrument.

Believing his future work lay in this direction and receiving other orders, he built a small shop on his lot, fourteen by twelve feet, began miscellaneous work, and in the fall of 1872 quit work at the planing-mill and launched out in his present business. His shop was soon found too small, and in 1873 he purchased his present site, and erected a building twenty-two by thirty feet, two stories in height. The same year he associated with himself in the business Abraham H. Miller, who became the financial manager of the concern, while he attended to the manufacturing department. Increasing business compelled them to enlarge their buildings in the years 1874, 1880, 1882, and in 1883, and the dimensions of their present organ-manufactory is a three-story building, one hundred and thirty-eight by thirty feet, with a rear extension of seventy feet in length, completing the "T" shape. The popularity of the Miller organ, not only in Pennsylvania, but in most of the other States of the Union, is constantly increasing, and the demands made upon the company for their instruments require increasing numbers of skilled workmen. Some forty different styles are manufactured, and over eighty men are employed in their construction. The steady progress of the Miller Organ Company is attributed solely to the superior workmanship, sweetness of tone, and general finish of the instruments. The company builds thirty organs per week.

NORTH LEBANON TOWNSHIP.

By the act of the General Assembly of March 18, 1840, the two election districts, north and south, of Lebanon township, were made separate townships, and the elections of both to be held in the court-house in Lebanon borough, the dividing line of the townships being the Harrisburg and Reading turnpike road. North Lebanon township as thus formed is bounded on the north by Swatara and Bethel townships, on the northeast by Jackson township, on the south by South Lebanon and Cornwall townships and the borough line of Lebanon, and on the west by North Annville township.

The surface of the township is undulating, but in its western part there is a fine level stretch of land called "Heilman's Dale." The soil is gravel and limestone, a well-defined line of transition from the one to the other occurring in the southern part of the township. All the land is well watered, although there is no considerable stream except the Quitopahilla, which flows through its southeastern border for a short distance. On it the Union Canal Company have constructed works to convey water to the canal from the creek through a raised feeder about half a mile in length. The Union Canal passes through the southern part of the township, and in addition to the works on the Quitopahilla, two large dams have been constructed by the company, one northeast of the borough of Lebanon, the other northwest; they are supplied with water from small creeks, and serve as feeders to the canal. On the northern bank of the canal, contiguous to the borough of Lebanon, quite a town has grown up. It contains over a thousand inhabitants, and was a part of North Lebanon borough from the time of the incorporation of that borough until 1859, when it reverted back to the township. West of it, on the bank of the canal, are the North Lebanon Furnaces, owned by the Coleman estate. From the furnaces the North Lebanon Railroad runs south through the borough in its course to Cornwall. The point where this railroad crosses the canal may properly be considered the junction of the Union Canal, the North Lebanon Railroad, and the Lebanon Valley Railroad, although the latter passes some distance below, within the limits of the borough of Lebanon.

East and west of Lebanon, the Lebanon Valley Railroad is in this township, diverging so as to pass into South Lebanon about two miles east of the borough. It is almost parallel with the general course of the canal, and a short distance south of it. The Lebanon and Tremont Railroad (originally the Pinegrove and Lancaster), now operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, crosses this township, from north to south, in its western part.

ST. JACOB'S REFORMED CHURCH.

This church organization, worshiping about three miles north of Lebanon borough, occupies what is commonly known as "the Kimmerling Church," so called in remembrance of Jacob Kimmerling, who located in that neighborhood in 1734, and was mainly instrumental in founding the organization, and who donated land for church and burial-ground purposes. Although the existing church records do not antedate 1752, it is well authenticated that the history of the church began at least ten years prior to that date. It is known that a house of worship built of logs stood upon the site of the present church, when in 1752 a new edifice of stone was erected. One authority asserts that the old log church was

built by one Peter Slosser at his own cost, and subsequently presented to the church society. The church received from Jacob Kimmerling the gift of twenty-three acres of land for burial purposes, who also donated in 1745 a silver communion service, which is still in use and upon which the story of Mr. Kimmerling's presentation thereof is daily set forth. The records testify that Henry Kelker donated a baptismal font, and that Herman Ekel presented "a bag with handle and bell for use in taking up collections." This contrivance consisted of an open-mouthed bag attached to a long handle and furnished with a small bell, which rang with some persistency while the collector made his rounds, to the end that no worshiper could well evade the consciousness that his mite was earnestly applied for. An entry in the records notes a collection for the purpose of procuring a "sermon book." The sermon book was intended to be used by the school-teacher when by any chance the minister could not attend service. In such cases the school-teacher supplied the parson's place. Although worship was occasionally held at Kimmerling's Church as early as 1742 or prior, no regular services were had prior to the coming of Rev. Michael Schlatter in 1746. This divine was assigned to a large field of labor in Eastern Pennsylvania, and held Kimmerling's within his domain. The Rev. Conrad Templeman was pastor in 1754, and the same year Jacob Kimmerling and George Mace were elected elders. Templeman occupied the pastorate until about 1800, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Hiester. In 1826 the Tulpehocken Church sent Rev. Thomas H. Leinbach to supply Kimmerling's, and since that date supplies have been furnished from the same source. Upon Rev. Mr. Leinbach's death his son, Thomas, filled the pulpit and remained a little more than a year, whereupon, in 1861, Rev. Charles H. Leinbach, the present pastor (brother to Thomas H.), took charge. In 1830 a new church edifice was built, and the name of the organization changed from "Quitopahilla" to St. Jacob's. In 1856 the structure now in use was erected. The membership is one hundred and twenty-five. The trustees are George Strock and Daniel Miller, the elders, David Staeger and Daniel Bleistine. The church is free to all denominations except when required by the Reformed congregation, and the burial-ground set apart under Mr. Kimmerling's deed to the free use of all applicants.

CHRIST (PRESBYTERIAN) CHAPEL.

The pretty little stone chapel near the North Lebanon Furnaces was erected by Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman for the purpose of providing Sunday-school quarters for the children of workmen employed at the furnaces. Later came a suggestion looking to the organization of a Presbyterian Church, and in pursuance thereof Rev. J. A. Rondthaler effected the organization, and was called to be the first pastor. Rev. William B. Reed, his successor, was installed May 4, 1879. The present pastor, Rev. Samuel A. Martin, was installed Jan. 10, 1882. The elders of the church are Hugh M. Maxwell and John Morgan. The deacons are William Reifsnyder and John H. Euston. The church membership is sixty-four, and that of the Sunday-school two hundred and twenty-five.

EBENEZER (UNITED BRETHREN) CHURCH.

During the year 1871 a successful effort was made to organize a United Brethren Church at what is now known as Ebenezer, and with a membership of about sixty the new organization made a prosperous start. Previous to that period, and for something like thirty years, members of the faith in that locality had enjoyed the privilege of occasional worship in private houses and school-buildings, but no attempt at organization appears to have been made until the year named. In the same year a fine church edifice was erected at a cost of about five thousand dollars. The church's first pastor was Rev. Joel Light, whose successors were Revs. H. H. Gelbach, J. W. Boughton, Schindler, Noll, L. W. Fleicher, and John Brinckley, the latter being the present pastor. The church has a membership of about ninety, and is attached to Lebanon Circuit. The trustees are D. W. Zeller, Joseph Moyer, J. L. Light, C. H. Light, and J. J. Kreider.

NORTH LEBANON ZION'S (U. B.) CHURCH

was organized in 1874 with a membership of about forty, and the same year built a house of worship just north of Lebanon borough. The edifice cost about two thousand three hundred dollars. The successive pastors have been Revs. Henry Gelbach, Schindler, Noll, L. W. Fleicher, and John Binckley. The class has now a membership of about thirty, and is attached to the Lebanon Circuit.

SOUTH LEBANON TOWNSHIP.

After the formation of Bethel township, in 1739, Lebanon township had remaining a length of eleven miles and breadth of seven, comprising forty-four thousand seven hundred acres of land. By the act of the Legislature of March 14, 1840, it was divided into North and South Lebanon townships, the Harrisburg and Reading Turnpike road being the dividing line. In 1853, Cornwall Turnpike was erected out of South Lebanon by a line running north and south near its centre. The township is bounded on the north by North Lebanon township and Lebanon borough, on the east by Heidelberg and Jackson townships, on the south by Lancaster County, and on the west by Cornwall township.

In the lower part of the township is the South Mountain, but the rest of the country is level. The soil is mostly limestone and of the best quality. The Quitopahilla Creek has its source in the northern section of the township, near Lebanon borough, while several smaller streams take their rise in the mountains. The North Lebanon Railroad passes for a considerable distance along the boundary-line between South Lebanon and Cornwall townships. Two miles east of Lebanon the Lebanon Valley Railroad crosses the turnpike and enters the township from North Lebanon. The Horse-Shoe Turnpike crosses the South Mountain into Lancaster County at about the centre of the township. Iron ore of the best quality and in large quantity is found in the level fields in the southern part of the township. It, with North Lebanon, occupies the centre of the Lebanon Valley, and comprises a large extent of the most excellent land in the State.

This section of the county being the garden spot of the valley, a large number of Mennonites and Moravians settled in the neighborhood of Lebanon at an early period. In 1742, John Lichty erected in Lebanon township a large two-story house with a "hipped roof," which was used as a regular monthly meeting-place for those of the Mennonite persuasion.

HEBRON MORAVIAN CHURCH.

In June of the year 1742, the one hundred and twenty Moravian brethren and sisters who constituted the first church of their denomination in Bethlehem, Pa., deliberated how they might best labor for the Lord and for His kingdom in this country. Their church council resolved to divide the congregation into two portions, one of which was to abide at home and help to support the other, which, as a "pilgrim church," should evangelize a large portion of the Province. In July ten brethren were selected by the church council "to cast out the gospel net" in ten different districts, in which they were to make missionary tours, and to return every five weeks and report concerning their work. Until the year 1747 there were more than twenty neighborhoods where these missionary brethren had become welcome visitors, and among these were Lebanon, or Quitopahilla, Hebron, and Bethel, which appear to have constituted one congregation.

In the year 1743 the brethren commenced to visit and preach here, and there was an organized congregation called Hebron, about a mile east of the present borough of Lebanon, in 1749 affiliated to that of Warwick, in Lancaster County. It obtained an independent organization in 1750, when Rev. Christian Rauch administered the Lord's Supper to twenty-three communicants. Prior to the year 1748, a Provincial Synod of the brethren had been held here, which, according to some authorities, was the first attended by Moravians exclusively, and presided over by Bishop Cammerhoff. Count Zinzendorf had originated these Synods, the object of which was not only church legislation, but were to be "assemblies of persons of all denominations, who were concerned about their own true welfare and that of their neighbors," and they were to be regulated "by the maxims of the doctrine of Jesus, and by the universal code of love (Liebesplan) of the children of God."

The first Moravian meeting-house, a substantial stone building, was erected in the years 1749–50 at Hebron, about one mile east of Lebanon borough. It bore the inscription,—

"Oratorium Unit. Frat. Lib. Fundat."

The lower story of the church contained four rooms and two kitchens, each kitchen having a huge fireplace and chimney. The second story contained the audience-room, with the pulpit on the south side in the centre, the males sitting on the west side and the females on the east. Vestibules were at both ends on the first and second stories, from which stairs ascended to the garret, it being built precisely like a dwelling-house, to be used by two families, the second floor being used as a church, the minister using part of it as a parsonage, who also kept school. After the

battle of Trenton, as stated in the general history, many of the Hessian prisoners were confined at Lebanon, and the building was used as a military prison and hospital.

Among the first communicant members of the Moravian Church at Hebron, Lebanon, and Bethel we find the following:

Philip Beck and his wife, Maria Barbara; John Braun and his wife, Barbara; David Buehler and his wife, Margaret; Peter Kucher and his wife, Barbara; Martin Meyly and his wife, Sabina; Henry Klein and his wife, Anna Maria; John Adam Kettering; John George Hederich and his wife, Anna Catharine; Peter Hederich; Matthew Teiss and his wife, Susanna; John Drachsler and his wife, Catharine; Hans Rewald and his wife, Anna Maria; Michael Uhrich and his wife, Anna Elizabeth; John Tanneberger and his wife, Susanna; Jacob Christman and his wife, Barbara; Michael Kapp and his wife, Margaret; Philip Stöhr and his wife, Anna Maria; Lewis Börn and his wife, Anna Maria; Rudolph Hauck; Barnhard Faber (Fauber) and his wife, Catharine.

In the year 1781 a "Brotherly Agreement" was entered into by the communicants at Hebron, the first article of which is as follows:

"The only Foundation of our Union is Christ & His blood. According to the eternal election of God the Father, we have been called through the Holy Ghost to believe in Jesus Christ our Lord, & to manifest by word & deed that we are His property."

This article gives the key-note of the whole "Agreement," which was signed by Phil. Christian Bader, George Kapp, Joseph Sturges, Lenhart Koehler, Philip Stoehr, Jacob Xander, Daniel Heckedorn, Henry Buehler, Bathazar Orth.

In this list, as well as in the former one, occur names of the ancestors of well-known citizens of Lebanon and adjoining counties.

An extract from the minutes of a church council during the "old French war" gives an idea of the trials to which the early settlers of those days were subjected. It is as follows:

"Dec. 23, 1755. We had a church council. It was resolved, 1, that a brother should go to Bethlehem to tell the congregation of our distress; 2, we agreed to fix strong doors and shutters to our meeting-house; 3, that in case of need we might take refuge in our meeting-house with our wives and children."

From a faithfully-kept record of the attendance at the celebration of the holy sacrament, from the years 1750–76, we find that during this time it was celebrated one hundred and fifty-nine times. The names of those who communed are given for each time, and also those of the absentees, and sometimes also the reasons for their not being present. Thus at the holy sacrament held on the seventh Sunday after Trinity, July 9, 1758, there were twenty-seven communicants present, and eight are noted as being absent, viz.:

Eva Schultz, "on account of sickness."

Gerhard and Catherine Ettwein "did not come: were engaged in harvesting on the farm."

OLD HEBRON CHURCH, 1750.

Michael and Elizabeth Uhrich, "because their oldest daughter, aged twelve years, went home to the Saviour last night."

Daniel Heckedorn, absent (or excluded) "because of offense given to the world, he having been drunk at Tulpehocken."

Catharine Spittler and Louisa Miess, "on account of slander; they ought to have become reconciled to each other, but would not; the former, indeed, was penitent, but the latter self-righteous."

The Moravian Congregation continued to worship in it until the year 1847, when they built a new church in the town, near the corner of Tenth and Cumberland Streets. This last edifice was destroyed by fire on July 29, 1858. The corner-stone of the present house of worship was laid on the 5th day of October of the same year. In the record of Lebanon borough will be found further reference.

In the ancient graveyard, a mile and one-fourth from the borough of Lebanon, and which was laid out as early as 1748, are many tombstones whose inscriptions are illegible from the lapse of time and exposure to the weather. Those we have been able to decipher are as follows:

Buehler, Anna Marg., b. Sept. 21, 1785; d. July 5, 1821.
Buehler, Henry, b. Jan. 20, 1740; d. Aug. 2, 1801.
Buehler, Jane, b. Aug. 29, 1748; d. Jan. 30, 1804.
Buehler, John David, b. Oct. 20, 1703; d. March 12, 1770.
Buehler, Maria, dau. of Geo. & Maria, b. June 30, 1786; d. Jan. 24, 1788.
Graff, Maria, wf. of Johannes, Dec. 24, 1792; d. July 4, 1863.
Ham, Maria Barbara, b. July 13, 1753; d. Jan. 9, 1765.
Hederick, George, b. April 23, 1706; d. Sept. 3, 1775.
Jetter, Peter, b. Feb. 1704; d. Nov. 19, 1754.
Kissile, Rudolph, d. March 10, 1752.
Kneber, Gottlieb, b. April 8, 1763; d. Oct. 3, 1776.
Kucher, George Michael, b. Feb. 10, 1747; d. Mar. 18, 1748.
Ludwig, ——, b. April 18, 1702; d. Sept. 18, 1757.
Orth, Adam, b. March 10, 1733; d. Nov. 15, 1794.
Orth, Balthasar, b. July 14, 1736; d. Oct. 6, 1794.
Orth, Cath., b. Jan. 12, 1738; d. Sept. 16, 1794.
Orth, Eliz., dau. of Adam & Cath., b. 1758; d. 1764.
Orth, Eliz., b. July 6, 1774; d. Oct. 17, 1843.
Orth, Jacob, b. Feb. 10, 1766; d. 1780.
Orth, Rosanna, b. March 20, 1741; d. April, 1814.
Schuler, John, b. Feb. 9, 1736; d. Sept. 19, 1858.
Spittler, Johannes, b. Dec. 7, 1690; d. Oct. 9, 1757.
Spittler, Johannes, b. Sept. 24, 1718; d. May 10, 1757.
Stobr, Anna Eliz., b. Aug. 8, 1745; d. 1759.
Uhrich, Anna Margaretta, b. 1745; d. 1758.
Uhrich, Maria Magdalena, b. Dec. 4, 1773; d. Feb. 18, 1831.
Uhrich, Michael, b. March 20, 1713; d. April 1, 1759.
Uhrich, Philip, b. Jan. 10, 1744; d. May 22, 1820.
Ulrich, Eliz., b. Aug. 1, 1775; d. 1790.
Ulrich, Stephen, b. Oct. 10, 1710; d. April 29, 1760.
Xander, Anna Eliz., b. Aug. 1701; d. May 23, 1750.
Xander, Heinrich, b. Nov. 16, 1703; d. Oct. 17, 1772.
Xander, Jacob, b. July 20, 1784; d. April 16, 1818.
Xander, Susanna, b. Dec. 28, 1738; d. Nov. 10, 1806.
Yaeder, Maria, b. Jan. 10, 1702; d. 1769.

Until 1750 Hebron was the principal business centre of this region, when Steitztown (Lebanon) was laid out, and began to grow in importance, and in 1756 both had about the same number of inhabitants. During the Indian troubles, the two towns were both places of refuge for those who fled from the savages, who made frequent incursions on the more northern settlements. A number of families took refuge in the Moravian Church, now used as a barn by Daniel Fulmer. A spirited skirmish took place between the whites and Indians on the property now owned by Joseph Heilman, south of Avon, in which one of the whites was badly wounded and two Indians killed.

The log house built here by Mr. Steager in 1747 has been pulled down, but a portion of the land taken by him is still in the family, and occupied by the fifth generation. The original purchase was made for five pounds English sterling, with the privilege of taking from one to five hundred acres. The Quitopahilla Creek rises on the farm of J. Shaak, in South Lebanon township, and flows westerly through Lebanon borough, North Lebanon, and Cornwall townships, into the Swatara. The first settlement in this region was made at or near Hebron as early as 1721, and in 1723–24 several additional families came, settling in the eastern parts of the two Lebanon townships. These were in 1729 largely recruited by the arrival of many families from the Palatinate in Germany, and clearings began to appear in the dense forests over all the lands in the valley. The Moravians were at that time quite numerous and wealthy, and made earnest efforts to convert the neighboring Indian tribes, but their success in this immediate vicinity was not very great, nor so marked as in other regions, where many savages embraced the Christian religion.

The County Almshouse is in South Lebanon township, about two miles east of Lebanon borough, and half a mile south of the Harrisburg and Reading turnpike.

Avon is a station on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, two miles east of Lebanon, and was early settled by the Lights, Gockleys, Stines, Dodges, Werners, and Kreiders. It has one church,—United Brethren in Christ,—with a neat cemetery attached.

Krall's Meeting-House (Mennonite) is five miles southeast of Lebanon, near the mountain, in a region early settled by the Bambergers, Reists, Brubakers, Kralls, Horsts, Shroms, Shenks, Sticks, Bridenstines, Binners, Buchers, Heiseys, and Dissingers.

Snyder's Meeting-House (United Brethren) is three miles south-southeast of Lebanon, on the Shaefferstown road. Its vicinity was settled by the Snyders, Kendigs, Beckers, Lights, Dundores, Strohms, Keohlers, Schaaks, Begelbachs, Brubakers, and Kapps.

CORNWALL TOWNSHIP.

At the August session of the General Court of Quarter Sessions, 1853, on the petition of divers inhabitants of South Lebanon township, for the erection of a new township out of its territory, Dr. Jonathan Zerbe, Samuel Becker, and Samuel Mosser were appointed commissioners to make the division and establish the boundaries of the new township of Cornwall. Their report, filed on the 26th of September following, was confirmed as follows: "Commencing at a point in the middle of the old road leading to Sheafferstown on the borough line of Lebanon, and running thence south fourteen degrees and fifty minutes east four miles and twenty-two perches to the western end of Peter Smith's barn; thence south

twenty-seven degrees and one-fourth east two hundred and twelve perches to a post and stone-heap; thence south fifteen degrees east five hundred and forty-six perches to a post and stone-pile on the line of Lancaster and Lebanon County, on lands known as "Bowman's Swamp."

As thus established the township is bounded on the north by North Lebanon township and Lebanon borough, on the east by South Lebanon township, on the south by Lancaster County, and on the west by Londonderry and South Annville townships. It is divided into two districts for election purposes, known as North and South Cornwall. At the period of erection it contained the following:

CORNWALL ASSESSMENT, 1854.

Taxables.

Atkins, William.
Arrentz & Diller.
Beckley, Isaac.
Bricker, Jacob.
Brechbill, Philip.
Bowman, J. M.
Bowman, Joseph.
Bowman, John.
Bachman, Christian.
Boyd, John.
Bowman, George.
Bowman, Henry.
Bleistone, John, Sr.
Bomberger, Christian.
Baldwin, Job.
Baltimore, Joseph (widow).
Byreley, John H.
Coleman, Robt. W. (ore-banks, farms, furnaces, ferries, etc.).
Coleman, William (ore right).
Coleman, George D.
Cassidy, Patrick.
Carpenter, Elias.
Cassidy, Phares.
Dohner, John.
Dohner, David.
Dohner, Christian.
Dohner, Moses (estate).
Dubbs, John.
Dudley Iron Company.
Evans, Robert.
Erb, Samuel.
Forney, John, Sr.
Feas, John.
Frank, Jacob.
Fink, Philip.
Frantz, Theodore.
Garrett, Jonathan.
Greiner, M. (wagon-maker).
Gloninger, John W.
Glein, George.
Gilbert, Matthias.
Gilbert, George.
Gingerich, Ludwig.
Goodhart, Jacob.
Greenwalt, Leonard.
Gliner, Mary.
Guilford, Simeon (Bowman's mine).
Grubb, C. E. & B.
Gassert, John.
George, John.
Gloninger, Cyrus D.
Hoke, John.
Heisey, Henry.
Heagey, Samuel.
Hoke, Joseph.
Hoke, Jacob, Sr.
Hoke, Michael (estate).
Hoke, George.
Hoke, David.
Hickenheiser, Henry.
Heister, John B.
Hoover, Joseph.
Hauch, Samuel.
Hoffert, George.
Heilman, J. G.
Heilman, George.
Hoke, Michael F.
Kreider, Mary.
Kreider, Peter (estate).
Killian, John (estate).
Kreider, Michael.
Kline, George W. (estate).
Kreider, Joseph.
Kreider, Moses.
Kreider, Solomon.
Kreider, Jacob.
Kreider, Jonas.
Koch, Frederick.
Kline, Levi.
Keiser, John.
Kinsy, Isaac.
Klick, David.
Kline, Catherine.
Krause, George M.
Krauser, Samuel M. (for Phenix R. R. Co.).
Karch, Joseph.
Light, William.
Long, Christian.
Leisey, John.
Light, Moses.
Long, Adam.
Long, Amos.
Long, Elijah.
Long, Abraham.
Lantz, Tobias.
Loudermilch, John, Sr.
Loudermilch, John, Jr.
Light, John.
Louser, Michael.
Light, Orth.
Lineaweaver, Dr. George.
Light, Jacob.
Leibtrie, Augustus.
Miller, Isaac.
Miller, John (carpenter).
Moyer, Michael.
McConnel, Jacob.
McMullen, James.
Miller, John.
Meily, Emanuel.
Miller, Abraham.
Mark, Jacob (estate).
Marshall, David B.
Over, Michael.
Peighart, Lorenzo.
Peter, Joseph.
Plank Road Company.
Rohrer, Samuel.
Rohrer, Catharine.
Rauch, Bernhart.
Readler, Jacob.
Richard, Adam.
Reachert, Christopher.
Ramsey, Archibald.
Robinson, Henry P.
Wise, Julia (widow).
Reinhard, Joseph.
Snavely, George.
Seagrist, Henry.
Smith, Joseph.
Shugar, Baltzer (estate).
Smith, Jacob.
Snavely, William (estate).
Shenk, Henry (estate).
Staber, Moses.
Sprecher, Frederick.
Shaeffer, Christian.
Staber, Jacob.
Shaeffer, Samuel.
Stuart, James.
Shutter, Peter.
Smith, George.
Shindle, John.
Shott, Henry.
Shultz, H. R.
Shalk, Jacob.
Stewart, R. W.
Shearrey, John.
Smith, William.
Stahney, Jacob.
Stouffer, Jacob.
Shay, John.
Shott, George.
Ulrich, Joseph.
Ulrich, Jacob.
Ulrich, John.
Wise, Frederick.
Weidmans, John.
Weidle, Jacob.
Weaber, Joseph.
Walter, George.
Witmer, Jacob, Sr.
Witmer, Joseph (estate).
Witmer, Peter.
Witmer, Michael.
Wise, Elizabeth.
Westenberger, Samuel.
Wittenmoyer, John.
Yorty, Christian.
Yorty, Jacob.
Zinn, John.
Zimmerman, Peter.
Zimmerman, Joseph.
Zimmerman, Leonard.

Tenants.

Allison, John.
Auschenbach, Joseph.
Bowman, George.
Boyer, Isaac (miller).
Boyles, Rodgers.
Bugles, Charles.
Boughter, Elias.
Binner, Cyrus.
Binner, John.
Beaumuderfer, Joseph.
Bowman, Oliver.
Bruce, William.
Batdorf, Samuel.
Carpenter, Reuben.
Douley, Benjamin.
Douley, James.
Derkes, John.
Douley, John.
Douley, William.
Dubbs, John, Jr.
Davis, Daniel.
Eichelberger, Henry.
Euk, John.
Emerich, Jacob.
Eisenhauer, Emanuel.
Eldridge, John.
Freas, George.
Fittery, Joseph.
Felabaum, Henry.
Fortney, Henry.
Ferry, Daniel.
Foster, James.
Ferry, Loughlin.
Fittery, George.
Foy, William.
Flowers, Henry.
Farnwald, John.
Fees, Joseph.
Fortney, Michael.
Fisher, Henry.
Fisher, Peter.
Grundon, Thomas.
Garman, John, Sr.
Gingerich, Elias.
Garman, William.
Heiney, Daniel.
Hornberger, William.
Hummel, James.
Hartman, Michael.
Hoke, Michael.
Hoke, Nancy.
Hoke, William.
Hoke, George.
Houser, Jonas.
Hitz, Lantz.
Hammond, D. S.
Hoke, Henry.
Hoover, John.
Hixenheiser, John.
Hoke, David.
Hawk, John.
Houser, Hiram.
Kreider, Godlieb T.
Killian, George.
Kreider, Christian.
Kreider, Catherine.
Kleiser, John.
Kreider, Mary.
Kennedy, William.
Kelchner, William.
Kennedy, James.
Kauffman, Samuel.
Killian, Joseph.
Kuley, Joseph.
Kreider, Martin.
Kreamer, Joseph.
Krall, Jonathan.
Long, John, Jr.
Long, John.
Lineaweaver, Peter, Sr.
Lineaweaver, William.
Leahey, David.

Lowery, William.
Leedom, Jacob.
Lesher, Jonas.
McCarty, Henry.
Moohney, Benjamin.
McDurlich, Samuel.
McCauley, George.
McGarvier, John.
McGinley, John.
Miller, John.
Mutch, Samuel.
McKinney, John.
McKinney, James.
McKinney, Samuel.
McAfferty, John.
McAfferty, Barney.
Mensor, Jacob W.
McElhenny, John.
McKinney, James, Sr.
Moyer, Samuel.
McKinney, Edward.
Miller, George.
Nace, Joseph.
Ney, Samuel.
Nixon, Robert.
Nafe, John.
O'Neal, Edward.
O'Neal, John.
Risser, Peter.
Reachert, Elizabeth.
Ramsey, Cyrus.
Risser, Christian.
Reachert, Elijah (estate).
Reachert, Jacob (estate).
Rice, Henry.
Snavely, John.
Schnay, Joseph.
Spong, Rudolph.
Stover, Tobias.
Snavely, Jefferson.
Snavely, Henry.
Steward, Absolom.
Schriver, Charles.
Shutter, Henry.
Snipp, Joseph.
Shalk, William.
Shimp, John.
Shimp, Henry.
Snavely, Henry.
Shires, Henry.
Shott, John.
Smith, John.
Shires, William.
Swanger, Samuel.
Shay, George.
Snaeder, Samuel.
Stoever, William.
Treist, Samuel.
Treist, George.
Templing, John.
Urich, Moses.
Witmer, Henry.
Wise, Cyrus.
Westenberger, Joseph.
Wilmer, John.
Witmer, Edward.
White, John.
Weiman, Jacob.
Weistenbarger, Henry.
Yorty, John.
Yeager, Joseph.
Zimmerman, Henry S.
Zellers, Frederick.
Zimmerman, Andrew.

Single Men.

Bowman, Cyrus.
Bliestone, John, Sr.
Bliestone, Joseph.
Bixler, Henry.
Bowman, John.
Darfar, Jacob Birnman.
Donley, Hugh.
Dohner, Joseph.
Ebright, Jacob.
Evans, Carpenter.
Fees, John.
Fees, Samuel.
Fisher, John.
Felker, Michael.
Fink, Henry.
Garrett, Henry.
Hoke, Samuel.
Hoke, Jacob.
Harchelioter, John.
Hartman, Titus.
Hitz, Cyrus.
Hitz, Joseph.
Hoke, John (tailor).
Kreider, W. B.
Kinney, William.
Kauffman, Joseph.
Kiskatton, William.
Light, Jacob.
Light, Felix.
Long, Jacob.
Lease, Jonas.
McKinney, Joseph.
Mounts, John.
Mish, Dr. P. M.
McCorkle, Dawson.
Miller, William.
McGarvey, Hugh.
Marck, George.
Miller, William C.
Nagle, Daniel.
Oliver, Daniel.
Peters, William.
Reachert, Samuel.
Reachert, John.
Reachert, Moses.
Rupp, Levi.
Rosenbarger, Samuel.
Stohler, George.
Shutter, John.
Snavely, William.
Shetter, John L.
Schner, John F.
Snavely, C. W.
Sheaffer, William.
Shay, Cyrus.
Tice, William.
Trist, Adam.
Witmer, William.
Witmer, Abraham.
Wittemoyer, Cyrus.
Wolf, Thomas.
Youtz, David.
Zimmerman, Peter.

The South Mountain occupies the southern part of Cornwall, separating it from Lancaster County. The rest of the country is comparatively level. The soil is mostly limestone, and of an excellent quality. The Quitopahilla flows through the township near its northern border, and several other considerable streams rise in the mountains and flow northward. The largest of these has received the name of "Snitz" Creek, from the large quantities of dried apples produced in the locality, there being numerous orchards in the section through which the creek takes its course.

At the foot of the South Mountain are the Cornwall ore-banks, from which the township derived its name, so called from Cornwall in England. Close by these ore-banks are the Cornwall Furnaces, around which a large settlement has sprung up. From the ore-banks and furnaces the North Lebanon Railroad, built in 1854, runs north in its course to Lebanon, passing at first within the township, and then for some distance along the line between it and South Lebanon. The Horseshoe Turnpike runs along the foot of the mountain. On this pike, where it crosses the main road from Lebanon to Lancaster, two miles west of the furnaces and five south of Lebanon, is the thriving town of Bismarck, or Independence, formerly called Eby's Corner. The old plank-road from Lebanon to Cornwall, built in 1852, a distance of five miles, was, before 1868, changed into a turnpike.

Much of the early history of the township is given in the sketches of the Lebanon townships. As a general thing, however, during the Indian war of 1755–63 the settlers within the limits of Cornwall were more fortunate than their neighbors to the north of them, who acted as barriers against Indian encroachments. Although they were spared the destruction and desolation caused by the savages, the inhabitants were always on the alert, and rushed to the aid and assistance of their friends on the frontiers proper.

The first school in this township, and the second in this part of the county, was on the land of Balzer Orth. The Moravians had built a meeting-house, in which divine service was held every four weeks. This, for the accommodation of the children of the community, was converted into a school-room, to be used for school purposes when not used for religious services. The teachers of this school were Messrs. Boyd, Irish, Lynch, and Jameson. The institution was altogether English. Schools were organized at an early date at Bachman's, Houck's, Dissinger's, Becker's, and Thomas'. These buildings were all of logs, and the furniture of the most primitive kind. There was a school established at the Cornwall Furnaces, of which Patrick Friel was teacher many years.

GINGRICH'S MEETING-HOUSE (Mennonite) is located three and a half miles southwest of the town of Lebanon. It is a stone building, erected in 1798, the ground, three-fourths of an acre, being purchased that year for six pounds Pennsylvania currency.

A METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was erected in the neighborhood of the Cornwall Furnaces in 1832. It was a plain brick church, built on ground con-

veyed to the church for that purpose by Thomas Bird Coleman. In 1868 the church was remodeled and enlarged, but in 1877, so large had the congregation become, it was necessary to erect a more commodious edifice. The Coleman heirs contributed liberally to this enterprise, and in 1878 the new church was dedicated. The foundation of the church edifice rests upon solid rock, some places the excavation being eighteen feet deep. The foundation wall is four feet thick, laid in cement. Above the ground line the wall is two feet ten inches, and at the top of the building two feet five inches thick. The entire building is lined with a nine-inch brick wall laid in hydraulic cement, with air-passages between the stone and brick walls. The size of the building in its exterior is forty-eight by eighty-one feet. The interior is forty-two by sixty-seven feet. The outer wall of the building is of blue limestone trimmed with brown sandstone. The limestone are from the Donaghmore quarries, the brown and white sandstone from the Cornwall estate. The building is one of the most substantial, perfect, and beautiful church edifices in the land, a credit to Methodism, and a monument to the very excellent lady, Mrs. Thomas Bird Coleman, whose name must ever live in connection with the history of that church.

As early as 1794 we find Cornwall named among the places where Methodist preaching had been established. It was connected with different circuits, and not until 1859 was Cornwall set off as a station; from that period until the present the pastors have been: 1859, Wesley C. Best; 1860, William Smith; 1861, Thomas M. Griffith; 1862, James F. Reynolds; 1863, John R. Bailey; 1864, John S. J. McConnell; 1865–66, William Snowdells; 1867, H. F. Isett; 1868, William L. McDonnell; 1869–70, T. C. Pearson; 1871–73, E. C. Griffiths; 1874–76, John W. Sayres; 1877–79, George G. Rakestraw; 1880, —— ——.

Witmer's Meeting-House is near Independence (Bismarck Post-Office), in a region early settled by the Witmers, Bachmans, Kreiders, Bowmans, and Spanglers.

Independence Village (Bismarck Post-Office) is located one mile west of Cornwall, on the "Horseshoe Pike." Its close proximity to the great Cornwall estate makes it an important town, and it contains about five hundred inhabitants, mostly of persons connected with the works or tradesmen.

Geological Formation.—According to the theories of Professors Rogers and Booth, the great Cornwall iron-ore deposit, by far the most extensive, and one of the most interesting in the State, is situated at the outcrop of the primal slates, where they arise from beneath the auroral limestone in Lebanon County, on the southeast border of the Kittochtinny Valley. The ore strata are embraced in three hills, having a nearly east and west range. These hills are flanked to the north by the auroral limestone, and south by the overlapping, unconformable Mesozoic red sandstone. The eastern or "big" hill is elevated three hundred and twelve feet above the level of the creek at its base. The middle hill is ninety-eight feet high, and the western hill seventy-eight feet high. The bounding wall of the ore in the Big Hill is a heavy dike of trap, which varies in regard to texture and composition as the feldspar or hornblendic element predominates. Besides this general outer wall of trap there are several smaller dykes of the same material, in one or two instances interstratified with the ore; in other cases they appear as simple isolated columns of rock surrounded by ore. The ore in this hill is nearly horizontally, though irregularly, stratified, and presents every possible aspect from slaty, greenish gray to dark green and dark, ferruginous brown and black. In the middle hill masses of light-blue, flinty and magnesian limestone are found imbedded with and surrounded by ore. They are devoid of regular form, and evidently not *in situ*. On this hill several small veins or bunches of copper have been wrought. The thickness of these veins varies between half an inch and three inches. The usual varieties of copper ore extracted are gray protoxide, bright varieties of red derioxide, green and blue carbonates of copper, and also rich specimens of sulphuret.

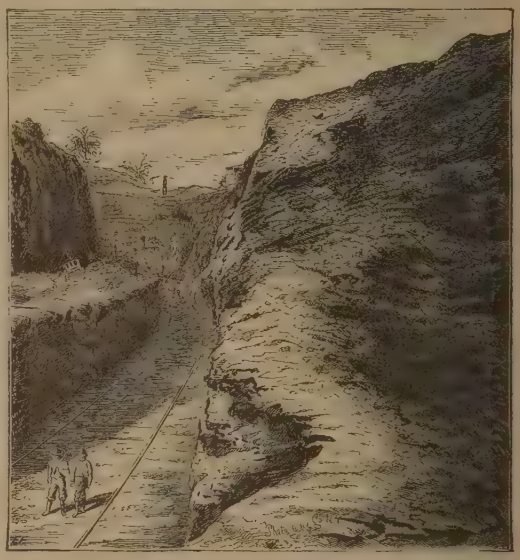
The iron ore in Cornwall is the upper primal slate itself, or its highest beds, rather, in a very ferruginous condition. The trap-dikes convert the ore to a more highly crystalline form, and endow it partially with magnetism. These mines were formed by igneous and volcanic action, causing the separation of the iron from the primal slates, and the aggregation of the immense masses of rich ore. The process has been illustrated to be somewhat similar to that of a furnace operation, in which the iron, trap-rock, and primal slates were all in a state of fusion, and were by some operation placed in the positions in which they are now found, the ridge of altered primal slates to the north of the mine hills representing the cinder-bank of this gigantic furnace operation in nature.

Other geologists and scientists contend that the Cornwall mines are within and at the borders of the Triassic—Mesozoic red sandstone—formation, and that there are good reasons for believing that they properly belong to it, not to the primal slates or the azoic. They argue that the geological structure and mineral associations of these ore deposits are in many respects different from the primal slates, and from the magnetic and crystalline ores of the Huronian and Laurentian formations.

The range and dip of these deposits (according to Mr. Isaac Hoffer and others) and the accompanying strata, generally differ from that of the primal slates and older rocks; and the trap-dikes, almost universally associated with these ores, are also in many respects unlike those of the older formation. On the other hand, they seem to very generally correspond with the Triassic formation, except where they have

been disturbed and changed by trap-dikes, and there is scarcely any noticeable difference between the dikes associated with these ores and others in the Triassic. This similarity in range and dip and in the trap-dikes indicates, according to this second theory, close relation, if not actual sameness, in formation. It is also a well-known fact that in no other formation do these trap-dikes constitute so prominent a feature as in the Triassic, and there would seem to be reasonable ground for placing all these similar dikes with their associate ores in the same geological horizon, especially as they are at and within the borders of the same formation. The apparent similarity between these ores and accompanying rocks and some of the ores and rocks of older formations seems to be the only reason for fixing their position outside of the Triassic. But this similarity can be easily explained by the generally-accepted theory of the formation of the Triassic and its trap-dikes. This theory is that the older rocks with their ores, either in a wholly or partially decomposed and disintegrated condition, were washed away (frequently by strong currents) into the mesozoic estuary, and there redistributed and deposited without much change in the character of the material, especially near the borders, so that in many places this material is easily recognized as having been derived from certain older formations. That subsequent to the deposition of the Triassic strata, igneous action produced uplifts and outbursts, which formed the hills and trap-dikes so common in this formation, and changed and metamorphosed the redistributed material. If this theory is correct, it can readily be seen that if the primal slates and the Huronian and Laurentian rocks and their ores were redistributed by strong currents of water (and perhaps down great declivities), that the heavier material and larger particles would be deposited nearest their former position and with the least change in the composing elements, and that the lighter and more thoroughly disintegrated particles would be carried farther from the borders and precipitated in a more changed condition. It is also evident that if this redistributed material (including the ores), unaltered in its constituent parts, was subjected to the proper heat it would again assume almost, if not precisely, the same characteristics and appearance as it had in its former crystalline condition. The few reasons here briefly advanced for fixing the geological position of the Cornwall iron-mines and other related ores in Triassic or Mesozoic red sandstone may not be conclusive, but they furnish the basis for a reasonable and consistent explanation of the phenomena and geological peculiarities exhibited in these interesting and important deposits of ore and the accompanying rocks. Richard Cawling Taylor, an English geologist, made a professional survey of the ore-banks in 1850.

THE IRON-ORE HILLS.—The Cornwall ore-banks are not surpassed even by the famous iron mountains of Missouri. They are situated at the foot of the northern slope of the South Mountain, some five miles south of Lebanon, and are owned by the two branches of the Coleman family and the Grubbs. It is the most remarkable and valuable body of iron ore in the world. It consists of three hills of solid ore, called respectively the Big Hill, Middle Hill, and Grassy Hill. Besides this vast amount of ore actually exposed to daylight, a still larger quantity is covered by more recent formations of the South Mountain. It is estimated that the quantity above water-level exceeds thirty millions of tons, while the deposit probably extends several hundred feet below water-level. Big Hill is over four hundred feet high, and the base covers more than forty acres. In shape it is like a cone, and around its sloping sides a spiral railway has been constructed, ascending to the summit on a grade of two hundred feet to the mile. The road-bed is made of ore, which is the only ballast used. This spiral railway was designed by William Lorenz, then resident engineer of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, and its construction obviates the necessity of using teams to haul the ore to the foot of the mountain. It winds in the shape of a spiral, or rather corkscrew, several times around the Big Hill to its summit, and has sidings constructed to divide the face of the hill into terraces at different elevations. Branch railroads extend to the other two hills, all centering in such a manner that the empty cars can be distributed by the locomotive to the mines along the terraces on any part of the hills, and after being loaded can be collected again and taken to market on the North Lebanon Railroad. The ore is mined in



CORNWALL ORE-BANK.

breasts, along which the cars are backed and the ore shoveled into them. There are no shafts sunk as in mining coal, but all the work is done in daylight, and in the open air. For many years the several owners of these ore hills mined just as much as each one needed to supply his furnaces, but with the growth of the trade, and the construction of numerous furnaces in all parts of the State, came a demand for this ore. The ore is a magnetic oxide, containing a great deal of iron pyrites, which, under atmospheric influences, changes into a soluble sulphate, and is washed away by the rain. The nearer it lies to the surface the freer it is of sulphur. The ore is also found of the best quality in the level fields of all the townships that border on the South Mountain. In Cornwall, South Lebanon, and Londonderry especially, large quantities are raised and conveyed to the neighboring furnaces. The ore contains occasional veins of copper, and, in fact, a considerable quantity of good copper ore is collected as the quarrying progresses. Middle Hill is about two hundred yards from Big Hill, and has an altitude of two hundred feet above the water-level, and covers about thirty-five acres. The ore is the same as that mined at Big Hill. This hill shows the most perceptible impression made by years of steady mining, though amid the surrounding mass it almost escapes notice. It has been constantly worked for a period antedating the Revolution. The Grassy Hill lies southwest of the Middle Hill, about one hundred yards away. It has been worked for more than twenty-five years. This hill is about one hundred and fifty feet high, and covers thirty acres. Examinations have been made to ascertain to what depth these great bodies of iron ore extend, but that has not yet been determined. From their appearance the supply would seem to be inexhaustible for centuries yet to come.

Before the rebellion of 1861–65, the cry of the South was "Cotton is King." Things have changed since then, and the whole country accords now the kingship (if any exists) to "Pig-Iron." The extent and variety to which pig-iron is applied have increased with the years. Railroads no longer monopolize this trade, but it has its ramifications in every department of industry. Houses, furniture, table and pocket cutlery, machinery, and implements of every description are made of pig-iron, after being subjected to different processes for the purposes intended. Cornwall, as the producer of iron, may justly be styled the "hub of the iron trade." When it became necessary upon demand to ship ore, in order to facilitate their mining operations, as well as to enable each owner to realize his share of the profits, a company was formed, called the Cornwall Ore-Bank Company, with J. Taylor Boyd, a practical miner, and an expert in the knowledge of ores and their respective furnace values, as general superintendent. A commodious two-story office, built of Cornwall sandstone, with a tower surmounted by a cupola, containing a bell to summon the men to and from work, is the headquarters of the general superintendent, and contains a room especially set apart for the meeting of the members of the Cornwall Ore-Bank Company.

Iron-masters away from Cornwall complain of the difficulty of working this ore, while at Cornwall and Lebanon it has been successfully used, and none of the furnaces belonging to the Cornwall estate have scaffolded on this account, except Donaghmore, and that was owing more to a defective construction of the furnace than to the sulphur in the ore. Since it was remodeled no more trouble is experienced, and it is now good for a steady weekly yield of one hundred and fifty tons of number one pig-metal. The ore mined on Grassy Hill contains less sulphur than that found in the other two hills, though it is considered necessary to roast it like the rest before using.

The Furnaces at Cornwall and Lebanon.—Cornwall has long been the seat of iron manufacture. The famous charcoal-furnace, the oldest in existence, is still in blast and has supplied the iron trade for years, and established a reputation for Cornwall iron, which has grown with the years, until to-day it is regarded as the best brand made by any of the furnaces in the country. This furnace supplied the iron for the cannon and ball made for Washington's army during the Revolution, and its manager for a long series of years was James P. Jackson.

The two old anthracite furnaces are equally known to the iron trade, not only from the fact of their producing a superior quality of pig-iron, but because under their present management they have continued in blast longer than any other known furnaces, saving necessary stoppages from wear and tear, and two of these have only occurred within a period of more than twenty-five years. A. Wilhelm, Esq., the attorney for Robert W. Coleman's heirs, had the furnaces in immediate charge from 1857 to 1882. At North Cornwall two furnaces were built and put in operation in 1876. These were constructed after the most approved designs, and were superintended by Henry C. Grittinger, and were the individual property of William Coleman Freeman.

The last, largest, and unquestionably the most admirably equipped of furnaces, up to the erection, are the Bird Coleman, modeled and constructed by A. Wilhelm, Esq., the general manager of the estate from 1857 to 1882. At a distance they present a massive appearance, and attract attention at once because of their singularly beautiful proportions. There is ordinarily nothing to admire about a furnace, except perhaps the flow of molten iron at the casting hour; but this structure is a perfect architectural beauty. Nor is the wonder and admiration of the visitor confined to its general appearance,—it breaks upon him at every step as he makes a tour of inspection.

The Bird Coleman Furnaces are a dual structure, and this peculiar dual quality is preserved in all the details of the furnace,—in the boilers, pumps, the

engine-room, the stock- and casting-houses, even to the handling of the stock at the tunnel-head. The stock-house, sixty by two hundred feet, is entered by five railroad tracks, separated by alternate walls of stone and iron columns. On the left hand side, as you go in along the track, the coal is dumped, and on the left hand side, the iron ore, and at the end of the stock-house, on both sides, are convenient bins for the lime-kiln stone. The filling is done by means of a pneumatic hoist. The ore is thus taken up, and to free it from the sulphur a hot blast has been specially constructed, in which the ore is thrown and the sulphur expelled by the heat, dropped through a pipe into a bin close by the pneumatic hoist, when it is again shoveled into barrows and sent up to be put into the tunnel-head.

The stack, built of fire-brick and incased in an iron sheath, is girdled by a spiral stairway made of railroad iron, and iron steps cast at the anthracite furnace. The boilers are of brick, made on the estate, protected by binders of railroad iron, and the iron doors through which the fuel is supplied are provided with a circular opening and gap, which lifts at the slightest compression of air, to prevent an explosion from accumulated gas. The hot-blast connection with the boilers is in the shape of a corrugated letter S, laid on its face, the object of which is to regulate the expansion of the metal, and render an explosion impossible by securing an even temperature along the pipe that conveys the blast. The roof over the boiler is supported on iron columns that help to bind the walls, and was made of timber cut on the estate, and fashioned and put in place by Cornwall carpenters. Every part of the furnace can be reached from the outside, the parts being purposely so constructed, in order that repairs, when necessary, could be conveniently made, and all the material used in its construction, engines excepted, was supplied directly from the estate. The furnace has also duplicate gas-chambers on the outside of the stack, something new in these structures, which is to relieve the furnace of gas and scaffolding and chilling—the former dread of managers—an impossibility. The casting-house is the finest building of the kind in existence. The walls are sandstone, broad at the base and tapering at the top, constructed plumb on the inside, and the wall inclined outside from the top to the base, giving it the appearance of leaning inward. The roof is of slate, and a more closely jointed and stronger one is not to be found anywhere. The engine is vertical, with a fly-wheel weighing twenty-four tons, and twenty-four feet in diameter, resting on a foundation of fifteen feet cut stone. A duplicate donkey pump supplies the water for feed and fire purposes, and is so constructed that by the withdrawal of a bolt the duplicate character of the pump is exhibited. The fly-wheel is so arranged that a belt can be applied to run a lathe. The water supply of this furnace is drawn from a well sixty-two feet deep and Furnace Creek. The water is pumped from a well into a reservoir, ninety feet above the base of the furnace, which empties into a second reservoir of a million gallons, sixty feet above the base of the furnace, and from there flows into the boilers by gravitation. The large reservoir is also directly connected with the furnace boilers by pipe, to be used in case of damage to the small reservoir or the pipe. The water from Furnace Creek is conducted through a tunnel three and a half feet high and one thousand and twenty-five feet long into the well. There is a dam on Dutch Creek, a neighboring stream, with pipe leading to the well in case the present supply should be found inadequate. The waste water is also conducted into this well, showing that every means has been employed to make the supply ample for all times and all purposes. A neat office, in the prevailing sandstone style, fronts on the wagon road past the furnace about one hundred feet from the casting-house. The day of Jay Cooke's failure, in 1873, marks the completion of this furnace. Its situation is quite picturesque, being on the northern slope of the South Mountain, and bears a striking resemblance to some ancient feudal castle. The original Colebrook Furnaces are sometimes spoken of, but are no longer in operation. They were located at Colebrook, London derry township, and were in operation for over seventy years.

The Donaghmore Furnace, at Lebanon, owned by the heirs of Robert W. Coleman, has been long under the management of D. S. Hammond. The Cornwall Furnaces belong to the estate of Robert W. and William Coleman, deceased, which has eight furnaces in all. The North Lebanon Furnaces, of which Charles B. Forney was for years manager, belonged to the late Hon. George Dawson Coleman, and are three in number.

The immense furnace of Robert H. Coleman, at Lebanon, built at an expense of over six hundred thousand dollars, was finished in 1881, and is called the Colebrook Furnace No. 1. This turns out weekly four hundred tons of pig-iron. Colebrook Furnace No. 2 was put in blast in August, 1882.

CORNWALL'S NETWORK OF RAILWAYS.—All the Cornwall furnaces are approached by a single track, which divides into a double track just before entering the stock-houses. The Big Hill has an iron band around it, the Middle Hill is gridironed with tracks, and the Grassy Hill can be reached several ways by rail. The visitor is whisked around the hills and to and from the furnaces in a trice, and more can be seen in a day now than could be heretofore viewed in a week. The Cornwall Railroad, which supplies these furnaces with coal and limestone, is six miles long, with its northern terminus at the Union Canal, in Lebanon. It is the best-paying railroad in the world. The receipts of the road paid for its construction, equipment, annual running expenses, repairs, etc., twelve years after ground was first broken on the line. The road is purely a private freight-

road, built in 1854, and paid for by the late Robert W. and William Coleman, of Cornwall. In addition to iron ore, copper ore is also mined, and a crusher, erected at the charcoal furnace, pulverizes it, ready to be put up in one hundred bags, in which it is transported to the United States Mint, at Philadelphia, where it is converted into coin.

In April, 1881, an engineer corps ran two preliminary lines for a railroad from points in Lancaster County to connect with the Pennsylvania Railroad to Cornwall, and a few weeks later finished the survey of what is now the line of the railroad constructed the following year, starting at Conewago station, and running a distance of sixteen miles, terminating at the Cornwall offices. There is but little doubt of its being subsequently continued to Lebanon.

THE CHAIN OF TITLE.—The chain of title to the Cornwall estate begins with a warrant to John, Thomas, and William Penn, dated May 8, 1732, by them assigned unto Joseph and James Turner, who assigned it to William Allen (three hundred acres and allowances), and by him was conveyed for one hundred and thirty-five pounds to Peter Grubb, Nov. 28 and 29, 1737, who died intestate. The proprietaries sold, June 28, 1783, to Peter Grubb, Jr., one hundred and twenty-three and one-half acres additional. The estate descended to his two sons,—Curtis Grubb and Peter Grubb, Jr. The latter conveyed, May 9, 1786, an undivided sixth part of his share in the estate to Robert Coleman. Peter, Jr., died, leaving two sons,—Burd Grubb and Henry Bates Grubb. Curtis Grubb died testate, and directed his executors to sell all his real estate to Robert Coleman for twenty-nine thousand one hundred pounds, except the ore-hills, which was done Sept. 12, 1798. Burd Grubb then conveyed his interest in fee to Henry Bates Grubb, and Henry Bates Grubb conveyed in fee an equal undivided share of his real estate, including the ore-hills, to Robert Coleman. Henry Bates Grubb died intestate, leaving six children,—Edward B., Henry C., Clement B., Mary S., Sarah E., and Alfred B. Grubb. In an action of partition their interest in the ore-hills was adjudged to Edward Bates Grubb, of Mount Hope, Lancaster County, Edward B. Grubb, of Burlington, N. J., and C. B. Grubb, of Lancaster, as tenants in common of the ore-hills.

Robert Coleman died, leaving four sons,—William, James, Edward, and Thomas Bird Coleman. William and Edward sold their interest to Thomas Bird Coleman. James Coleman died, leaving five children,—Robert, George Dawson, Ann, Sarah, and Harriet Coleman. The interest of the three sisters passed into the hands of Robert Coleman, their brother, then a resident of Paris, France, and Hon. George Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, as tenants in common of the ore-hills. Thomas Bird Coleman died, leaving issue of five children,—Annie C., Isabella, Robert W., and William Coleman,—all of Cornwall. Isabella and Robert W. died intestate, unmarried. William Coleman died, leaving a widow and two children,—Robert H. and Annie Coleman. The Cornwall Ore-Hills, it will thus be seen, is a tenancy in common, and so held by E. Burd, C. Bates, and C. B. Grubb; Robert and heirs of G. Dawson Coleman; and the heirs of Robert W. and William Coleman. Their interests have been fixed by law as follows:

Messrs. Grubb, sixteen ninety-sixths.

Robert and the heirs of G. Dawson Coleman, thirty ninety-sixths.

The heirs of Robert W. and William Coleman, fifty ninety-sixths.

Of this fifty ninety-sixths, Robert H. Coleman and his sister have the twenty-five ninety-sixths they inherited from their father, William, and also the one-fourth inherited from their uncle, Robert W. Coleman, and the other three-fourths of Robert W. Coleman's twenty-five ninety-sixths is held by Mrs. Col. William G. Freeman and Mrs. Capt. Olden.

The Cornwall, or Coleman, estate, as it is now mostly called, is usually valued at thirty millions of dollars, and embraces thousands upon thousands of acres of lands in Lebanon and Lancaster, much of which is mountain and mineral lands, but a large part of which is valuable farming land. With such immense bodies of iron, the establishments of this estate for their conversion into metal, located around them and at Lebanon, have made a reputation unequaled by any in America, and unsurpassed by any in Europe.

THE CORNWALL FARMS.—Apart from the great iron industry of the Cornwall estate, the extensive landed estate of the Colemans must not be overlooked. It is by far the largest in the State, and devoted almost entirely to farming purposes. It is situated at Cornwall, Lebanon County, and Speedwell, Lancaster County, and contains twenty-two thousand acres. This farm is not divided into distant tracts, but is one contiguous body, and comprises about fifteen thousand acres of woodland, one hundred and five and a half acres of iron ore, known as the Cornwall Ore Hills, while the remainder is in the highest state of cultivation. Some idea of its extent may be formed from the fact that it would occupy the better part of three days to drive around it. There are about fifty miles of road traversing the estate, and in daily use. One of these roads has a continuous length of over ten miles. There are engaged in the direction and control of this estate one manager-in-chief with six assistants under him, while the tenantry compose a body of about one thousand men, women, and children. Hundreds of the best draught horses and roadsters and the choicest strains of cattle and sheep can here be seen, while stock-raising is a specialty.

For the purpose of maintaining a supply of first-class horses, the old Speedwell Forge property in Lancaster County, distant seven miles from Cornwall, has been converted into a stock-farm. The forge, which in days long gone by furnished the iron market of that era with a regular supply, is now a mass

of mouldering ruins, the walls overgrown with moss and ivy, and the water-power become a means of irrigation to the land. Of cattle none but the short-horn are kept here. The choicest of cattle and sheep, though raised here, are sent to Cornwall. Among the former class at this place are the celebrated herd of Holstein cattle. There are but two herds in the United States. These animals are remarkable for their beauty, which consists in their deep black color about the head, neck, rump, and legs, while round the centre of their bodies runs a broad, snow-white belt. Some have broader belts than others, occasioned by the action of our climate. The effect of this strong contrast of color is beautiful in the extreme, especially when the animals are browsing on some field of rich, green grass. Next to these in good looks are the Alderney cattle. These are generally of a delicate fawn color, lithe in limb and body, and at a distance bear a strong resemblance to the deer. It is the handsome Alderneys that yield the rich yellow milk and the golden butter, and of them it may with truth be said "they are worth their weight in gold." The lovers of good mutton can have their eyes regaled by the sight of the elegant "Southdown."

There is an orchard here that supplies the owners with all the fruit they want, and which most years gives every man who works by the month on the place a bushel of apples and a barrel of cider. Pears, peaches, plums, and quinces are cultivated, while the gardens of the owners, the manager and his assistants, contain the best grape vines, strawberry, raspberry, and melon patches, and vegetables of all kinds in profusion.

There are thousands of bushels of wheat, rye, oats, and corn raised on this estate. Much is sold, but the greater part is housed and used. Wheat and corn is sent to their mill to be supplied to employees and employers. Every employee on this estate gets a bushel of flour from the Cornwall grist-mill for one dollar and fifty cents per bushel, no matter what the market price may be, and the corn is sold at similar proportionate rate.

That part of the estate located at Cornwall is of a gently undulating character, loamy and easily cultivated. There is a great deal of limestone in the soil, which is used in the furnaces in bulk, and on the soil in the shape of lime. Sandstone is also found in quantities, and all the buildings of the place are constructed of it, except the store and the boilers of the furnaces. The stock- and casting-houses of the new furnaces are built of this material. There is an extensive brick-yard on the farm at Cornwall which makes all the bricks used for building purposes in that vicinity, because it is able to furnish them cheaper than the regular manufacturers. Their own carpenters do all the house- and wood-work wanted in the neighborhood.

Besides this farm the estate owns fourteen hundred and twenty-five acres in York County, known as the "Castle Finn" property. Another large farm called Colebrook, which belonged to the ancestor of the present proprietors, and has by the death of the previous owners become separated in ownership, once formed part of this huge estate. There are charcoal furnaces here, but they have not been in blast for many years, the farm being exclusively used for agricultural purposes.

The entire "Cornwall Estate," its mountains of valuable ore, its immense iron-producing manufactories, its magnificent farms and improved live-stock, and herds of the purest blood, are unequaled in the universe, and are far more worthy of a visit than famed Niagara or Mammoth Cave.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

THE Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster County in May, 1739, on the application of inhabitants of Lebanon township, setting forth that they labored under several disadvantages by the largeness of the township, and praying the same may be divided into two townships and one of them be called Bethel, "Ordered by the Court that the division line begin at Swatara Creek, at a stony ridge about half a mile below John Tittle's, and continuing along the said ridge easterly to Tulpehocken township, to the north of Tobias Pickle's, so as in its course to leave John Benagle, Adam Steel, Thomas Ewersly, and Mathias Tice to the southward of the said line; that the northernmost division be called the township of Bethel, and the southern division continue the name of Lebanon." This division was made by a single line run across the township of Lebanon from the Swatara Creek to the original east line of that township, consequently that portion of the territory which was afterwards cut off by the Berks County line was a part of Bethel township from this division in 1739 until the Berks County line was run, which was in the year 1752. It has since been further reduced to form parts of Swatara, Jackson, and Union townships. It is now bounded on the north by Union township, east by Schuylkill and Berks Counties,

south by Jackson and North Lebanon townships, and west by Swatara. Its greatest length is thirteen miles and breadth seven. It contains thirty thousand acres of land. The upper part of the township is crossed by two ranges of hills belonging to the Blue Mountains, and the valley between them is called Monroe Valley. North of it, beyond the upper mountain range, is another smaller valley called Swope's Valley. The Swatara Creek flows along the extreme northern boundary of the township, while the Little Swatara, which rises at the foot of the Blue Mountains in Berks County, crosses the southern part of Bethel from east to west. The other principal streams are Elizabeth, Beach, Deep, and Earlakill Runs.

The township was so named for the Moravian establishment on the Swatara called "Bethel," the literal import of the term being the "House of God." This Moravian colony was among the first in Pennsylvania. In 1737, Mr. Spangenberg, the Moravian missionary, having fulfilled his appointment in establishing the mission in Georgia, came to Pennsylvania, where he remained for some time, and thence to St. Thomas, one of the West India islands, to hold a visitation in that mission. He then returned, and remained in Pennsylvania till 1739. Through him, it is said, the United Brethren were made attentive to other Indian nations, especially the Iroquois, or Six Nations. Mr. Spangenberg received the first notice of them from Conrad Weiser, justice of the peace and interpreter to the government in Pennsylvania. They erected a church here about 1740, and the Rev. Johannes Brand Mueller officiated here about the year 1744. The names of their members are still preserved in the "Schwatarer Kirchen Buch, containing ein Verzeichniss der Brueder der Gemeine und deren Kindern welche von den Bruedern sind getauft worden von April Anno 1743." Among their first members here were Rudolph Hauck, Jacob Dups, Wilhelm Fircher, Ludwig Born, Johan Frederich Weiser, Christian Benner, George Miess, Jacob Gausser, Thomas Williams, Franz Albert, Jacob Hantsche, Daniel Born, Michael Kohr, Johannes Spitler, Bernhard Faber, Casper Kohr.

For the early settlers in this as in the other early townships our readers are referred to the official lists of warrantees, given in the general history. They were nearly all Germans, with here and there a sprinkling of French Huguenot and Scotch-Irish. The former looked upon the latter as "der Irish," and there was little sympathy existing between them. It was only when the storm of the Revolution broke over the country that the common cause of both drew them closer to each other, and although prior to that noted era marriages between the two was rare and frequently forbidden by will, after that it became frequent, and at the present the reverse is rare.

The only assessment-list of the township we have found is that for 1751, which is herewith given:

Albert, Jacob.	Leaman, Christian.
Brechtbill, Widow.	Loser, Matthias.
Berger, Adam.	Lor, Conrad.
Bough, Barned.	Macnees, James.
Benner, Nicholas.	Mire, Jacob.
Bickle, John.	Miley, Jacob.
Bohn, Henry.	Miller, Jacob.
Bop, John.	Mark, Henry.
Clop, Peter.	Martin, John.
Carner, Jacob.	Mire, Crom Jacob.
Casaway, Isaiah.	Miess, George.
Creesman, Philip.	Mish, John.
Dubs, Henry.	Mottern, Thomas.
Ebrecht, John.	Mayberry, Thomas.
Fircher, David.	Nabinger, Dewald.
Folk, Mr.	Nagle, Anthony.
Forster, Peter.	Oberholtzer, Jacob.
Frederick, George.	Reynolds, John.
Frantz, Michael.	Rudy, Frederick.
Grey, Matthias.	Schnebly, Edmund.
Groff, Peter.	Schnebly, John.
Garst, Han Nickles.	Stettler, Abraham.
Garst, Dewalt.	Sherrick, Casper.
Gray, Widow.	Souter, Henry.
Grove, Abraham.	Schnebly, Jacob.
Goldman, Jacob.	Snider, Adam.
Gerhart, Conrad.	Schnebly, Adam.
Gerhart, Valentine.	Seitz, Henry.
Gray, Peter.	Stout, Joseph.
Huntsucker, Rudy.	Stout, Samuel.
Hubbler, Abraham.	Schnebly, Henry.
Heyl, Wendel.	Steigle, Henry.
Heisler, Casper.	Stover, Casper, Jr.
Hollo, Andrew.	Smith, Peter.
Jones, William.	Schuhy, Daniel.
King, John.	Schuhy, Ludwig.
Kenney, Peter.	Schouty, Nicholas.
Kneagy, John.	Torrom, Gotleib.
Kelker, Henry.	Tibbins, Frederick.
Kemmerling, Martin.	Wolf, Philip.
Kline, Adam.	Wagener, Henry.
Kaufman, Andrew.	Weaver, Jacob.
Keifer, Valentine.	Wagoner, Jacob.
Long, Urbin.	Wirrigh, Nicholas.
Long, Killian.	Waiten, Ludwig.
Long, Christian.	Wingred, John.
Lantz, Christian.	Yeakle, Ulrich.

In 1737, Peter Grove took out a warrant for a tract of land, and built a house near where the Mennonite Church now stands. This burned down in 1739. In 1745 he erected another and more substantial one, which is still standing, and which, together with the farm to which it belongs, has never been out of the possession of his descendants. In 1775 the Mennonite Church was built on land donated by Casper Sherrick. In 1765, Peter Grove purchased the old homestead, where the Grove brothers now live. In 1814, John Grove, son of Peter, and father of the present owners, built the saw-mill, and a year later the grist-mill. On the Grove estate is a graveyard, among the oldest in the county, and in its limits several Indians are buried.

Although we have referred in the general history to the Indian war of 1755–64, there are nevertheless many facts which relate especially to the outrages committed in this locality. Notwithstanding there was a line of Provincial forts extending along the frontiers of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Berks Counties intended as defenses against the incursions of the sav-

ages, and as places of security, many of the inhabitants of this part of the county were murdered, their houses burnt, their children taken captive.

On Oct. 16, 1755, the Indians fell upon the household of a German family who had emigrated from Reulingen, Würtemberg, and carried off two of the girls, after killing the father and one of the sons, while the other boy was away with his mother. The lot of Barbara, the eldest girl, was never known, but Regina, the youngest, who was scalped without other injury, we shall refer to subsequently. In November, 1755, during the pleasant days of Indian summer, while the settlers were resting in fancied security, imagining it too late for the Indians to dare the rigors of the climate, the savages, depending on the favorable weather which usually occurs at this season of the year, came suddenly on the settlement, and ere any force could be rallied to oppose them killed twenty persons and captured several children, whom they carried away. Among those murdered were Rudolph Candel, John Leinberger, a child of Jacob Wolf, Casper Spring, Mrs. Cola and her two children, and one Philip, a shoemaker at the house of Thomas Bowers.

"Shocking," says the Secretary of the Province in his statement to the Assembly, "are the descriptions given by those who escaped of the horrid cruelties and indecencies committed by the merciless savages on the bodies of those unhappy wretches who fell into their hands, especially the women, without regard to age or sex, these far exceeds those related of the most abandoned pirates."

The early settlers of Bethel, however, were not the men to unresistingly submit to be butchered in cold blood, or to be led away to captivity, and they courageously defended their property and the lives of their families. Many tales of heroic devotion and unquailing courage could be told, had the recollections of the early settlers been gathered and recorded ere the memory of them passed away. But enough remains to show that the tide of battle was varying; that while many early settlers met with an untimely fate in the midst of his family, and in the adopted land where he had hoped to make himself a competence, not every war-party that marched in full paint and war-dress through the Swatara Gap on their way to exterminate some exposed and unprotected family of their hated enemy, the pale-faces, returned as hopeful and numerous as they came; and sometimes, instead of reeking scalps in their belts and captives and spoils, while burning cabins and mangled bodies of slaughtered victims marked where they had been, the dead bodies of their own warriors lay on their backward trail, and the rifle-crack of their would-be victims hurried them on their way far into their mountain strongholds.

In the summer of 1756 the Indians again appeared in this township and committed, in cold blood, cruel and deliberate murder, and we copy from the newspapers of the day the following: "On the 8th of June, in the afternoon between three and four o'clock, four or five Indians made an incursion at a place called 'The Hole,' where the Great Swatara runs through the Blue Mountain—they crept up unobserved behind the fence of Felix Wuench, shot him as he was ploughing through the breast—he cried lamentably and run, but the Indians soon came up with him; he defended himself some time with his whip—they cut his head and breast with their tomahawks, and scalped him. His wife heard his cries and the report of two guns—ran out of the house, but was soon taken by the enemy, who carried her, with one of her own and two of her sister's children, away with them after setting the house on fire and otherwise destroying property.

"A servant-boy, who was at some distance, seeing this, ran to his neighbor, George Miess; though he had a bad leg, with his son he ran directly after the the Indians, and raised a great noise, which so frightened the Indians that they immediately took to their heels, and in their flight left a tub of butter and a side of bacon behind them. Mr. Miess then went to the house, which was in flames, and threw down the fences, in order to save the barn. The Indians had drunk all the cider in the spring-house, and took several gammons, a quantity of meal, some loaves of bread, and a great many other things with them. Had Mr. Miess not been so courageous, they probably would have attacked another house. They shot one of the horses in the plough, and dropped a large French knife.

"Shortly after committing the above-mentioned murder, the Indians killed a child of Lawrence Dippel's. The child was found cruelly mutilated and scalped,—a boy about four years old. Another lad about six years old was carried off."

On the 26th of June, 1756, the Indians killed four persons, scalped them, and shot two horses. Two men, Franz Albert and Jacob Hantsche, and two lads, Frederick Weiser and John George Miess, plowing in the field of one Fischer, were surprised, murdered, and scalped by the Indians, as appears from an extract taken from the *Schwatarer Kirchen Buch:*

"In dem Wilden Krieg sind folgende vier Brueder, Franz Albert, Jacob Hantsche, zwei Maenner; Friedrich Wieser und John Georg Miess, zwei Knaben, die in der Hohl welche, da sie daselbst auf des alten Fischer's Feld, um der Gefahr wegen gemeinschaeftlich pflügten Nachmittags, den 26ten Juli, 1756, von den Wilden Indianern zugleich plötzlich ueberfallen, getoedet und gescalpt worden; und Sontags den 27ten Juni, mit einer starken Bedeckung von Soldaten und anderer Mannschaft aus der Hohl gefahren, und mit einem starken Gefolg von etwa zwei hundert Menschen, unter Bruder Friedrich Schlegel's Liturgie, im Beysein des Bruder Samuel Herrs, der auch zu der Zeit hier war, zugleich auf unser Gottes Acker, unter einem Gottesfrieden beerdigt worden."

Three miles northwest of Fredericksburg, near the residence of Joseph Shugar, are the remains of this old graveyard, attached to the Moravian meeting-house. The latter was a two-story log building, weather-boarded, lined on the inside with poplar, about thirty by forty feet, the first floor in three rooms or divisions, the second in one. The minister occupied the first floor as a residence and taught school during the winter season. The Rev. Höber preached there from 1800 to 1812. Rev. Frederick Loefler, so eminently distinguished for learning and politeness, officiated there a long period. The old church was torn down about 1878. The Evangelical denomination erected a brick church near by the old site in 1860. The burying-ground is very much neglected, overgrown with weeds, and many of the headstones displaced, broken, and not legible. The stones to mark the graves of the slain were numbered, flat, about sixteen by twenty-four inches; but three of the seven could be found. It is probable the accumulation of a century of leaf-mold has buried them from the sight of the casual observer. Those remaining are as follows:

No. 4.
Jacob Hantsch.
Murdered by Indians,
26th July, 1756.
Aged about 25 years.

No. 6.
John George Mies.
Born Sept. 28, 1739.
Murdered by Indians,
July 26, 1756.

No. 7.
Frederick Weiser.
Born May 21, 1740.
Murdered by Indians,
July 26, 1756.

The Franz Albert, who was also among the slain and whose grave we did not discover, was a native of Deux-Ponts, born July 20, 1719, a shoemaker by profession and came to this country when a young man, with other French Huguenots. Jacob Hantsch was a mason by trade and a young man of moral worth.

The last Indian murders in this township were the killing of Jacob and Hans Adam Mosser on Oct. 13, 1758. There were some others in their company who escaped and, being pursued, got into the house, the door of which the Indians endeavored to force open, when one of them was shot down by a boy, upon which the others wrapped him in a blanket and went off. In August, 1757, as John Winkleblech's two sons and Joseph Fischbach (a soldier in the pay of the Province) went out about sunrise to bring in the cows, they were fired upon by about fifteen Indians. The two lads were killed and one of them scalped, but the other got into the house before he died. The soldier was wounded in the hand. On the Grub estate is an old building which has loop-holes through which its occupants fired on the Indians in 1756–60. The farm of Henry Oberholtzer has been in his family over one hundred and ten years.

In October, 1756, as Jacob Farnwal was going from the house of Jacob Meylin to his own he was fired upon by two Indians and wounded, but escaped. As Frederick Henly and Peter Sample were carrying away their goods in wagons they were killed by the savages. In June, 1757, two men were murdered by the Indians, and a third shot in the hand. Three miles from Fort Smith was the old Sarge house, used in early days as a block-house. It has been torn down; but living persons testify to having seen the port-holes, and scores of partial perforations made in the logs by balls or bullets. On building the new house on its site the workmen discovered a subterranean cave, which served as a place of concealment and greater security for their wives and little ones should the block-house be surprised by the Indians in the absence of the men on their farms at work. Two brothers of that neighborhood, when plowing, were attacked and shot one dead, while the other made for the house and nearly reached his goal, and, while in the act of leaping a fence, an Indian in full pursuit sank his tomahawk into his victim's head.

The war upon the frontiers was a long and bloody one, and when the news came that Col. Bouquet had dictated terms to the perfidious Delawares and treacherous Shawanese at the Muskingum, there was great rejoicing in all the back settlements. Still greater was the joy when it was known that the captives who were in possession of the savages were all to be delivered up to their friends. It was on a wintry day, Dec. 31, 1764, when Col. Bouquet, having advertised for those who had lost children to come to Carlisle and reclaim them, brought out the little band of captives for recognition. Many had been captured when very young, and had grown up to boyhood and girlhood in the wigwam of the Indian, having learned the language of the savage and forgotten their own. One woman was unable to point out her daughter, and the captives could only talk in an unknown tongue. She told her sad lot to the kind-hearted colonel, who replied, "Do you recollect nothing by which your child might be discovered?" She said she recollected nothing but a hymn, which she used often to sing to her children, and which commenced as follows:

"Allein, und doch nicht ganz alleine,
Bin ich in meiner einsamkeit;
Dann wann ich gleich verlassen scheine
Vertreibt mir Jesus selbst die zeit;
Ich bin bey ihm, und er bey mir,
So konnst mir gar nichts einsam fuer."[1]

The colonel desired her to sing the hymn as she used to do. Scarcely had the mother sung two lines of it when poor Regina rushed from the crowd,

[1] A literal translation of this stanza is herewith given:

"Alone, yet not alone am I,
Though in this solitude so drear;
I feel my Saviour always nigh,
He comes my dreary hours to cheer;
I am with Him, and He with me,
Thus cannot solitary be."

began to sing it also, and threw herself into her mother's arms. They both wept for joy, and the colonel gave the daughter up to her mother. Regina subsequently married a Mr. Statler, and raised a large family of most respectable character. She died about the close of the year 1826, not far from Staystown, Somerset Co., Pa. One of their daughters became the wife of Peter Schell, of Bedford County, who were the parents of William P. Schell, late auditor-general of Pennsylvania.

In the days of the Revolution there were fears of Indian incursions, especially after the massacre of Wyoming; but the inhabitants mustered for their defense, as they had done two years before, when every other farm-house was a place of refuge and a fort.

The list of township officers from 1759 to 1785 is herewith given:

1759. *Constable.*—Mathias Groe.
Overseers of Poor.—Peter Grove, Jacob Myer.
Overseers of Roads.—Barnhard Rough, Henry Been.
1760. *Constable.*—Isaac Snevely.
Overseers of Poor.—Peter Grove, Jacob Myer.
Overseers of Roads.—Henry Hertel, Henry Waggoner.
1761. *Constable.*—Barnerd Rock.
Overseer of Poor.—Rudolph Hunsicker.
Overseers of Roads.—John Kneagy, Conrad Kergar.
1762. *Constable.*—Randolph Hunsicker.
Overseers of Poor.—Isaiah Ashaway, Lodowic Showy.
1763. *Constable.*—Adam Berger.
Overseers of Poor.—Daniel Showy, Jacob Albert.
Overseer of Roads.—Philip Wolfe.
1764. *Constable.*—John Knagy.
Overseers of Poor.—Peter Clup, Peter Smith.
1765. *Constable.*—Peter Winglebeck.
Overseers of Poor.—Conrad Schmidt, John Eisenhauer.
1766. *Constable.*—John Kauffman.
Overseers of Poor.—Andrew Emrick, Peter Manner.
Overseer of Roads.—William Jones.
1767. *Constable.*—Ludwig Shooey.
Overseers of Poor.—Sebastian Wolf, Jacob Lorrash.
Overseer of Roads.—Philip Wolf.
1768. *Constable.*—Jacob Pefly.
Overseers of Poor.—Christian Lerue, Casper Steiver, Jr.
Overseer of Roads.—John Isenhower.
1769. *Constable.*—Peter Grove.
Overseers of Poor.—Yost Brua, John Brown.
Overseer of Roads.—John Basehore.
1770. *Constable.*—Andrew Emrick.
Overseers of Poor.—John Beshore, Wendel Sherrick.
Overseer of Roads.—Yost Brua,
1771. *Constable.*—Christian Brechbell.
Overseers of Poor.—Adam Breghts, John Huber.
Overseer of Roads.—Peter Grove.
1772. *Constable.*—Casper Stoever, Jr.
Overseers of Poor.—Christian Breckhill, Isaac Groah.
Overseer of Roads.—Philip Beck.
1773. *Constable.*—Mathias Herman.
Overseers of Poor.—Albert Klinefelder, John Stayley.
Overseer of Roads.—Lodwick Shuey.
1774. *Constable.*—Henry Been.
Overseers of Poor.—Peter Winklebleck, Jacob Spitler.
Overseer of Roads.—Casper Kohn.
1775. *Constable.*—Adam Brand.
Overseers of Poor.—Bernhard Faber, Peter Wolf.
Overseer of Roads.—Killian Long.
1776. *Constable.*—Isaac Crow.
Overseers of Poor.—John Beasoer, Jr., Adam Sadlozamn.
Overseer of Roads.—Henry Zehring.
1777. *Constable.*—Peter Eisenbower.
1778. *Constable.*—Baltzer Fetterhoff.
Overseers of Poor.—Philip Faber, Christian Long.
Overseers of Roads.—Adam Brand, Martin Overholtzer.
1779. *Constable.*—Bastian Wolf.
Overseers of Poor.—Peter Beshore, Stophel Kapp.
Overseer of Roads.—Mathias Henning.
1780. *Constable.*—Peter Smith.
Overseers of Poor.—Kilian Long, John Spitler.
Overseer of Roads.—John Eisenhower.
1781. *Constable.*—Jacob Gossart.
Overseers of Poor.—Daniel Strow, Philip Beck.
Overseer of Roads.—Jacob Overholtzer.
1782. *Constable.*—John Kunkle.
Overseers of Poor.—Adam Brand, Melchor Bream.
Overseer of Roads.—Casper Stiver.
1783. *Constable.*—Adam Fitler.
Overseer of Poor.—Tobias Leman.
Overseer of Roads.—John Bright.
1784. *Constable.*—Jacob Myley.
Overseers of Poor.—David Teiss, Jacob Gasser.
Overseer of Roads.—Valentine Shoufler.

We have no tax-list for the township anterior to the Revolution save the one given for 1751, nor during the war for independence, which would give the names of the non-associators. That for 1782 is full and complete. It will be seen that *mills* were owned by Casper Cohr, Philip Faber, Ulrick Knegy, Jacob Miley (2), Casper Steiver (2), making a total of seven. *Stills* were possessed by John Essenhower, George Telty, Jacob Faber (2), Albert Klinefelder (2), Jacob Miley (2), Henry Meis, John Meis, Isaac Snebly (2), Peter Smith (2), Casper Sherick (2), Nicholas Souder (2), Jacob Wilt (2), John Wenger, Sr., and Adam Wilt, a total of twenty-two. No negro slaves were owned in the township.

Names.	Acres.	Names.	Acres.
Alberts, Jacob	...	Fetterhaf, Geo	200
Armingath, George	...	Fetterhaf, Matthias	100
Bashore, Peter	100	Fosset, Richard	...
Bender, Adam	...	Fox, Henry	...
Bright, Jn°	75	Felker, Henry	43
Beshore, Dan[l]	...	Filty, George	150
Bushmeyer, Fred[k]	...	Fisher, Vindle	150
Bickeler, Jos	...	Faber, Jacob	100
Brechbill, Chris[n]	108	Fusor, Geo	200
Been, Henry	...	Fisher, Jacob	...
Bichel, Jn°	...	Fetterhaf, Balser	155
Beshore, Jn°, Jun[r]	...	Frantz, Mich[l]	50
Beshore, Jn°, Sen[r]	150	Grall, Isaac	...
Brand, Adam	...	Gettle, Jacob	...
Braud, Jacob	180	Gamber, Fred[k]	...
Beaney, Melchor	...	Geo., Martin	50
Bickel, Henry	...	German, Jacob	100
Brown, Fremont	...	German, Jn°	...
Brown, Jn°	...	Groe, Mich[l]	180
Bright, Chris[n]	70	Garst, Dewalt	...
Brubaker, Henry	...	Gosser, Jacob	120
Brubaker, Jn°	...	Groe, Wid°	150
Beck, Philip	150	Groe, Chris[n]	...
Cohr, Mich[l]	250	Grove, Peter	250
Cop, Christoph	166	Gunckle, Jn°	180
Cohr, Casper	160	Gushwa, Jn°	200
Cohr, Chris[n]	...	Garst, Nicholas	174
Camble, Jn°	...	Goldman, Jacob	50
Caufman, Chris[n]	200	Hoylman, Henry	...
Conrad, Jacob	...	Hershberger, Peter	...
Conrad, Nicholas	...	Heckman, And[w]	200
Conrad, Mich[l]	...	Heckman, Diter	...
Cohr, Jn°	130	Heckman, Jacob	...
Dergass, Henry	...	Hedrick, Jacob	100
Dibben, David	...	Heckthorn, Erhart	170
Ditzler, Melchor	150	Hower, Anth[y]	36
Doub, Jn°	100	Herner, Mich[l]	60
Dubs, Henry	150	Houtz, Geo	150
Ditzler, Jn°	118	Houtz, Henry	200
Ditzler, Peter	...	Hunsicker, Chris[n]	150
Emrich, And[w]	...	Hunsicker, Sam[l]	190
Essenhower, Jn°	175	Holdiman, Jn°	...
Essenhower, Mich[l]	50	Imhofe, Martin	100
Essenhower, Philip	...	Jones, Jn°	80
Faber, Jn°	...	Klinefelder, Albert	215
Faber, Philip	200	Kollar, Jacob	...

Names.	Acres.
Kornman, Jn°	200
Keefer, Fred^k	100
Knegy, Yost	140
Knegy, Ulrich	...
Knegy, Wid°	100
Kephard, Geo	100
Lentz, Chris^n, Jun^r	150
Lentz, Chris^n	...
Lentz, Geo	100
Light, Henry	200
Light, Jn°	200
Litener, Jacob	160
Leman, Tobias	196
Long, William	...
Long, Chris^n	100
Ley, Martin	...
Miuich, Henry	140
Mayer, Geo	160
Miller, David	...
Miller, Henry	150
Mieley, Henry	...
Mieley, Jacob	260
Mieley, Jacob	100
Mees, Thomas	...
Mees, Henry	160
Mees, Jn°	180
Mayer, Henry	50
Mayer, Jacob	141
Mattarn, Dan^l	100
Newcomer, Jacob	...
Neaf, Jn°	150
Overholtzer, Martin	150
Pefly, Wid°	100
Pots, Geo	100
Pefly, David	...
Pots, Peter	16
Road, Godlip	...
Rough, William	...
Rudy, Jones	100
Rudy, Heronimas	200
Rudy, Martin	...
Suce, Nicholas	...
Shrock, Jn°	36
Stettler, Chris^n	200
Strow, Dan^l	60
Sadlemayer, Geo	120
Shower, Adam	...
Spetler, Jn°	100
Sattazan, Adam	150
Stealy, Jacob	100
Spetler, Jacob	150
Stromo, Abram	...
Sailer, Jn°	...
Stealy, Martin	...
Sherich, Abram	100
Snebly, Isaac	180
Smith, Peter	200
Shuvey, Wid°	...
Shuvey, Martin	...
Sneably, Jacob	200
Sherich, Cas	240
Shefer, Geo	140
Souder, Nicholas	...
Snotterly, Henry	200
Shefer, Abram	...
Steiver, Casper	150
Tice, David	200
Tice, Mich^l	200
Tester, Peter	150
Unger, Geo	50
Wingart, Stephan	80
Winckleblech, Peter	190
Winckleblech, Leonard	...
Wilt, Jacob	160
Wagoner, Dan^l	...
Wagoner, Sebastian	20
Walborn, George	...
Wolt, Nicholas	45
Wolf, Peter	100
Winger, Jn°, Sen^r	112
Winger, Jn°, Jun^r	...
Weller, Philip	120
Wolf, Sebastian	170
Wilt, Adam	150
Wolf, Chris^n	...
Weaver, Melchor	120
Yeakle, Ulrich	140
Zehring, Philip	10
Zehring, Henry	130

Freemen.

Jacob Siman.	Adam Shefer.
Jn° Cop.	Jacob Fetterhaf.
Jn° Long.	Conrad Filty.
Geo. Beshore.	Conrad Wagoner.
Mich^l Hofman.	Jn° Eshleman.
Isaac Sneably.	Rudy Yeakle.
Henry Dergass.	Henry Yeakle.
Chris^n Walborn.	Geo. Goldman.
Geo. Shefer.	

About the year 1790 there flourished among the residents of Bethel township, on the borders of Berks County, a noted swindler named George Savin, *alias* Greene. He was a man of talent, possessed a winning address, and was a thorough master in quick and correct discernment of character, which enabled him for a long time to prey upon the purses of his credulous neighbors with impunity. The following extract from 2d Yeates' Reports will explain the character of his swindling operations:

"*At Nisi Prius, at Harrisburg—October Assizes*, 1798, *before* MESSRS. YEATES and SMITH, *Justices*. ABRAM STOUT *against* RANDOLPH RASSEL.

"Special action in the case. The plaintiff declared that whereas George Savin, *alias* Green, was indebted to him in £100, the defendant, in consideration that the plaintiff promised to accept him as his debtor in the room of the said George Savin, *alias* Green, on the 2d of July, 1790, promised to pay him the said £100 within six weeks from that time or sooner, nevertheless, etc., *non assumpsit*. The evidence on the trial turned out as follows:

"Savin was an artful swindler, and gulled a number of ignorant persons to deliver him divers sums of gold and silver, under a pretence that he would double the amount by some chemical process in a short period. He first received, as if reluctantly, some small sums, and delivered to the adventurers in his bank (so called), a few days afterwards, genuine Spanish dollars, apparently new, doubling the sums paid him. When his fame was sufficiently known, and the avarice of the weak people in the neighborhood highly inflamed, he soon got into his custody considerable sums, and then decamped privately in the night from his haunt,—a retired place twelve miles from Reading, and concealed himself in Dauphin, now Lebanon County. To his latter hiding-place he was pursued by the plaintiff and one Francis Umbehocker, two of his dupes, who offered a reward for apprehending him. The person whom they made use of for this purpose ingeniously held out to the defendant the lure of having £200 in specie at home, ready to be put into Savin's bank, if he should come to his house and receive it for multiplication. Some strong suspicious circumstances were shown against the defendant as being in connection with Savin. The latter first came to the house, in pursuance of the scheme, about ten o'clock at night of the 2d of July, 1790. The plaintiff and Umbehocker lay concealed in the barn, and were notified of Savin's presence. On their appearance Savin was alarmed, and desired them to walk upstairs with him. On a signal given the defendant also appeared, and some altercation occurred; but afterwards, on being informed of their respective demands, he became security for Savin's appearance at his house the next morning before day. Thither they all came on the 3d of July, 1790, and defendant promised to pay the plaintiff his demand against Savin, £100, within six weeks from that time, or sooner; and as Savin owed to Umbehocker, $303.11, to pay him $100 down, and the residue on the Tuesday following, at the same house in Dauphin County. Whereupon Savin was set at liberty. Verdict *pro quer* for £149 17*s*. 6*d*. damages. Messrs. Clymer and Reed *pro quer*., Messrs. Ingersoll, Hopkins, and Fisher *pro def*. A motion was afterwards made for a new trial, and a rule to show cause obtained; but the argument coming on in December term, 1799, the defendant's counsel discharged the rule."

FREDERICKSBURG.

Fredericksburg was laid out in 1754 by Frederick Stump, whose father, Christopher Stump, took up land in that locality at a very early date. It was called by him "Nassau," but in all the references thereto, even the early assessment-lists, it is designated as Stump's Town. The lots were sold or leased on ground-rents, at least those held by Joseph Siman, who seems to have been in all manner of speculation, whether as an Indian trader or as an investor in real estate. It is probable Frederick Stump was either indebted to Siman for money borrowed, and

took some of the lots of the new town in exchange, or it was a venture. Nevertheless, we find in our possession a paper indorsed "Stump's Town Rent Roll —names of persons due for ground rent from May, 1776, to 1781." The names are as follows, with date of commencement of rent:

John Gibe, 1776.	Widow Humbarger, 1776.
Peter Shower, 1776.	Matthias Stout, 1776.
Charles Rerick, 1776.	John Kitzmiller, 1776.
Widow Desh, 1776.	Albert Klinefelter, 1777.
John Emrich, 1776.	Henry Snebely, 1777.
Widow Hoffman, 1776.	Widow Eakler, 1777.
Jacob Downey, 1776.	Peter Mowrer, 1777.
Peter Deisinger, 1776.	Widow Firebach, 1777.
Barnard Hower, 1776.	

In the return of taxables for 1781 for Bethel township we find Stump's Town separate, and the names are herewith given. A remarkable fact connected with the return is that every person in Stump's Town owned one cow, and some two and three.

Stump's Town Return, 1781.

Peter Shower.	Jacob Overholtzer.
Jacob Sipe.	Widow Desh.
Bernard Hower.	Andw Walborn.
Charles Pearish.	Peter Bruner.
Jnº Kitzmiller.	Martin Brito.
Peter Bucher.	Peter Desinger.
Henry Tittle.	Jacob Danney.
Jnº Groe.	Philip Stertzer.
Chrisn Lehring.	Jacob Hower.
Jacob Eegbrecht.	Peter Mowra.
Philip Gosher.	Martin Heffer.
Jnº Emrich.	

Concerning the founder of the town many stories have been told, and if ever there was a case of mistaken identity it was that of the founder of Fredericksburg and a Frederick Stump who was one of the participants in the atrocious murder of several Indians near Carlisle, at the close of the French and Indian war. That Frederick Stump fled to Virginia and was never heard of. Our Frederick Stump was pursuing his avocation as an industrious farmer and as an enterprising citizen, dying prior to the Revolution in Lebanon County, and, by reference to our genealogical register, leaving descendants honored and respected in different sections of the Union. It is the duty of a faithful chronicler to correct the errors which tradition has interwoven into the history of the past, and however exciting or tragical the story, if devoid of truth, should be expunged from the record.

In 1826, when the post-office was established there, it was named Stumpstown, and so continued until 1843, when the post-office department, at the request and on the petition of its citizens, changed it to Fredericksburg.

In 1782 the town contained about twenty houses. In 1827 it was almost wholly destroyed by fire. It is built mostly on Main or Market Street, a quarter of a mile in length, running east and west, in the centre of which there is a small square or market-place. Centre, Mechanic, and Pinegrove Streets cross Market Street at right angles. At the southwest corner of Market and Pinegrove Streets is a large plot of ground, surrounded on two sides by horse-chestnut trees with whitewashed trunks, owned by John H. Lick. About midway, and on the north side of Market Square, stands a two-story, red frame house, somewhat rickety with age, in which John Lick, father of James Lick, the California millionaire, kept a hotel over fifty years ago. Against the small glass window over the front door is "J. Lick," formed of rudely-carved letters. Half a square east of the "Lick Hotel," on the same side of the street, stands a recently-built two-story brick building, on the site of the house in which the mother of James Lick died in 1812. The old house was burned in the great conflagration of 1827.

In 1828, Henry and Martin Meily, brothers, built here, on the Reformed and Lutheran Cemetery lot, the first boat that was used on the Union Canal. It was called the "Columbus," and was hauled by wagons to Jonestown. On a corner of this lot stood the first school-house.

In 1883 the town has a population of nearly seven hundred, and is one of the most flourishing villages in the county. It is surrounded by a rich farming country, where may be seen magnificent farms dotted over with large Swiss barns, substantial dwellings, and every evidence of industry and prosperity. The brothers John and E. Grove, who own one of the largest iron establishments in Pennsylvania at Danville, are natives of this town, and possess near to it some seven hundred acres of the best land in the Lebanon Valley.

Since the establishment of the post-office the postmasters here have been, first, Dr. Amos L. Shannon, followed successively by Jacob Rudy, David Feehrer, Daniel Spangler, Christian Long, William Sarge, Levi Bichel, John H. Lick, William H. Gilbach, John Paine, Samuel Weber, and the present incumbent, Levi Shiffler.

St. John's Church (*Reformed and Lutheran*) was organized prior to 1774. The present brick edifice was built in 1828. It had been preceded on the same site by a log and frame structure successively. The Lutheran pastors up to 1820 were Rev. John Casper Stuerer, 1774–79; Rev. Emanuel Shulf, 1779–83; Rev. Wilhelm Carp, 1783–99; Rev. George Lochman, 1799–1812; Rev. John Stine, 1812–19.

The Rev. John Gring, a native of Reading, became the Reformed pastor, and continued until 1873, when he resigned. He resides in the town, having spent threescore years in the ministry. The Sunday-school connected with the church was established. Suprintendents, Henry S. Byerle, Daniel Brua; Treasurer and Librarian, John H. Lick; Teachers, Daniel Weber, David Feehrer, Levi Bickel, John P. Grumbine, Jacob Weber, Elizabeth Gring, Elizabeth Hoffa, Mary Weber, Elizabeth Weber, Mary E. Wendlegliver, Mrs. Susanna Bickel. Its

library was a donation from the American Sunday-School Union of Philadelphia. It started with one hundred and twenty-five scholars.

The following are the earliest baptisms in the church records, those for 1774:

April 20. Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Margaret Wolfe.

April 20. Anna Margaret, daughter of Adam and Anna Maria Sattelzaum.

May 15. John Jacob, son of John Adam Grumlich and his wife, Anna Maria.

May 15. Christina, daughter of John Henry Bucher and his wife, Barbara.

May 15. Andreas, son of Sebastian and Margaret Wolfe.

Aug. 17. Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Hauer.

Aug. 17. Susanna, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Bäny.

Sept. 7. Michael, son of Daniel and Anna Maria Bashar.

Oct. 5. Margaret, daughter of John George and Eva Moyer.

Oct. 5. John Michael, son of John Michael and Esther Eisenhauer.

INSCRIPTIONS IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH GRAVEYARD.

Bashore, Anna Maria, b. Jan. 14, 1749; d. Aug. 27, 1819.

Bashore, Catharine, b. Dec. 3, 1778; d. Oct. 30, 1839.

Bashore, Johannes, b. 1773; d. Oct. 31, 1845.

Behny, Michael, b. 1805; d. Sept. 3, 1869.

Behny, Polly, b. June 17, 1808; d. Feb. 9, 1864.

Benneville, Cath., b. Aug. 26, 1822; d. Oct. 5, 1864.

Benneville, Tobias, b. Dec. 16, 1820; d. Nov. 28, 1875.

Boght, Eva Dorathea, dau. of Jacob and Barbara, m. 1st Michael Rambler; 2d, Peter Groff; b. Mar. 16, 1760; d. March 8, 1840.

Böhny, Barbara, b. 1740; d. 1793.

Böhny, George, b. Dec. 6, 1799; d. Aug. 11, 1822.

Böhny, Jacob, b. June 10, 1800; d. July 31, 1861.

Böhny, Johannes, b. July 13, 1767; d. June 30, 1831.

Böhny, Melchier, b. Oct. 5, 1740; d. April 25, 1812.

Böhny, Michael, b. Oct. 5, 1803; d. Aug. 28, 1822.

Bucher, Eliz., b. April 10, 1784; d. Sept. 4, 1838.

Bucher, Henry, b. Nov. 8, 1778; d. Nov. 28, 1860.

Bucher, James, b. Nov. 4, 1794; d. Jan. 30, 1849.

Byle, Adam, b. 1777; d. March 21, 1841.

Dargas, Samuel, b. Feb. 8, 1809; d. Dec. 6, 1865.

Dargas, Sophia, b. Dec. 15, 1814; d. April 19, 1873.

Desh, Hannah, b. April 6, 1779; d. March 5, 1864.

Desh, Philip, b. Feb. 7, 1776; d. Sept. 3, 1845.

Eisenhauer, Eliz., wf. of Christn., b. June 19, 1797; d. April 4, 1828.

Eisenhauer, John C., b. April 15, 1795; d. March 8, 1861.

Emrich, Andreas, b. 1681.

Eshleman, Christian, b. Feb. 9, 1781; d. Sept. 8, 1853.

Eshleman, Susanna, b. April 10, 1784; d. May 1, 1862.

Fehrer, Barbara, b. May 27, 1760; d. April 28, 1841.

Fehrer, Peter, b. March 13, 1760; d. Feb. 22, 1846.

Gettel, Eliz., b. June 13, 1795; d. March 24, 1818.

Gilbert, Sarah, b. Dec. 22, 1793; d. Aug. 7, 1794.

Grumbine, Cath., b. July 19, 1795; d. Aug. 20, 1850.

Grumbine, Jacob, b. April 25, 1799; d. March 15, 1849.

Grumbine, Johannes, b. Jan. 31, 1797; d. Sept. 5, 1856.

Grumbine, Susanna, b. Feb. 5, 1795; d. March 27, 1870.

Hauer, Cath. (Grumbine), b. April 10, 1798; d. Oct. 23, 1863.

Hauer, Eliz., b. Sept. 13, 1778; d. Dec. 17, 1857.

Hauer, Frederick, b. Sept. 13, 1765; d. Feb. 23, 1826.

Hauer, Henry, b. Aug. 2, 1797; d. Aug. 2, 1867.

Hauer, John, b. Dec. 26, 1762; d. March 10, 1829.

Herman, Eliz., b. Dec. 6, 1785; d. March 4, 1878.

Herman, Johannes, b. Dec. 3, 1767; d. Nov. 25, 1853.

Herman, Sarah, wf. of Jno., b. Oct. 3, 1770; d. March 5, 1821.

Hoffa, Eliz., b. July 12, 1796; d. June 23, 1863.

Hoffa, John, b. Sept. 12, 1790; d. Aug. 27, 1873.

Howard, Cath., b. Dec. 20, 1801; d. April 22, 1869.

Howard, Jacob, b. Jan. 30, 1802; d. Oct. 14, 1862.

Klinger, Barbara, b. Feb. 15, 1811; died March 28, 1872.

Krall, Magdalena, b. Jan. 29, 1802; d. Aug. 16, 1872.

Krall, Tobias, b. Nov. 22, 1794; d. Dec. 28, 1863.

Light, Polly, b. March 12, 1820; d. April 21, 1850.

Lingel, Anna, b. June 4, 1807; d. July 22, 1872.

Meily, Barbara, b. April 5, 1794; d. Sept. 20, 1871.

Meily, Elias, b. June 23, 1816; d. Jan. 29, 1874.

Meily, Hervey, b. Feb. 7, 1792; d. May 25, 1871.

Miller, Anna, b. Jan. 8, 1787; d. Aug. 27, 1863.

Miller, Jacob, b. Jan. 1, 1788; d. May 25, 1867.

Miller, Jacob, Jr., b. March 23, 1815; d. April 22, 1865.

Miller, John Conrad, b. Sept. 28, 1752; d. Nov. 23, 1823.

Miller, Philip, b. Oct. 15, 1784; d. Sept. 14, 1829.

Moyer, Henry, b. Jan. 16, 1812; d. June 21, 1869.

Reber, Adam, b. Feb. 6, 1784; d. March 22, 1833.

Ricker, Susanna, b. May 21, 1794; d. Sept. 6, 1867.

Rudy, Barbara, b. Sept. 28, 1751; d. April 8, 1836.

Rudy, Cath., b. Oct. 9, 1789; d. Jan. 5, 1852.

Rudy, Jacob, b. Oct. 7, 1772; d. Dec. 20, 1823.

Rudy, Jonas, b. Dec. 16, 1751; d. Dec. 30, 1810.

Rudy, Margaret, b. March 8, 1792; d. July 7, 1858.

Rudy, Michael, b. March 16, 1789; d. May 23, 1842.

Rudy, Peter, b. Sept. 12, 1785; d. Oct. 26, 1863.

Rudy, Sarah, wf. Martin, b. Oct. 1, 1820; d. May 14, 1842.

Sarge, William, b. Jan., 1800; d. Feb. 27, 1850.

Schnatterly, Anna M., b. Oct. 31, 1798; d. Nov. 25, 1854.

Schnatterly, Philip, b. March 18, 1793; d. June 22, 1815.

Schnebly, Cath., b. Nov. 28, 1769; d. Feb. 6, 1826.

Schnebly, Heinrich, b. March 17, 1787; d. Jan. 3, 1809.

Schucker, Eliz., b. Aug. 1, 1799; d. March 18, 1859.

Shannon, Dr. Amos L., b. Feb. 3, 1795; d. Jan. 5, 1839.

Sholl, Eliz., b. Dec. 3, 1797; d. March 29, 1870.

Sholl, Peter, b. Oct. 25, 1796; d. Nov. 3, 1869.

Shuger, Cath., b. Dec. 22, 1792; d. Oct. 14, 1871.

Shuger, John, b. Sept. 30, 1797; d. Nov. 3, 1874.

Smith, John, b. Dec. 8, 1805; d. Dec. 26, 1876.

Speifer, Thomas, b. Feb. 11, 1813; d. Dec. 22, 1874.

Stroh, Mary (Rudy), b. Jan. 26, 1800; d. April 25, 1874.

Stroh, Michael, b. Feb. 28, 1794; d. May 12, 1862.

Swenk, Cath. E. (Smith), b. May 7, 1773; d. Oct. 10, 1854.

Swenk, Maria C., b. 1767; d. June 14, 1808.

Urich, Eliz., b. Nov. 19, 1789; d. June 15, 1846.

Urich, Henry, b. June 26, 1793; d. May 10, 1862.

Wagner, Eliz., wf. of John, b. March 26, 1802; d. June 24, 1857.

Wagner, Johannes, b. Sept. 3, 1799; d. April 25, 1853.

Wagner, Philip, b. April 20, 1777; d. Feb. 14, 1839.

Wagner, Susanna, b. Aug. 1, 1781; d. Sept. 22, 1826.

Walborn, Cath., b. Feb. 10, 1802; d. Sept. 21, 1869.

Walborn, Jacob, b. July 20, 1791; d. Aug. 16, 1858.

Walborn, Magdalena, b. Jan. 10, 1791; d. April 13, 1867.

Weber, Anna, b. April 13, 1800; d. July 1, 1866.

Weber, Anna Maria, b. June 4, 1779; d. Feb. 7, 1864.

Weber, Eliz., b. Dec. 6, 1766; d. Aug. 30, 1841.

Weber, Jacob, b. Nov. 28, 1775; d. May 20, 1821.

Weber, Philip, b. Dec. 23, 1769; d. Nov. 15, 1843.

Wetzel, Cath., b. April 10, 1799; d. March 2, 1848.

Wetsel, William, b. 1752; d. April 19, 1826.

Wolf, Michael, b. June 1, 1768; d. Oct. 13, 1799.

Woods, James, b. May 13, 1793; d. May 2, 1845.

Yengst, Sarah, b. Feb. 28, 1807; d. Nov. 23, 1874.

The first public school of which there is record established at Fredericksburg was shortly after the organization of St. John's congregation, and located on the church ground. This school was taught for a number of years by a Mr. Mitchell, and was attended not only by the children of the church members, but by all the children in the community. Years later another building was erected, exclusively for school purposes, on the Grove estate. This school was supported by *pro rata* assessments on those who were able to pay, while the children of indigent parents were educated gratuitously. There were in addition quite a number of pay-schools opened in various parts of the township, which were generally kept in the dwelling of the teacher.

Other churches in the town are the following. Efforts were made to secure fuller data, with a record of the ministers, but these failed:

THE BETHEL CHURCH, Church of God, is a plain brick structure on Market Street.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH is situated on the corner of Walnut and Centre Streets, and is a neat frame edifice.

THE SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH is a one-story brick building on Centre Street, erected in 1875.

The principal churches in the township, outside of the villages, are:

KLOPP'S CHURCH, Lutheran and Reformed, three miles east of Fredericksburg.

THE MENNONITE MEETING-HOUSE is a short distance from Fredericksburg.

UNION MEETING-HOUSE is situated two miles southeast of Fredericksburg.

THE MORAVIAN CHURCH OF BETHEL is referred to in the township history relating to the provincial era. The site of this old church is three miles northeast of Jonestown. In 1741, Count Zinzendorf arrived in America, and in August, 1742, visited the people at Tulpehocken. In 1743–44 he organized this congregation and church, then in Bethel township, of which Rev. Johannes Brandmüeller was the first regular pastor, and at which Rev. Edward Leschey occasionally preached. From 1756 to 1763, during the Indian depredations, Rev. Frederick Schlegel was the pastor, who subsequently went to the Graceham (Maryland) Mission. About 1830 religious services ceased in the old church, and the remaining members attended Hebron Church, near Lebanon. A few years since the old building was removed, and near its site, thirty rods away, the United Brethren and Dunkards have built a union meeting-house. The Moravians abandoned the cemetery in 1833, but it is now used and kept up in good shape, with a neat fence around it, by the two congregations above mentioned, who bury their dead in its ancient and sacred inclosure. Most of the old tombstones are illegible, especially of those buried previous to 1770.

The following are the first thirty-one interments in this burying-ground, from 1752 to 1775, and are given in their consecutive order, each tombstone being numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., as obtained from the church records. Some of the tombstones are not to be found, the mold of a century burying them from sight:

1. Wilhelm Fischer, born Oct. 5, 1748, died Aug. 18, 1752.
2. David Fischer, born Sept. 21, 1709, died Sept. 29, 1752.
3. Michael Saüssor, died Aug. 18, 1754.

The following four persons were murdered by the Indians, while plowing in the field, on June 26, 1756:

4. Jacob Händche, man grown, joined the church April 15, 1756.
5. Franz Albert, born Sept. 30, 1719.
6. Joan George Miess, born Sept. 28, 1739.
7. Friederick Weisser, born May 21, 1740.

They were buried the day following their massacre, and their funeral services were conducted by Rev. Frederick Schlegel, assisted by Rev. Samuel Herr, Moravian ministers.

8. Michael Kohr, died Oct. 8, 1760.
9. Barbara Kohr, born 1728, died Oct. 20, 1763.
10. Heinrich Christ, died Dec. 31, 1763, aged 4 years, 4 months.
11. Heinrich Rüdelmeyer, died Oct. 31, 1764, aged 11 years.
12. Elizabeth Faber, died July 3, 1765.
13. Frederick Adam Faber, born May 29, 1717, died Aug. 25, 1767.
14. Christina Redelmeyer, died April 25, 1768, born Oct. 22, 1765.
15. Jacob Stöhly, died May 7, 1768, with smallpox, aged 1 year.
16. Elenor Bäeber, died June 26, 1769, aged 29 years.
17. John Christian Kohr, born Dec. 12, 1769, died May 29, 1770.
18. Anna M. Barn, died July 2, 1770, youngest daughter of Daniel and Margaret Born, aged 11 months, 3 days.
19. Magdalena Kohrin, born in Nassau in 1730, died Dec. 7, 1770.
20. Infant son of Christian Redelmeyer, died March 22, 1772.
21. Christian Orendorf, died April 16, 1772, aged 80 years.
22. Margaret Born, died July 5, 1772, aged 40 years.
23. Daniel Born, died Sept. 17, 1772, aged 5 months.
24. John, son of Carl Redelmeyer, died Dec. 24, 1772, aged 2 years.
25. Juliana, daughter of Carl Redelmeyer, died Jan. 2, 1773, aged 3 years.
26. Catherine Spittler, born Aug. 16, 1700, died March 14, 1773.
27. Elizabeth Faber, died Dec. 8, 1773, aged 50 years.
28. John George Miess, died April 20, 1774, aged 70 years.
29. Catharina Beck, died Nov. 27, 1774, aged 17 years.
30. Johan Philip Beck, died Feb. 21, 1775, aged 12 years.
31. Maria Barbara Beck, born Dec. 15, 1731, died March 13, 1775.

The following are among the old settlers buried from 1775 to 1833, when the Moravians abandoned the graveyard:

Brunner, Elizabeth (Giesing), b. Dec. 6, 1757; d. Oct. 16, 1812.
Born, Daniel, b. Oct. 10, 1726; d. Nov. 7, 1776.
Beck, Johan Philip, d. Feb. 22, 1792, a. 65.
Brunner, Johan Daniel, b. Jan. 2, 1754; d. Dec. 18, 1805.
Buchmeyer, Catharine, b. Jan. 17, 1778; d. April 24, 1816.
Buchmeyer, Frederick, b. in 1779; d. May 9, 1821.
Beck, Johannes Philip, b. in 1768; d. Nov. 15, 1821.
Brunner, Peter, b. May 18, 1749; d. Jan. 26, 1822.
Faber, Catharine, d. Oct. 23, 1790, a. 61.
Faber, Jacob (s. of B. and C. F.), b. Dec. 3, 1749; d. Feb. 11, 1793.
Faber, Jacob, Jr., b. Jan. 11, 1776; d. Oct. 3, 1804.
Fisher, Michael, b. Aug. 29, 1768; d. April 3, 1814.
Faber, Philip (s. of A. F.), b. Jan. 28, 1747; d. Oct. 7, 1831.
Heckedam, Maria Catharine, b. Dec. 21, 1750; d. April 14, 1802.
Heckedam, Johan Eshard, b. Sept. 9, 1746; d. Aug. 24, 1806.
Kieser, Daniel, b. March 15, 1778; d. Feb. 3, 1823.
Kohr, George Casper, b. Oct. 7, 1724; d. May 28, 1801.
Kapp, Christopher, b. Oct. 5, 1738; d. May 13, 1806.
Meisser, Juliana, d. May 17, 1778, a. 59.
Mies, Bernhard, b. Jan. 22, 1774; d. Feb. 10, 1803.
Meyer, Catharine, b. March 20, 1761; d. Nov. 15, 1804.
Mies, Johan Gerhard, b. Oct. 17, 1746; d. Jan. 26, 1805.
Mies, Maria Barbara, b. Aug. 19, 1751; d. Sept. 26, 1805.
Mies, Heinrich, b. Jan. 24, 1752; d. Jan. 17, 1816.
Meissen, Elizabeth, b. June 30, 1747; d. May, 1826.
Spittler, Jacob, b. Aug. 25, 1722; d. April 25, 1794.
Spittler, Jacob, b. Dec. 6, 1769; d. May 28, 1802.
Spittler, Margaretta, b. in 1750; d. Feb. 8, 1803.
Spittler, Catharine Kapp, b. March 19, 1745; d. Feb. 26, 1824.
Spittler, Heinrich, b. Jan. 24, 1776; d. May 21, 1828.
Volek, Maria (w. of J. V.), d. July 1, 1778, a. 54.
Winklebleck, Sophia, d. Oct. 9, 1831, a. 70.
Xander, Verana, b. Nov. 5, 1720; d. July 6, 1804.

The last interment in these grounds by the Moravians was that of the remains of Johannes Kiefer, aged five years, seven months, and ten days, on Jan. 13, 1833.

SHERKSVILLE is a small village on the Lebanon road, about one mile from Fredericksburg.

MOUNT ZION is a post-town on the road from Lebanon to Pinegrove, about five miles north of the former. It has two churches,—Glick's (Lutheran) and Mount Zion (Reformed).

HAMLIN is a post-office in the eastern part of the township, not far from the Bucks County line, and has a tri-weekly mail.

GREBLE post-office is at Albert's Mills, on the Swatara, near the Bucks County line.

MONROE FORGE is in the northern part of the township, but has not been in operation for many years. This property has been recently purchased by Col. John H. Lick, who is now adding to it very extensive improvements. Work is going on on its dams, which are being improved with both beauty and utility in view. There is a fine water-power here, and the eligibility of this famous site will probably cause a large woolen-mill to be erected. The valley in which it is located is a charming one,—a delightful resort for those wishing quiet and rest.

EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

To come to a perfect understanding of the erection and organization of this township it is necessary to repeat what we have given in the history of Dauphin County:

At February sessions, 1736–37, a petition was presented to the court of Lancaster County stating that many of the *inhabitants of Derry township, living on the northwest side of the Swatara Creek*, labored under inconveniences by reason of the largeness of the township, and asking to be divided from the other part thereof, and that their bounds might be as follows: "To be divided on the west from Peshtank by Beaver Creek, from its mouth to the mountain; from Lebanon on the east and Derry on the south, by Swatara Creek from Beaver Creek mouth to the forks, and thence by the north branch thereof to the mountain; which was allowed by the court and ordered to be recorded, and that the said township be called Hanover." The boundaries of this township as originally laid out are all natural, and therefore cannot easily be mistaken, but there is an evident mistake in stating the petitioners to be inhabitants of Derry township, residing northwest of the Swatara Creek, and that their prayer was for a division of Derry township. A glance at the boundaries of Derry will show that there was no part of that township on the northwest side of Swatara Creek, and the division lines asked for and granted did not touch upon the territory at all. The mistake is not of any practical importance, but seems evident that the petition was from inhabitants of Peshtank, and for a division of that township. Hanover, as thus laid off, embraced parts of what was before Peshtank and Lebanon townships.

During the years 1768 to 1775 frequent efforts were made for a division of the township of Hanover, those in the east end favoring a division, those in the west end in opposition. The war of the Revolution opening, the question was not mooted until the efforts were being made for the erection of the new county of Dauphin. The matter was brought to the attention of the court at Lancaster at the February sessions, 1785, from which we take the following record:

"The court, taking into consideration the limits of the township of Hanover and great difficulties of the several officers therein in discharging their respective duties, on due consideration and advisement, do direct a division thereof by a small stream of water running through the same, which is called the West Branch of Priest's Run, and rises on the lands of Philip Rank, and from thence by the said stream or run of water until it empties itself into Swatara Creek at Michael Brown's mill; and do further denominate that division which is next to Jonestown by the name of East Hanover, and the other division thereof by the name of West Hanover."

The stream of water called Priest's Run in the foregoing record is not found by that name on Thomas Smith's map, nor is any one now living in that section of the county who knows of a stream by that name; but from the best information which has been obtained, that marked on Smith's map, and now generally known as Raccoon Creek, was the dividing line between East and West Hanover townships down to the year 1813, when Lebanon County was taken from Dauphin, the northwest line of which runs in the neighborhood of Raccoon Creek, and, indeed, the head of that creek is made one of the points of that line, and the running of that line so near the dividing line of East and West Hanover townships made it of but little practical importance where the separating line of the two townships was; it may, however, be assumed with reasonable certainty that Raccoon Creek was the line.

There is another question which it seems proper and in place here to refer to, it is as to the true boundary on the north of East and West Hanover townships. In point of what may be called practice, it seems those townships were held to extend to the Second Mountain at least from an early day. If the records are consulted it by no means is certain that

the practice was in accordance with them, or that there was any authority, until a later day, for supposing those townships extended beyond the First Mountain, other than long usage. When the township of Paxtang was erected, in 1729, it extended "from Swatara Creek to Kohtohtoning Hill, above Peter Allen's." Where Peter Allen's was, or whether the First Mountain of the range was the only one known by the name of "Kohtohtoning," it is now impossible to know. The probability is that start from below and running up the river, if it had been intended to pass the First Mountain and adopt the Second, it would have been so stated; this, however, is but conjecture. The next matter of record bearing on the question occurs when Hanover township was erected in 1737. Beaver Creek, from its mouth to the mountain, was made the dividing line between Hanover and Peshtank. Beaver Creek had its source at the southern base of the First Mountain, and the division line was extended no farther. It should have been stated before, when referring to the boundaries of Peshtank, that when the "Kohtohtoning Hill" was reached, the line ran eastward by the south side of said hill to the meridian of the mouth of Quitopahilla Creek. Again, in the year 1767, the court ordered the division line between Upper and Lower Paxtang townships to be made from "the mouth of Fishing Creek; thence along the top of Kittatinia Mountain, *next to Lower Paxtang*, to Beaver Creek." Hanover township was divided into east and west in the year 1785; the dividing line was a run, having its source on the south side of the First Mountain. In this case, like that of the division of Peshtank and Hanover, the record provides no line extending beyond the First Mountain. The practice of treating the territory between the First and Second Mountains as within the Hanovers probably originated soon after the organization of Dauphin County, in the year 1785. The question whether East Hanover township extended beyond the First Mountain in the year 1796 occurred in the trial of the case of Gloninger *vs.* Goddard, in the Common Pleas of Lebanon County, and which is reported in 5th Watts, 221. The understanding and practice before mentioned was fully proved on that trial; in the Supreme Court, however, although it was not thought necessary to the question, the judge who delivered the opinion of the court clearly intimated that the records showed the First Mountain to be the true boundary. This question and these matters relating to it are here merely referred to as a part of the history of township boundaries, and not to be understood as suggesting any existing difficulty; incidentally the Second Mountain has become the record line of West Hanover, as may be seen on reference to the records establishing the township of Rush in 1820, and the division of West Hanover township in 1842, both in Dauphin County.

Upon the formation of the county, in 1813, East Hanover was included within the limits of Lebanon, and made East Hanover township, a part, however, being taken off at that time to form Swatara, and since further reduced by the formation of the townships of Union and Cold Spring. As at present, the township is bounded on the north by Cold Spring township, on the east by Union, on the south by North Annville and Londonderry, and on the west by Dauphin County. In the upper part of the township are the Blue Mountains, but south of these the country is level or gently undulating. The soil is chiefly slate and gravel, though there is some limestone land. Much of it is of excellent quality, and the township is one of the finest grain-growing districts of the county. The Swatara is the principal stream, and rises in Schuylkill County, on the south side of the Broad Mountain, and stealing its way through the Sharp and Second Mountains, enters the county on the northeast angle, through which, in its sinuous course, it receives the Quitopahilla, and other smaller tributaries; thence flows southwest through Dauphin County, and empties into the Susquehanna River below Middletown.

The original settlers were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, concerning whom we have previously referred at length. They were in truth an enterprising and daring race. There was, however, a fair sprinkling of the German element, as will be seen by the following

RETURN OF TAXABLES FOR THE EAST END OF HANOVER FOR 1751.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Ankel, Daniel	3	6	Martin, John	3	0
Andrew, John	3	6	McMeken, Andrew	1	0
Andrew, John	3	0	Mires, John	3	0
Brightbill, Lorz	4	6	McFarland, Walter	3	0
Bachman, Hendrey	3	6	McCreight, Antoney	3	0
Brown, Widow	3	6	McMelory, Adam	2	6
Broon, Patrick	2	0	McClure, John	4	0
Bell, Walter	3	6	McKoun, Hugh	3	6
Bicker, Jacob	3	0	Millar, Adam	3	9
Clett, Conrad	3	6	McMurey, Edward	3	0
Clark, William	2	6	McCormick, Jacob	2	6
Clark, Benjamin	3	6	McCoorey, James	2	6
Cleman, Adam	3	0	McNite, Barnet	1	8
Casnet, Adam	2	6	Proner, Tomas	3	6
Clark, James	3	0	Pickhar, Isac	3	6
Coulp, Philap	3	6	Pickar, Jacob	3	6
Croil, Tomas	2	6	Poor, Mattis	3	0
Coningham, John	3	0	Preast, Tomas	4	0
Coningham, William	4	0	Porterfield, John	2	0
Crafart, John	4	0	Plants, Mathis	3	0
Conts, Hendrey	3	0	Rosbom, Anthony	4	0
Crage, John	2	6	Reed, Adam	4	0
Coningham, Humphrey	1	6	Robison, William	3	0
Dikson, John	3	6	Ramsey, John	1	6
Dixon, James	3	6	Sheaner, John	3	6
Ensworth, Samuel	..	..	Slon, James	2	6
Foster, John	3	6	Sops, Jacob	3	6
Gilleland, John	3	6	Sops, John	3	6
Gilaland, Widow	2	6	Slon, John	3	0
Graham, John	3	0	Slon, Samuel	3	0
Graham, James	3	0	Shits, Lodwick	4	0
Greler, James	2	0	Stewart, John	3	0
Hedrek, Peter	9	6	Swan, Alexander	3	6
Hendry, Milchor	3	0	Stewart, Lasares	3	0
Halmer, Petter	3	6	Seas, Stufal	2	6
Hoak, Fredrek	3	6	Shiralo, Tomas	2	6
Hoke, Rudey	3	0	Stran, John	3	6
Hofe, Joseph	4	0	Stralu, David	2	6
Hume, John	4	0	Shokley, Georg	3	0
Henderson, John	2	6	Sods, John	3	6
Heslet, Robart	2	0	Stewart, James	4	0
Iagle, Onwalt	2	6	Stewart, Petter	1	6
Ines, Bris	4	0	Strain, Tomas	1	6
Keril, Dinis	2	6	Stoner, Jacob	3	0
Kirkwood, Robart	2	0	Stoner, William	3	0
Light, Martin	4	0	Tibbins, John	3	0
Long, Leonard	3	0	Tittel, Georg	3	6
Madgher, Jacob	3	6	Tittel, Antoney	3	0
Mosear, Philap	4	0	Tomson, Alexander	2	0
Mark, Kilen	3	6	Tomson, John	2	6

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Tode, James	3	0	Williams, Abraham	4	5
Tomson, William	2	6	Watson, William	3	9
Warner, Niclos	3	0	Willson, Joseph	3	6
Werck, Widow	3	6	Woods, William	2	6
Williams, Isaac	3	6	Young, James	2	6
Weaver, John	3	0	Young, William	4	6
Williams, James	3	0	Young, John	4	0

Freemen.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Andrews, David	6	0	Crosby, Willm	6	0
Brison, Robart	6	0	Enswarth, Benjamon	6	0
Brison, Willm	6	0	Kitchcart, Willm	6	0
Bown, Patrick	6	0	Stevenson, David	6	0

Collector, Jacob Muser.

The "East End of Hanover Assessment for ye Provincial Tax, 1756," is a silent witness of those terrible times. On this those marked with an asterisk (*) have written before them *fled*, showing that they had forsaken their homes:

EAST END OF HANOVER ASSESSMENT FOR 1756.

Albert, Christian.*
Augst, Daniel.
Andrew, John.
Angony, Dayvolt.
Anderson, John.*
Bragbill, Dorst.
Berrihill, Andrew, killed.
Bashore, Jacob.*
Brown, Patrick.
Brown, John.*
Bell, Walter.*
Brooner, Ike.*
Bashore, Barned.*
Bashore, Tyce.*
Brown, Andrew.
Brown, William.*
Cleaman, Adam.*
Clark, Benjamin.
Clark, William.
Coningham, Widow.
Cuntz, Henry.*
Crawford, John.
Clark, James.
Colp, Phillip.*
Coningham, John.
Dibbin, John, Jr.
Dibbin, John, Sr.
Dixon, James.
Dixon, John.
Endworth, Samuel,* son taken.
Foster, John.
Fry, Reed.*
Fourney, John.
Gilliland, John.*
Graime, Samuel.*
Greams, William.
Grame, James.*
Gream, John.*
Hoft, Joseph.
Hedrick, Peter.
Houk, Rudy.
Harper, Adam.
Hume, Thomas.*
Henry, Christopher.
Hume, John.*
Innis, Brice.
James, William.
Kreag, John, killed, and wife and boy taken captive.
Karsnits, Andrew.*
Kirkwood, Robert.*
Kleck, Conrad.*
Light, Martin.
Macollogh, John.
Magfidrling, Walter.*
Mour, Phillip.*
Mac Nett, Barnet.*
Mac Maghen, Andrew.*
Martin, Alex.
Ma Craight, Anthony.*
Ma Callough, John.*
Moser, Jacob.*
Ma Callough, Wm.*
Moser, Daniel.*
Mac Neely, Adam.
Mise, John.
Miller, George.
Ma Curry, James.*
McCluse, John.*
Nosh, Frederick, killed.
Poor, Mathias.
Porterfield, John.*
Plantz, Christophel.
Price, Thomas.
Robinson, William.*
Rafter, James.*
Reed, Adam, Esq.
Rigard, Jacob.
Rice, Conrad.*
Rosenbom, Anthony.
Sloan, Samuel.
Stuart, James.
Seess, Stophel.
Strean, Thos.*
Stuart, John.*
Strean, David.*
Sharp, Isaac.
Stover, Jno. Jacob.
Swan, Alex.*
Slone, John.
Stuart, John.
Stofelbain, Valentine.*
Sheffer, George.
Stuart, Lazarus.
Shurly, Thos.*
Strean, John.
Stover, Jacob.
Tittle, George.
Tups, John.
Toops, Jacob.
Tod, Samuel.
Thompson, John.
Thomson, Wm.
Vance, Moses.*
Williams, Isaac.
Walmer, Peter.*
Weaver, John.
Winer, Nicholas.
Willson, Joseph.
Williams, James.
Weaver, Henry.
Wolf, Peter.*
Watson, William.*
Woods, William.
Young, John.
Young, William.
Young, James.
Yost, Casper.

ISAAC SHARP,
Collector East End of Hanover.

It will thus be seen that this section was thickly settled, and the pioneers had already made "the wilderness to blossom as the rose" when upon the defeat of Gen. Braddock's army the hostile savage broke through the barriers, and all unawares came swooping down like birds of prey upon the exposed settlements. Directly under the shadow of the Blue Mountain, they were on the farthest frontier, and so desolation and destruction marked the path of the red savage. The latter came upon the settlers so unexpectedly that they had scarcely time to gather for the defense of their homes.

On the 12th of October, 1756, ten Indians came on Noah Frederick while plowing, killed and scalped him, and carried away three of his children that were with him, the eldest but nine years old. May 2, 1757, the house of Isaac Snevely was set on fire and entirely consumed, with eighteen horses and cows. On Aug. 8, 1757, George Mauerer, while cutting oats in George Scheffer's field, was killed and scalped. At this time was such severe sickness in the township—the like had not been known—that many families could neither fight nor run away, which occasioned great distress. Had it not been for forty men which the Province had in pay, and stationed in the township, little of the harvest of that year could have been saved. On Aug. 18, 1757, James Mackay was murdered, and William and John Barnett wounded. On the same day there were taken prisoners a son of James Mackay, a son of Joseph Barnett, Elizabeth Dickey and her child, and ninety-four men, women, and children were seen flying from their places in one body, and a great many more in small parties. John Andrew's wife, going to a neighbor's house, was surprised by six Indians, had her horse shot under her, and she and her child were carried off. Near Benjamin Clark's house, four miles from the mill, two Indians surprised Isaac Williams' wife and the widow of Abraham Williams, who was a daughter of Thomas Smiley, killed and scalped the former in sight of the house, she having run a little way after three balls had been shot through her body; the latter being taken prisoner. On the 1st of October of the same year, the children of Peter Wampler were captured, and on the 25th of November, Thomas Robinson and the son of Thomas Bell were killed and scalped. May 22, 1758, the savages killed and scalped Barnabas Tolon. These depredations continued until December, 1763, when the murderous savages were seen for the last time within the limits of the township.

We have in our possession subsequent assessment-lists, being those for 1770, 1772, and 1773. As in the case with those given, there are those included who really belong to what is now Dauphin County, and

it is no easy task to separate them. We therefore present the return for 1770, following it by the additions for the other years.

HANOVER EAST ASSESSMENT—1770.

	£	s.	d.
Andrew, James	0	10	0
Brown, Michel	0	10	0
Brought, Denial (£0 9s.)	0	10	6
Bigiem, James (£0 13s. 6d.)	0	15	0
Brightbill, John	0	15	0
Blear, James	0	2	6
Brown, William	0	5	6
Bizore, Jacob (7/6)	0	9	0
Bizore, Friedrick	0	4	0
Bizore, Mathias	0	7	0
Brown, John	0	6	6
Bumgarnar, Christan	0	2	6
Brown, Andrew	0	5	6
Beaker, John	0	3	6
Crafast, James	0	6	6
Crain, Ambros	0	5	6
Conigham, John	1	0	0
Camble, John	0	7	6
Crum, Antony	0	4	0
Clark, Thomas	1	10	0
Chresehart, Oswald	0	7	0
Corver, Andrew	0	7	6
Cuntselman, philip (£0 3s. 6d.)	0	5	6
Copinherfer, Tohomas	0	6	0
Cooper, Jacob (£0 3/6)	0	5	6
Cooper, Andraw	0	6	0
Cannit, George	0	6	0
Clark, James	1	0	0
Cragg, William	0	6	6
Dixson, James	0	6	0
Dixson, Rob	1	7	6
Dowdy, herr. (£0 9s.)	0	11	0
Euast, John	0	3	6
Eanas, Brue	0	10	0
Eanas, James	0	5	6
Euan, Rob^t	0	7	0
Earehart, Necolas	0	4	0
Ensworth, Andrew	1	0	0
Ensworth, John	0	7	0
Esapey, Josiah	0	7	0
Fovot, Richard (£0 2/9)	1	0	0
Foster, John	0	8	0
Fettey, peter	0	3	6
Greenlee, Alex^{dr}	1	0	0
Gilland, Hugh	1	0	0
Glean, William	0	2	0
Gililand, Robart	1	0	0
Graham, John	0	6	6
Graham, James	0	5	6
Graham, W^m	0	10	0
Hgora. Necolas (£0 7s.)	0	7	0
Hess, Mathias (£0 3s. 6d.)	0	7	6
Hubbler, Abraham	0	10	0
Hoke, Randolf	0	6	0
Hidrieck, peters	0	6	0
Hidrieck, George	0	5	0
Hess, Martin	0	6	0
Hill, Robart	0	6	6
Hume, Thomas	0	7	6
Hong, Stoffel	0	6	6
Holabaugh, John (£0 6/6)	0	10	0
Hume, John	0	6	6
Harper, Adam	0	15	0
Kelendar, Andrew	0	5	0
Kitch, michell	0	5	0
Knave, Jacob	0	5	0
Kister, philip	0	5	0
Lawmiller, Henry	0	6	0
Levegood, fight (L. p^t. 3s. 6d.)	0	6	0
Laughlin, John	0	4	6
Myer, Charls	0	4	6
Myley, Martain	0	4	0
McFarland, Walter	0	8	0
Muser, Daniell	0	6	6
Mark, Kellen	0	7	0
McCoullough, William	0	7	6
McCright, Anthony	0	4	6
McCright, James	0	7	0
Martain, Alexander	0	7	6
Miller, Henry	0	7	0
Papes, Mathias (L. p^t 2s. 6d.)	0	5	0
Philipi, Adam (L. p^t 5s. 6d.)	0	9	0
Pirkey, Joseph	0	6	0
Pickel, Jacob	0	7	0
Poore, Mathias	0	6	0
Poore, Adam (L^d. 5s.)	0	7	0
Pottle, Vendle	0	4	0
Potts, Peeter	0	3	6
Pruner, Jacob	0	5	0
Pruner, John	1	0	0
Preist, David	0	5	0
Reed, Andrew (L. p^t 5s.)	0	7	6
Robison, William	0	10	0
River, petter	0	6	0
Rough, John	0	7	6
Rumbarger, Christian	0	3	0
Scott, John (Lands p^t 2s. 6d.)	0	5	0
Sharp, Isaac	0	7	6
Stewart, Lazarus	0	5	0
Stewart, James	1	2	6
Stewart, Charls	0	6	8
Stone, Adam	0	8	6
Sloan, Archabal (Land p. 5s.)	0	7	6
Sloan, James	0	6	0
Simon, Nicholas	0	6	0
Straw, Michael	0	7	6
Swan, Alexander	0	7	6
Seigr, Ulerry	0	6	0
Seigler, Henry	0	6	0
Sloan, Alexander	0	7	6
Stopher, Michell	1	0	0
Sheaver, John (Lands p^t 5s. 6d.)	0	9	0
Thompson, John	0	7	6
Tibons, John	0	5	0
Tups, Jacob	0	6	0
Tittle, George	0	7	0
Tups, John	1	0	0
Tibons, Jacob	1	0	0
Todd, John	1	5	0
Towe, Simon	0	4	0
Umberger, Lenord (Land p^t 5s.)	0	7	6
Vanee, Moses	0	6	6
Woolf, George	0	4	6
Weaver, John	0	9	0
White, Henry (millers p^t 4s.)	0	8	0
Weaver, Daniel (L. p^t 5s.)	0	7	6
Widdow, Fitler	0	5	0
Woolf, Jacob	0	3	0
Walmor, petter	0	7	6
Watt, Hugh	0	6	0
Wild, George	0	6	0
White, Samuell	0	2	6
Widdow, Cleaman	0	4	6
White, Adam	0	5	6
Winter, John	0	7	0
Weaver, John, Jun^r	0	7	0
Widdow, Stewatt	0	5	0
Young, John	0	10	0
Young, William	1	17	6
Young, James	1	0	0

Inmates.

	£	s.	d.
Jacob Stoffer	0	2	0
David Tipons	0	2	6
Jacob Weaver	0	2	6
peter Thomas	0	2	0
Christfor Long	0	2	6
Rob^t Bell	0	2	6
patrick Contingham	0	2	6
John Bumgarner	0	2	0
Michel Reabuck	0	2	0
Andrew Corvan	0	2	6
Robart Miskeley	0	2	6
John McLaulach	0	2	6
Harvey pruner	0	2	0
Frances Necolas	0	3	0
George School Master	0	2	6
Larance Strueker	0	2	0
Jacob Woolf	0	2	0
peter Woolf	0	2	0
Robart Bell	0	2	6

Freemen.

	£	s.	d.
Bell, John	0	15	0
John Arnholt	0	15	0
Thomas Foster	0	15	0
John Greenless	0	15	0
Samuel Erwin	0	15	0
John Tuper	0	15	0
John Mark	0	15	0
patrick McVeae	0	15	0
George Simens	0	15	0
peter Wirick	0	15	0
peter pruner	0	15	0
peter Simon	0	15	0
John More	0	15	0
Henry Tuper	0	15	0
John Wallmore	0	15	0
James White	0	15	0
William Stuart	0	15	0
Lazares Stuart	0	15	0
Robart Young	0	15	0
Robart Young	0	15	0
John Young	0	15	0
Alex^{dr}. Young	0	15	0

A just and true Assessment made by me the 12 of Decemb., 1770, of Hanover East.

S. H. DIXON.

Collector, JOHN FOSTER.

The assessment for 1773 we give entire as follows. It will be seen that in the orthography of surnames it is an improvement over that for 1770:

RETURN OF HANOVER EAST END, 1773.

	£	s.	d.
And^w James	0	9	0
Albright, Frances	0	3	6
Brightbill, Peter	0	17	6
Baker, John	0	3	6
Brown, John	0	5	0
Bell, Robert	0	4	0
Brown, Mich^{ll}	0	15	0
Boumgardner, John	0	2	0
Boumgardner, Henry	0	2	6
Brible, John	0	12	6
Bleair, James	0	2	0
Beccum, James (L^d 10)	0	12	0
Cuntz, George	0	5	0
Crawford, James	0	5	0
Creaige, John	0	5	6
Campbell, John (Derry)	0	3	0
Cetick, Mich^{ll}	0	5	6
Campbell, John	0	7	0
Cleman, Jacob	0	4	0
Carpenter, W^m (L^d 7/6)	0	9	6
Copenheffer, Thomas	0	5	0
Clark, W^m	0	5	0
Clark, Thomas	0	15	0
Croumb, Anthony	0	4	0
Carver, And^w	0	7	6
Cooper, And^w	0	6	0
Cunningham, John	0	17	6
Crean, Arbrous	0	5	0
Cunningham, Patrick (L^d 13/6)	0	15	6
Dickson, Robert	0	10	0
Dubs, John	0	7	0
Dubs, Jacob	0	6	0
Dickson, James	0	5	6
Espey, Josiah	0	7	6
Ensworth, John	0	6	0
Euret, John	0	3	6
Earhart, Nicholas	0	4	6
Ensworth, And^w	0	6	0
Fensler, Henry	0	3	0
Fox, Peter (L^d 3/)	0	3	0
Felty, Peter	0	3	0
Foster, John	0	9	0
Greenlee, Robert	0	17	6
Graham, John	0	6	0
Graham, James	0	6	0
Glenn, W^m	0	3	0
Goodman, Adam (L^d 13)	0	15	0
Grahams, W^m	0	7	6
Henney Staphell	0	5	0
Humes, John	0	5	6
Humes, Thomas	0	6	0
Hoover, John	0	5	6
Heil, Robert	0	5	0
Harper, Adam	0	11	0
Hedrick, George	0	5	0
Hedrick, Peter	0	6	0
Hess, Widow	0	5	0
Houk, Rudy	0	3	6
Helm, Conrad	0	5	0
Hedrick, Henry	0	4	0
Hubler, Jacob	0	8	6
Innis, Brice	0	16	0
Innis, James	0	5	0
Klinger, And^w	0	5	0
Keaster, Philip	0	6	0
Lowmiller, Henry	0	6	6
Langhlen, John	0	4	9
Low, James	0	5	0
Rambert, Henry	1	0	0
Martin, Alexander (L^d 18)	0	6	6
Miller, Henry	0	7	0
Monerer, George (L^d 7/6)	0	9	6
McCright, Anthony	0	4	0
McCright, James	0	6	6
McCullough, W^m (L^d 19/6)	0	19	0
Myley, Martin	0	3	0
Myer, Randolph	0	6	0
Mark, Killian	0	7	6
Neaff, Jacob	0	6	0
Umbarger, Leonard (L^d 5/)	0	7	0
Preist, David	0	5	6
Petegrue, James, (L^d 5)	0	7	0
Philip, Adam (L^d 8/)	0	10	0
Potts, Peter	0	4	0
Peasor, Jacob	0	5	0
Peasor, Tice	0	7	6
Prunner, John	0	17	6
Peasor, Frederick	0	5	0
Poor, Mathias	0	5	0
Perckey, Joseph	0	4	0
Rampy, David	0	4	0
Robinson, W^m	0	7	6
Rough, John	0	7	6
River, Peter	0	6	0
Royer, John	0	4	0
Rambarger, Chr	0	3	0
Shell, Henry (L^d 7/6)	0	9	6
Sloan, Alexander	0	5	0
Swan, Alexander	0	6	0
Spricker, Jacob	0	4	0
Stover, Jacob	0	6	6
Sharp, Isaac	0	6	6
Strain, David	0	5	0
Simon, Peter	0	17	6
Shewey, Henry	0	7	0
Sloan, James	0	6	6
Snyder, W^m	0	12	0
Straw, Mich^{ll} (L^d 10/)	0	12	0
Stuart, Widow (L^d 8/)	0	10	0
Sloan, Archabald	0	5	0
Stone, Adam	0	9	6
Stuart, Charles	0	5	0
Stuart, Mary	0	6	0
Selkare, Ulrick	0	5	0
Segler, Henry	0	5	0
Stuart, James	0	12	0
Templeton, John	0	17	6
Twoe, Simon	0	2	6
Tate, Edward	0	2	3
Todd, John	0	5	0
Todd, James (17/6)	0	17	6
Thompson, John	0	7	6
Tiben, Jacob	0	6	0
Title, George	0	7	6
Title, Widow	0	5	0
Tiben, John	0	5	6
Vendle, Portelnay	0	4	0
Vance, W^m	0	17	6
Wolf, George	0	6	0
Woods, W^m	0	3	0
White, Adam	0	5	6
Watt, Hugh	0	5	6
Walmer, Peter, Sen^r	0	7	0
Walmer, Peter, Jn^r	0	4	0
Witt, George	0	7	6
Walmor, George	0	2	6
Weaver, John	0	7	0
Weaver, Jacob	0	3	6
Wolf, Jacob	0	3	0
Winter, John	0	6	0
Walter, McFarland	0	7	6
Wingart, Abraham	0	3	0
Weaver, John, Jn^r	0	6	0
Wendling, Dewalt	0	4	6
Young, James	0	17	6
Young, W^m	0	17	6
Young, John	0	7	0
Young, Robert	0	6	0

Inmates.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
John Moore	0	2	0	Mich^{ll} Woulf	0	2	0
James Long	0	2	0	John Graham (L^{d} 1/8)	0	3	8
James Robison	0	2	0	George Snaterly	0	2	0
John Torrance	0	2	0	Conrad Myer	0	2	0
Gilbert Graham	0	12	0	Andrew Pronner	0	2	0
Jacob Stover (Land, £1 5s. 18d)	0	2	0	Daniel Weaver	0	2	0
Mathias Hess	0	2	0	John Pickell	0	2	0
Jacob Pickll	0	2	0	Andrew Young	0	2	0
Chr. Brown	0	2	0	Alexander Greenles	0	2	0
James Breadly	0	2	0	Jacob Cooper	0	2	0

Freemen.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
John Herderender	0	15	0	W^{m} Sloan	0	15	0
Jeread Nelson	0	15	0	John Armstrong	0	15	0
John Storey	0	15	0	Andrew Armstrong	0	15	0
Henry Sharp	0	15	0	Henry Dups	0	15	0
John Stream	0	15	0	Patrick McVay	0	15	0
John Tups	0	15	0	Jacob Beasor	0	15	0
Ludwick Ebright	0	15	0	John Simon	0	15	0
John Young	0	15	0	Robert Young	0	15	0
Alexander Young	0	15	0	John Watt	0	15	0
Thomas Forster	0	15	0	Daniel Dups	0	15	0

In the war for independence the inhabitants of this section of the county were especially patriotic, as will be seen by reference to the chapter of general history relating thereto. The events which followed were closely identified with the county proper.

In early times schools were not plentiful, yet not only the Scotch-Irish but the German-Swiss emigrants brought their teachers with them. The majority could write their names, the Bible and prayer-book of the Germans and the catechism of the Scotch-Irish could be read by all. It was a part of their religious teaching, and men and women were rarely seen who were unable to do this. We have examined the petitions and documents, containing in the aggregate thousands of names of early settlers, and there were few who made their mark. It is true, in the changes which took place in the township few traces are left of early schools, but from old account-books and receipts we find charges made for teaching the children.

The Lutheran and Reformed people, when they organized congregations, established a parochial school. This was altogether German, at first taught by a Mr. Gilbert, subsequently by a Mr. Mohler. The latter induced the congregation to allow him to teach English to such of the pupils as desired to acquire a knowledge of this branch. This school was continued until it gave way to the common schools. Gen. John Harrison, it is stated, who had a large fulling-mill on Indian Creek, established a school for the children of the workmen employed in his factory and others in the neighborhood who wished to attend. This school was a successful one, composed of English-speaking pupils and taught by the best teaching material in the country. Among others, the school was taught by Messrs. Baker, Canon, Kennedy, and Jamison. Another school early organized in the township was Harper's school, established by the family of that name. It, too, proved highly successful, and was equal to the schools of the present day.

In 1816, shortly after the formation of the county of Lebanon, we have the first record of the inhabitants of the township.

ASSESSMENT FOR EAST HANOVER, 1816.

Alleman, John, Jr.
Alleman, Leonard.
Alberthal, Nicholas.
Alberthal, John.
Albright, John.
Alberthal, Henry.
Achenbach, Peter.
Alberthal, Balser.
Bright, Daniel M.
Bolton, John.
Bartholomy, Wendle.
Bachertop, Jacob.
Bross, George.
Bamberger, Christian.
Bross, Peter.
Brightbill, John.
Blough, Abraham.
Blough, Henry.
Blanch, John.
Blanch, Piply.
Beshore, Jacob.
Bamberger, Michael.
Bell, James.
Bender, Valentine.
Brunner, Henry.
Bickels, John.
Bumgartner, Peter.
Bross, George, Jr.
Brightbill, Adam.
Bordner, Godfried.
Bumgartner, Adam.
Beck, Paul.
Bonawitz, John.
Brightbill, Henry.
Brightbill, Peter.
Brauerof, Adam.
Bickel, John, Jr.
Bumgardner, Michael.
Coppenhaffer, Thomas.
Clark, Thomas.
Dibbens, John.
Dininger, John.
Darkes, John.
Eckerth, John.
Frantz, Jacob.
Fasting, George.
Fox, George.
Fisher, Henry.
Faber, Adam.
Fisher, George.
Fox, John.
Fealer, Peter.
Filbs, John.
Faber, John.
Fulmer, Michael.
Gloninger, W. Philip.
Gungleman, Jacob.
Getz, Thomas.
Gasser, John.
Gingrich, Henry.
Gingrich, Peter, Jr.
Garverich, Philip.
Glick, Michael.
Garverich, John, Sr.
Garverich, Adam.
Gruble, Peter.
Garverich, John, Jr.
Gingrich, John.
Harper, Thomas.
Hauck, Samuel.
Hauck, George.
Hoofnagle, Jacob.
Hauck, John.
Henning, Matthias.
Hunsicker, Christian.
Hoofnagle, Valentine.
Harrison, John.
Hetterich, John.
Hicks, Henry.
Hess, Elizabeth.
Hauser, Susannah.
Harper, John, Sr.
Harper, John, Jr.
Houtz, John.
Hackman, Jacob.
Keaffer, Andrew.
Kohr, John.
Kohr, Christian.
Kern, Thomas.
Kuns, Jacob.
Kern, Nicholas, Jr.
Knauss, Jacob.
Kern, Nicholas, Sr.
Kuntz, Philip.
Kremer, Henry.
Ludwig, Michael.
Loser, Christopher.
Maulfer, John.
Meires, Conrad.
Miller, Peter.
Mohr, John.
Martin, John.
Mauer, Michael.
Mark, Adam.
Miller, Henry.
Mosser, Daniel.
Meas, Henry.
Mohr, William.
Meyer, Jacob.
Miller, Rosaunah.
Miller, William.
Meily, Martin.
Miss, John.
Miller, Adam.
McCreight, David.
Miller, Henry, Jr.
Pefley, Jacob.
Peter, John.
Peter, Bealey.
Rank, George.
Ramsey, James.
Royer, Benjamin.
Rickert, George.
Rank, John.
Rudy, Martin.
Runkle, William.
Shuey, John.
Shucker, Baltzer.
Sloar, William.
Sprecher, Jacob.
Snyder, John.
Sprecher, George.
Shark, Casper.
Shark, Henry.
Sloan, John.
Stucky, Widow.
Seabold, Abraham.
Stine, Philip.
Shuey, Henry (Miller).
Shark, Abraham.
Siltzer, Jacob.
Shuey, Henry.
Shuey, David.
Saivert, George.
Shuey, Ludwig.
Shuey, Christian.
Snider, John.
Snider, George.
Seltzer, Jacob (cooper).
Seltzer, Christian.

Stern, Abraham.
Shark, Samuel.
Seltzer, Michael, Jr.
Schricengast, Leonard.
Schuck, Henry.
Steager, John.
Schark, Jacob.
Stroh, Peter.
Tittle, Jacob.
Thomas, Widow.
Ulrich, Tobias.
Ulrich, Henry.
Ulrich, Nicholas.
Uhland, John.
Uhland, Widow.
Walmer, George.
Wendling, Jacob.
Woods, John.
Walmer, William.
Walter, Peter (mountain).
Woods, James.
Weitlman, John.
Wengert, Martin.
Wengert, Christian.
Winters, Stophel.
Winter, Henry, Jr.
Waggoner, Jacob.
Walmer, John (farmer).
Wengert, Martin.
Walmer, Henry.
Wallace, John.
Walmer, Peter.
Walmer, John, Jr.
Walter, Peter.
Walter, Joseph.
Walter, Abraham.
Walmer, George.
Walter, Peter, Jr.
Waggoner, John.
Waggoner, Henry.
Wert, Jacob.
Young, Andrew.
Yerger, John.
Zehring, Christian.
Zehring, Ludwig.
Zimmerman, John.
Ziegler, Christian.
Zimmerman, John, Jr.
Zeahring, George.

Inmates.

Boyer, Abraham.
Bender, John.
Barnberger, William.
Bross, Jacob.
Beshore, George.
Brams, Valentine.
Brunner, Valentine.
Bracht, David.
Blanck, John.
Bartz, George.
Campbell, Christian.
Core, Jacob.
Eisenhauer, Philip.
Fitler, Jacob.
Fisher, George.
Fisher, John.
Gingrich, Peter, Sr.
Gingrich, Christian.
Garverich, John, Jr.
Gureer, James.
Herschberger, Henry.
Henry, Steager.
Halsburg, Henry.
Halsburg, George.
Hechatom, John.
Harper, Jacob.
Knoll, Jacob.
Kartz, Michael.
Klick, Ludwig.
Koch, Henry.
Maurer, Conrad.
Miller, Michael.
McTinge, John.
Phillips, James.
Peper, Henry.
Planck, Abraham.
Pruss, Michael.
Roads, Ludwig.
Rank, Daniel.
Rau, Henry.
Rau, William.
Rigby, John.
Swar, William.
Smith, Henry.
Steager, Henry.
Sarch, Stephen.
Stoffel, Stine.
Smeltzer, Adam.
Shregengast, George.
Strohm, J.
Schner, Jacob.
Ulrich, Daniel.
Woods, James, Jr.
Witmer, Philip.
Wengert, Abraham.
Weltman, Abraham.
Wummer, Adam.
Walmer, George, Sr.
Winter, Henry, Sr.
Zeahring, John.
Zimmerman, John.
Zeigler, Jacob.

Single Men.

Acherbach, Jacob.
Adam, Simon.
Bross, John.
Bore, Henry.
Bamgartner, Philip.
Beshore, Benjamin.
Beashore, David.
Darkes, George.
Darkes, Michael.
Folmer, John.
Farling, George.
Fisher, Henry, Jr.
Gerberich, George.
Gasser, John, Jr.
Gingrich, John.
Gingrich, George.
Healerich, John.
Hess, John.
Hugnagle, John.
Henning, George.
Hoofnagle, Benjamin.
Kohr, Michael.
Keaffer, Frederick.
Mohler, Simon.
Masser, Henry.
Mark, George.
McCord, James.
Myers, John.
Martin, John, Jr.
Shuey, George.
Sturt, John.
Stine, Jacob.
Sarch, John.
Stager, Peter.
Snyder, John.
Wendling, John.
Weaver, George.
Wender, John.
Zerehing, Jacob.
Zearing, Adam.
Zearing, William.
Zearing, Christian.
Zimmerman, Jacob, Jr.
Zehring, Philip.
Zearing, Peter.

MOUNT NEBO is a thriving village near the eastern border of the township, on the road from Jonestown to Harrisburg, three miles from the former. It was never regularly laid out, but began to be built up in 1850. The land on its site was owned by Joseph Walter, John Seltzer, and Dr. D. S. Cooper. The first house was erected in 1846 by Frederick Sager. The first store was opened by Jacob Seltzer, who was succeeded by John Seltzer. The place was so named, by Judge William Rank and Dr. D. S. Cooper, Mount Nebo, from the Scriptural name, on account of its high position on a hill. When the post-office was established in 1851, and John Seltzer appointed postmaster, the Department called the office Seltzerville. A year or two later, when Milton Cooper was appointed postmaster, the name of the office was changed at the suggestion of Judge Rank and Dr. Cooper to "Ono," likewise a Scriptural name, which it still bears. Milton Cooper kept the office some six years, and his successors have been Michael Harning and Mrs. Jacob B. Meily, the latter the present incumbent. The first physician here was Dr. D. S. Cooper, who came from Lehigh County and located here in 1839, before a town was thought of. He practiced for over thirty years in this region, and now resides in Jonestown. He is the oldest physician in the county. His successors have been Drs. William Henderson, Kreider, Grumbine, Benjamin Lesler, William Holtzberg, and A. S. Reiter, the present resident practitioner. The first blacksmith in the place was Jacob Stauffer, whose shop was at his tavern, and the next and present one was Alexander Hetrick.

UNION CHURCH of United Brethren in Christ is a one-story brick edifice erected in 1850. The present pastor is Rev. Benjamin Keck, who has been stationed there since 1878, his other charges being Union Water-Works, Mount Zion (Kaufman's Church), Belleview, and Emanuel (Lemberger's Church). In the burying-ground attached to the church the following persons are interred:

Behney, George, b. June 24, 1801; d. Dec. 3, 1869.
Bixler, Jonathan, b. Feb. 22, 1834; d. June 17, 1850.
Hix, Amanda (w. of D.), b. Aug. 29, 1804; d. May 9, 1864.
Hix, Daniel, b. Sept. 24, 1800; d. March 11, 1860.
Meily, Benjamin G., b. July 20, 1824; d. June 3, 1867.
Rhodes, Benjamin, b. Aug. 2, 1820; d. June 14, 1864.
Schreckengast, George, b. Dec. 25, 1815; d. Jan. 20, 1881.
Schreckengast, Eliz. (w. of G.), b. Oct. 2, 1815; d. Sept. 23, 1881.
Schreckengast, John, b. Aug. 24, 1780; d. Oct. 14, 1862.
Schreckengast, Susanna (w. of J.), b. Sept. 6, 1785; d. Dec. 3, 1859.
Segner, Elizabeth, b. May 8, 1791; d. March 11, 1870.
Seltzer, Eleanor, b. Dec. 30, 1783; d. Sept. 6, 1850.
Snyder, Jacob, b. Aug. 10, 1799; d. March 1, 1861.
Walter, Joseph, b. March 22, 1778; d. April 13, 1857.

SALEM CHAPEL, Evangelical Association, is a two-story frame building erected in 1870. This congregation was a part of the Annville Circuit from 1870 to 1874, when Annville was made a mission. Its

pastors have been: 1870, A. M. Stirk, J. K. Fehr; 1872, B. J. Smoyer, J. K. Fehr; 1873, D. Lentz, J. F. Wolfarth; 1875, A. W. Warfel; 1877, J. K. Fehr; 1878, C. S. Brown; 1882, Reuben Deisher.

In the church graveyard the following are buried:

Bohr, W. B., b. Oct. 20, 1832; d. Jan. 1, 1873.
Brown, Sarah (w. of D.), b. Aug. 5, 1828; d. Oct. 4, 1870.
Fox, Morris, b. Dec. 12, 1827; d. Jan. 25, 1876.
Fox, Mary A., b. Oct. 11, 1851; d. Jan. 20, 1878.
Hershberger, Louisa, b. Dec. 13, 1855; d. May 19, 1874.
Kreider, Levi, b. Dec. 13, 1821; d. Sept. 30, 1877.
Jones, Daniel (colored), d. 1880, aged 105 years (originally a slave in Virginia, and once belonged to President Jefferson's estate).
Miller, Samuel, b. July 27, 1802; d. Feb. 27, 1876.
Miller, Rebecca (w. of S.), b. Sept. 16, 1809; d. Sept. 11, 1876.
Runkel, Elizabeth (Wendling, w. of Th.), b. Feb. 28, 1824; d. May 12, 1873.
Seiders, Lydia (w. of G.), b. Aug. 20, 1831; d. Feb. 9, 1873.
Shell, Elmira S. (w. of H.), b. Sept. 1, 1853; d. Oct. 17, 1871.
Shell, Catharine (Bixler, w. of H.), b. Oct. 14, 1827; d. March 16, 1881.
Wengert, Martin, b. Jan. 13, 1812; d. May 25, 1881.
Wentling, John, b. Sept. 2, 1793; d. Dec. 1, 1877.

EAST HANOVER POST-OFFICE, near the junction of Swatara and Indiantown Creeks, was originally called Harper's Tavern, and latterly Gerberichville. Adam Harper settled here prior to 1740, when he built a log house. He kept the first public-house in all this region. The place is still known as Harper's Tavern, on the Harrisburg and Jonestown road, but the post-office is named East Hanover. Near Adam Harper's house, not half a mile distant, in 1756, the Indians killed six persons. One woman, a sister of Maj. Leidig, was scalped by the Indians and left for dead, but she eventually recovered, and lived many years afterwards. The first settlers here were Adam Harper, the Alberts, Uhrichs, Gerberichs, Leidigs, Weises, Wagners, etc. Adam Weis, an associate judge of the county, lived here and had a large tannery. The large wooden bridge over the Swatara was built in 1863, and took the place of the first one, erected in 1825. "Harper's Tavern" is thirteen miles northwest of Lebanon.

ZION'S LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH is located just west of "Harper's Tavern," a distance of about two miles. It was erected in 1848. In the graveyard adjoining, the following were interred:

Albert, Thomas, b. Dec. 22, 1805; d. Oct. 29, 1850.
Albert, Anna (w. of T. A.), b. May 17, 1808; d. June 9, 1866.
Albert, David, b. May 15, 1814; d. Dec. 5, 1850.
Albert, Johannes B., b. Nov. 7, 1800; d. Jan. 2, 1851.
Albert, Hannah (w. of J. A.), b. Jan. 2, 1778; d. Dec. 12, 1853.
Albert, John A., d. March 21, 1881, aged 41.
Albert, William, b. March 16, 1814; d. Jan. 7, 1871.
Albright, Jacob, b. Oct. 26, 1846; d. Aug. 14, 1869.
Albert, Peter, b. June 15, 1798; d. Aug. 31, 1855.
Albert, Mary (w. of P. A.), b. July 22, 1797; d. Dec. 10, 1870.
Albert, Malinda Dick, b. April 29, 1836; d. Sept. 15, 1879.
Bomberger, Michael, d. Dec. 31, 1849, aged 74.
Bomberger, Elizabeth, d. April 8, 1863, aged 83.
Bausman, Jacob, d. Dec. 17, 1853, aged 70.
Bolton, John, d. Aug. 23, 1852, aged 75.
Bolton, Elizabeth, b. March 15, 1796; d. May 29, 1850.
Biever, John, b. May 16, 1816; d. Oct. 8, 1860.
Baum, Jacob, b. March 28, 1816; d. Oct. 7, 1879.
Biever, Amos, b. Jan. 22, 1825; d. Aug. 3, 1861.
Backenstos, Maria (w. of J. B.), b. Dec. 9, 1776; d. Nov. 20, 1854.
Boeshore, Barbara Walmer (w. of I. B.), b. Oct. 4, 1787; d. July 23, 1872.
Berger, Mary Magdalena (w. of H. B.), b. Feb. 17, 1791; d. Aug. 4, 1876.
Deininger, Samuel (s. of S. & E. D.), b. Aug. 13, 1854; d. April 8, 1880.
Dick, Franklin B., b. April 14, 1838; d. April 14, 1875.
Deininger, Reuben, b. May 4, 1831; d. Aug. 7, 1852.
Deininger, Elizabeth (Houck), b. March 8, 1774; d. March 29, 1851.
Deininger, Samuel, b. Oct. 21, 1804; d. June 24, 1876.
Deininger, Eleanora (w. of S. D.), b. June 25, 1811; d. Aug. 31, 1852.
Deininger, Michael, b. Oct. 21, 1804; d. May 5, 1865.
Eckert, Henry, b. Nov. 20, 1798; d. Jan. 11, 1874.
Eckert, Elizabeth, b. Jan. 2, 1802; d. Jan. 24, 1876.
Eckert, Caroline (w. of J. E.), b. April 25, 1826; d. Feb. 18, 1864.
Fisher, John, b. Oct. 17, 1799; d. Nov. 18, 1878.
Fisher, Catharine (w. of J. F.), born April 1, 1804; d. Oct. 14, 1870.
Farthing, Emma J., d. April 13, 1881, aged 25.
Fisher, Caroline Elizabeth (w. of J. G. F.), b. Dec. 3, 1776; d. Aug. 31, 1850.
Fisher, Catharine, b. Jan. 19, 1798; d. Feb. 1, 1868.
Fesser, John, b. March 15, 1818; d. Dec. 6, 1879.
Gerberich, Nellie, b. April 26, 1810; d. April 5, 1872.
Gassar, Catharine (w. of J. G.), b. April 11, 1781; d. Jan. 7, 1858.
Gerberich, Jacob, b. Aug. 12, 1787; d. Feb. 8, 1856.
Hain, Magdalena Ulrich, b. Jan. 24, 1819; d. Sept. 8, 1879.
Heck, Hannah (w. of B. H.), b. Dec. 20, 1827; d. April 23, 1871.
Heilman, William, b. Feb. 9, 1806; d. March 27, 1870.
Heilman, Rosanna Straek, b. Jan. 30, 1813; d. Jan. 8, 1870.
Hess, Abanela, b. March 2, 1819; d. Nov. 13, 1879.
Hershberger, Elizabeth (w. of S. H.), b. July 7, 1780; d. March 10, 1864.
Koons, Lawrence, b. Sept. 13, 1834; d. Nov. 5, 1875.
Kunz, Johannes, b. Sept. 17, 1786; d. Dec. 11, 1865.
Kunz, Catharine, b. March 19, 1793; d. Dec. 9, 1861.
Koch, Henry, b. Oct. 25, 1809; d. Feb. 17, 1879.
Leaman, Christian, b. Oct. 1, 1791; d. Aug. 7, 1871.
Leaman, Margaret (w. of C. L. , b. Aug. 19, 1787; d. March 17, 1861.
Miller, Michael, b. March 13, 1792; d. March 27, 1865.
Ohnmacht, Benjamin, b. March 31, 1808; d. July 14, 1879.
Reed, Henry Van, b. Sept. 1, 1791; d. Dec. 2, 1850.
Ream, John, b. Sept. 3, 1808; d. April 27, 1880.
Ream, Sarah Phillipy, b. Aug. 28, 1806; d. March 10, 1878.
Snyder, John, b. Feb. 22, 1774; d. March 15, 1851.
Smith, Catharine (w. of J. S.), b. May 21, 1810; d. April 4, 1864.
Snavely, Catharine, b. Sept. 23, 1788; d. May 23, 1860.
Snyder, Thomas A., b. June 16, 1854; d. Nov. 16, 1876.
Speck, Andrew, b. Oct. 6, 1803; d. Jan. 16, 1876.
Trout, William, b. April 18, 1786; d. Aug. 29, 1854.
Ulrich, David, b. June 8, 1788; d. June 30, 1858.
Ulrich, Sarah (w. of D. U.), b. Aug. 6, 1795; d. Dec. 3, 1863.
Ulrich, Tobias, b. Dec. 20, 1798; d. Sept. 7, 1861.
Ulrich, Mary Catherine (Sheaffer), w. of T. U., b. July 6, 1780; d. Nov. 22, 1869.
Ulrich, Mary (Shuey), w. of S. U., b. Oct. 5, 1837; d. April 5, 1875.
Ulrich, Mary (Hetrick), w. of D. U., b. May 16, 1806; d. June 20, 1877.
Winter, Henry, b. March 22, 1791; d. July 25, 1854.
Winter, Nancy (w. of H. W.), b. March 12, 1797; d. Dec. 9, 1873.
Weis, Judge Adam, b. Feb. 7, 1791; d. Jan. 6, 1849.
Weis, Elizabeth (w. of A. W.), b. Nov. 6, 1799; d. Feb. 7, 1877.
Wagner, David, b. Oct. 5, 1795; d. July 8, 1853.
Wagner, Catharine (Maulfair), b. Oct. 7, 1795; d. Dec. 8, 1876.
Wertz, John, b. April 7, 1806; d. April 8, 1876.
Wertz, Esther (w. of J. W.), b. Dec. 27, 1811; d. Feb. 27, 1874.
Weise, Michael, b. May 20, 1815; d. Jan. 11, 1851.
Weise, Catharine (w. of M. W.), b. Jan. 17, 1819; d. April 17, 1853.
Wagner, Henry B., b. June 8, 1826; d. Sept. 6, 1876.
Wagner, Lavinia Bartlett, b. Nov. 6, 1826; d. June 3, 1881.
Zeigler, Elizabeth Wayne (w. of C. Z.), b. Dec. 25, 1786; d. April 16, 1858.
Zimmerman, Elizabeth, b. Nov. 12, 1811; d. Dec. 3, 1868.
Zarn, Elizabeth (w. of C. Z.), b. July 19, 1819; d. July 7, 1877.
Zimmerman, John, b. Jan. 28, 1783; d. March 10, 1855.
Zimmerman, Hannah, b. Dec. 5, 1797; d. Dec. 6, 1875.

SHERK'S MEETING-HOUSE, United Brethren, is two and a half miles southwest of "Harper's Tavern," in a region early settled by the Dohners, Zeiglers, Millers, Peiffers, Schulers, Moyers, Hains, Getzes, and Galebachs.

SWATARA TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Swatara was formed in 1813 upon the erection of the county of Lebanon. The section now included within its limits originally belonged to East Hanover and Bethel townships. The name is derived from the stream which forms most of its western border, separating it from Union township. It is bounded on the north and west by Union, on the east by Bethel township, on the south by North Lebanon township, and southwest by North Annville. In the northern part are two ranges of hills belonging to the Blue Mountains. Between these is Monroe Valley, extending into Bethel township. The southern part along the Black-oak Hills is also hilly, but the centre is level. There is some limestone land, although the soil is principally slate and gravel. However, the greater portion is fertile and highly improved. By the Swatara Creek which flows around it on the north and west, and the Little Swatara which crosses it from east to west, entering it from Bethel, and flowing into the former stream, with a number of smaller creeks, the country is well watered, and an abundance of water-power supplied.

It may be here stated that the Indian name SWATARA, which is a corruption from *Swahadowry*, means "where we fed on eels," or the place of eels. When this section was first settled, the Swatara was considered one of the richest waters for fish for its size in the Province of Pennsylvania. Fish of all sorts were exceedingly abundant. Even as late as from 1804 to 1807, five hundred shad were taken at one time, at the junction of the Swatara, with a common brush net. But with the erection of the numerous mill and other dams on the stream from its mouth up, and those on the Susquehanna, the fish have disappeared, and all the artificial contrivances in the world will not restore to Pennsylvania her fisheries on the Susquehanna and its branches until every obstacle and barrier in the shape of dams are torn down and removed.

For names of early settlers reference must be made to the original township of Bethel, of which Swatara was an integral part.

Two miles above where was formerly the Big Dam, in Swatara Gap, near the public road, is a beautiful cascade, unsurpassed by any in the interior of the State. Four miles north of the cascade, on the summit of Sharp Mountain, is a prominent ledge of rock projections, resembling very strikingly at a distance a group of houses, and from the top of one of them is had a view of the Susquehanna and Swatara Gaps, where these streams, the former in its majesty rolls its way, and the latter sinuously steals through an opening in the Blue Mountain. Here the Indians were wont to build signal-fires on the hills, from which to Shamokin they had a regular path or trail.

Between the years 1750 and 1760 the Indians committed numerous depredations, and roving parties of them infested the borders of the county, the public roads, and all other places in which they found no resistance, so that the settlers in the township held out with uncommon patience, but were at last obliged to take refuge in the forts or at Lebanon. After the return of some of them to their clearings and farms a few were surprised by the Indians and cruelly murdered. On May 16, 1757, John Spittler was shot while putting up a pair of bars on the farm now owned by M. Light. The following touching the murder of Spittler, in Bethel township, by the Indians, is found in records of Old Hebron Church:

"1757, May den 16ten, wurde Johannes Spittler, Jr., ohn weit von seinem Hause, an der Schwatara, von moerderischen Indianern ueberfallen und ermordert. Er war im acht-und-dreisigsten Jahr seines Alters, und verziehenes Jahr, in April, an der Schwatara auf genommen. Seine uebel zugerichttete Leiche wurde den 17ten May hieher gebracht, und bei einer grossen Menge Leute begleitet auf unsern hiesigen Gottesacker beerdight."

The house owned by D. Shugar, two miles north of Jonestown, was used many years as a block-house or stockade fort, a place of safety where the neighbors would go for shelter through the night and return to their farms in the morning. On April 7, 1757, two brothers named Snotterly were killed by the savages, and Michael Sauter, William Hart, and a widow-woman taken captives. On the 20th of June, 1758, a German was shot and scalped by the Indians, and the next day Samuel Robinson was shot, the latter living to get into a house, where he soon died. The grave where Philip Shetterly was buried, after being shot by an Indian in 1758, is now owned by Mr. Lentz.

During the French and Indian war in this and the adjoining townships, now in Lebanon County, one hundred and thirty-four persons perished, and thirty-three were carried away captives by the Indians. Some of the inhabitants of this township who were

killed lie buried in the old Moravian burying-ground, near the Bethel meeting-house, three miles north of Jonestown, to which reference is made in the notice of Bethel township. Several small moss-covered marble headstones are the only remaining substantial evidence of the exact time of the occurrence. Four were once arranged in a row; now only three are left. Each had an inscription in German,—

"*Murdered by the Indians, July* 26, 1756."

And here in this quiet, unpretentious place, thus designated in a secluded graveyard by the mountain side, away from the noise and confusion of the world, with wild-flowers and grass growing round about nursed alone by the winds and the rain, by the sunshine and the frost in the onward course of the seasons, the bones of these bold German pioneers, long ago turned to ashes, have that absolute rest which their souls sought in their hopeful pilgrimage across the sea.

JONESTOWN.

About the year 1761, William Jones laid out a town in the forks of the Swatara, which he named Williamsburg. It was on the main road from the Delaware to the Susquehanna, from Easton to Harris' Ferry. The name was subsequently changed to Jonestown, but not until after the death of the founder, in 1771. The town is located twenty-four miles east of Harrisburg, and five miles north of Lebanon, on elevated ground, affording a picturesque view of the country. Lots in the new town were sold by the proprietor with the provision that purchasers or their assigns "shall make, erect and build upon said lot or lots one substantial dwelling-house, of the dimensions of twenty feet by sixteen at least, with a good chimney of brick or stone, to be laid in or built with lime and sand, to be finished and tenantable on or before the 20th day of October, 1762." The yearly quit-rent of lots of one-half acre was seven shillings and sixpence sterling. The precaution as to the material used in building the chimney was necessary, as the general practice was to make chimneys of slabs of wood daubed over, both inside and out, with mortar made of clay. For pleasantness of situation and salubrious air it cannot be surpassed, hence it was early settled by thrifty Germans, whose descendants to this day constitute the bulk of its enterprising population. Situated on very high ground, it commands a prominent eminence, and has wide streets, intersecting at right angles. It is not alone the eligible site that gave rise and progress to this town. What most contributed was the navigation of the Swatara River, on which, from the time of the original settlements made here, and especially from the time the town was laid out, a vast quantity of lumber of all kinds, boards and other building materials, were brought to it in rafts, floated down the Swatara in the spring, and in the fall freshets of the year. This raft navigation was carried on until August, 1826, when the last rafts were landed. A stop was then put to it, in consequence of the Union Canal Company erecting a dam in the Swatara Gap, to the height of forty-five feet. This dam inundated over eight hundred acres of land. It was constructed to serve as a reservoir to feed the canal, and also to answer as a slack-water navigation, for the distance of six miles, towards Pine Grove and the coal region. In the first settlement lumber and building materials were floated *down* the Swatara to Jonestown, and after 1826, and until 1862, were brought *up* in boats, on the canal, from Middletown. The lumber brought here formerly supplied all Tulpehocken and the Mühlbach settlement. The breaking of the dam in 1862 temporarily destroyed the canal, besides causing loss of life and destruction of property.

The Lebanon and Tremont Railroad passes by the town and follows the Big Swatara to Pine Grove. The road leading from Harrisburg to Reading and Easton passes through the town, which is thirty-one miles from Reading, and eighty from Easton.

One mile south of the town is "Bunker Hill," a lofty eminence, and the highest point of the trap-rock hills. In pre-historic days Bunker Hill must have been a great place of resort for the Indians, on account of the commanding view of the country afforded them on either side of the hills. Hundreds of arrow-heads are still found here, as well as other relics of the aborigines.

In the Bethel assessment for 1781, Jonestown is thus designated and its inhabitants are given separate as follows:

JONESTOWN RETURN FOR 1781.

Jn° Gosher.	Jacob Leman.
David Young.	Jn° Hoyl.
Chris^{n} Setzer.	Abram Deboy.
Rudy Derr.	Jacob Ranck.
Chris^{n} Shoufler.	Jn° Dubs.
Valen^{n} Shoufler.	Jn° Bare.
Jacob Gass.	Geo. Sholler.
Henry Nease.	Charles Shead.
Cas. Prinunhober.	Adam Weaver.

Jn° Beaker.	Sam[l] Jones.
Lud[w] Wirtneberg.	Jacob Neaf.
Mich[l] Grial.	Matt[w] Hening.
Bernard Rough.	Jacob Rough.
Conrad Growl.	Jacob Yarian.
Dan[l] Weidle.	Martin Keefer.
Henry Shoub.	Philip Houtz.
Jn° Teil.	Abram Stone.

Jonestown, like most of the internal towns in Pennsylvania not along the main line of internal improvements, suffered for a decade or two, but the energy and public spirit of its inhabitants has added much to its prosperity and importance. There is much business enterprise manifested, and the town has a regular borough charter. At the April sessions of the court, in 1870, a petition for the incorporation of Jonestown as a borough, signed by a large number of its citizens, was presented, and the grand jury of the county reporting favorably thereon, the court confirmed the report, and ordered the first borough election to be held in October following. The borough officers since that period have been,—

1870.—Burgess, George T. Capp; Council, John Lindley, Henry Loser, Isaac Miller, Franklin Walter, and David Yeager; Secretary, C. D. Zehring; Street Commissioner, Joseph Umberger.

1871.—Burgess, George T. Capp; Council, Richard E. Bruere, Christian Eshelman, Henry Loser, Isaac Miller, Josiah Stees, and Franklin Walter; Secretary, C. D. Zehring; Street Commissioner, Jonathan Swartz.

1873.—Burgess, Jeremiah Heilman; Council, Simon Boltz, Napoleon Desh, William A. Hetrick, John Lindley, John Stager, and Abram S. Wendling; Secretary, Moses Arndt; Street Commissioner, Jonathan Swartz.

1874.—Burgess, Jeremiah Heilman; Council, Simon Boltz, John Kehly, Jr., John Lindley, John Stager, David Umberger, and Abram S. Wendling; Secretary, Moses Arndt; Street Commissioner, Jonathan Swartz.

1875.—Burgess, Jeremiah Heilman; Council, Simon Boltz, John Kehly, Jr., John Lindley, John Stager, David Umberger, and Abram S. Wendling; Secretary, C. D. Zehring; Acting Street Commissioner, David Umberger.

1876.—Burgess, Jeremiah Heilman; Council, Simon Baltz, John Kehly, Jr., John Lindley, Titus H. Rank, Dr. A. W. Shultz, and A. S. Wendling; Secretary, C. D. Zehring; Street Commissioner, John S. Dohner.

1877.—Burgess, Jeremiah Heilman; Council, John H. Dohner, Robert G. Enis, John R. Groff, Titus H. Rank, David Umberger, and Daniel Yeagley; Secretary, C. D. Zehring.

1878.—Burgess, Jeremiah Heilman; Council, Robert G. Enis, John R. Groff, Simon Heilman, John Phillips, D. Umberger, and Daniel Yeagley; Secretary, C. D. Zehring; Street Commissioner, Eph. Behney; Treasurer, Solomon Kern.

1879.—Burgess, Jeremiah Heilman; Council, Robert G. Enis, George W. Ellis, John R. Groff, John Phillips, David Umberger, and Rudolph Yeagley; Secretary, C. D. Zehring; Treasurer, Solomon Kern.

1880.—Burgess, Jeremiah Heilman; Council, George W. Ellis, John R. Groff, William Kleinfelter, Isaac Miller, John Phillips, and D. Umberger; Secretary, C. D. Zehring; Treasurer, Solomon Kern.

1881.—Burgess, Titus H. Rank; Council, Isaac Miller, John H. Shaud, John Phillips, William Kleinfelter, Napoleon Desh, Josiah H. Rank; Secretary, George T. Capp; Street Commissioner, David Umberger; Treasurer, George T. Capp.

1882.—Burgess, Titus H. Rank; Council, Isaac Miller, George W. Ellis, T. J. Lesher, W. Kleinfelter, John H. Shaud, and J. H. Rank; Secretary and Treasurer, George T. Capp; Street Commissioner, David Umberger.

1883.—Burgess, Dr. William A. Barry; Council, S. B. Wagner, Daniel Yeagley, John Lindley, Solomon Keru, A. S. Wendling, and George Uhland; Secretary, C. D. Zehring; Street Commissioner, David Umberger.

It may not be amiss here to allude to the educational efforts which have been made at Jonestown, and to the valuable report of Professor Bodenhorn we are indebted for many of the facts which have been placed at our disposal. In a letter from Judge William Rank to Professor Rupp in 1844, he says, "We have four school-houses, two were built by individual subscriptions and two by the public funds collected by the Commonwealth and paid over to us by the same authority. In these last the common schools are taught under the law establishing that system. These schools contain one hundred and sixty-five scholars for two teachers. The crowd is so great that justice hides itself." Swatara Collegiate Institute was erected a little north of Jonestown borough, under an act of incorporation granted Jan. 6, 1859, to William A. Barry, M.D., Joseph Long, William Woelfly, S. K. Treichler, M.D., Napoleon Desh, George T. Capp, and George F. Meily, incorporators.

After the erection of the building, Professor I. D. Rupp took charge of the school and continued it for a number of years with the most gratifying success. He subsequently resigned, the property then sold, and bought by a number of the original stockholders, and the school again organized with Rev. C. A. Wyeth as principal. The latter continued three years, and then resigning, the school was discontinued for several years after. In August, 1870, the property was purchased by Rev. E. J. Koons. After remodeling the building he opened the school under the most favorable circumstances as a private boarding and day school for both sexes, and continued until March 8, 1875, when, through a defective flue, the building was burned to the ground. Preparations were immediately made by Professor Koons and a host of friends to reconstruct the building. It was completed at a cost of $18,000, and dedicated Oct. 21, 1875, receiving the name of "Heilman Hall," in honor of Hon. Jacob G. Heilman, through whose untiring energy the professor was enabled to rebuild it. It has since become an "Orphan's Home," under the charge of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was one of the finest private institutions of learning in Eastern Pennsylvania, having all the modern improvements, being lighted with gas and heated with hot air. The school was patronized not only by the citizens of Jonestown, but on its rolls were found students from Philadelphia and other cities in the State.

THE CHURCH HOME FOR CHILDREN at Jonestown, previously alluded to, is an institution for the care of orphans and other destitute children under the auspices of the Episcopal Church. The building and grounds which it occupies were presented by a generous member of that church to the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania some years ago, and in December, 1881, the building was first opened for the reception of children.

The edifice is a three-story brick building with basement and tower, facing the south, and built on a

hill, about a quarter of a mile from the centre of the borough of Jonestown, and commanding from the tower summit a noble view of the whole country east and west as far as the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rivers. The edifice is built in the shape of the letter L, with a frontage of about fifty feet and greatest depth of eighty feet. Heated by steam, lighted with gas, fitted with water and bath-room, etc., supplied with a fine-toned tower-bell, with twenty-five rooms comfortably furnished throughout, and two large play-grounds, this home of the friendless has all the appliances to fulfill its noble purposes. The institution was opened by Right Rev. Dr. Howe, of Reading, bishop of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, in Christmas week 1881, and has now twenty-five children as inmates. For the present both sexes are received at from five to ten years of age, and will be retained till of an age and education fit to care for themselves. Children of parentage of any nationality, color, or religion are received, the only claim required being need and friendlessness. The acting warden of the institution is the Rev. C. Hare, and resident at the home, the Rev. A. M. Abel, chaplain, and Miss A. Conklin, matron, are the officers in charge, with one teacher, Miss Pendleton. The local treasurer is J. G. Heilman, of Jonestown. For its annual support the institution is dependent upon the alms of those liberally disposed, and its expenses run at the rate of about two thousand five hundred dollars a year. So soon as the bishop has thoroughly planted the orphanage and got it firmly established, it will be passed over into the hands of the diocese, with incorporated trustees and an executive committee, in the hope that it may become a permanent eleemosynary institution for generations to come.

Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The records at hand show that Rev. J. C. Stoever was the first minister to look to the wants of the scattered Lutherans in this section of country. He labored as early as 1733 at "Berg Kirche" (Hill Church), a few miles northwest of Lebanon. He cared also for the Lutherans who worshiped in a church south of Lebanon, many of whom subsequently formed Salem's Lutheran Church in Lebanon. He also labored at Reith's Church, below Stouchsburg, Berks Co., as early as 1733. He was pastor in Lancaster for four years. He labored some years in Virginia. He afterwards returned to Lebanon County; and at the meeting of the Synod, in 1763, was present, and reported as "Pastor Stoever von Swatara." He labored for a long time in Lebanon County. He died while pastor of Hill Church, May 13, 1779, aged seventy-one years, four months, twenty-two days. His remains were buried at Hill Church. Pastor Stoever ministered to the Lutherans in this vicinity. The Lutherans here most likely first worshiped in the "Swatara Kirche," a few miles east of Jonestown, on the line of the farms of Messrs. Zehring and Wengert, where of late years an old burial-ground was still found.

The first church in town, which was used by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations as early as 1764, stood on the old burial-ground south of Rank's and Seltzer's. In this church, Pastors J. C. Stoever, Frederick Theodore Melzheimer, and William Kurtz successively officiated. The first baptismal entries of Rev. Mr. Melzheimer were made about 1779. He may, however, have been pastor here before that time. The first baptismal entries of Rev. William Kurtz were made in the year 1787, who may have been pastor here earlier. He continued pastor until the time of his death, about the year 1799, and was buried on the burial-ground where the first church in town stood. During his ministry a new church was built but a short distance east of the church in which we meet to-day, on the burial-ground adjoining this church. The corner-stone was laid Sept. 4, 1792. Rev. Pastor Kurtz was assisted at the service by Rev. Emanuel Schultze, pastor at Tulpehocken, Rev. Mr. Wildbahn, of Reading, and Rev. Mr. Muhlenberg, of Lancaster. The building committee consisted of Messrs. Abraham Stein, Michael Stroh, Valentine Shauffler, Frederick Boeshare, William Wood, and Geo. Heilman. The elders were Daniel Stroh and Michael Stroh, and the deacons were Geo. Heilman and Geo. Brost. The building was a large and substantial stone structure, with steeple for a bell. The interior woodwork was highly ornamental. The successor of Pastor Kurtz was the Rev. George Lochman, also pastor at Lebanon, who continued to serve the congregation until 1808 or 1809. The next pastor was the Rev. J. H. Vonhof, who commenced his labors on Nov. 26, 1809.

In the year 1810 an effort was made to secure a new organ, and that the effort was successful is evident from the account entered in the church record, from which it appears that a "Bachman Pipe Organ" was secured at an expense of eight hundred and eleven dollars and four and a half cents.

Before the year 1792 the congregation had contributed towards the purchase of a parsonage located at that time at Millerstown (now Annville). About the year 1795 the parsonage was sold for one hundred and seventy-five pounds sixteen shillings, and the congregation at Jonestown received as its share fifty-four pounds five shillings. This money was used in defraying in part the expense of building the new church. The congregation during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Vonhof, who resided at Jonestown, secured, about 1814, a building at Jonestown as a parsonage. In this purchase the congregation was aided by different country congregations connected with the pastoral charge. Rev. Mr. Vonhof continued as pastor until the year 1818, possibly the beginning of 1819.

Rev. John Stein became the pastor of Zion's Church, Jonestown, and other congregations of the charge in the year 1819. He commenced his labors at Jonestown June 20, 1819, and continued as pastor for about forty years. During this long ministry he was

also at different periods pastor of Walmer's, Fredericksburg, Klopp's, Ziegel's, Schell's, Zion's, Monroe Valley, Bindnagle's, and Mount Ætna.

The present church building was erected in 1853–54. Rev. Mr. Stein ended his pastorate with his death in 1859. His successor, Rev. William Gerhard (who was the first to introduce the English language in the service), labored from 1860 to 1865. In 1867, Rev. Mr. Schantz took charge and labored here in connection with Myerstown until January, 1881. The present pastor is Rev. Mr. Mastens. The existence of the Reformed Church has been an uninterrupted one from the beginning, although it has like many similar organizations seen feeble as well as prosperous days. For many years, however, it has enjoyed abundant success. The present fine church edifice was erected in 1857.

In the graveyard attached to the church, on the corner of King and Market Streets, the following persons are interred:

Bashor, Peter, b. Nov. 1, 1770; d. Nov. 4, 1849.
Bashor, Maria (w. of P. B.), b. April 21, 1790; d. May 6, 1859.
Bashor, Gottfried, b. March 14, 1789; d. June 25, 1849.
Bashor, Maria M. (w. of G. B.), b. July 7, 1789; d. March 16, 1879.
Behring, Elizabeth (w. of H. B.), d. Jan. 10, 1862, aged 36.
Bumgartner, Theodora (w. of J. B.), d. April 1, 1830, aged 27.
Bross, George, b. April 10, 1754; d. Nov. 27, 1823.
Bross, Henry, b. June 30, 1795; d. Feb. 28, 1833.
Brutzman, Jacob, b. Dec. 24, 1821; d. Sept. 22, 1844.
Bastross, Peter, b. July 9, 1758; d. May 20, 1837.
Bashor, Matthias, b. Dec. 8, 1720; d. May 30, 1807.
Bashor, Appollonia (w. of M. B.), b. May 1, 1724; d. March 8, 1804.
Bashor, Peter, b. Jan. 17, 1749; d. Aug. 23, 1820.
Bashor, Magdalena (w. of P. B.), b. Dec. 7, 1757; d. July 8, 1844.
Beck, John, b. April 26, 1807; d. Aug. 27, 1862.
Bross, Elizabeth (w. of G. B.), b. 1762; d. 1841.
Bross, Jacob, b. April 5, 1797; d. July 21, 1845.
Berghans, Mary (w. of G. H. B.), b. Jan. 27, 1805; d. Jan. 5, 1828.
Capp, Elizabeth (w. of J. C.), b. Aug. 11, 1767; d. Sept. 16, 1841.
Capp, Michael, b. Jan. 20, 1790; d. April 17, 1841.
Capp, Catharine (w. of M. C.), b. Dec. 27, 1797; d. Jan. 6, 1848.
Capp, Jacob, b. June 19, 1765; d. March 16, 1826.
Capp, Christopher, d. Oct. 5, 1803, aged 34.
Coppenhaven, William, b. Jan. 18, 1804; d. Aug. 26, 1865.
Coppenhaver, Sarah (w. of W. C.), b. April 20, 1809; d. Nov. 29, 1868.
Capp, Joseph, b. Sept. 25, 1805; d. Dec. 6, 1860.
Cap, Daniel (s. of J. and E. C.), b. July 20, 1809; d. Jan. 20, 1839.
Freylinghousen, P. C., b. May 14, 1792; d. Sept. 15, 1854.
Freylinghousen, Anna M. (w. of P. C. F.), b. July 30, 1795; d. Sept. 3, 1865.
Fasnacht, Johannes, b. Sept. 30, 1776; d. July 30, 1842.
Fasnacht, Maria, b. Jan. 19, 1778; d. April 16, 1851.
Fasnacht, Eva (w. of C. F.), b. June 17, 1810; d. April 15, 1867.
Felty, Samuel, b. March 9, 1798; d. June 23, 1868.
Gartner, Barbara (w. of B. G.), b. Feb. 8, 1741; d. April 8, 1802.
Gernert, Henry, b. Nov. 6, 1818; d. Nov. 1, 1860.
Gernert, Phebe (w. of H. G.), b. Jan. 25, 1820; d. Dec. 31, 1860.
Groff, John George, b. June 4, 1782; d. May 28, 1866.
Groff, Susanna (w. of J. G.), b. Sept. 11, 1789; d. July 21, 1855.
Gerhart, Anna M., b. Feb. 24, 1777; d. Jan. 30, 1865.
Hess, Philip, b. Feb. 11, 1797; d. Aug. 23, 1841.
Hess, Martin, b. Jan. 25, 1796; d. Dec. 19, 1853.
Hess, Samuel, b. Sept. 25, 1826; d. April 2, 1852.
Hess, Henry, b. Aug. 21, 1793; d. June 7, 1865.
Hess, Barbara (w. of M. H.), d. May 3, 1867, aged 64.
Hess, Johannes, b. July 15, 1797; d. July 18, 1846.
Heilman, Henry, b. Feb. 21, 1791; d. Dec. 21, 1877.
Heilman, Rebecca (w. of H. H.), b. Nov. 12, 1793; d. Dec. 15, 1849.
Heilman, Sarah, b. October, 1793; d. March 4, 1821.
Heilman, Philip, b. May 16, 1784; d. Jan. 8, 1814.
Heilman, Jacob, b. Feb. 20, 1786; d. July 5, 1854.
Heilman, John George, d. Aug. 7, 1847, aged 92.
Heilman, Anna M. (Wild,) w. of J. G. H.), b. Sept. 8, 1762; d. April 12, 1835.
Koppenhover, Thomas, b. Jan. 31, 1761; d. Feb. 27, 1845.
Koppenhover, Catharine (w. of T. K.), b. April 10, 1768; d. Nov. 2, 1837.
Kaufman, Johannes, b. Jan. 23, 1794; d. July 20, 1854.
Kneasel, Frederick, b. Nov. 9, 1794; d. Oct. 21, 1866.
Kneasel, Susan (w. of F. K.), b. Feb. 12, 1796; d. Feb. 20, 1862.
Kohr, Michael, b. Oct. 20, 1777; d. May 4, 1832.
Lehring, Jacob, b. Sept 6, 1765; d. Dec. 6, 1843.
Long, Christian, b. Feb. 16, 1777; d. May 15, 1848.
Long, Catharine (w. of C. L.), b. Jan. 9, 1782; d. Aug. 9, 1854.
Long, Gabriel, b. Jan. 1, 1776; d. Aug. 11, 1849.
Lesher, Elizabeth (w. of B. L.), b. Feb. 25, 1791; d. May 30, 1859.
Lesher, Benjamin, b. Feb. 25, 1784; d. April 18, 1846.
Lauser, John, d. Aug. 18, 1872, aged 75.
Lehman, George, b. Jan. 18, 1771; d. Feb. 28, 1845.
Lehman, Barbara (w. of G. L.), b. Sept. 25, 1777; d. Jan. 29, 1855.
Lohr, Maria C., b. Feb. 1, 1766; d. Feb. 26, 1839.
Lieman, Johann, b. March 16, 1740; d. March 24, 1810.
Lieman, Catharine (w. of J. L.), b. March 31, 1754; d. Feb. 14, 1839.
Ley, Anna, b. March 11, 1807; d. July 6, 1841.
Miller, Samuel, b. Nov. 26, 1795; d. Oct. 1, 1862.
Noes, Susanna, b. in 1799; d. in 1831.
Noes, Catharine, b. Nov. 15, 1801; d. Feb. 19, 1818.
Noes, Maria C., b. Nov. 4, 1776; d. June 4, 1815.
Noes, Jacob, b. Oct. 17, 1772; d. Jan. 18, 1812.
Rank, John Peter, b. Nov. 3, 1763; d. June 26, 1851.
Rank, Susanna, b. July 15, 1774; d. July 8, 1823.
Rank, Cyrus (s. of J. P. R.), b. Sept. 7, 1814; d. Feb. 20, 1833.
Rank, Johannes, b. April 15, 1765; m. 1793; d. May 4, 1828.
Rank, Elizabeth (w. of J. R. Fernsler), b. June 21, 1777; d. March 18, 1845.
Rank, Anna Maria (w. of J. P. R.), b. April 23, 1772; d. Dec. 27, 1843.
Roth, Abraham, b. May 23, 1791; d. Oct. 18, 1858.
Roth, Elizabeth (w. of A. R.), b. May 15, 1794; d. Nov. 24, 1873.
Roth, Peter, b. Sept. 21, 1792; d. Sept. 16, 1828.
Rhode, Elizabeth, b. March 10, 1793; d. April 8, 1867.
Schneble, Peter, b. Aug. 23, 1779; d. June 18, 1851.
Seltzer, Henry, b. March 14, 1786; d. Aug. 6, 1859.
Seltzer, Gertrude (w. of H. S.), b. Jan. 1, 1793; d. April 10, 1849.
Scheffer, Johannes, b. Jan. 20, 1771; d. Nov. 13, 1848.
Scheffer, Christiana (w. of J. S.), b. Feb. 1, 1770; d. Jan. 28, 1843.
Seltzer, Jacob, b. July 10, 1776; d. Aug. 14, 1846.
Sarge, John, b. Jan. 14, 1790; d. Dec. 12, 1866.
Sarge, Lydia (w. of J. S.), b. April 12, 1794; d. June 1, 1860.
Sarge, Elizabeth (w. of S. S.), b. Feb. 8, 1772; d. Nov. 25, 1855.
Stein, David, b. Sept. 28, 1805; d. Aug. 31, 1862.
Stein, Elizabeth (w. of D. S.), b. Jan. 5, 1801; d. May 3, 1867.
Stein, Abraham, b. Oct. 1, 1724; d. May 30, 1807.
Stein, Anna M. (w. of A. S.), b. Dec. 1, 1728; d. Aug. 18, 1799.
Spittler, Samuel, b. Jan. 2, 1812; d. Aug. 23, 1841.
Schauffer, Valentine, b. April 10, 1752; d. Aug. 7, 1845.
Schauffer, Maria M., b. July 28, 1766; m. 1789; d. May 14, 1843.
Seltzer, Benjamin, b. Feb. 15, 1802; d. Dec. 10, 1820.
Seltzer, Johannes, b. Aug. 19, 1774; d. Feb. 1, 1845.
Seltzer, Sarah (w. of J. S.), b. Sept. 27, 1770; d. Jan. 13, 1839.
Stroh, Catharine, b. May 16, 1776; d. Dec. 22, 1815.
Shade, Charles, b. Jan. 16, 1803; d. March 22, 1861.
Spittler, Philip, b. Aug. 10, 1781; d. June 28, 1852.
Spittler, Catharine (w. of P. S.), b. Jan. 3, 1781; d. Nov. 20, 1846.
Seltzer, Michael, b. Jan. 22, 1781; d. March 11, 1837.
Seltzer, Sarah (w. of M. S.), b. May 29, 1786; d. July 4, 1827.
Stroh, Johannes, b. Oct. 8, 1768; d. Oct. 11, 1834.
Stroh, Susanna (w. of J. S.), b. Dec. 15, 1771; d. Nov. 15, 1834.
Stein, Abraham, b. Jan. 28, 1788; d. Dec. 28, 1858.
Stine, Rebecca (w. of D. S.), d. Dec. 18, 1854, aged 42.
Stein, Johan, b. July 14, 1794; d. March 24, 1860.
Seltzer, Christian, Sr., b. Feb. 16, 1749; d. Feb. 3, 1831.
Seltzer, Christian, b. Dec. 25, 1775; d. March 28, 1811.
Seltzer, Elizabeth (w. of C. S.), b. in March, 1765; d. May 27, 1824.
Stroh, Michael, b. Dec. 7, 1743; d. Jan. 21, 1803.
Stroh, Johannes, b. in 1798; d. Nov. 21, 1834.
Stroh, Eve, b. March 11, 1750; d. in 1795.
Stein, Susanna (w. of P. S.), b. Sept. 9, 1769; d. Feb. 3, 1830.

Stein, John Philip, b. Dec. 2, 1760; d. March 28, 1838.
Urich, Daniel, b. Jan. 5, 1802; d. May 16, 1847.
Wild, Jacob, b. Nov. 21, 1731; d. May 16, 1811.
Wild, Catharine (w. of J. W.), b. November, 1731; d. April 7, 1806.
Weidle, Catharine (w. of J. W.), b. Dec. 11, 1803; d. Nov. 28, 1826.
Wagner, Sebastian, b. Aug. 15, 1755; d. in 1821.
Wagner, Mrs. Sebastian, b. Feb. 28, 1757; d. Feb. 9, 1827.
Wagner, John, b. Feb. 12, 1798; d. Sept. 5, 1876.
Wagner, Elizabeth (w. of J. W.), b. Oct. 21, 1797; d. Dec. 18, 1869.
Zehring, John, b. March 2, 1802; d. Jan. 24, 1866.
Zehring, Sarah (w. of J. Z.), b. Jan. 4, 1806; d. Dec. 27, 1875.
Zimmerman, Elizabeth (d. of J. and M. Z.), b. May 27, 1782; d. Dec. 19, 1859.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.—The organization of the Jonestown Reformed Church is credibly supposed to date from 1740, although recorded evidence of the truth thereof is wanting. It is however within the province of documentary testimony to prove by a deed dated Sept. 20, 1765; William Jones transferred to Charles Shade, Wendel Hoyle, John Tibben, Theodore Younger, and Conrad Weise (trustees and wardens of the German Lutheran and "Presbyterian" congregations) a lot at Jonestown for the purpose of erecting thereupon a church. This building was located about two miles east of the village, and there also a burying-ground was laid out. As indicated in the deed for the lot, the church was used jointly by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations. Of the latter the first pastor doubtless was Rev. Conrad Templeman, famous in his day as a self-taught preacher and as a vigorous worker.

In the church graveyard, corner of King and Queen Streets, there are interred the following:

Alberthall, Balsar, b. Dec. 17, 1781; d. April 2, 1817.
Alberthall, Michael, b. Aug. 12, 1802; d. May 11, 1839.
Brunner, John, b. April 5, 1803; d. Oct. 21, 1863.
Brunner, Margaret (w. of J. B.), b. Sept. 24, 1804; d. Jan. 31, 1864.
Bickel, Samuel, b. May 2, 1803; d. Nov. 22, 1872.
Bickel, Maria (w. of S. B.), b. Oct. 22, 1806; d. Sept. 30, 1869.
Beikle, John, b. July 19, 1775; d. Feb. 27, 1863.
Beikle, Catharine, b. Jan. 29, 1778; d. July 28, 1858.
Beikle, Sabina (d. of J. and C. B.), b. Oct. 7, 1805; d. June 15, 1853.
Behny, Valentine (s. of J. P. and M. B.), b. June 6, 1790; d. June 21, 1851.
Boltz, Elizabeth (w. of S. B.), b. April 9, 1814; d. April 5, 1859.
Beshor, Johannes, b. Oct. 11, 1732; d. April 16, 1814.
Boltz, George, b. Jan. 21, 1819; d. Oct. 18, 1863.
Boltz, Christiana, b. June 28, 1826; d. March 9, 1863.
Behring, Heinrich, b. April 5, 1734; d. April 5, 1818.
Boltz, Samuel H., b. Jan. 24, 1807; d. March 2, 1870.
Boltz, John S., b. May 14, 1816; d. April 8, 1875.
Boltz, Elizabeth (w. of S. B.), b. Dec. 8, 1823; d. May 25, 1845.
Boltz, Henry, b. Nov. 24, 1793; d. April 28, 1864.
Boltz, Magdalena (w. of G. B.), b. May 2, 1794; d. April 7, 1869.
Behny, Catharine (w. of J. B.), d. March 27, 1863, aged 40.
Boltz, George, b. March 18, 1793; d. Jan. 16, 1860.
Behring, Johannes, b. Dec. 21, 1783; d. May 26, 1853.
Behring, Ludwig, b. Sept. 21, 1783; d. June 10, 1865.
Boltz, Johann, b. May 16, 1778; d. Feb. 25, 1843.
Boltz, Catharine, b. Dec. 22, 1781; d. April 28, 1842.
Bickel, John, b. May 2, 1752; d. Feb. 28, 1842.
Bickel, Elizabeth, b. March 2, 1762; d. April 10, 1841.
Clark, Thomas, b. July 5, 1785; d. June 22, 1842.
Clark, Catharine (w. of T. C.), b. Oct. 13, 1789; d. July 19, 1849.
Dornmeiel, Benjamin, b. Aug. 16, 1799; d. March 8, 1864.
Dornmeiel, Hannah (w. of B. D.), b. Nov. 5, 1806; d. March 13, 1864.
Dirben, Catharine, b. in 1752; d. in 1825.
Daub, Conrad, b. June 17, 1793; d. Jan. 19, 1857.
Daub, Anna M. (w. of C. D.), b. April 21, 1796; d. Aug. 9, 1860.
Eshelman, Christian, d. June 12, 1873, aged 52.
Faber, John, b. June 16, 1790; d. June 21, 1841.
Folmer, Anna Maria (w. of M. F.), b. Oct. 13, 1802; d. Feb. 22, 1868.
Gibhart, Catharine, b. Sept. 23, 1803; d. April 10, 1826.
Gasser, Jacob (s. of J. and E. G.), b. May 1, 1798; d. Feb. 19, 1818.
Hershberger, Samuel, b. Sept. 21, 1803; d. March 23, 1848.
Hershberger, Thomas, b. Aug. 12, 1806; d. Nov. 9, 1846.
Hoff, Philip, b. Oct. 20, 1777; d. July 12, 1848.
Harper, Catharine (w. of T. H.), b. Feb. 27, 1798; d. July 16, 1818.
Heil, Johanes, b. in 1756; d. in 1826.
Heil, Catharine (w. of J. H.), b. in 1760; d. in 1816.
Harper, John, b. Sept. 9, 1791; d. March 26, 1865.
Harper, Elizabeth (w. of J. H.), b. Jan. 19, 1793; d. Feb. 25, 1863.
Harper, John, b. Jan. 8, 1760; d. Feb. 19, 1827.
Kern, Anna Maria Magdalena, b. Dec. 10, 1787; d. May 1, 1849.
Kuhns, Veronica (w. of J. K.), b. Dec. 31, 1813; d. May 9, 1837.
Kochenberger, Heinrich, b. Oct. 28, 1783; d. May 5, 1851.
Kern, Thomas, b. Jan. 10, 1785; d. Nov. 28, 1844.
Legley, Johann Heinrich, b. Jan. 15, 1768; d. June 17, 1846.
Legley, Catharine (w. of J. H. L.), b. Jan. 10, 1763; d. April 3, 1844.
Legley, Anna M., b. March 4, 1791; d. Oct. 30, 1849.
Lagley, Rudolph, b. Oct. 2, 1794; d. Feb. 26, 1859.
Lagley, Catharine (w. of R. L.), b. Feb. 30, 1803; d. Oct. 28, 1871.
Lentz, Henry, b. Nov. 8, 1811; d. Dec. 5, 1838.
Lentz, Veronica (w. of J. L.), b. Feb. 14, 1773; d. Aug. 18, 1857.
Larch, Christian, b. Jan. 11, 1758; d. Sept. 4, 1823.
Lerich, Catharine (w. of D. L.), b. May 9, 1804; d. July 5, 1830.
Lerch, George, b. Jan. 1, 1788; d. Nov. 21, 1863.
Lerch, Barbara (Gingrich), w. of G. L., b. Feb. 11, 1789; d. Jan. 19, 1866.
Long, Sarah (w. of G. L.), b. May 31, 1820; d. May 3, 1861.
Lerch, John, b. Aug. 24, 1794; d. Sept. 7, 1854.
Lerch, Mary (w. of J. L.), b. March 11, 1797; d. April 7, 1867.
Long, Abraham, b. Dec. 19, 1770; d. Dec. 28, 1844.
Long, Elizabeth (w. of A. L.), b. Aug. 6, 1780; d. July 18, 1835.
Long, Johannes, b. July 21, 1810; d. June 2, 1857.
Long, Elizabeth, b. Jan. 30, 1802; d. April 17, 1854.
Leterd, Catharine, d. Dec. 28, 1823, aged 24.
Lehman, Johann Heinrich, b. April 15, 1780; d. Aug. 3, 1854.
Lehman, Catharine (w. of J. H. L.), b. Feb. 8, 1779; d. July 13, 1854.
Meily, Henry, b. Feb. 9, 1806; d. April 24, 1848.
Meily, Susanna (w. of H. M.), b. Oct. 16, 1807; d. May 13, 1867.
Miller, Rebecca (w. of W. M.), b. Feb. 24, 1811; d. Nov. 4, 1865.
Miller, Mary (w. of J. M.), d. April, 1870, aged 60.
Miller, Sarah P., b. March 9, 1820; d. Nov. 24, 1847.
Mohr, Johannes, b. August, 1749; d. Dec. 16, 1824.
Mohr, Elizabeth (Rader, w. of J. M.), b. Oct. 26, 1751; d. March 27, 1815.
Miller, Regina, b. Nov. 10, 1742; d. Feb. 2, 1829.
Mohr, Rosina (w. of J. M.), b. June 3, 1754; d. Jan. 29, 1831.
Rauch, Elizabeth, b. June 10, 1762; d. March 14, 1845.
Rauch, Jacob, b. Sept. 25, 1789; d. Nov. 18, 1849.
Rudy, Johannes, b. Nov. 26, 1780; d. Feb. 14, 1836.
Spittler, Christian, b. Aug. 20, 1790; d. March 28, 1858.
Spittler, Anna M. (w. of C. S.), b. June 1, 1790; d. Feb. 23, 1854.
Spittler, Johannes, b. March 31, 1742; d. Aug. 12, 1820.
Snavely, Jacob, d. July 28, 1845, aged 67.
Schenck, Johannes, b. Nov. 13, 1763; d. July 28, 1821.
Sailor, John, b. March 22, 1800; d. Aug. 31, 1849.
Schally, Jacob, b. June 1, 1778; d. July 27, 1860.
Schally, Catharine (d. of J. and B. S.), b. March 10, 1785; d. Jan. 5, 1875.
Tice, Michael, b. Dec. 3, 1805; d. Dec. 11, 1832.
Tice, Anna (w. of M. T.), b. Feb. 27, 1816; d. March 6, 1854.
Treichler, Dr. Samuel K., d. Oct. 31, 1872, aged 41.
Umberger, Leah (w. of J. U.), b. March 29, 1826; d. April 3, 1869.
Umberger, Johannes, b. Aug. 16, 1794; d. May 10, 1847.
Umberger, Barbara (w. of J. U.), b. Dec. 17, 1785; d. Dec. 14, 1871.
Uhland, George, b. Feb. 16, 1798; d. Oct. 28, 1870.
Uhland, John, d. March 23, 1864, aged 76.
Uhland, Barbara (w. of J. U.), d. March 17, 1875, aged 88.
Walker, Joseph M., b. March 3, 1776; d. Jan. 27, 1867.
Walker, Sarah Sabina, b. May 5, 1796; d. March 26, 1864.
Witmeyer, Peter, b. July 6, 1792; d. Dec. 10, 1846.
Yeager, Daniel, b. Sept. 21, 1773; d. Oct. 7, 1857.
Yeager, Elizabeth, b. Sept. 29, 1777; d. July 21, 1847.
Yeagley, Elizabeth (w. of J. Y.), b. Jan. 18, 1799; d. Feb. 2, 1870.
Yeakey, John, b. Nov. 19, 1810; d. March 10, 1864.

THE OLD LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CEMETERY, the oldest in town, occupies the site of the original church edifice. No interments, however, have been made here for the last three-quarters of a century.

Aberthall, John Adam (s. of F. and B.), d. May 30, 1796, aged 20.
Aberthall, Maria Barbara (w. of F. B.), b. Feb. 22, 1747; m. 1767; d. Dec. 19, 1799.
Behring, Heinrich, d. Jan. 24, 1798, aged 37.
Bickel, Sabina (w. of J. B.), b. Nov. 29, 1752; d. July 20, 1810.
Doubs, Johan Jacob, d. July 3, 1803, aged 47.
Kurtz, Johan Wilhelm, b. Feb. 3, 1732; d. Nov. 27, 1799.
Lingeber, Kilian, b. March 14, 1733; d. 1808.
Wood, Joseph, d. Dec. 12, 1788, aged 65.

THE NEW LUTHERAN GRAVEYARD is the name given to the burial-ground on Lancaster Street, but it is also used by the congregation of the United Brethren in Christ. Among the interments are the following:

Bower, John, b. in 1812; d. April 2, 1879.
Faber, Sarah (Sherk), b. Jan. 9, 1816; d. Sept. 6, 1863.
Gingrich, Michael, b. Sept. 8, 1794; d. Feb. 2, 1872.
Gingrich, Barbara (Kaufman), b. Dec. 26, 1814; d. Jan. 5, 1865.
Grumbine, Peter, b. Aug. 18, 1805; d. April 27, 1881.
Grumbine, Catharine (Long), b. Oct. 25, 1805; d. Sept. 9, 1878.
Heilman, George, b. Feb. 24, 1789; d. Aug. 1, 1865.
Heilman, Christiana (w. of G. H.), b. Dec. 26, 1802; d. July 2, 1863.
Heine, Margaret (w. of M. H.), b. Sept. 10, 1803; d. Feb. 2, 1863.
Heine, Michael, b. May 21, 1800; d. March 13, 1866.
Krall, Barbara (Helm), b. Oct. 14, 1818; d. Aug. 26, 1864.
Mark, Moses, d. Feb. 7, 1861, aged 43.
Stauffer, David, b. Dec. 30, 1805; d. May 28, 1871.
Spittler, Solomon, b. Oct. 17, 1812; d. Sept. 18, 1863.
Spittler, Louisa (w. of S. S.), b. May 3, 1813; d. Jan. 7, 1877.
Schenk, Susanna (w. of S. S.), b. Feb. 14, 1816; d. Dec. 26, 1873.
Umberger, David, b. May 17, 1803; d. Dec. 14, 1767.
Umberger, Catharine (Keller), b. April 16, 1809; d. Sept. 16, 1869.
Wagner, Samuel, b. Feb. 3, 1803; d. in 1868.

MOUNT MORIAH CEMETERY is located on King Street, on the South Mountain Railroad, and is under the control of the Lutheran congregation. Among the few aged persons here buried are:

Artz, Johannes, b. Aug. 17, 1795; d. Feb. 8, 1872.
Capp, John, b. Nov. 20, 1801; d. Aug. 29, 1864.
Kohle, Rosanna (w. of J. K.), b. Sept. 5, 1799; d. April 20, 1866.
Kohr, Michael V., b. Aug. 17, 1806; d. April 26, 1873.
Kohr, Elizabeth (Shauffler), b. Dec. 2, 1782; d. July 21, 1872.
Lentz, Anna M. (w. of C. L.), b. April 30, 1809; d. June 7, 1877.
Mushler, Jacob, b. Oct. 14, 1788; d. April 3, 1864.
Mushler, Susanna (w. of J. M.), b. Nov. 28, 1806; d. March 16, 1864.
Rank, Samuel, b. Nov. 22, 1798; d. Oct. 17, 1864.
Sattazahn, John, b. Nov. 11, 1792; d. Oct. 23, 1877.

ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized on the 23d of March, 1876, by Rt. Rev. M. A. DeWolfe Howe, D.D., Bishop of Central Pennsylvania, the Rev. Alfred M. Abel, rector of St. Luke's Church, Lebanon, pastor, with regular services at Heilman Hall. The Rev. Mr. Abel was succeeded in April, 1878, by Rev. Chandler Hare, under whose charge the work at Jonestown fell. In 1878, Professor E. J. Koons was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and took charge of the services. In September of that year the corner-stone of St. Mark's Church was laid, and on the 12th of November following the church was consecrated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Howe. The Rev. E. J. Koons remained in charge until Jan. 1, 1880, when the church remained without a settled rector until the 1st of October, 1881, when Rev. A. M. Abel was appointed to take charge of it.

THE JONESTOWN BANK was organized under the State banking law May 29, 1873, with a capital of $50,000. The first officers were William E. Bruner president, and Jerome W. Henry cashier. On the 1st of January, 1875, H. C. Phillips, the present cashier, was appointed. The directors are W. E. Bruner (president), Jeremiah Heilman, Christian Lentz, E. B. Seigrist, C. P. Miller, J. C. Seltzer, J. A. Heilman, D. M. Rank, John Phillips, and J. G. Heilman.

MOUNT ARARAT is a pleasant village in the southwestern part of the township, on the main road to Lebanon. It has two neat churches—Evangelical and United Brethren.

BUNKER HILL lies southwest of Jonestown, and has a post-office. Settlements were made here as early as 1730.

SALEM CHURCH (Union) lies two and a half miles north of Jonestown.

KREIDER'S MEETING-HOUSE is east of Jonestown, near the Bethel township line.

MONROE VALLEY MEETING-HOUSE is located in the Monroe Valley, in the extreme northern part of the township.

THE UNION SALEM CHURCH is located north of Jonestown, and is a neat one-story frame edifice, built in 1859.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Union is bounded on the north by Cold Spring township, on the east by Schuylkill County and Bethel and Swatara townships, on the south by Swatara, and on the west by East Hanover.

On the 26th of September, 1842, on the petition of numerous inhabitants of East Hanover township for a division of said township and the erection of a new one, the court appointed John R. Breitenbach, Robert Kreider, and Henry Meily commissioners to run a line of division and make report at the next general Court of Quarter Sessions of their proceedings. The report was made, approved of by the court, and

the division of East Hanover and erection of Union township directed as follows:

"The line of division begins at a point on the north bank of the Swatara Creek, opposite to Mish's mill in the road leading from said mill to Yerger's tavern; thence along said road and through lands of Michael Gingrich north 72° west (at two perches Gingrich's land off, and the land of the heirs of Jacob Titler in Union in) 14 perches to a hickory-tree; thence through the same north 13°, 49° west (at 30½ perches the land of the heirs of Titler off and Henry Krall in Union district in) 45 perches; north 26½° west 13 perches; thence north 20° west 9¼ perches; thence north 28½° west 11 perches; thence north 30° west 20 perches; thence north 6½° west 12 perches; thence north 7° east 7 perches; thence north 31½° west 28 perches; thence north 74° west 16 perches; thence north 14° west 7¾ perches; thence north 10° east 10¾ perches; thence north 33° west 12 perches; thence north 5° west 13½ perches; thence north 41° west 11½ perches; thence north 50° west 12 perches; thence north 41° west 16¼ perches; thence north 53½° west 9¼ perches; thence north 71° west 9½ perches; thence north 23° east 10 perches; thence north 45° east 14½ perches; thence north 28½° east 15 perches; thence north 24¼° east 9½ perches to a chestnut-tree on the Second Blue Mountain; thence due north at 192 perches, line across Stony Creek which runs west at 212 perches, is located the tavern house at the Cold Spring 6 feet from the line leaving it in East Hanover 2 miles and 53 perches to a chestnut-oak-tree on the top of the Fourth Mountain intersecting the Lebanon and Dauphin Counties line. From a point on the line nearest the Cold Spring tavern the commissioners surveyed as follows, viz.: south 87° west 18¾ perches; thence south 29° west 7½ perches to the centre of the Springs, north 30¼° west 17½ perches; thence north 7¾° west 12 perches; thence north 33¾° west 14 perches; thence north 40½° (at 31 perches line crosses Indian Town Creek) 32 perches; thence north 21° west 23 perches; thence north 43½° west 14 perches to the forks of the road leading to the Cold Spring and Pine Grove; thence north 68½° west 31 perches; thence south 80° west 24 perches; thence south 83° west 19 perches; thence south 86¼° west 40 perches; thence south 68½° west 17 perches; thence south 72° west 19 perches; thence north 45½° west (at 34 perches the line crosses a branch of the Indian Town Creek running east) 43 perches; thence south 86° west 24 perches; thence north 69° west (at 13 perches Joseph's spring about 4 perches north of the line leaving it in Union) 17 perches; thence north 60° west 18 perches; thence north 65¼° west 38 perches; thence north 31½° west 34 perches; thence north 14¾° east (at 24 perches the line crosses the road leading to Manada Furnace) 33 perches; thence north ¼° west 29 perches; thence north 15¼° east (leaving the house of Thomas Kuiser on Weidman's land in Union) 52¾ perches; thence 1° east 36 perches; thence north 17¾° west 12 perches; thence north 31° west 32 perches, now ascending the Second Mountain; thence north 23° west 19 perches; thence house off and Philip Hess in East Hanover in leaving Hess' barn about 4 perches south of the line, at 1 mile and 70 perches, Hess off and Isaac Hetrich in East Hanover in, at 1 mile 250 perches, Hetrich off and Henry Garbach in Union in, at 2 miles 19 perches the line crosses Reed's Creek, at 2 miles 117½ perches Garberich off and John Walmer (wagon-maker) in Union in, at 2 miles 194 perches Walmer off and Philip Garberich in East Hanover in, at 2 miles 224 perches the line crosses the road leading to Walmer's Church and again the line of John Walmer, at 3 miles Walmer off and John Garberich Adams, Sr., in East Hanover in, at 3 miles 70 perches the line crosses the State road from Harrisburg to Pine Grove about 12 perches from Garberich's house, at 3 miles 158 perches Garberich off and Henry Shuey (where Nicholas R. lives) in Union in, at 3 miles 228 perches the line crosses the road leading to Lyon Lemberger; thence through the land of Jacob B. Weidman (Walmer's place) in East Hanover in, 4 miles 200 perches to a stone heap, &c., on the land of Weidman intersecting the Cold Spring road near Frederick Trout's house; thence along the Cold Spring road north 57½° west (at 40 perches Trout's house in Union) 45½ perches; thence north 27½° west 26 perches; thence north 12½° west 10½ perches; thence north 9° west 16 perches; thence by the same north 13° west 60 perches to a spring crosses the road about 8 perches south of Krall's house; thence by the same north 21½° west 37 perches to a corner of John Daub and Henry Krall's lands, leaving Daub in East Hanover; thence on the line of Daub and Krall's lands north 14½° west 32 perches; thence by the same north line 5½° west 46 perches to a black-oak-tree; thence north 31¼ west 32 perches; thence through lands of Jacob Keiffer leaving Keiffer in Union north 53½° west 35 perches; thence north 75° west 71 perches to line of Keiffer and William Reiter's land, leaving Reiter in East Hanover; thence along said line north 12½° west 61 perches to a corner of Reiter's, Keiffer's, and Philip Lerch's land leaving Lerch in East Hanover, here Reiter's land off and Lerch's in; thence on the line of Lerch's and Keiffer's land north 2½° west to a stone in the great road leading from Harrisburg to Jonestown; thence to the Indiantown Gap and through the land of Henry Bross, leaving said Bross in Union north 1° west (at 138 perches Bross off and Philip Lerch in East Hanover in); at this place the line crosses Lerrick's road at 196 perches Lerrick's off and the lands of Jacob Rauch in Union in, at 260 perches crossing a spring west ½ perch from Jonathan Anspach's house leaving Anspach in East Hanover, at 282 perches Anspach's."

That portion of the township which lay beyond the Second Mountain was in 1853 stricken off to form the

township of Cold Spring. In 1843 the return for Union township was as follows:

ASSESSMENT FOR UNION TOWNSHIP, 1843.

Anspach, Peter.
Anspach, Jacob.
Bomgardner, John.
Bender, Valentine.
Bickel, Samuel E.
Bickel, John A.
Bickel, Levi.
Boler, Henry M.
Boeshore, Widow.
Boeshore, Jacob.
Bross, Jacob.
Bross, Michael.
Bross, Henry (estate).
Boeshore, Thomas.
Bohr, John (estate).
Bartlemay, John.
Bucher, John.
Borfer, Gloninger & Co.
Bohr, John.
Bohr, Jacob.
Bohr, Henry.
Bender, John.
Beely, Jacob.
Copenhaver, John.
Copenhaver, William.
Copenhaver, John W.
Coleman, Thomas B. (estate).
Clark, John.
Diener, Henry.
Diener, John.
Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company.[1]
Eckert, George.
Focht, Rank & Fisher.
Failor, Solomon.
Fisher, John (weaver).
Fake, Peter.
Failor, John.
Fox, William.
Felder, George.
Fisher, Philip.
Fake, John.
Fisher, John.
Fauber, John.
Gingerich, Michael.
Gingerich, Christian.
Gingerich, John.
Gilbert, George.
Gilbert, Henry.
Good, Peter.
Gerhart, Jacob.
Geibrich, William.
Geibrich, Henry.
Hower, Widow.
Hauer, Jacob.
Heilman, Philip.
Heilman & Snavely.
Heilman, George.
Heilman, John.
Heilman, Samuel.
Heilman, Henry.
Heilman, Jacob.
Heilman & Shugar.
Hunsicker, Jacob.
Hess, John.
Heckinder, John, Jr.
Hess, Philip.
Hess, Henry.
Hess, Martin.
Hess, Michael.
Hummel, Daniel.
Hooverten, Christian.
Halderman, Henry.
Krall, Henry.
Keefer, Jacob.
Kern, Thomas.
Klick, Michael.
Kreiser, Fred., Sr.
Kreiser, Casper, Jr.
Kreiser, Henry.
Kreiser, Felix.
Kreiser, Peter.
Kreiser, Bernhard.
Kreiser, Casper, Sr.
Kreiser, William.
Kohr, Michael.
Light, Joseph.
Light, Jacob.
Light, David.
Lerch, George.
Lentz, Widow.
Light, Jacob (forge).
Lauer, Christian.
Minnich, Christian.
Miller, John.
Measer, Philip, Sr.
Miller, George.
Mish, Widow.
Miller & Co., Abraham.
Mark, Widow.
Measer, John.
Moyer, Samuel.
Moyer, Martin.
Musser, Daniel.
Moonshine, Barbara.
Moonshine, John.
Meily, Henry.
Meily & Co., Henry.
Mease, David.
Nine, Joseph.
Pugance, Benjamin.
Philips, John, Sr.
Rauch, Jacob.
Rank, Daniel.
Rank, David.
Rank, Henry.
Roop, Jacob.
Roop, John.
Roop, David.
Hersberger, Samuel.
Stucky, Elizabeth.
Shirk, Samuel,
Stine, Henry.
Seltzer, John.
Strohman, Stephen.
Sattazahn, Adam.
Smith, David.
Smith, Henry.
Stine, John.
Sreckengost, John.
Strohman, Joseph.
Shirk, Christian.
Shreckengost, Leonard.
Seltzer, Augustus M
Stine, Daniel.
Stite, Hartman.
Shuey, Thomas.
Shuey, George, Sr.
Shuey, David.
Shuey, John L.
Shuey, Henry.
Shuey, Christian.
Shuey, Amos.
Stahl, Daniel.
Sattazahn, John.
Strupenham, Daniel.
Smith, Jacob.
Saltzer, John.
Traut, Frederick.
Tittler, Widow.
Tittler, Jacob.
Ulrich, Daniel.
Union Canal Company (20 acres).
Walter, Joseph.
Wenger, Abraham.
Weidman, Jacob B.
Weidel, Jacob.
Weidel, Setzer.
Weidel & Co., Jacob (colliers).
Weidel, William.
Walter, John.
Walmer, David (church).
Walmer, Jacob.
Walmer, Peter.
Walmer, John.
Walmer, Henry (estate).
Walmer, John.
Wenger, Martin.
Xander, Jacob.
Yeakel, John.
Yeakley, Rudolph.
Zearing, John.
Zearing, Ludwig.
Zeller, Adam.

Tenants.

Augst, Henry.
Augst, George.
Anderson, John.
Bohr, Mathias.
Bohr, Solomon.
Bohr, Michael.
Boughter, Joseph, Jr.
Bruner, David.
Bamgardner, David.
Bealy, William.
Bolts, Samuel.
Bender, George.
Conrad, Henry.
Copenhaver, Thomas.
Clemens, Jacob.
Darnwary, Michael.
Darkes, Isaac.
Debin, Peter.
Dornmoyer, John.
Deck, Nicholas.
Eisenhauer, Christian.
Fasnacht, Jesse.
Folmer, Michael.
Failer, Valentine.
Gaby, Jacob.
Gingrich, Jacob.
Gamber, Jacob.
Gamble, William.
Heckendon, John, Jr.
Hess, Philip (miller).
Holtzberg, John.
Hunsicker, Christian.
Hess, Daniel.
Hersberger, Henry.
Kuns, Lorentz.
Krall, George.
Kunts, Jacob.
Kreiser, Thomas.
Kreiser, Martin.
Kreiser, Samuel.
Kreiser, John.
Kuhns, John.
Kreiser, Isaac.
Losser, John.
Leiberman, Jacob.
Moyer, Joseph.
Miller, Joseph.
Measer, Adam.
Musser, John.
Miller, John.
Nine, George.
Peters, John.
Rank, George.
Ritscher, George.
Rank, Jacob.
Reager, George.
Reinhard, Oliver.
Shirk, Casper.
Saddler, Christian.
Shuf, George, Jr.
Shiffy, Joseph.
Sattazahn, L.
Stahl, John.
School, Cyrus.
Thompson, Nicholas.
Tobias, Solomon.
Wendling, David.
Walmer, David.
Wolf, Jonathan.
Yerger, Amos.

Single Men.

Boeshore, Jacob.
Bross, Samuel.
Bross, Henry.
Cooper, Leonard.
Heckenden, George.
Heckenden, Joseph.
Hersberger, Samuel.
Haldaman, Thomas.
Kern, Henry.
Kuntz, John, Jr.
Kohr, Jacob.
Losser, William.
Losser, Jonathan.
Murray, W.
Musser, Henry.
Shirk, Casper.
Sprechengost, John, Jr.
Saller, Martin.
Saller, George.
Saller, Samuel.
Thompson, Nicholas.
Walmer, Solomon.
Zearing, John, Jr.
Zearing, Christian.

[1] Under title of Stony Creek Coal Estate (Warrantees names, viz.: Martin Moyer, Conrad Moyer, Michael Moyer, Nicholas Shauffler, Daniel Sheffler, John Sheffler, Catharine Koons, Christiana Koons, Elizabeth Koons, Gabriel Hiester, Peter Nagle, Peter Frailey, Conrad Feger, Conrad Koons, Daniel Leinbach, John Shenfelder, Henry Dickel, Peter Kapp, Philip Kreamer, John Kapp, Michael Kapp, Frederick Kapp, Jacob Dohner, Moses Dohner, George Debin, Sr., George Debin, Jr., Peter Debin, Daniel Lanbert, Adam Deck, David Darkes, Adam Grittinger, Eckert & Guilford).

The first range of the Kittochtinny or Blue Mountains crosses the upper portion of the township, making it rugged, but the southern part is level and fertile. The Swatara Creek bounds it on the east, separating it from Swatara township. The Big Dam, on the creek in Swatara Gap, extending into this and the latter townships and serving as a feeder to the Union Canal, broke in 1862, and has not since been repaired. The Swatara Feeder extended from this dam through the eastern part of the township to the Union Water-Works. The Lebanon and Tremont (Pine Grove) Railroad extends through the eastern part. About the middle of the eastern border of the township, on the Swatara Creek, is Union Forge. The soil is principally gravel and slate, with some limestone. The country is well watered by small streams, but, besides the Swatara, there are none of any considerable size. There are no towns in the township, but the country is well improved and has many excellent farms.

Fort Smith was located in this township and was built in 1738, three-quarters of a mile north of Union Forge. It was on land lately owned by Widow Elizabeth Shuey, but now by D. Blouch. It figured largely in the days of Indian alarms and massacres. The site of the land was originally owned by Peter Heydrich, who emigrated from Germany and located prior to 1738. In the Mount Pleasant district a Mr. Noacre was killed by the Indians while plowing in a field now owned by R. Boltz. Philip Maurer was also shot dead while cradling oats on the old John Gross farm. The house of Martin Hess was often a place of refuge, and was a mile southwest of Peter Heydrich's. Matthias Boeshore was also an old settler, who on one occasion retreated from the Indians towards Hess' house. Just as he had got inside the house he seized a gun, and, turning upon his pursuers, leveled his piece at them, and while in the act of drawing the trigger he received a shot from the Indians which wounded him but slightly. The bullet of one of the savages' guns struck that part of Boeshore's rifle to which the flint is attached, and the ball glancing a little to one side wounded him in the left side. He lived to be an old man and left a numerous offspring.

On the old Weidman farm was another block-house or place for refuge. It is related by Rupp that on frequent occasions, when the Indians appeared in numbers and his neighbors were in their own homes, Peter Heydrich gave immediate notice to the people to resort to the fort. At one time, it is related, he "took the fife and drum (of the fort) and marched himself into the woods or thicket, now beating the drum, then blowing the fife (and he could beat and fife well), then he would give the word of command loud and distinct, as if it had been given to a large force, though he was the only one to obey orders, and by this *ruse de guerre* he managed to scare the Indians away and collect his neighbors securely,—*noth bricht Eisen.*"

Many incidents are related of pioneer times and of the hardships of the early settlers, which would no doubt prove interesting to the readers of this history, but the record of the domestic life of our ancestors must be reserved for a fireside history of that hardy and energetic race. Schools and churches were early established. These pioneers, who, in their youth, in the land of their nativity had enjoyed Christian instruction, were not slow, although situated in the wilderness, to give such facilities for the education of their children, not only as their means would allow but as opportunity afforded.

Walmer's Church (Reformed and Lutheran) is located two miles northwest of Mount Nebo. The first edifice was a log structure built in 1770, and the second a frame, in 1810. The present church was erected in 1850. The old settlers of this vicinity were the Walmers, Gerberichs, Lights, Shueys, Klicks, Goods, Rabers, Brightbills, Shells, Elliotts, and Fishers.

Moonshine's Church (Reformed and Lutheran) is located near East Hanover township line, between the First and Second Mountains. The early settlers hereabouts were the Kohrs, Sticklers, Brosses, Werts, Brandts, Trouts, and others.

Sattazahn's Church (Reformed and Lutheran) is situated near Wolf's tavern. The building is a one-story frame structure. The early settlers in this neighborhood were the Wolfs, Sattazahns, Stiners, Behneys, Ditzlers, Daubets, and Zechmans. In the old graveyard are buried,—

Beahm, Abraham, d. Nov. 12, 1866.
Deaven, Peter, b. May 16, 1811; d. Oct. 26, 1853.
Fehler, Eva (w. of Jac.), b. Feb. 9, 1744; d. Nov. 21, 1818.
Fehler, Jacob, b. April 13, 1744; d. Oct. 1, 1817.
Fehler, Johannes, b. 1773; d. July 12, 1854.
Laing, James, b. March 18, 1828; d. Oct. 30, 1869.
McGiner, Catharine, b. Jan. 21, 1791; d. Oct. 19, 1857.
Moase, John, b. Oct. 13, 1824; d. March 20, 1850.
Laing, Thomas, b. 1835; d. Dec. 20, 1862.
Kreiser, Elizabeth, b. 1810; d. 1860.
Rhen, John, b. May 6, 1821; d. Jan. 8, 1873.
Rupp, Ephraim, b. 1822; d. Aug. 25, 1849.
Sattazahn, John, b. Feb. 4, 1771; d. Nov. 20, 1847.
Sattazahn, Margaret (w. of J.), b. Dec. 1, 1791; d. March 15, 1873.
Sattazahn, William.
Shultz, Christian, b. May 31, 1780; d. Dec. 10, 1876.
Wolf, William, b. April 26, 1839; d. Sept. 21, 1873.

Murray and Inwood are stations within Union township, on the line of the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad.

Union Forge.—This place is on the eastern border of the township, on the Swatara Creek, and on the Lebanon and Tremont Railroad. It has a population of one hundred and fifty, an express and telegraph-office. The old forge here was erected about the beginning of the century, and is now operated by J. & R. Meily, in the manufacture of pig-iron. The stone flour-mill, run by Henry & Jack, was erected just after the completion of the railroad, and took the place of an old frame one. The latter and the forge were then owned and operated by Morris Weidman. The forge now gives employment to some forty hands.

COLD SPRING TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Cold Spring is bounded on the east by Schuylkill County, north and west by Dauphin County, and on the south by East Hanover and Union townships. It is so named from the large spring which furnishes the main supply for Stony Creek, and upon the organization of the county of Lebanon was not included within its bounds, as will be seen by reference thereto.

At the September sessions of court 1853, on the petition of sundry inhabitants of East Hanover and Union townships, for the erection of a new township (Cold Spring) out of the territory of said two townships, the court appointed John Early, Cyrus P. Miller, and William Lick commissioners to ascertain and designate the boundaries. Their report of Nov. 3, 1853, was as follows: "Beginning at a chestnut-tree, at or near the Dauphin and Lebanon County line, on the south side of the Second Blue Mountain in East Hanover township; thence through unimproved lands unknown the owners thereof, north 80° east 86 perches to a chestnut-oak-tree; thence same north 62° east 82 perches to a chestnut-oak-tree; same north 80° east 40 perches to a black-oak; same north 53° east 216 perches to a chestnut-oak; same north 64° east 42 perches to a chestnut-oak; same north 82° east 66 perches to a chestnut; same and John S. Moyer's unimproved lands north 70° east 180 perches to a chestnut-tree; thence through unimproved land of said John S. Moyer north 52° east 110 perches to a chestnut-tree back of a house now occupied by Henry Meer as a public inn or tavern; thence the same north 60° east 8 perches to a public road leading through Indiantown Gap to Cold Spring and the present township line between East Hanover and Union township; thence the same and the same course 116 perches to a black-oak; thence the same and lands the owners unknown 70° east 728 perches to a chestnut-tree, and in the said Union township through unimproved lands of the heirs of Henry Meilly, deceased, and Martin Moyer north 55° east 220 perches to a black-oak-tree; thence through unknown land north 47° east 14 perches to a hickory-tree, at or near the line of lands of the Susquehanna and Dauphin Coal Company's land; thence along the line of said company's land, through their lands and lands of Isaac Saddazahn north 60° east 750 perches to a white-oak-tree; thence through unimproved lands of the said Isaac Saddazahn and David Mees north 48° east 96 perches to a black-oak-tree north of the house of said David Meese; thence unimproved lands of the said David Meese and others north 59° east 148 perches to a post in a private road leading from the public-house of Amos Wolf to the Gold Mine Gap; thence along the said private road and unimproved land of David Hummel north 54° east 123 perches to a white-oak-tree on the lands of George Felty, and near the private road leading from a school-house to Gold Mine Gap; thence north 45° east 496 perches to a chestnut-tree, and through unimproved lands of George Felty, Heilman, Greiner, &c., and Eckert and Guilford to the Lebanon and Schuylkill County line."

The following were owners of taxable property in the township at the time of its formation. We omit the tenants, as the greater portion were temporary inhabitants,—miners and machinists:

Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company (Cold Spring tract), George Gardner, Adam Rapp, Peter Wengert, Andrew Eisenbiser (these four unseated lands), Leidig and Brechbill (Yellow Spring), same under title of Stony Creek Coal Estates, Adam Grouser, Henry Fleizer, Jacob Bright, Daub and Bohr (all four unseated lands), Conrad Moyer, Michael Moyer, Nicholas Sheaffer, Daniel Sheaffer, Catherine Koon (Gold Mineral Black Spring), Gabriel Hiester, Peter Nagle, Conrad Feager, Philip Kreamer (coal land), Conrad Koon (coal land), Daniel Linabach, John Rapp, Christian Koon, Presley Blackistone (tax titles), Martin Moyer (coal land), John Sheaffer (coal land), Elizabeth Koon (coal land), Peter Frailey, J. Shainfelder, H. Dickle, Michael Rapp, Frederick Rapp, Peter Rapp.

This township, as will be noted, lies in the extreme northwestern part of the county, between the Second and Fourth Mountain, the Third Mountain passing through its centre. Its erection grew out of the coal and lumber trade, which in 1853 had attracted considerable population, but the promise it then gave of continued prosperity has not been realized, the actual number of the inhabitants at present being much less than at the time of its formation. The soil of this mountain region is rocky and sterile, and but little of it under cultivation. At one time considerable quantities of timber were cut on the mountains, but the supply became exhausted in a great measure, and that business has declined. Some coal was found and sev-

eral collieries opened, but the operations failed, owing to the poor quality of the coal mined.

Quite a village sprung up at Rausch Gap, where the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, which passes through Stony Creek Valley, erected a machine-shop, but the poorness of the soil and inferiority of the coal has checked its prosperity. There is no doubt, however, of good coal being contained within the mountains, which require only research, energy, and capital to develop.

Cold Spring, along the line of the railroad, has become quite a noted summer resort. As early as 1775 it was noted for the coldness of the water and for the beneficial results in rheumatism. It has been resorted to by invalids from that early period, although difficult of access owing to the badness of the mountain roads. The railroad, however, has brought it within easy reach, and recently every effort has been made to make it a desirable place for recreation and health.

HEIDELBERG TOWNSHIP.

THE Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, by an act passed March 11, 1752, erected the county of Berks, separating the new county on the southwest from Lancaster by the line which subsequently continued to be the dividing line between Dauphin and Berks Counties, and the same which at present divides Lebanon from Berks, and Dauphin from Schuylkill Counties. This line, as before stated, cut off a portion of Bethel township, and will be referred to hereafter in relation to the boundaries of townships. At the time the county of Berks was erected, the townships of Warwick, Heidelberg, and Cocalico had existence in Lancaster County; they either adjoined the south and east sides of Lebanon township or were located in that neighborhood. At February sessions, 1757, the inhabitants of the township of Heidelberg petitioned the court, stating their difficulties arising out of the largeness of their township, and that there was a considerable body of land lying between the townships of Heidelberg, Lebanon, Warwick, and Cocalico that had not before then been erected into or annexed to any township, and praying for a reconstruction of said townships; upon which the court ordered and designated the boundaries of several townships, among which was Heidelberg, as follows:

"Beginning at the south side of Joseph Cratzer's land, bounding upon Lebanon, and extending by the same northerly to Bethel township; thence easterly along Bethel to Tulpehocken township, in Berks County; thence by the same to Cocalico township, to Valentine Feeman's; thence by the same and by Elizabeth township to the place of beginning." This gives the boundaries of Heidelberg township as they were when Dauphin County was subsequently taken from Lancaster, and as they remained so long as Heidelberg township was a portion of Dauphin County. Its limits, however, were subsequently reduced by taking away its northern section to form, with the southern part of Bethel, the new township of Jackson. Since then the greater portion of Mill Creek has been separated from it on the southeast. The country is comparatively level, except in its extreme southern border, where the South Mountain separates it from Lancaster County. The soil, as is the greater portion in the southern part of the county, is limestone of the best quality, and is well cultivated and improved. In its southern part are several streams, the largest of which, Hammer Creek, flows through a gap in the mountains to join the Conestoga in Lancaster County. The next stream in size is Mill Creek (Mühlbach), rising in the east and flowing northeast into the Tulpehocken. The northern part has no running streams, and the stock of farmers are watered in the pools of standing water abounding in this region.

The township was first settled by German Jews, who must have come here as early as 1720, as they had a church and cemetery. They were so numerous at one time as to have a synagogue, and a rabbi to read the Scriptures and impart to them other instruction. As early as 1732 they had a graveyard, around which a substantial stone wall was built, nearly the whole of which was standing until quite recently. The cement or mortar used was very adhesive, and was made of a larger proportion of lime than is now generally taken, for it is even now quite as compact and solid as limestone itself. It lies half a mile south of Shaefferstown, one hundred yards east from the Lancaster road. The cemetery is all that remains to show that these German Jews were once here, the synagogue having long since crumbled into dust; and, as the march of civilization surrounded them with a class of neighbors prejudiced against their religion, they disposed of their effects and went away.

These people were Germans, the first of whom had either come directly from Germany, or from the Province of New York, where many of them arrived in 1710; thence they emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1723.

In 1724 the German Baptists, commonly known as Dunkards, commenced a settlement in this township as first organized. Many of these came from Germany and Holland in 1709, settled first at Germantown, and some years afterwards established a school and church at Mühlbach.

On the farm of S. Bomberger was erected, in 1723, a log fort, which was used by the settlers as a protection against the Indians, and near which several skirmishes occurred. Among the elements of natural wealth are the great deposits of brown sandstone in the southeastern part, much of which is on lands owned by William Weigley and Dr. Zerbe, and of which the former's elegant mansion is built.

The following-named persons were taxables in Heidelberg township the year following the separation of Berks from Lancaster County (1752):

Albrecht, Matthias.
Arnold, Lorentz.
Bauman, Lorentz.
Breidenbach, Philip.
Bassler, Henry.
Bickle, Tobias.
Brown, Jacob.
Becker, Jacob.
Bowman, Valentine.
Borger, Peter.
Boyer, Henry.
Babler, Peter.
Brua, Peter.
Bressler, Nicholas.
Cress, Nicholas.
Conrad, George.
Coppenheffer, Michael.
Cogandoerfer, George.
Clark, Daniel.
Croll, Ulrich.
Copenhoefer, Thomas.
Dutweiler, John.
Durst, Jacob.
Dutweiler, James.
Edelman, Peter.
Eicholtz, Martin.
Ellig, Andrew.
Fellenberger, Nicholas.
Fritz, Adam.
Fague, John.
Gishon, Jacob.
Greeninger, Jacob.
Grebtil, John.
Gensly, Jacob.
Gass, Jacob.
Gring, Henry.
Hoffman, Yost.
Herchelroth, Valentine.
Huy, Jacob.
Holstein, Lenhard.
Heigberger, Conrad.
Hoster, Wilhelm.
Immel, John.
Kohl, Martin.
Kistaker, Philip.
Kreider, Jacob.
Krotzer, Joseph.
Kreutzer, Andrew.
Kapp, Michael.
Kuster, John.
Knower, John.
Leaman, Christian.
Lebenstein, David.
Loudermilch, Wendel.
Loudermilch, John.
Leidig, Lenhard.
Line, John.
Lash, George.
Loudermilch, Godfried.
Lane, John.
Miser, Henry.
Mous, Barned.
Miller, Frederick.
Miller, Nicholas.
Mosser, John Adam.
Mieser, George.
Mieser, Michael.
Moore, Widow.
Mire, John.
Mire, Henry.
Miller, Christian.
Miller, Stofel.
Miller, Peter.
Marker, Dietrict.
Neaf, Jacob.
Noacker, Christopher.
Noacker, Martin.
Neff, George.
Neff, Michael.
Nell, Abraham.
Neff, Jacob.
Newman, Walter.
Newman, F.
Null, John.
Orendorf, Christian.
Oxman, John.
Precht, Michael.
Pugh, Joseph.
Potorf, Hermanus.
Potorf, Martin.
Ramler, John.
Ramler, Jacob.
Reasor, Ulrich.
Rebo, Casper.
Reigand, Andrew.
Reem, Peter.
Stump, Abraham.
Smith, Christian.
Stoler, John.
Stone, Peter.
Shub, John.
Spengler, Michael.
Stock, John.
Shall, Andrew.
Stump, Stophel.
Stoler, George.
Schenck, Michael.
Swingle, George.
Sheffer, Alexander.
Summe, Peter.
Springer, Ulrich.
Schell, Peter.
Swingle, Nicholas.
Strickler, Andrew.
Saltzgeber, Andreas.
Snider, Michael.
Trear, George.
Troutman, Hieronymus.
Troser, Anthony.
Thomas, Martin.
Thomas, Durst.
Ulrich, Valentine.
Veeman, Valentine.
Wolfersparger, John.
Wolfersparger, Frederick.
Wolfersparger, Peter.
Walborn, Christian.
Zimmerman, Bastian.
Zeller, David.
Zeller, Henry.
Zwalle, Christian.
Zeller, Peter.

The following-named persons were residents of the southeast part of Heidelberg township, on the borders of Warwick [1752]:

Blagher, Yost.
Beninger, Stephen.
Balmer, Michael.
Botts, Henry.
Cole, Ludwig.
Etsminger, Hans Nickle.
Etsminger, Hans Nickle, Sr.
Gass, Jacob.
Huber, John.
Hauk, Tobias.
Hoyl, Henry.
Irwin, Moses.
Polinger, Jacob.
Pofasberger, John.
Pence, Christian.
Roland, Abraham.
Shite, Dillman.
Stiegle, Henry.
Smith, Nicholas.
Simon, Casper.
Shoody, Martin.
Selzer, Jacob.
Shade, Balser.
Sellar, Samuel.
Shoufler, Mr., the tailor.
Taylor, David.
Tobias, Simon.
Wise, Henry.
Yoachy, Stephen.

Freemen.

Bare, Ulrich.
Bale, John Pile John.
Hoyt, George.
Lidigh, George.
Ouganstеen, George.
Porgner, Peter.
Sheets, John.
Swally, Yelia.
Stelly, Jacob.
Switzer, John.
Timothe, John.

Six years after (1758) the following were the taxables in Heidelberg:

	£	s.	d.
Albright, Mathias	0	10	0
Bardorf, George peter	0	5	0
Bousman, Lorrance	0	5	0
Bullman, Adam	0	3	0
Becker, Jacob	1	0	0
Bright, Machiel	0	15	0
Besh, Willm	0	2	6
Basler, Henry	0	18	0
Bardorf, Hartmons	0	6	0
Bardorff, Martin	1	0	0
Bridenbough, Philip	1	8	0
Bickie, Tobias	0	16	0
Brown, Jacob	0	14	0
Browsman, Frantz	0	4	0
Beeker, John	0	2	0
Cratzer, Joseph	0	10	0
Critzer, Andrew	0	14	0
Critzer, Jacob	0	7	6
Crops, Henry	0	2	0
Cropel, John	0	14	0
Copenhover, Michl, Jun.	0	5	0
Caster, John	0	10	0
Conrad, George	0	10	0
Cup, Martin	0	7	0
Cup, Michall	0	7	0
Cupenheder, Michael	0	18	0
Cupenhover, Thos	0	10	0
Celler, Petter	0	18	0
Celler, Henry	1	0	0
Celler, David	0	12	0
Crist, George	0	13	0
(yc Land-Lorde part 10s.)			
Cimorman, Sebastian	0	7	6
Dorm, godlieb	0	2	0
Drey, Jacob	0	4	0
Demis, Jacob	0	5	0
Denes, Philip	0	2	6
Derter, Antoney	0	1	0
Dëefebach, Adam	0	3	6
Edelman, petter	0	4	0
Emerth, George	0	13	6
(yc Landlords part, £0 12s. 0d.			

	£	s.	d.
feeman, felte	0	12	0
feeye, John	0	12	0
fisher, Jacob	0	4	0
Groll, Mathias	0	10	0
Greeninger, Jacob	0	12	0
Ditto for one other tract.	0	2	6
Gring, henery	0	10	0
Groff, Andraw	0	3	0
hoffman, Just	0	18	0
henly, frederick	0	2	0
hefelfinger, Martin	0	4	0
holter, John Wiliam	0	10	0
hostone, George	1	0	0
Imel, John	1	2	6
Knower, John	0	2	6
Keeleker, philip	0	3	0
Kochendorfer, George	0	3	0
Kratzer, Jacob	0	2	6
lederman, Jacob	0	2	0
lesh, George	0	14	0
loudermilk, Wendel	0	16	0
lewenston, David	0	12	0
loutermilk, John	0	10	0
loutermilk, godfred	0	8	0
lehman, Jacob	0	4	0
line, John	0	10	0
lesh, pitter	0	2	0
Miller, Nicklas	0	8	6
Mouse, Bernhard	0	17	6
Miller, Nicklas, Jur	0	2	0
Myer, henry	0	6	0
Myer, John	0	8	6
Moors, Elizabeth, widow	1	10	0
Myser, henry	0	1	6
Minyes, pitter	0	5	0
Moser, Adam	0	8	0
Myer, Isaac	0	17	0
Miller, Michael	1	4	0
Miser, George	0	15	6
Miller, Christian	0	3	0
Neaf, Michael	0	9	0
Neal, George	0	9	0
Neaf, Jacob Dunker	0	9	0

	£	s.	d.
Neaf, Jacob	0	7	6
Noaker, Martin	0	10	0
Newman, John	0	1	0
Newman, sitle	0	2	6
Newman, Walter	0	7	6
Null, John	0	10	6
Orendorff, Christian	0	8	0
Reeser, Ulrich	0	12	0
Reem, Peter	0	3	0
Richard, Andrew	0	3	6
Ramler, John	0	8	0
Ramler, Jacob	0	8	0
Stoler, Fritz	0	3	0
Shell, Peter	0	18	0
Stoler, George	0	8	0
Shank, Michael, Sr. (the Landlords part, £0 15s. 0d.)	1	0	0
Stump, Stophel	0	16	6
Shall, Andrew	0	10	0
Sheafer, Sander	0	16	0
Stump, Abraham	0	8	0
Stoler, John	1	10	0
Swingle, George	0	13	0
Shank, Michael, Junr.	1	0	0
Spangler, Michael	0	9	0
Swingle, Nicholas	0	6	0
Strickler, Andrew	0	10	0
Saltzgaver, Andrew	0	15	0
Stone, Peter	0	5	6
Shub, Henry	0	4	0
Sheafer, Michael	0	3	6
Thomas, Dorst	0	3	6
Thomas, Martin	0	6	0
Tutsweeller, John	0	6	0
Troutman, Rommus	0	8	6
Treeown, Michael	0	5	0
Ulrich, Felty	0	9	0
Waggoner, Phillip	0	1	6
Wise, Henry	0	7	6
Wolfelsparger, Frederick	0	17	0
Wolfelsparger, John	0	15	0
Wolfelsparger, Peter	0	14	0
Walborn, Christian	0	10	0
Wolfort, Conrad	0	1	6
Yelgh, Andrew	0	7	6

Freemen.

	£	s.	d.
Peter Albreght	1	0	0
Nicholas Brestler	1	0	0
Henry Brill	1	0	0
Jacob Miller	1	0	0
Valentine Miller	1	0	0
John Noth	1	0	0
John Corr	1	0	0
Peter Bruah	1	0	0
Abraham Bulman	1	0	0
William Blacher	1	0	0
Leonard Yelk	1	0	0
Jacob Carrich	1	0	0
Melchor Loudermilk	1	0	0
John Thomas	1	0	0
George Stoll	1	0	0
John Oxaman	1	0	0
Hansadam Knawer	1	0	0
Peter Kerrich	1	0	0
Joseph Burkhart	1	0	0
Simon Bassler	1	0	0
Martin Ighholtz	1	0	0
Harmonus Walburn	1	0	0
John Werm	1	0	0
Michael Lash	1	0	0
David Lebenstain	1	0	0
Christian Carrichsnitz	1	0	0
Henry Bickle	1	0	0
Mathias Shell	1	0	0
Hans Adam at Holstain	1	0	0

This township suffered largely from Indian depredations. On July 8, 1757, between Valentine Herckelroad's and Tobias Bickel's four Indians killed two children and scalped a young woman about sixteen years of age. A woman was terribly cut with the tomahawk, from which she died, and three children carried off prisoners. Christian Shrenk's wife, being among the rest, bravely defended herself and children for a while, wresting the gun out of the Indian's hands who assaulted her, also his tomahawk, and threw them away. Two of her children were captured. In this house were about twenty women and children, who had fled from their own habitations to take shelter, and the men folks were half a mile away picking cherries. The latter came as quick as possible, and went in pursuit of the savages, but to no purpose, as the latter had concealed themselves.

There is nothing special which occurred during the French and Indian war or the war for independence save what has been already alluded to in the general history of the county. The list of officers for the township from 1759 to 1785 is herewith given :

1759. *Constable.*—David Lebeston.
Overseers of Poor.—Godfred Loudermilk, Michael Spangler.
Overseers of Roads.—John Holtser, Andrew Sholly.

1760. *Constable.*—Wendle Loudermilk.
Overseers of Poor.—William Bask, John Keester.
Overseers of Roads.—Andrew Strickler, Christian Lehman.

1761. *Constable.*—Andrew Craitzer.
Overseers of Poor.—Jacob Lehman, Durst Thomas.
Overseers of Roads.—Isaac Myer, Barnhard Maus.

1762. *Constable.*—Andrew Scholl.
Overseers of Poor.—Matthias Albrecht, John Immel.
Overseers of Roads.—Wendle Loudermilk, George Swengel.

1763. *Constable.*—Valentine Feemer.
Overseers of Poor.—Michael Ley, George Stohler.
Overseers of Roads.—Andrew Kreyzer, John Krebill.

1764. *Constable.*—John Kuster.
Overseers of Poor.—John Lynes, George Schwingle.
Overseers of Roads.—Godfried Loudermilk, Jacob Ramler.

1765. *Constable.*—William Hoster.
Overseers of Poor.—Peter Maugus, John Graybill.
Overseers of Roads.—Nicholas Mosser, Jacob Neff.

1766. *Constable.*—John Meyer.
Overseers of Poor.—Peter Wolfersberger, John Kitzmiller.
Overseers of Roads.—Michael Shenk, Michael Hauck.

1767. *Constable.*—George Neff.
Overseer of Poor.—John Wolfersberger.
Overseers of Roads.—Matthias Crall, Martin Walborn.

1768. *Constable.*—David Zeller.
Overseers of Poor.—Michael Shenk, Joseph Crotzer.
Overseers of Roads.—Peter Wolfersberger, Henry Koppenheffer.

1769. *Constable.*—Michael Spangler.
Overseers of Poor.—Michael Shenk, Peter Stone.
Overseer of Roads.—Matthias Albright.

1770. *Constable.*—Leonard Illick.
Overseers of Poor.—Yost Hoffman, Christian Weiss.
Overseers of Roads.—George Klein, Martin Shell.

1771. *Constable.*—Valentine Urich, Jr.
Overseers of Poor.—John Moore, Abraham Stump.
Overseers of Roads.—Henry Zeller, Jacob Kinsley.

1772. *Constable.*—Christopher Coppenheffer.
Overseers of Poor.—Nicholas Miller, Jr., John Kruster.
Overseers of Roads.—Nicholas Swingle, Abraham Stump.

1773. *Constable.*—John Graybill.
Overseers of Poor.—Michael Diffenbach, George Smith.
Overseers of Roads.—Jacob Duey, Michael Miller.

1774. *Constable.*—Nicholas Miller.
Overseers of Poor.—John Shenk, John Weiser.
Overseers of Roads.—Henry Gring, George Simon.

1775. *Constable.*—Conrad Mayer.
Overseers of Poor.—Peter Shell, George Stoller.
Overseers of Roads.—Peter Stein, Balthaser Stamgart.

1776. *Constable.*—Michael Ley.
Overseers of Poor.—Thomas Bossler, George Troutman.
Overseers of Roads.—Peter Badorff, Jr., Henry Weiss.

1777. *Constable.*—Michael Ley.

1778. *Constable.*—Michael Diffebach.
Overseers of Poor.—Peter Newman, Wendel Wever.
Overseers of Roads.—John Tice, Adam Frith.

1779. *Constable.*—John Deiss.
Overseers of Poor.—Peter Shitz, Martin Hefelfinger.
Overseers of Roads.—Peter Sheal, John Stoller.

1780. *Constable.*—Henry Gring.
Overseers of Poor.—Jacob Spengler, George Kline.
Overseers of Roads.—John Swarts, George Kofenderfer.

1781. *Constable.*—Erhart Dierwechter.
Overseers of Poor.—John Root, Henry Myer, Sr.
Overseers of Roads.—Michael Overcarsh, Henry Magg.

1782. *Constable.*—Henry Achey.
Overseers of Poor.—Martin Wiser, Eberhard Diernachter.
Overseers of Roads.—Valentine Miller, Henry Strach.

1783. *Constable.*—Jacob Spangler.
Overseers of Poor.—John Mayer, Christian Leip.
Overseers of Roads.—John Shank, Cronimus Ruthy.

1784. *Constable.*—John Immel.
Overseers of Poor.—Frederick Stoner, Ludwig Weaver.
Overseers of Roads.—Peter Batruff, Jr., Philip Wolfersperger.

1785. *Constable.*—Ludwig Weber.
Overseers of Poor.—John Becker, Frederick Steiner.
Overseers of Roads.—Philip Wolfersberger, Nicholas Mill.

The population of the township during the period of the Revolution did not increase rapidly. The war prevented emigration. The young men were in the army, but the following list of taxables for 1782 gives us the names of many old settlers who had come to America prior to 1775. In 1781 there were nine grist-mills, owned respectively by Thomas Bassler, Michael Miller (2), Rudy Mayer (2), John Salsgeber, Michael Shenck (2), and Michael Zeller. George

Meiser owned the only saw-mill. Stills were possessed by Melchior Laudermilch, Michael Miller, Peter Newman, Michael Neff, Henry Shaeffer, Philip Wolfersberger, and Peter Zeller. Negro slaves were owned by the widow of Isaac Meyer, Leonard Stump, Peter Sheetz, and Philip Wolfersberger.

HEIDELBERG RETURN.

	Acres.
Alstatt, Adam	193
Achy, Henry	365
Armelong, Christian	....
Boyer, Jn°	100
Bollman, Adam	200
Becker, Jn°	150
Becker, George	200
Backer, John, Junr	....
Brann, Philip	283
Battorf, Martin	124
Battorf, Peter	110
Battorf, Peter, Junr	160
Beny, Jacob	24
Beyy, Peter	110
Becker, Mich1	50
Bearrey, Peter	60
Biner, Martin	50
Bichler, Leonard	30
Bassler, Thomas	100
Bassler, Simon	200
Bahler, William	40
Beiler, Chrisn	200
Beller, Henry	140
Beckler, Ulriah	100
Bruner, Henry	....
Bradenbach, Philip	50
Derwechter, Ehrhard	100
Diefenbach, Mich1	100
Dice, Jn°	150
Dill, Dan1	50
Ditzler, Melchor	150
Dennis, William (Widow)	140
Dorst, Thomas	150
Denis, Engle	100
Eberly, Jn°	150
Englehard, Jacob	25
Eckard, Philip	260
Ewinger, George	....
Frans, Jn°	70
Freeman, Adam	200
Feltz, Jos	130
Frans, Michael	20
Fibler, Jn°	31
Fibler, Nicholas	100
Foght, Jacob	200
Frid, Adam	250
Fennigal, Adam	....
Fisher, Christian	100
Geibler,	....
Gired, George	175
German, Widow	100
Gilis, William	....
Holstein, George	374
Hardmann, Samuel	....
Hinn, Jacob	60
Hoffman, Yost	200
Horter, William	150
Hack, Mich1	290
Hack, Nicholas	56
Heffelfinger, Martin	150
Hopshman, Henry	212
Herglerode, Henry	50
Houser, Conrad	160
Henning, Jn°	100
Hoffman, George	130
Henley, Christopher	40
Hoffman, George, Jr	60
Hoster, Conrad	....
Flich, Leonard	300
Jangst, William	....
Immel, Leonard	170
Jang, Jn°	170
Immell, Leonard, Senr	....
Kraff, Andreas	183
Kearsnitz, Christian	10
Kopenheffer, Henry	160
Kreitzer, Andreas	180
Konrad, Peter	150
Kensil, Rudy	....
Kensil, Jacob	refused
Koch, Chrisn	100
Kopenhefer, Chrisn	200
Kuster, Jn°	190
Kerall, Mathias	182
Kehler, Widow	400
Krall, Chrisn	....
Kratzer, Jos	180
Krebiel, Mich1	196
Kring, Henry	200
Kap, Anthony	135
Klein, Geo	150
Kegenderfer, Geo	100
Keller, Martin	....
Loyer, George	....
Lawfinstone, David	210
Lane, Peter	....
Lutz, Christoph	40
Leiss, Christoph	168
Lane, John	172
Lenn, Peter	94
Lans, Sam1	60
Lans, Jn°	100
Lens, Fredk	20
Ley, Mich1	240
Leman, Chrisn	150
Lineweber, Henry	....
Loudermilch, Melchor	300
Meiser, George	178
Meiser, Geo., Junr	....
Meiser, Jn°	....
Mayer, Henry, Junr	150
Moore, Jn°	300
Moore, Jn°, Senr	....
Miller, Mich1	399
Mayer, Mich1	....
Ming, Mich1	....
Miller, Peter	154
Musser, Nicholas	200
Mayer, Christoph	300
Mayer, Isaac (Widow)	249
Miller, Valentine	118
Miller, Mich1, Jr	....
Mayer, Rudy	140
Mock, Henry	150
Meps, Jacob	70
Mess, Geo	110
Miller, Nicholas	300
Mayer, Jn°, Junr	....
Moore, Mich1	131
Mess, Nicholas	200
Meyer, Jn°	200
Miller, Ludwig	....
Meyer, Henry	199
Miller, Jacob	....
Miller, Chrisn	180
Nagle, Geo	60
Numan, Peter	144
Neff, George	....
Neff, Mich1	192
Noll, Jn°	300
Noll, George	....
Nafeger, Mathias	200
Neidig, Peter	150
Neyman, William	97
Nockeard, Chrisn	100
Nudig, Geo	20
Noll, Nicholas	100
Noll, Leonard	136
Noeckard, Fredk	80
Neyl, Jn°	....
Neff, Abram	....
Neff, Jacob	162
Neff, Jacob, Senr	....
Noll, Dia	77
Noll, John	....
Oberkirsh, Mich1	160
Pyfer, Fredk	....
Philipi, Jacob	194
Rap, Fredk	40
Rudemaiur, Geo	....
Rull, Ludwig	83
Rudy, Romanus	50
Ramler, Jacob	200
Rod, Jn°	80
Rim, Peter	100
Ruser, Ulrich	400
Ramler, John	145
Salsgeber, Henry	87
Salsgeber, Jn°	87
Seiber, Chrisn	229
Simon, George	100
Sieder, Geo	refused
Sheffer, Henry	241
Subert, Franz	....
Sohler, George	100
Stump, Leonard	210
Strickler, Leonard	160
Strickler, Andreas	150
Strickler, Andreas	....
Stone, Peter	228
Staltzsmit, Frantz	....
Stamgart, Baiser	20
Spengler, Geo	140
Stohler, Jn°	200
Stohler, Geo., Junr	....
Spengler, Jacob	200
Steiner, Fredk	180
Spengler, Mich1	....
Spelman, Conrad	156
Spengler, Peter	....
Stump, Mich1	200
Strack, Henry	190
Shenckle, Carls	60
Sholl, Andreas	422
Shram, Henry	50
Sharf, Jn°	183
Swartz, Jn°	147
Shell, Peter	140
Shitz, Adam	157
Sheffer, George	....
Smit, Jacob	32
Sheffer, Jn°	79
Snell, Chrisr	50
Swarm, Adam	15
Slosser, Jn°	....
Shenck, Jn°	300
Shenck, Mich1	375
Shitz, Peter	325
Swanger, Peter	....
Smith, Abram	....
Trion, Mich1	6
Trautman, Geo	140
Ulrich, Frans	100
Ulrich, Valentine	110
Way, Andreas	....
Weaver, Ludwig	280
Witmeyer, Ludwig	20
Weiser, Christoph	....
Walborn, Martin	170
Walborn, Herman	100
Woffard, Michal	20
Wolf, Mich1	40
Waginor, Jacob	200
Weber, Vindle	150
Wolfersperger, Peter	150
Wolfersperger, Fredk	....
Wolfersperger, Philip	150
Weis, Chrisn	100
Weis, Henry	100
Weber, Geo	....
Weiser, Martin	200
Wayk, Gorid	80
Wayk, Chrisn	70
Zeller, Mich1	40
Zeller, Peter	100
Zimmerman, Geo	149
Zeller, Henry	150
Zeller, David	100
Zollinger, Nicholas	8

Freemen.

Geo. Miller.	Jn°. Bassler.
Adam Sholl.	Henry Bassler.
Fredk Zeller.	Mich1. Miss.
Henry Zeller.	Henry Krall.
Philip Noll.	Geo. Kogenderfer.
Peter Stone.	Mich1. Graff.
Geo. Derwechter.	Jn°. Bollman.
Geo. Schwartz.	Christopher Ress.
Geo. Trion.	Jacob Dennis.
Jn°. Sholl.	Jacob Zollinger.
Henry Shram.	Mich1. Kreitzer.
Jacob Linn.	Jn°. Glingle.
Mich1 Ramler.	

On the night of the 28th of December, 1797, occurred the Sheetz murder, the first in the township and in the county of Dauphin, in which it then was. Peter Sheetz, Sr., a well-to-do farmer residing near Shaefferstown, had three children,—Elizabeth (married John Hauer), Frantz or Francis, and Peter. The father died in 1795, leaving his daughter one thousand pounds Pennsylvania currency, and the balance of his property to his two sons. John Hauer, not being satisfied with the will, tried by law to make it void, and not successful in this, his hatred increased and he determined to work his brothers-in-law out of the way by giving them poison. In this he also failed. About this time two young Irishmen, Charles McManus and Patrick Donagan, came to this country, who, upon hearing of this dissatisfaction, and being determined to get rich in the shortest time possible by any means however foul, they planned to go with Hauer to the home of the Sheetz brothers and kill them there, believing Hauer would be hung for the crime, and that the widow would then inherit all, and finally result in Charles McManus marrying her. On the evening of the 28th of December, 1797, Hauer and the Irishmen met on horseback at or very near the spot where the recent murder, yet unsolved, of the late Joseph T. Miller, was committed, where they laid the plan, and from whence they started out to kill the Sheetz

brothers. Francis Sheetz, with his brother Peter, had been that day at a vendue and returned home in the evening greatly fatigued. The former laid himself on a bench near the stove to rest, while the latter retired to bed in an adjoining apartment. They had not been long in this tranquillity before a female of the house discovered a light in the kitchen, and, opening the door, was frightened at the appearance of several men, and immediately endeavored to awaken Francis Sheetz, but she had only in part effected her purpose when one of the assassins presented a pistol at his head, which he discharged, and killed him on the spot. In the mean time two others proceeded to the bedroom of the brother, Peter Sheetz, with axes, and at the first stroke which one of them made his axe caught the cord of the curtain, which in some measure stopped the force of the blow. He was, however, very much cut on the shoulder, which caused him to leap from the bed to the floor and to have the presence of mind to seize a chair, with which he knocked them both down; but in leaving the room he received another deep wound on his posterior, which did not prevent him, however, from locking the door and escaping out of a window and retreating to a barn, where he placed himself in a narrow passage, armed with a pitchfork; but, after waiting a considerable time, and finding the murderers had gone, he repaired immediately to Shaefferstown and gave the alarm, and by the vigilance of the inhabitants the assassins were arrested. Peter Sheetz was only seventeen years old. The grand jury, at the June term of court, 1798, found true bills of indictment against Charles McManus and Peter McDonough as principals, and John Hauer, Elizabeth, his wife, Patrick Donagan, Francis Cox, and Hugh McDonough as accessories before the fact. On Wednesday, the 13th of June, 1798, Charles McManus was brought to his trial first, which continued nearly eight hours, when he was convicted, upon the fullest evidence, of murder in the first degree. On the Friday following a jury was sworn for the trial of John Hauer, Patrick Donagan, and Francis Cox, which trial continued until Sunday evening at half-past seven o'clock, when the jury, after having been out three and a half hours, returned with a verdict of guilty against John Hauer, but not guilty against Donagan and Cox. McManus and Hauer were sentenced by Judge Henry at ten o'clock next day.

The *Oracle of Dauphin*, of July 18, 1798, speaks of the execution as follows: "On Saturday, the 14th inst., were executed on the public ground (between the State arsenal and surveyor-general's office) John Hauer and Charles McManus, in pursuance of their sentence, for the murder of Francis Sheetz. The deportment of Hauer was much more decent and composed than was expected from his conduct since his trial and condemnation. Whether his dumbness was real or affected, he was at least consistent, and sustained the concluding scene without uttering a syllable. McManus, in his last moments, confirmed the testimony he had given to the grand jury, viz., that he was not in the house or present at the murder, but that he held a horse at the end of the lane in order to aid the escape of the perpetrators, who were Hauer and Hugh McDonough. He appeared with the same manly and even cheerful resignation which he had invariably preserved during his trial and imprisonment, and which, added to his youth, had, notwithstanding the atrocity of his crime, procured him no inconsiderable degree of public sympathy and favor."

After the execution "the high sheriff of Dauphin County" published a card returning "his thanks to the inhabitants of the borough and particularly to the officers of the several corps of volunteers and militia for their indefatigable care in guarding the public jail for many months past, *and for their attendance* and good order on the day of the execution of the two late unhappy criminals." The "guarding the public jail," alluded to by the sheriff, was rendered necessary in consequence of several attempts having been made by the prisoners to escape. Hauer's remains were taken possession of by his wife, brought home, and buried on the farm. The exact place of burial is not known; but it is only a short distance from the State road leading to Lebanon and almost adjoining Shaefferstown.

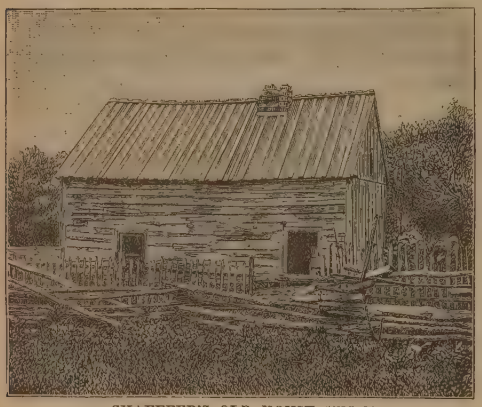
A history of Heidelberg township cannot be complete without a passing reference to a distinguished character in ante-Revolutionary days,—Baron Steigel. In our biographical history will be found a sketch of the baron. Hard by Shaefferstown, near the road to Lancaster, is Tower Hill (Thürm Berg), where he erected a tower or castle, the ruins of which have long since disappeared. Much of his life was spent in this quiet retreat, as Elizabeth Furnace, which he owned, was not far off. Steigel owned one-third (the Stedmans having the remainder) of five hundred and fifty acres in Heidelberg and Elizabeth townships; of one hundred and thirty-eight acres in Lebanon township, known as the iron-mine, adjoining land of Conrad Templeman and Henry Heiser; one hundred and forty acres in Heidelberg township, adjoining lands of Michael Neff and Michael Brecht, bought of John Endress; and twelve hundred acres in Lebanon and Warwick townships. He also owned half of four hundred acres in Heidelberg and Tulpehocken townships, two hundred acres woodland in Heidelberg, and eighteen hundred acres in Bethel township. These were in addition to his Berks and Lancaster County lands.

SHAEFFERSTOWN.

We have referred in the history of the township of Heidelberg to the early settlement of German Jews at or near Shaefferstown. This enterprising and pleasant village is located centrally in the present Heidelberg township, and antedates the other towns

of the county in its settlement and laying out. To Alexander Shaeffer, a religious refugee from the Palatinate, are we indebted for the founding of the town which bears his name, although Heidelberg was the title given it in all deeds of conveyance up to the time of his death. Alexander Shaeffer had at first settled at or near the mountain, to the southwest of the town.

That part of the South Mountain still retains the local name of "Schwoben Berg," *Anglice*, "Suabian Hill," where Shaeffer's wife, Anna Engle, first saw the advantages of settling on the fair and fertile lands that lay near the foot of the mountain. She induced her husband to remove from the bleak and unpropitious mountain-side to the inviting plain that was stretched out beneath them. Whereupon Shaeffer obtained possession by purchase from the heirs of Martin Thomas of all the lands now covered by the town, as well as a considerable part of those lying in its immediate vicinity. It was laid out by him in



SHAEFFER'S OLD HOUSE, 1735-38.

1744 after a plan which has not since been materially deviated from. In what was designed to be the market-place, in the centre of the town, he left a large open square, in which, after the fashion of the old country, fountains (brünnen) were to be erected. In furtherance of this plan, he and his wife, in 1753, deeded to George Ulrich and Frederick Albright, trustees, etc., "a certain tract of land, together with a leading spring on the same, for the use of the inhabitants of Market Street, etc." This "leading spring" lies about four hundred yards south of the town, and its waters are led in through iron pipes. One of the fountains has been erected at the northern end of the square, and the other has been placed in Market Street at some distance from the southern end. They are now under the care and control of a corporation, and a small revenue, sufficient to defray all the expenses incidental to maintaining and repairing the works, is derived therefrom. These were the *first* water-works established in any town or city in the United States. The water is excellent in quality, and the supply has always, even in times of continued drought, been found to be ample. The people will ever have cause to hold Alexander Shaeffer and his good wife, Anna Engle, in grateful remembrance; and so long as the grass shall grow in the beautiful plot of ground on the hillside on the south end of the town, and the water gush from the sparkling spring, both of which they generously gave "to the people of the town and their children forever," so long shall their memory remain green.

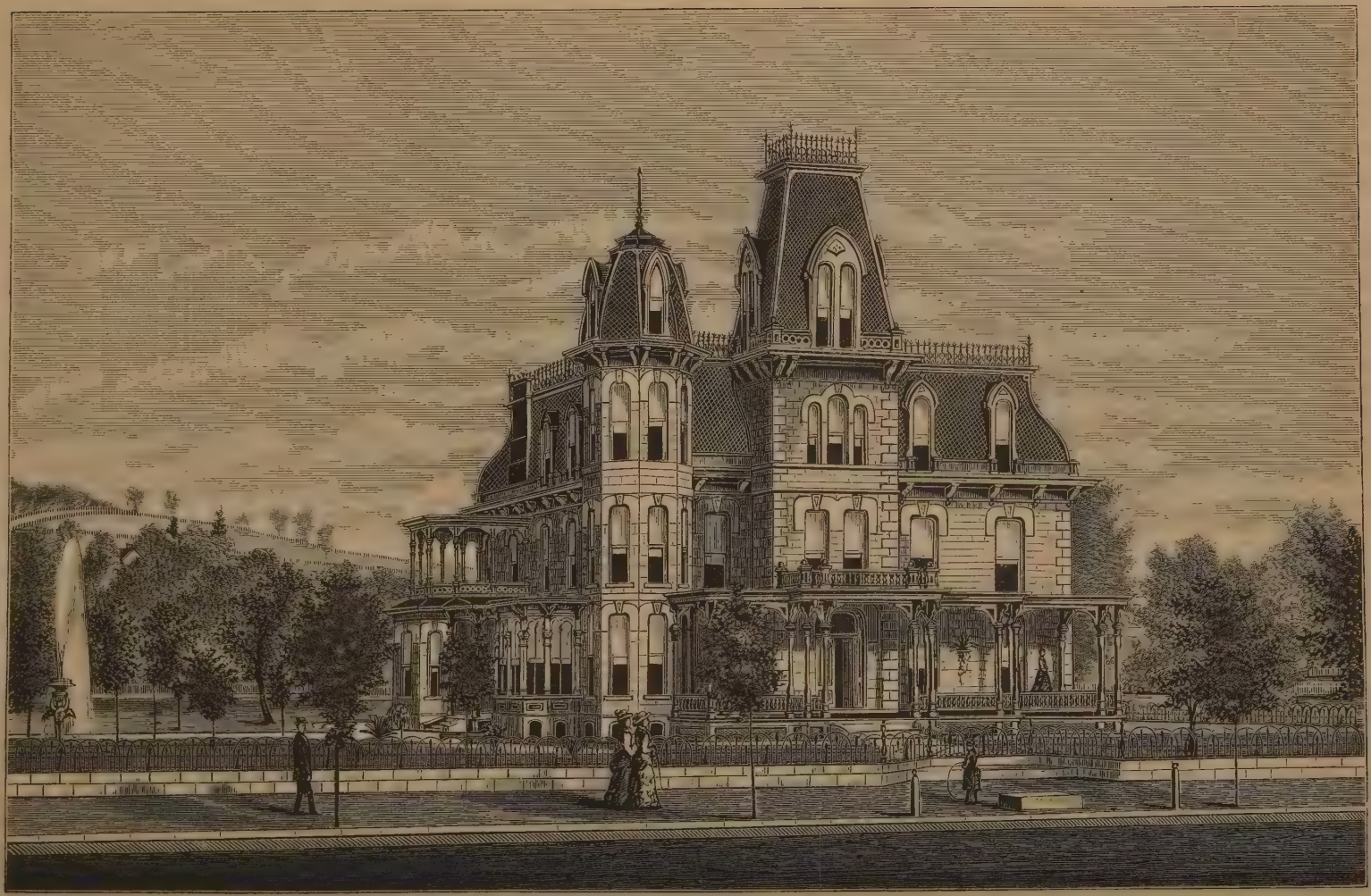
About 1752, Shaeffer erected three large double stone mansions a full mile apart on different portions of his large plot. The middle one is now in the centre of the town, and its large subdivided cellar is regarded as a great curiosity, and is frequently visited by strangers; arches are sprung from the centre pier constructed with heavy masonry, finished in plaster. There is no doubt that when he built it he had in view the security of persons and property from destruction by Indians in case of conflicts among the early settlers.

In the assessment-list for 1758, Heidelberg village is separate from the township return proper, and we give it herewith. It then contained thirty-one taxables, which would show a population of from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty:

Bartel Sebaugh.
John Souder.
Phillip Erb.
Phillip Shertzer.
Christian Berhard.
Jacob Widmer.
Jacob Weaver.
Geo. Ulrich.
Simon Libely.
Casper Ippo.
Andrew More.
Michael Nagor.
Daniel North.
Andrew Miller.
Christian Prentz.
Peter Troowy.
Paul Gaberling.
Mathias Albreght.
John Breght.
Jacob Sander.
Peter Reem.
Frederick Stump.
Jacob Seesner.
Christian Smith.
Phillip Bousman.
Nicholas Stump.
John Tice.
Benetick Imhofe.
Adam Hildebidel.
John Carman.
Cassper Whoofer.

In contrast with that is presented the return for 1782, by which it will be seen that during a period of thirty years there was not much of an increase:

Hratzer, Jos.
Dickman, Jn°.
Oxinman, Jn°.
Manch, Windle.
Dobler, Fred^k.
Grumbine, Leonard.
Neff, Geo.
Albright, George.
Erb, Philip.
Albright, Martin.
Peffer, Henry.
Beyer, Martin.
Buker, Nicholas.
Kittera, Josiah.
Mardog, Rob^t.
Kapp, Mich^l.
Albright, Mathias.
Glingle, Geo.
Kapp, Geo.
Krum, Jn°.
Happ, Andreas.
Reft, Jn°.
Shorek, George.
Zartman, Jacob.
Swanger, Paul.
Balsh, John.
Bright, Jacob.
Frid, Adam, Jr.
Egolf, Mich^l.
Ebrecht, Philip.
Smit, Frans.
Switzer, Casper.
Hortz, Leonard.
Dissinger, Geo.
Hess, Martin.
Houser, Peter.
Alexander, Shiffer.
Gimberling, Jacob.
Sweitzer, Jn°.
Iba, Casper.
Winter, Mich^l.
Seyler, Christoph.



RESIDENCE OF WM. M. WEIGLEY,
SHAEFFERSTOWN, LEBANON COUNTY, PA.

Armstrong, Christian.	Kitzmiller, Jacob.
Mayer, Conrad.	Borcky, Henry.
Lansser, Jacob.	Stigle, Anthony.
Loudermilch, Jacob.	Smith, Jn°.
Wilson, Anthony.	

In a German paper, published at Lancaster in 1799, and called the *German Porcupine*, is an advertisement in which a certain person announces to the public that he is prepared to carry parcels and letters between Womelsdorf and Lancaster, stopping at "Heidelberg-town," and at other places along the route, but by 1820 it was exclusively designated Shaefferstown. Alexander Shaeffer was born Jan. 8, 1712, and died April 10, 1786. His wife died in 1773, and both were buried in the Reformed Cemetery. To the old fort, half a mile north of town, on land now owned by Solomon Bomberger, the great-grandfather of Charles M. Zerbe, of this town, carried his mother from Tulpehocken for safety.

The oldest building in town is a stone structure, erected in 1752, on the corner of the Market Square, and which was used in ante-Revolutionary times as a hotel, being then known as the "King George." It was for a long period in charge of the Oberly family, and under them its reputation became well established. There is an arched cellar under the whole house built of stone, about ten feet in height, and in which the people of Heidelberg village twice assembled on a threatened invasion by the Indians. The residence of J. A. Zerbe was built in 1758. In the past century a Mr. Pfieffer started a brewery in a building on Church Street, now owned by Cyrus M. Krall. Baron Steigel made an addition to the town on its south, and which is now generally termed "Canada."

Two miles south of town, on land now owned by Cyrus M. Krall, was the place where the famous races in early times took place. Here came the noted horses of the day from Maryland, and the Shenandoah Valley, Va., to try their speed, and vast crowds collected to see the trials. From 1800 to about 1830, "Cherry Fairs" were noted institutions here, and were simply frolics held at the old village tavern during the cherry season, in which music, dancing, wrestling, and romping were the main features, usually participated in by both sexes.

The Lutheran Church.—There are fragmentary records showing that as early as 1720 some kind of a church organization was effected, and thereafter preaching was occasionally had by traveling missionaries. The erection of the church was begun in 1765, according to an inscription over the main entrance, and the vane that used to swing from the pinnacle of the old steeple had the figures 1767 cut into it, indicating that it took about two years to build the church. The old building (a massive stone structure) presents an appearance of strength and solidity that bids fair to defy the storms and buffetings of another century. Recently the old steeple began to look dilapidated, and threatened to topple over every time the bell was rung, and it was taken down and a new one, more lofty in its aspirations, put up. The following summer it was struck by lightning, but only slight damage was done. The galleries are around three sides of the building, while on the other side, about halfway up between the floor and the ceiling, is an elaborately-carved pulpit, looking very much like a goblet. Over the pulpit is the sounding-board, while at its foot, inclosing the altar, is the chancel. The old bell that used to hang in the belfry of the old steeple was remarkable for its pure, silvery tone. It was made in London, England, and bore this inscription: "Pack and Chapman, of London, Fecit 1773. For the Lutheran Church, Heidelbergtown, Lancaster County." It was a companion to the one at same time given to Trinity Lutheran Church, of Lancaster. Having become cracked some years ago, it was exchanged by the Troy Bell Foundry for a new one, larger in size, but inferior in tone. The building was repaired and some alterations made in it in 1819, and again in 1855.

On the old communion service of the Lutheran Church is this inscription:

"*Michael Weber und seine Ehefrau Anna Barbara haben die Communion Kanthen in die Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche in Heidelberg Linkester Amtgestisstet.* 1764."

Its pastors have been Samuel Shultz, 1765–1810; William Beates, 1810–36; Jonathan Ruthrauff, 1837–49; J. M. Ditzler, 1849–64; Uriah Graves, 1865–67; George J. Martz, 1867–78; Moses Fernsler, 1878–82. The church was incorporated Nov. 6, 1855, and Nov. 1, 1865, it celebrated its centennial anniversary. Among its earliest members—from 1720 to 1765—were Andreas Moore, born April 30, 1729, his wife Catarina Elizabeth, born April 17, 1732, Conrad Shultz and wife, Jacob Nuss and wife, George Gullman, Johan George Schwengel, Michael Weeber, Johan George Ulrich and wife, Anna Catarina, born respectively Feb. 15, 1726, and Oct. 31, 1717, Johan Wolfersberger, Casper Iba, born Sept. 26, 1726, and his wife, Anna Maria, Adam Waal, Johan Achey, Valentine Vieman, Frederick Albright, Andreas Rickert and wife, Francis Schmidt, George Magnus Cunard, John Peter Rehm, Jacob Geib, Adam Schoener, Frederick Miller and wife, and John Hendrich.

With the erection of the church, in 1765, was established a parochial school. The instruction was altogether German, and continued so as long as the school was in operation. It was taught by Messrs. Yensel, Rehm, and others. Years later the Reformed erected a church and school which, since the other was exclusively German, they made English. This was the first English school in this part of the county, and was taught by Messrs. Bricker, Miller, and White. These schools were well attended, and kept open all the year round. The first school building in the eastern part of the township was built on the land of John Gockley, now owned by William Hoffman.

In 1849 the Shaefferstown Academy was erected

through the efforts of William Weigley, Peter Zimmerman, Dr. Jonathan Zerbe, and George F. Miller. It was first taught by William Missimer, succeeded by Mrs. Emily Miller, who conducted it with much success until its discontinuance.

REFORMED CHURCH.—This congregation was organized about the time the town was laid out, and a frame church was built which stood until 1796, when a stone edifice was erected. In all public undertakings at this period moneys necessary therefor were raised by means of a lottery, whether church or public building, a bridge, or turnpike road. The following *fac-simile* of ticket No. 1547 will give our readers some idea of the method resorted to in paying for this and the church at Lebanon:

LOTTERY

Authorised by Law of the State of PENNSYLVANIA, for defraying the expences of erecting the Churches lately built by the German Reformed Congregations respectively, in the Borough of Lebanon and in the Town of Heidelberg, in the County of Dauphin.

No. *1547*

One Hundred Dollars.

THIS Ticket will entitle the Bearer to such Prize, as may be drawn to its Number, if demanded within twelve Months after drawing. Subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. February 19th, 1800.

Henry Shaffer.

The church of 1796 gave place in 1858 to the present elegant brick structure on the original site. The old records are lost, but it is learned that Rev. Thomas Leinbaugh preached here nearly fifty years as pastor, and after him his sons Samuel S. and Thomas C., and under the latter's auspices the present edifice was constructed. Rev. J. B. Rieger was pastor from 1754 for several years. As far as the records show the pastors have been Thomas C. Leinbaugh, 1856–68; S. S. Sweitzer, 1868–73; James A. Shultz, 1873–74; A. H. Leisse, 1876–78; Adam J. Bachman, 1878–83. The latter is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, and this is his first charge.

The old graveyard on the hill back of the church has been extended, and now includes the Lutheran, Reformed, Evangelical, General, and Steinmetz (addition), five in all. As they are separated in their lots, we give the record of each by itself.

IN THE LUTHERAN burial-ground are interred the following:

Albright, Philip, b. Jan. 1, 1794; d. Jan. 22, 1869.
Albright, Susanna (Zeager), b. May 11, 1798; d. Nov. 5, 1862.
Albright, Catharine, b. Feb. 14, 1778; d. March 29, 1861.
Albright, Margaret, b. April 24, 1780; d. Aug. 24, 1858.
Albrecht, George, b. April 15, 1784; d. May 9, 1821.
Albrecht, John Christian, b. Nov. 1, 1758; d. in 1823.
Bittner, Hettie (Fessler), d. Feb. 3, 1863, aged 54.
Brighton, Elizabeth, b. Feb. 2, 1769; d. May 8, 1824.
Butt, Adam, b. March 20, 1722; d. Sept. 9, 1785.
Brosman, Eva Christina, b. April 9, 1770; d. Jan. 6, 1864.
Behringer, Hannah, b. April 8, 1758; d. March 9, 1783.
Barr, George, b. Feb. 2, 1780; d. June 10, 1839.
Brighton, Margaret, b. Oct. 16, 1799; d. March 13, 1856.
Becker, John, d. May 13, 1869, aged 67.
Capp, Andreas, b. Oct. 13, 1745; d. Nov. 17, 1797.
Capp, Catharine, b. Oct. 3, 1752; d. Sept. 30, 1792.
Dissinger, Michael, b. Feb. 2, 1789; d. April 2, 1862.
Dissinger, Maria Gerritt, b. Oct. 7, 1796; d. June 1, 1870.
Dissinger, Mary, b. April 9, 1796; d. March 25, 1868.
Dieffenbach, Mary Magdalena Artz, b. Feb. 14, 1773; d. Feb. 6, 1864.
Erpff, Philip, b. Oct. 20, 1724; d. Jan. 30, 1803.
Erpff, Susanna, b. Aug. 10, 1725; d. Aug. 29, 1798.
Fletcher, John, b. in 1765; d. Feb. 1, 1835.
Fletcher, Margaret, b. Feb. 2, 1763; d. Aug. 1, 1843.
Fetter, Elizabeth, b. Aug. 26, 1776; d. May 16, 1823.
Gottel, Samuel, b. July 11, 1797; d. Feb. 18, 1865.
Glumpfer, Elizabeth, b. Aug. 17, 1762; d. Sept. 14, 1826.
Gehret, Christian, b. June 24, 1777; d. March 11, 1827.
Gehret, Magdalena, b. Sept. 4, 1780; d. Dec. 25, 1828.
Gass, Jacob, b. Dec. 6, 1771; d. March 2, 1837.
Gass, Catharine, b. Jan. 12, 1763; d. May 2, 1840.
Gass, Mary, b. Oct. 24, 1798; d. June 8, 1839.
Hainly, Deather, b. Feb. 16, 1812; d. March 7, 1880.
Hoffman, Catharine, b. Nov. 8, 1795; d. Oct. 14, 1856.
Iba, Henry, b. Jan. 19, 1773; d. March 28, 1853.
Iba, Barbara, b. Feb. 19, 1773; d. Dec. 22, 1859.
Iba, Mary, b. April, 1800; d. April 28, 1853.
Kochenderfer, John George, b. June 18, 1789; d. Sept. 22, 1856.
Kochenderfer, Elizabeth, b. Aug. 22, 1786; d. Sept. 11, 1845.
Kiehm, Martin, b. March 5, 1773; d. April 6, 1845.
Kiehm, Esther, b. Feb. 27, 1786; d. March 25, 1867.
Kreb, Andrew, b. Feb. 26, 1756; d. April 23, 1843.
Keim, Susanna, b. Sept. 11, 1776; d. Jan. 27, 1838.
Kapp, George, b. March 13, 1775; d. Sept. 14, 1816.
Kapp, Johannes, b. in 1773; died in 1801.
Kapp, Magdalena, b. Nov. 1, 1780; died Sept. 27, 1816.
Kramer, David, b. April 5, 1749; d. Feb. 24, 1822.
Kramer, Alice, b. Dec. 27, 1755; d. Feb. 25, 1816.
Lutz, William, d. March 19, 1881, aged 80.
Lutz, Salome (Fisher), b. Dec. 3, 1796; d. Sept. 27, 1869.
Ludwig, Barbara (Fiddler), b. March 31, 1777; d. Sept. 10, 1831.
Missemer, Catharine, b. Jan. 25, 1789; d. Jan. 3, 1827.
Moyer, Christopher, b. July 17, 1777; d. Nov. 30, 1862.
Moore, Jacob, b. Feb. 21, 1771; d. Oct. 22, 1838.
Moore, Peter, b. Oct. 16, 1765; d. July 15, 1828.
Moore, Catherine, b. Dec. 6, 1768; d. Jan. 25, 1858.
Oberly, Sarah Young, b. Feb. 20, 1802; d. Aug. 14, 1861.
Phillipi, George, b. June 26, 1781; d. Jan. 25, 1837.
Phillipi, Catharine, b. Dec. 17, 1782; d. Oct. 23, 1852.
Phillipi, Jacob, b. in 1774; d. in 1846.
Phillipi, Maria M., b. in 1770; d. Feb. 28, 1759.

Phillipi, John, b. July 2, 1799; d. Aug. 8, 1850.
Phillipi, Samuel, d. July 6, 1862, a. 61.
Phillipi, Sarah, d. Jan. 25, 1880, a. 71.
Reihm, John, b. March 10, 1779; d. Nov. 4, 1850.
Reihm, Magdalena, b. Oct. 16, 1786; d. April 13, 1867.
Rodel, Elizabeth, b. March 31, 1763; d. June 15, 1830.
Rex, Samuel, d. May 15, 1835, a. 68.
Rex, Anna Maria, d. Nov. 2, 1832, a. 77.
Scherb, Michael, b. July 28, 1799; d. Sept. 1, 1865.
Scherb, Susanna, b. Feb. 20, 1795; d. April 12, 1873.
Schaeffer, Elizabeth Moyer, d. Aug. 24, 1796; d. July 3, 1864.
Stober, George, b. Dec. 1, 1789; d. March 18, 1832.
Schaeffer, Dr. Samuel M., d. Dec. 29, 1872, a. 49.
Smith, Barbara (Zeigler), b. July 10, 1784; d. May 1, 1850.
Strickler, Margaret, d. Jan. 13, 1876, a. 66.
Smith, John, b. Sept. 22, 1783; d. March 4, 1863.
Strickler, Leonard, b. May 20, 1775; d. Feb. 16, 1846.
Strickler, Maria Eliza, b. Nov. 20, 1773; d. Feb. 28, 1867.
Stohm, Jonathan, d. June 1, 1853, a. 49.
Stober, John, b. Sept. 28, 1786; d. June 6, 1870.
Trostle, George, b. Dec. 26, 1767; d. March 20, 1830.
Trostle, Susanna, b. in 1763; d. Dec. 2, 1841.
Yealy, Mary, d. Sept. 16, 1874, a. 59.

In the Reformed Church burying-ground there are interred the following:

Achey, Samuel, b. Jan. 11, 1764; d. Nov. 28, 1832.
Bricker, Jacob, d. Sept. 22, 1823; aged 52.
Bomberger, Henry, b. July 8, 1799; d. Aug. 28, 1847.
Brindel, Abraham, b. Nov. 15, 1791; d. May 8, 1854.
Beamsderfer, Michael, b. May 29, 1786; d. Nov. 14, 1876.
Beamsderfer, Eva Jane, b. Jan. 28, 1787; d. Sept. 20, 1858.
Disman, Johannes, b. April 7, 1748; d. Sept. 30, 1823.
Disman, Margaret, b. December, 1752; d. Feb. 18, 1821.
Fry, Christopher, b. Dec. 11, 1789; d. Sept. 29, 1859.
Goshert, Dietrich, b. Feb. 1, 1763; d. Oct. 16, 1815.
Goshert, Susanna, born in 1786; d. Dec. 15, 1843.
Grobb, Dr. Jacob, b. March 23, 1786; d. Dec. 16, 1825.
Hibschman, Catharine, b. in 1750; d. Feb. 20, 1819.
Hibschman, Heinrich, b. Aug. 5, 1748; d. June 2, 1818.
Hibschman, Jacob, b. Feb. 15, 1790; m. 1813; d. May 22, 1842.
Hibschman, Wendel, b. Dec. 24, 1791; d. Oct. 2, 1838.
Hettrick, John, b. March 22, 1795; d. Oct. 3, 1818.
Hoffman, John Sebastian, b. Nov. 4, 1781; d. Aug. 25, 1849.
Hetman, David, b. Nov. 29, 1792; d. Dec. 30, 1851.
Kessler, Jacob, b. April 18, 1791; d. May 4, 1879.
Kessler, Maria, b. Aug. 30, 1793; d. Jan. 23, 1869.
Krieger, Catharine, b. July 27, 1777; d. Jan. 5, 1860.
Krall, Jacob, b. Feb. 14, 1789; d. Aug. 9, 1824.
Krum, Henry, b. Sept. 5, 1786; d. Dec. 29, 1851.
Krum, Anna M., b. in 1733; d. in 1868.
Krum, Johannes, b. Jan. 28, 1755; d. Sept. 21, 1838.
Krum, Anna M., b. in 1754; d. in 1835.
Kenner, George, b. Jan. 11, 1780; d. March 26, 1860.
Krall, John, b. Feb. 23, 1799; d. Feb. 5, 1862.
Krehe, Christian, b. Feb. 25, 1781; d. Jan. 13, 1858.
Lineaweaver, John, b. Oct. 19, 1796; d. Nov. 31, 1867.
Miller, George, b. March 16, 1777; d. March 16, 1872.
Mehs, Maria Elizabeth, b. April 17, 1763; d. March 28, 1821.
Mees, Jacob, b. Nov. 7, 1784; d. Nov. 26, 1854.
Mees, Susanna, b. Oct. 20, 1787; d. Sept. 29, 1852.
Miller, Michael, b. March 3, 1780; d. March 1, 1855.
Miller, George E., b. Dec. 29, 1797; d. Jan. 4, 1878.
Miess, Jacob, b. March 18, 1758; d. May 18, 1839.
Miess, Catharine, b. Dec. 18, 1758; d. in 1814.
Miess, Jacob George, b. Jan. 10, 1755; d. March 31, 1820.
Miess, Magdalena, b. Oct. 3, 1790; d. Nov. 7, 1819.
Miller, Nicholas, b. April 22, 1771; d. March 25, 1853.
Miller, Catharine, b. Feb. 8, 1778; d. Feb. 5, 1815.
Mehs, John Henry, b. Aug. 15, 1769; d. Oct. 26, 1825.
Mehs, Catharine, b. Sept. 27, 1777; d. Dec. 6, 1849.
Mace, Jacob, b. March 13, 1778; d. July 14, 1852.
Mace, Maria Catharine (Boeshore), b. June 24, 1775; d. Aug. 30, 1827.
Miller, John George, b. Sept. 29, 1798; d. Jan. 15, 1833.
Miller, Maria C., b. Dec. 22, 1786; d. Jan. 23, 1868.
Moyer, John, b. July 12, 1789; d. Aug. 10, 1864.
Moyer, Catharine, b. in 1793, d. in 1843.
Miller, John, d. Oct. 3, 1875, aged 73.
Miller, Catharine, d. Sept. 24, 1873, aged 67.
Miller, Valentine, b. Sept. 28, 1759; d. July 21, 1821.
Miller, Maria M., b. Nov. 4, 1762; d. in 1817.
Miller, Susanna, b. July 28, 1785; d. in 1821.
Miller, Frederick, b. Sept. 14, 1762; d. Sept. 9, 1843.
Miller, Catharine, b. Sept. 22, 1768; d. in 1841.
Mace, Catharine Elizabeth, b. Oct. 25, 1785; m. in 1800; d. Aug. 20, 1865.
Mace, Philip, b. in 1780; d. Nov. 20, 1850.
Moyer, Michael, b. May, 1783; d. April 30, 1867.
Moyer, Maria, d. March 9, 1852, aged 70.
Meetch, Elizabeth, b. Nov. 15, 1793; d. Jan. 9, 1861.
Miller, Henry, b. Aug. 3, 1776; d. Feb. 8, 1854.
Miller, Susanna, b. April 1, 1780; d. Feb. 9, 1854.
Noll, Henry, b. Nov. 4, 1795; d. May 1, 1855.
Noll, Julian, b. Dec. 31, 1800; d. June 7, 1880.
Roth, George, b. Sept. 23, 1789; d. Nov. 5, 1861.
Roth, Eva, b. Dec. 22, 1791; d. February, 1858.
Simmon, John, b. Aug. 17, 1800; d. Oct. 4, 1848.
Schitz, Peter, b. Feb. 25, 1781; d. May 9, 1841.
Schitz, Elizabeth, b. May 30, 1779; d. April 30, 1870.
Schaeffer, Alexander, b. January, 1712; d. April 10, 1786.
Schaefer, Johan Heinrich, b. in 1749; d. Oct. 12, 1803.
Schaeffer, Johannes, b. June 15, 1782; d. Sept. 25, 1807.
Schucker, Henry, b. Aug. 6, 1780; d. Jan. 15, 1859.
Schucker, Mary (Albright), b. Aug. 24, 1790; d. March 2, 1878.
Schaeffer, Anna, b. April 27, 1753; d. Jan. 2, 1790.
Schaeffer, Margaret, b. Dec. 11, 1764; d. April 30, 1851.
Seibert, Frantz, b. Oct. 3, 1768; d. Oct. 26, 1832.
Seibert, Susanna, b. Dec. 17, 1777; d. Nov. 14, 1860.
Troutman, George, b. March 17, 1791; d. ——, aged 57 years.
Wiest, Laniel, b. March 8, 1791; d. Sept. 20, 1867.

In the General Cemetery are buried the following:

Achey, Heinrich, b. Nov. 17, 1800; d. July 23, 1867.
Achey, Samuel, b. Aug. 14, 1797; d. Feb. 4, 1862.
Achey, Susanna, b. May 9, 1799; d. Sept. 29, 1861.
Bucher, Dr. Alfred V., d. Nov. 10, 1867, aged 36.
Brighton, Elizabeth Miller, b. Feb. 21, 1800; d. Feb. 24, 1880.
Cockley, Jacob, b. Jan. 29, 1799; d. Dec. 13, 1861.
Cockley, Hannah (Hibschman), b. Oct. 2, 1794; d. Nov. 9, 1861.
Carmany, Henry, d. Nov. 12, 1881, aged 71.
Evans, James, b. May 19, 1793; d. March 28, 1872.
Fitzsimmons, Elizabeth, b. Nov. 20, 1793; d. August, 1867.
Fissler, George, d. Feb. 10, 1879, aged 78.
Fetter, Samuel, d. Dec. 8, 1879, aged 71.
Goshert, Henrietta (Scheffler), d. June 12, 1865, aged 64.
Krepp, John Dietrich, b. Jan. 4, 1784; d. April 12, 1867.
Krepp, Elizabeth, b. May 19, 1782; d. Jan. 29, 1856.
Leidig, Eva, b. Sept. 2, 1808; d. Feb. 1, 1878.
Miller, Joseph T., b. Dec. 25, 1806; murdered April 2, 1877.
Miller, Mary (Scholl), b. Oct. 6, 1807; d. Sept. 17, 1864.
Miller, Samuel, b. May 18, 1800; d. Sept. 20, 1877.
Miller, Mary (Wise), b. Oct. 21, 1800; d. Dec. 17, 1878.
Miller, Henry, b. Nov. 26, 1798; d. June 25, 1869.
Miller, Elizabeth, b. June 6, 1804; d. Jan. 28, 1879.
Mace, George, b. July 11, 1798; d. June 16, 1877.
Mace, Magdalena (Miller), b. June 1, 1793; d. Oct. 12, 1874.
Mays, Valentine, b. Dec. 29, 1795; d. Feb. 23, 1849.
Mays, Sabina, b. Feb. 6, 1783; d. April 29, 1871.
Nipe, John, b. March 4, 1794; d. Feb. 20, 1852.
Nipe, Mary (Connoran), b. June 23, 1794; d. Sept. 30, 1864.
Phillipi, George, b. Feb. 3, 1803; d. April 20, 1863.
Phillipi, Elizabeth, b. Nov. 4, 1808; d. Jan. 26, 1868.
Phillipi, John, b. Aug. 24, 1779; d. April 9, 1877.
Phillipi, Anna M., b. March 30, 1806; d. May 30, 1864.
Rex, Abraham, b. Dec. 12, 1778; d. Feb. 17, 1863.
Rex, Elizabeth (daughter of Henry Schaeffer), b. Oct. 26, 1776; d. April 19, 1864.
Royer, George, b. Oct. 26, 1794; d. Sept. 7, 1868.
Royer, Elizabeth, b. March 22, 1799; d. Jan. 21, 1854.
Seibert, William, b. Aug. 1, 1797; d. Oct. 18, 1865.
Seibert, Elizabeth (Miller), b. June 10, 1800; d. Jan. 22, 1868.
Steager, Samuel, b. May 20, 1802; d. ——, 1875.

Smith, Peter, b. Dec. 27, 1800; d. Feb. 15, 1865.
Strohm, John, b. June 24, 1792; d. Aug. 14, 1872.
Seibert, John, d. May 13, 1877, aged 76.
Wolfersperger, Peter, b. Sept. 26, 1800; d. Aug. 18, 1877.
Wolfersperger, Elizabeth, b. Feb. 1, 1803; d. June 26, 1876.
Walter, Sarah (wife of John), b. April 17, 1789; d. Dec. 31, 1870.
Wolfersberger, Eve, b. Dec. 18, 1796; d. June 4, 1869.
Wonderlich, Johannes, b. Nov. 9, 1799; d. July 14, 1870.
Wonderlich, Hannah, b. May 27, 1799; d. Dec. 18, 1860.

IN THE EVANGELICAL burying-ground are the following persons interred:

Dissinger, Benjamin, b. Aug. 30, 1808; d. Sept. 16, 1869.
Dissinger, Elizabeth, d. Jan. 22, 1866, aged 60.
Fernsler, Hannah, d. Oct. 3, 1874, aged 61.
Grumbine, John, d. April 27, 1868, aged 67.
Ream, Martin, d. Jan. 27, 1868, aged 57.
Ream, Catharine, d. June 22, 1874, aged 52.
Reager, William, b. Aug. 11, 1799; d. Feb. 13, 1854.
Reager, Elizabeth, b. Jan. 25, 1803; d. Aug. 19, 1865.
Strohm, Elizabeth Oberlin, b. Dec. 3, 1813; d. April 24, 1880.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CEMETERY lies on the opposite side of the road from the foregoing. Among those therein buried are the following:

Becker, Elizabeth, d. Nov. 24, 1874, aged 65.
Dissinger, Mary, b. July 10, 1810; d. May 21, 1872.
Fessler, John, b. Sept. 17, 1825; d. Nov. 17, 1877.
Oberly, Jacob, b. Oct. 27, 1801; d. Jan. 8, 1870.
Strickler, Eliza, d. April 15, 1878, aged 44.
Simmon, Rebecca, b. April 24, 1792; d. April 8, 1875.
Weisz, Jacob, b. Feb. 27, 1779; d. March 12, 1851.
Weisz, Pheronica, b. in September, 1778; d. Nov. 15, 1850.
Weisz, Heinrich, b. in September, 1799; d. March 12, 1821.

THE IBA CEMETERY lies below the United Brethren, and on the same side of the road. Within it are interred,—

Bubb, Daniel, b. Jan. 3, 1799; d. April 4, 1880.
Bubb, Sarah, b. Oct. 24, 1796; d. Dec. 10, 1873.
Bobb, Christian, b. March 9, 1799; d. Nov. 8, 1873.
Bobb, Harriet, b. Nov. 12, 1809; d. March 14, 1873.
Brighton, Jonas, b. Sept. 21, 1802; d. Nov. 10, 1878.
Brighton, Rebecca (Lidigh), b. Jan. 26, 1803; d. Oct. 4, 1876.
Dobendorf, Lydia (Shay), b. Dec. 9, 1827; d. March 17, 1875.
Grob, Abraham, b. July 12, 1800; d. Aug. 24, 1881.
Grob, Sarah (Strickler), b. Sept. 1, 1804; d. Feb. 24, 1878.
Iba, Henry, b. May 30, 1802; d. Sept. 30, 1862.
Murdock, Henry, d. April 24, 1881, aged 77.
Murdock, Elizabeth, d. in May, 1873, aged 72.
Miller, Johannes F., b. Nov. 19, 1879; d. Sept. 17, 1865.
Miller, Elizabeth (Gerhart), b. May 22, 1811; d. April 4, 1880.
Miller, Catharine (Ledone), b. Feb. 7, 1837; d. Sept. 26, 1870.
Phillipi, Henry, b. Aug. 28, 1806; d. May 9, 1880.
Stager, Sarah, b. April 6, 1803; d. July 27, 1878.

OTHER TOWNS IN HEIDELBERG.

The following towns or villages are in the township:

KLEINFELTERSVILLE is a thriving village, where a post-office has long been established, and is situated in the southeastern part of the township, two miles and one-third from Shaefferstown. Here is located an Evangelical Church, a store, and several shops. The place lies in the midst of a rich farming region, teeming with well-to-do husbandmen.

REISTVILLE, formally known as "Achey's Corner," is in the upper part of the township; contains a store, several shops, and a number of private buildings.

FLINTVILLE is a hamlet in the northwestern part of the township, and is in Kurtz school district No. 6.

BUFFALO SPRINGS is a small place in the western part of the township, near South Lebanon township line.

JOHNSTOWN lies in the southwestern part of the township, and is in Johnstown school district No. 9. It has a store and several shops.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP was originally included in Bethel and Heidelberg, but upon the creation of the county of Lebanon, in 1813, it was set apart as it now exists save a small portion, which was cut off upon the organization of Millcreek. It is bounded on the north by Bethel, on the east by Berks County, on the south by Millcreek and Heidelberg, and on the west by North and South Lebanon. It is one of the evenest townships in the county, the land a good limestone, and in the highest state of cultivation.

The township is crossed by the Reading and Harrisburg Turnpike, Union Canal, and Lebanon Valley Railroad, the two former being side by side in their whole course, and the latter is also parallel with it in the western part of the township, but turns toward the south as it proceeds farther east. The principal streams are the Tulpehocken and Swatara, the former running through its centre from west to east. The first settlements in the county were by some German families, prior to 1700, along its banks, and it was through this region that the Indians had their common course in carrying their furs and skins from the west to the east. It was the well-known "Tulpehocken settlement," or, as the name is written in the Provincial Records, "Turpyhocken." The Hon. John Evans, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, passed from the Susquehanna through here on his way to Philadelphia, in July, 1707, accompanied by John French, William Tonge, Michael Bezallion, one Grey, and four servants.

Among the earliest settlers were Philip Breitenbach, who, in 1754, purchased from Martin Noacker a tract

of land on which a fort was afterwards erected; the Kusters, Martin Noacker, Nicholas Miller, Martin Walborn, Leonard Batdorf, George Spangler, Capt. Leonard Immel, Casper Stoever, Jacob Spangler, Peter Leni, Peter Horter, John Kreitzer, the Tices, Koppenheffer, Schwengels, Valentine Miller, Basslers, Mussers, Herckelraths, Stamgarts, Leys, Bickels, Schells, Kapps, Grings, Bleisteins, Drehers, Kisseckers, Dueys, Haaks. In 1744 the following were the settlers in the eastern part of the township: Mr. Kitzmiller (on the Hochstetter farm), who had the only mill in this region; Christian Walborn (on the late John Tice place); Mr. Batdorf (on the old John Walborn place); Mr. Horter (where Michael Keiser's farm was); Mr. Lauer, near Berks County line (late residence of Rev. Daniel Ulrich); Peter Diffenbach; Mr. Etchberger (late place of Jacob Stewart); Mr. Weiser, and John Tice.

Ezra Spangler, south of Myerstown, lives in a house which, according to the inscription over the door, was built in 1707, and the substantial manner of its erection would indicate that it could scarcely have been the first building in the settlement. There were no extensive settlements until after 1700, but owing to the then friendly relations with the Indians, who still occupied villages on the Tulpehocken Creek, individuals more daring than the rest had pushed forward into the wilderness and made several isolated settlements in this and Heidelberg townships. The stone residence of C. Sherk was built in 1769, and is yet an imposing and substantial structure. A short distance from it is a very fine spring, the largest in the county, and the source of Tulpehocken Creek. Jacob L. Bowman's farm, near Myerstown, was settled by a Mr. Rambler in 1734. The original house, a stone structure, was torn down a few years ago, and in its stead, near the old site, a handsome mansion erected, from which a fine view of the surrounding country may be had. The old house was a fair specimen of ancient, as the new is of modern, architecture.

Near Myerstown, on the Tulpehocken, Valentine Miller had his home about 1750 where his great-grandson Jonathan now lives. Valentine's son, Valentine, was born on that place in 1763, and there died in 1858, aged ninety-five. For many years he manufactured powder in a mill that occupied the present site of Miller's grist-mill. Jonathan, one of his sons (who died in 1875, aged eighty), converted the powder-mill into a plaster-mill. In 1866, Jonather Miller, Jr., changed the affair to a grist-mill, and in 1872 erected the present fine grist-mill at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars. It has four runs of stone, and has a weekly capacity of one hundred and sixty barrels of flour.

In what is known as West Myerstown, Martin Walborn made a location about 1730. Part of the original tract is yet owned by his descendants.

During the French and Indian wars the Indians committed several murders in the township and carried off several children, one of whom, William Jackson, was returned, who had been held captive for some time. In 1762, at the conference held at Lancaster, on one occasion many of the inhabitants of this and adjacent townships met at the house of Benjamin Spycker, near the present site of Stouchstown. There a company, consisting of three hundred young men under command of Conrad Weiser, went in pursuit of the Indians. Most of them were well armed, though some twenty had nothing but axes and pitch-forks, but they all agreed to die together and engage the enemy wherever they should meet them. This was in October, 1755.

There were several forts or block-houses in the township to which in cases of emergency the inhabitants would flee. One of these was on the old Breitenbach farm, just east of Myerstown. Philip Breitenbach was wont on the many occasions of alarm to take his drum and beat it on an eminence near his house to collect the neighbors from work into the fort. Once the Indians pursued them close to the house, when one of the inmates took up a gun and shot the savage dead on the spot.

A fort was very early erected of palisades hard by the road leading across the Blue Mountains, at Umbenhacker's tavern, where usually a small body of militia was stationed for the protection of the settlers. On one occasion all the men except five had been absent, and the Indians, being privy of the fact, made an attack upon the fort, and before the entrance to the fort could be secured the savages entered and murdered all save one man; he fled, was pursued, having, however, concealed himself, and as an Indian in search of him neared him he shot the Indian. He soon made off farther, and met some of the militia on their way to the fort, to whom he related what had transpired. To convince them that he had shot an Indian, which they seemed first to doubt, they went to the place, where they found the body of an Indian covered with brushes. An Indian, who in his endeavor to conceal the body of his fellow, was seen by one of the soldiers at a short distance among some tall grass, was immediately shot. Now believing all was well, the soldier received a deadly wound from a concealed savage.

As early as 1767 the settlers of Jackson township made efforts for the education of their children. Simon Bassler, an extensive land-owner, donated a plot of ground in the centre of the present town of Myerstown, situated on Main Street, while a number of others, principal of whom was John Myer, contributed liberally towards the erection of a building. The log house was erected and a teacher appointed the same year. The course of instruction was altogether German, and so continued until 1817, when, seeing the importance of imparting a knowledge of the English language, a house was erected on the site where the Evangelical Church now stands. The first house was the scene of a number of tragedies perpetrated by the Indians, the number of persons massa-

cred being seven. The house is still known as the German school-house, and is now occupied as a private residence. The management of this school, together with three others erected at later periods within the township limits, was in the hands of three trustees, elected by the citizens. The price of tuition was fixed at fifty cents per month, special provisions having been made for the education of children whose parents were in indigent circumstances. The trustees had sole control in employing, examining, and dismissing teachers. The first teacher of the German school was an individual who is represented as a man of arbitrary and violent temper, inflicting the severest punishment on violators of his rules. The first teacher of the English school was Mr. Couch, who is remembered by the old residents as an educated and refined gentleman, whose methods of instruction were so well liked by his patrons that he was retained from 1817 to 1835. The population of the town and surrounding country having increased so rapidly, it was decided to erect another school-house at the eastern end of the town. This building was completed in 1820; but the applicant for the teacher's position, finding considerable opposition, owing to his intemperate habits, rejected him, who, seeking revenge for his rejection, set fire to the building, and burned it to the ground. A movement was soon after inaugurated to rebuild, which was carried out so successfully that the log house was superseded by a substantial stone structure, octagonal in shape. This building was used for school purposes for a period of fifty years, when it was sold, and is now used as a blacksmith-shop.

The first school-house erected in the township outside of Myerstown, was in the northern part, now known as Ohlwein's, between 1817 and 1820. The course of instruction being altogether German, an individual was employed as teacher, being also a classical scholar, and having lately emigrated to this section from Germany. Little is known of the man's antecedents, but tradition has it that he had fallen in love with a nobleman's daughter, but the father of the young lady, looking with disfavor on the alliance, caused both to leave their native land, and seek their fortune among strangers. He had taken his wife from a home of ease and luxury to one which brought her in contact with all the vicissitudes of life, and this preyed so heavily on his mind that in a fit of despondency he murdered his wife, two children, and hung himself in front of the fireplace in the school-room. Before committing suicide he filled the fireplace with inflammable material, and ignited it, with the intention of removing all traces of the terrible tragedy. The scheme, however, proved unsuccessful, and after the burial of the bodies the house was abandoned. In 1821 a school was started at Royer's German Baptist meeting-house. Its first teacher was Christian Strack. The passage of the school law in June, 1836, fell like a bombshell upon the township. Opposition to the tenor of the law soon manifested itself, and spread so rapidly that when a popular vote was taken the measure was defeated by an overwhelming majority. This antagonism prevailed until the passage of the act of 1848–49, compelling all districts to accept the provisions of the law. In the mean time schools were kept up, and provisions were made for the instruction of the children of the poor, of which class there appeared to be quite a number. Between 1840 and 1845 all parents in indigent circumstances were reported by the assessor to the county commissioners, who, after hearing the reports, made appropriations for the education of such children. The first tax levied for public-school purposes was collected in 1845, the receipts being wholly used for defraying the expenses of tuition and books of poor children. The first school board was elected in 1849, viz., William Stoever, Jonathan Steiner, John Kreitzer, William Haak, John Tice, and John Mosser.

MYERSTOWN.

This town forms the middle link in the necklace of towns stretched across the beautiful Lebanon Valley, and is a notable example of Pennsylvania enterprise and thrift. Its growth has, perhaps, been greater in a given period of time than most of the towns in this valley. It lies north of the Lebanon Valley Railroad three-quarters of a mile, and is distant from Reading twenty-one miles, and seven miles east from Lebanon. The population is nearly two thousand, and their pursuits are greatly diversified. It is situated in one of the most enchanting valleys of Pennsylvania, near to mountain scenery of great celebrity, in the midst of a region unsurpassed for fertility of soil.

Myerstown was laid out by Isaac Myers in 1768, and from him took its name. It was originally settled by the following persons residing in the central part of the town: Christian Maurer, a mason near the hill; Schnell, a weaver, both Moravians; Mr. Gasser, lately Diehl's tavern; Hoffman, at the old Kintzle house; Henry Brill, tailor, who built and lived at the Brehm place; Haussegger, a Swiss; and Schumacher, one of whose children was carried off by the Indians. The house erected by Mr. Schumacher is still standing, having, however, been raised to two stories, and was for years occupied by the Single family. Another original settler was Nicholas Gast, a man who lived where Isaac Noacker formerly dwelt. The old German school-house was also one of the first buildings of the place. Here seven persons were massacred and scalped,—two women and five children. One woman made her escape though scalped; another was hotly pursued by an Indian, but escaped being killed. While the Indian was in the act of tomahawking her, a man not far off fired his pistol, at which the savage was alarmed and ran off, leaving his victim.

Among the early settlers was Henry Bassler, to

whom Casper Wistar conveyed, Jan. 5, 1738, a tract of three hundred and twenty-one acres for a consideration of £128 8*s*. The deed of transfer recited that the land in question adjoined lands owned by Leonard Rambler and Christian Lehman. The property has descended through four generations to the heirs of Thomas Bassler. Simon Bassler, Sr., grandfather to John H. Bassler, of Myerstown, was detailed as one of the company called upon to guard the captured Hessians imprisoned for a time at Hebron.

Concerning the founder of Myerstown and his descendants we have the following: He was born 4th of January, 1730, in Heidelberg township. He built and lived at the old house recently, if not now, standing near the canal at Myerstown, which at that time was surrounded by forests, and at an earlier day been used as a fort, to which the settlers fled for shelter from the Indians. He was the magistrate, and as such incurred the enmity of some persons. He was called from home one night to a wayside inn, ostensibly to see some one on business, and while sitting with his back to a window, was shot. He lived to be taken home, and before he died requested to see certain persons, and after the interview told his wife not to take measures to find his murderers, as his or their own consciences would be a sufficient punishment. He was only forty years of age when he died, leaving only one son, John, and several daughters. He is buried in the old Reformed graveyard below the town. On his tombstone is the following inscription: "Here lies asleep in God Isaiah Mier." Of his daughters, Maria married William Hiester, of Berks County; Elizabeth married Capt. John Reily, of the Revolution; another became the wife of Col. Joseph Wood, of the Revolution, Jonestown, and another Mrs. Lesher. There are but few direct descendants now living at Myerstown. The old house and farm have passed out of the family. Prof. Reily, of Palatinate College, is a descendant of Elizabeth Myers.

On the return for Heidelberg township for 1782 is the first separate list of residents of Myerstown we have:

Gorman, Jacob.	Etshberger, William.
Armbrister, Jacob.	Brill, Henry.
Hoffman, Jacob.	Gast, Nicholas.
Rot, Jno.	Spangler, Adam.
Gaserd, Jacob.	Eshway, Nicholas.
Stang, Jacob.	Myer, Jacob.
Hifly, John.	Spangler, Martin.

Palatinate College.—This flourishing institution was chartered in 1868, and is invested with full collegiate powers. Its course of instruction thus far has extended only to and including the sophomore year. In connection with the classical there is a scientific and a musical department, in both of which students are graduated. The ladies' course coincides substantially with the scientific. Its first president was Henry R. Nicks, who was succeeded by Rev. G. W. Aughinbaugh, D.D. Rev. G. B. Russell, D.D., presided over the institution from the fall of 1881 until the spring of 1883. At present Rev. William M. Reily, Ph.D., who for a period of eleven years filled the chair of Languages, has control of the college. Professor Samuel Hemperly has occupied the chair of Mathematics since its founding, and Professor A. T. G. Apple that of Physical Science since June, 1883. The institution is under the control of the Lebanon Classis of the Reformed Church. Rev. Charles H. Leinbach, D.D., is president of the board of trustees; James T. Reber, vice-president; and Rev. H. Musser, secretary. There are three literary societies connected with the college,—the Palatinate, the Excelsior, and the Egerian, the latter composed exclusively of ladies. Each of these have libraries, numbering in all several thousand volumes. The college building is situated on a prominent elevation of ground, adjoining the town of Myerstown. It is a substantial brick structure, the central part or main building four stories high, with wings of three stories, and a basement under the whole. It is one hundred and sixty feet in length, and will accommodate over one hundred boarders. Surrounded by a magnificent farming country, and scenery of unsurpassed beauty, with an able faculty, Palatinate College bids fair to be one of the leading educational institutions in the State.

Frieden's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—The first steps towards organizing a Lutheran congregation at Myerstown were taken in the year 1811, by members of the old Tulpehocken congregation residing at and near Myerstown. A meeting was held June 23, 1811, at which it was resolved to build a church. The building-committee elected consisted of Christian Ley, Leonard Immel, Leonard Ramler, Jacob Lœhn, Christopher Liess, Christian Artz, and Martin Mayer. The ground for the erection of a church building and burial purposes was donated by Messrs. Michael Mosser and Simon Bassler. Aug. 9, 1811, the first trustees were elected,—Michael Ley, Leonard Immel, and Andreas Shulze. March 30, 1812, the first church council was elected: as Elders, Michael Ley, Leonard Immel, John George Winter, and Christian Walborn; as Deacons, Henry Koppenhoffer, Jacob Heichhold, John Lehman, and Christian Artz.

The corner-stone of the first church was laid April 23, 1812, and on Nov. 1, 1812, the church was solemnly consecrated. The first church built was of stone, its dimensions were fifty-five feet in length and thirty-six feet in width. Its steeple was supplied with a bell. In the year 1819 a Bachman pipe organ was secured at an expense of eight hundred dollars. The first pastor of the congregation was Rev. W. Beates, who was pastor from the time the congregation was organized until the year 1824. In the same year in which Father Beates resigned, Rev. Dr. Ernst was elected pastor, and continued his services as such until his death. In the year 1849, Rev. G. F. Krotel was

elected pastor. He served until the year 1852. He was succeeded by Rev. T. T. Jaeger, who was pastor until the year 1855. He was succeeded by Rev. L. G. Eggers, who had charge of the congregation until 1866. During the ministry of Rev. L. G. Eggers, in the year 1857, the congregation resolved to build a new church. At a meeting held March 14, 1857, a building-committee was elected, viz., Leonard Immel, John Kreitzer, Casper Sherk, Henry Groh, and Samuel Hauck. The old church in which the congregation had worshiped forty-five years was taken down in the month of June, 1857. The corner-stone of the new church was laid Aug. 16, 1857, and in 1858 the edifice was consecrated. In 1865, Rev. M. Eggers retired from the charge, and in the spring of 1867, Rev. F. J. F. Schantz, the present pastor.

ZION'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH was organized in 1844, in which year a church edifice was erected upon land purchased of John Bassler. The first trustees were Samuel Levangood, Benjamin Garret, Michael Hack, Peter Helm, Jr., and Jacob Focht. In 1878 the present house of worship replaced the old one, in the lower story of which latter, it may be observed, the first pastor, Rev. Henry Buchs, had his residence. The present pastor is Rev. E. J. Miller. The charge includes seven appointments, and has a membership of two hundred and sixty.

MYERSTOWN UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.—On the 13th of October, 1842, a United Brethren class was formed at Myerstown and comprised thirteen members. The first pastor was Rev. S. Enterline. He was succeeded by Rev. C. S. Crider, whose term lasted from 1845 to 1847. In 1843 a stone church edifice was erected. The trustees were Jonas Eckert, John Myers, and John Daniel. The present brick church was built in 1869. The cost of church and parsonage was about ten thousand dollars. The pastor is Rev. Jacob Mark, and the trustees J. B. Haak, Andrew Steiner, David Tice, Isaac Miller, and Michael Haak.

ZION'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH was organized April 13, 1868, by Rev. J. M. Deitzler. William L. Miller was chosen elder, Jacob G. Miller and Joel Strause deacons, Henry Miller trustee, and R. A. Miller treasurer. The Myerstown Academy building was purchased for three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, and dedicated June 21, 1868. The successive pastors have been Revs. G. J. Martz, William I. Cutter, —— Lenhart, and P. C. Krull.

THE REFORMED CHURCH was organized on the 8th day of September, 1860, with a membership of two hundred and fifty, and by the adoption of a charter at a congregational meeting on the 20th of October following, severed the connection hitherto existing between the old Tulpehocken congregation and the branch church at Myerstown. The officers elected were Daniel Mosser, David Hollinger, Joseph Diehl, John Muth, and Thomas Bassler, trustees; Cyrus Sherk, George Line, John Rauch, and William Loose, elders; and Peter Spangler, Jr., Israel Till, Augustus Baney, and Andrew Tice, deacons. On the 12th of November a unanimous call was given to Rev. George Wolff, of Paradise, Northumberland Co., Pa., and from the 1st of January, 1861, to the present, Rev. Mr. Wolff has served that congregation. The present membership is over five hundred.

In the "Union Cemetery," originally the Lutheran and Reformed graveyard, situated on Main Street, in the western part of the town, are the following persons interred:

Artz, Christian, b. March 13, 1772; d. Feb. 27, 1820.
Bachenstoe, Henry, b. 1803; d. Dec. 22, 1865.
Bassler, Catharine, b. May 15, 1773; d. March 29, 1837.
Bassler, Catharine, b. April 5, 1796; d. July 15, 1874.
Bassler, Daniel, b. Sept. 22, 1804; d. July 6, 1875.
Bassler, Henry, b. Dec. 10, 1797; d. Jan. 16, 1851.
Bassler, J. Adam, b. Aug. 18, 1774; d. April 27, 1854.
Bassler, John Thomas, b. Jan. 4, 1780; d. June 16, 1857.
Bassler, Maria (Hibschman), b. Sept. 4, 1776; d. Feb. 14, 1847.
Bassler, Simon, b. Nov. 11, 1762; d. July 2, 1832.
Bassler, Thomas, b. Aug. 17, 1801; d. Aug. 25, 1874.
Batdorf, Elizabeth, b. March 27, 1779; d. Sept. 1, 1828.
Batdorf, John, b. Feb. 8, 1793; d. Oct. 19, 1831.
Bechley, Elizabeth, b. March 24, 1766; d. Sept. 27, 1842.
Beckley, Elizabeth, b. June 28, 1792; d. March 21, 1861.
Beckley, John George, b. Sept. 22, 1768; d. Sept. 4, 1841.
Behny, Augustus, b. 1815; d. Aug. 25, 1878.
Berntheisel, Anna Maria (Huber), b. Nov. 9, 1788; d. Oct. 13, 1867.
Blecker, Maria, b. April 7, 1782; d. Aug. 9, 1854.
Blecker, Philip, b. May 31, 1779; d. Sept. 14, 1863.
Bogt, Mathias, b. Feb. 24, 1756; d. March 2, 1839.
Bogt, Sophia, b. Dec. 12, 1767; d. Oct. 9, 1855.
Bower, Dr. Henry, b. 1792; d. July 20, 1838.
Bower, Dr. William, b. Nov. 6, 1817; d. Nov. 27, 1860.
Bower, Susanna, b. 1799; d. Sept. 16, 1838.
Boyle, Dennis, b. 1814; d. Dec. 5, 1877.
Brehm, Christopher.
Brehm, Maria B. (Schneider), b. Dec. 4, 1786; d. Aug. 21, 1846.
Brehm, Peter, b. Jan. 30, 1810; d. May 19, 1861.
Breitenbach, Eliz. (Schitz), b. June 14, 1783; d. Nov. 17, 1871.
Breitenbach, John P., b. Dec. 11, 1789; d. Aug. 4, 1860.
Brenner, Eliz., b. Nov. 9, 1792; d. Sept. 20, 1861.
Burkholder, George,[1] b. July 2, 1840; d. May 23, 1864.
Clark, Anna Maria (Kreutzer), b. Nov. 18, 1786; d. June 17, 1853.
Clark, Peter K., b. 1784; d. April 24, 1847.
Dieffenbach, John Jacob, b. Oct. 30, 1782; d. June 16, 1879.
Dieffenbach, Lydia, b. April 10, 1807; d. July 14, 1879.
De Wees, Amelia E. (Walborn), b. 1856; d. Oct. 20, 1877.
Faux, Philip, b. 1793; d. Oct. 15, 1878.
Fisher, George, b. Aug. 27, 1795; d. Aug. 30, 1853.
Fisher, Harriet, b. 1809; d. July 5, 1881.
Frantz, Anna M. (Walborn), b. March 11, 1792; d. Sept. 20, 1870.
Gerrett, Eliz., b. Oct. 23, 1787; d. April 1, 1848.
Gritz, George, b. Jan. 1, 1791; d. Nov. 20, 1861.
Gritz, John, b. Feb. 2, 1797; d. Jan. 9, 1863.
Gritz, Maria E., b. Dec. 8, 1774; d. Feb. 14, 1855.
Gritz, Philip, b. May 7, 1773; d. Jan. 22, 1856.
Gritz, Susanna, b. Oct. 15, 1795; d. Feb. 5, 1863.
Groh, Anna M., b. July 3, 1801; d. June 29, 1879.
Groh, Henry, b. March 26, 1796; d. April 3, 1863.
Immel, Barbara, b. Feb. 19, 1759; d. Sept. 19, 1854.
Immel, Cath., b. Dec. 4, 1806; d. May 2, 1817.
Immel, Eliz. (Dieffenbach).
Immel, Everhard, b. Oct. 14, 1747; d. June 2, 1839.
Immel, Johannes, b. April 5, 1781; d. April 28, 1815.
Ingham, Mary, b. Dec. 7, 1800; d. March 20, 1876.
Ingham, Samuel, b. Oct. 14, 1798; d. Sept. 8, 1870.
Hain, Cath., b. May 1, 1781; d. May 17, 1858.

[1] Son of Jacob Burkholder and Eliz. Reed, of Company C, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; killed at North Anna May 23, 1864.

Hartman, Elizabeth, b. April 18, 1767; d. April 18, 1820.
Hartman, Elizabeth, b. April 7, 1789; d. April 25, 1863.
Hartman, Emanuel, b. June 1, 1765; d. Sept. 29, 1826.
Hartman, Jacob, b. June 27, 1786; d. April 15, 1870.
Hefflefinger, Cath., b. Sept. 17, 1798; d. Aug. 18, 1861.
Hafflefinger, William, b. Aug. 20, 1794; d. May 26, 1878.
Heichhold, Cath., b. Jan. 23, 1792; d. Oct. 26, 1847.
Heichhold, John Jacob, b. Nov. 22, 1791; d. Nov. 8, 1850.
Helms, Jeremiah H.,[1] b. June 8, 1845; d. Sept. 27, 1862.
Helms, Peter, Sr., b. Sept. 17, 1784; d. May 8, 1853.
Helmes, Peter, b. Jan. 12, 1816; d. Dec. 23, 1874.
Hoffert, Eliz., b. March 3, 1803; d. Aug. 21, 1880.
Hoffert, Joseph, b. March 11, 1800; d April 28, 1866.
Hoffy, Philip, b. Dec. 19, 1799; d. Jan. 3, 1853.
Hollinger, Eliz., b. May 12, 1791; d. April 5, 1865.
Hollinger, George, b. March 26, 1784; d. Oct. 25, 1849.
Huber, Cath. (Antes), b. Nov. 30, 1795; d. Sept. 4, 1866.
Huber, George, b. Aug. 20, 1796; d. April 27, 1858.
Kaufman, Christian, b. Nov. 15, 1776; d. Oct. 26, 1872.
Klapp, John Jacob, b. Jan. 22, 1792; d. March 6, 1832.
Koppenhofer, Barbara (Schnebly), b. Nov. 11, 1745; d. Dec. 27, 1817.
Koppenhoffer, Christian, b. June 15, 1737; d. March 8, 1813.
Koppenhoffer, Maria B., b. Oct. 18, 1785; d. Nov. 24, 1812.
Koppenhoeffer, Sophia (Zimmerman), b. Feb. 27, 1776; d. May 16, 1858.
Knitzle, Anna Maria, b. Nov. 17, 1785; d. Feb. 14, 1827.
Knitzle, Jacob, b. Feb. 25, 1779; d. Oct. 26, 1830.
Knitzle, Marg. (Saltsenberger), b. Feb. 27, 1778; d. March 28, 1813.
Kreitzer, Eliz. (Eddis), b. Aug. 6, 1787; d. Dec. 6, 1861.
Kreitzer, John, b. June 19, 1791; d. Sept. 13, 1873.
Kreutzer, Barbara, b. Oct. 17, 1757; d. Jan. 29, 1835.
Kreutzer, Dr. John A., b. 1752; d. Jan. 26, 1873.
Kreutzer, Michael, b. Sept. 11, 1750; d. Jan. 12, 1816.
Kuckle, Rudolph, b. Jan. 12, 1749; d. Sept. 12, 1836.
Kupp, Anna, b. Jan. 2, 1783; d. Sept. 25, 1849.
Kupp, Leonard, b. May 24, 1780; d. Sept. 30, 1853.
Lehman, Cath. C. (Spangler), b. Jan. 8, 1780; d. Oct. 20, 1861.
Lehman, Eliz., b. Oct. 7, 1773; d. Sept. 1, 1839.
Lehman, Henrich, b. Jan. 22, 1802; d. Jan. 11, 1834.
Lehman, Johannes, b. March 12, 1769; d. 1857.
Lehman, John Michael, b. April 14, 1774; d. March 29, 1849.
Lehman, Sarah (Steiner), b. Nov. 29, 1807; d. Jan. 15, 1839.
Lehn, Eliz., b. Aug. 15, 1787; d. July 23, 1813.
Lehn, Eva M., b. 1758; d. March 15, 1848.
Lehn, Jacob, b. Sept. 22, 1757; d. Jan. 17, 1833.
Leis, Christian, b. July 29, 1797; d. March 6, 1865.
Leis, Eva C., b. Feb. 19, 1807; d. Sept. 6. 1876.
Leni, Anna C., b. Dec. 10, 1757; d. Feb. 12, 1844.
Leni, John, b. Dec. 15, 1753; d. June 10, 1812.
Ley, Anna Cath. (Koppenhoffer), b. July 28, 1769; d. Jan. 11, 1822.
Ley, Christian, b. Feb. 20, 1762; d. Oct. 13, 1832.
Ley, Eva M., b. March 22, 1744; d. June 17, 1815.
Ley, Michael, b. Oct. 9, 1739; d. Aug. 15, 1824.
Loos, Emma Rebecca, b. 1846; d. June 24, 1876.
Loos, John, b. May 11, 1795; d. May 6, 1861.
Loos, Magdalena (Fisher), b. June 24, 1797; d. June 3, 1858.
Lutz, Esther (Strohm), b. Sept. 24, 1784; d. Oct. 21, 1842.
Martin, Catharine (Winters), b. Nov. 25, 1784; d. Jan. 3, 1867.
Maurer, Martin, b. March 20, 1793; d. Jan. 8, 1868.
Melly, Margaret (Bogt), b. Oct. 24, 1792; d. Nov. 29, 1847.
Mengel, Benjamin, b. Sept. 24, 1786; d. July 20, 1864.
Mengel, Sarah (Weeser), b. Feb. 15, 1794; d. March 29, 1879.
Miller, Christian, b. Jan. 8, 1770; d. Jan. 7, 1850.
Miller, Valentine, b. Dec. 17, 1764; d. April 1, 1856.
Mosser, Anna Margaret, b. Aug. 20, 1766; d. Sept. 10, 1824.
Mosser, Daniel, b. 1805; d. May 24, 1877.
Mosser, John, b. Feb. 22, 1799; d. June 27, 1871.
Mosser, John Michael, b. April 2, 1764; d. Dec. 22, 1843.
Mosser, Salome, b. June 9, 1799; d. March 30, 1876.
Murdock, Catharine, b. Oct. 6, 1772; d. Sept. 25, 1857.
Murdock, Robert, b. Feb. 2, 1776; d. Oct. 31, 1858.
Muth, John, b. July 7, 1799; d. May 18, 1880.
Myers, Maria Catharine (Lein), b. Sept. 4, 1791; d. July 6, 1832.

[1] Son of Peter and Lucy A. Helms, Company C, Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, died of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Ramler, Anna B., b. Feb. 2, 1732; d. Sept. 5, 1811.
Ramler, Anna Maria, b. Jan. 8, 1771; d. Oct. 13, 1825.
Ramler, Eva Catharine, b. May 19, 1794; d. Nov. 4, 1811.
Ramler, John, b. Dec. 7, 1799; d. March 23, 1862.
Ramler, Leonard, b. March 28, 1768; d. June 20, 1857.
Ramey, Christopher, b. Jan. 28, 1787; d. Oct. 28, 1872.
Rapp, Catharine, b. Feb. 7, 1794; d. Aug. 28, 1866.
Rapp, Henry, b. Oct. 31, 1785; d. Oct. 13, 1862.
Roadermel, Mary, b. Nov. 11, 1793; d. 1865.
Schell, Henry, b. Sept. 4, 1798; d. Feb. 9, 1866.
Schmidt, Eva. Mag. (Ley), b. July 28, 1787; d. Dec. 1, 1819.
Schoener, Jacob, b. Dec. 18, 1775; d. Sept. 9, 1842.
Schoener, Mary M. (Foesig), b. July 14, 1779; d. ——, 1866.
Sherk, Casper, b. Dec. 24, 1793; d. Nov. 13, 1876.
Sherk, Maria, b. Feb. 2, 1783; d. Sept. 6, 1851.
Spangler, Barbara (Rambler), b. April 15, 1756; d. July 29, 1841.
Spangler, Cath., Eliz. (Immel), b. Jan. 14, 1793; d. May 25, 1825.
Spangler, Cath., b. Jan. 29, 1783; d. Aug. 10, 1843.
Spangler, Christian, b. Feb. 16, 1787; d. Jan. 14, 1843.
Spangler, John George, b. Nov. 1, 1755; d. March 28, 1819.
Spangler, Anna Maria (Michel), b. 1792; d. June 7, 1866.
Spangler, Peter, b. Oct. 5, 1790; d. June 17, 1875.
Spangler, Reuben B.,[2] b. Jan. 12, 1834; d. May 12, 1864.
Steiner, Anna E., b. Oct. 11, 1764; d. March 24, 1849.
Steiner, Eliz., b. Feb. 12, 1783; d. Feb. 9, 1838.
Steiner, Eliz., b. March 23, 1790; d. Sept. 11, 1868.
Steiner, Fred., b. April 11, 1767; d. Dec. 17, 1830.
Steiner, Johnnes, b. Aug. 30, 1798; d. Dec. 26, 1864.
Steiner, Lydia, b. Jan. 10, 1780; d. March 13, 1857.
Steiner, Michael, b. Sept. 16, 1774; d. April 23, 1849.
Steiner, Peter, b. Dec. 25, 1770; d. Feb. 4, 1828.
Stoudt, Peter, b. 1808; d. Dec. 6, 1876.
Strickler, Geo., b. Aug. 12, 1771; d. April 24, 1848.
Strickler, Rachel, b. March 6, 1781; d. Sept. 10, 1861.
Swartz, Samuel, b. Sept. 21, 1807; d. Dec. 20, 1874.
Urich, Cath., b. May 10, 1813; d. Jan. 5, 1871.
Urich, Michael, b. June 21, 1803; d. Aug. 12, 1878.
Valentine, Magdalena, b. March 8, 1775; d. Dec. 8, 1816.
Valentine, Michael, b. Feb. 15, 1770; d. Aug. 19, 1830.
Walborn, Cath., b. Feb. 21, 1760; d. June 9, 1855.
Walborn, Cath., b. Dec. 16, 1778; d. Sept. 20, 1835.
Walborn, Christian, b. May 11, 1758; d. Nov. 8, 1845.
Walborn, Cath., b. Aug. 5, 1792; d. July 7, 1840.
Walborn, John, b. Oct. 4, 1784; d. Dec. 17, 1845.
Walborn, Leonard, b. Sept. 8, 1771; d. Sept. 19, 1833.
Walborn, Susanna, b. May 4, 1794; d. Nov. 4, 1845.
Wieger, Martin, b. 1757; d. Dec. 16, 1816.
Wieger, Susanna (Rambler), b. April 30, 1761; d. Aug. 13, 1835.
Wenrich, Susanna, b. Jan. 26, 1808; d. May 14, 1862.
Wolf, Fred., b. May 29, 1784; d. Oct. 10, 1873.
Wolf, Philip, b. Aug. 4, 1781; d. May 6, 1868.
Wolf, Susanna, b. May 9, 1789; d. Jan. 11, 1870.
Wolf, Theresa, b. Nov. 11, 1791; d. Aug. 18, 1858.
Wood, Dr. William, b. 1756; d. Oct. 11, 1834.

OTHER VILLAGES OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP are

WEST MYERSTOWN.—Built along the turnpike west of Myerstown proper, extending a considerable distance in the direction of Lebanon.

KUTZTOWN.—A small village about a mile and a half north of Myerstown, in school district No. 7.

MYERSTOWN STATION.—On the Lebanon Valley Railroad, nearly a mile south of Myerstown, and is fast being built up.

PRESCOTT STATION.—Midway between Lebanon and Myerstown, and is a growing place.

A DUNKARD CHURCH.—Located one and three-fourths miles southeast of Myerstown.

A REFORMED CHURCH.—On the pike two and a half miles east of Myerstown, near the Berks County line.

[2] Killed at Spottsylvania Court-House May 12, 1864.

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

By acts of the General Assembly, passed at the sessions of 1843 and 1844, E. Cherrington, Samuel Becker, and George Pfleger were appointed commissioners to run the boundary line of Mill Creek township to include parts of Heidelberg and Jackson townships, and in pursuance thereof made the following report to the court Feb. 26, 1844: "Beginning at the Lancaster and Lebanon County line at the forks of the public road adjoining lands of Michael Sharp, in the township of Heidelberg, thence through the township of Heidelberg north forty-nine degrees west five miles and eleven perches to a post on the Jackson township line near the house of Catherine Miller; thence through the said Jackson township south forty-seven degrees and a half west three and one-half miles and twenty-two and a half perches to a post on the Berks County line in the public road leading from Adam Klopp's mill in Berks County to the Millcreek Church in Lebanon County; thence along the Berks and Lebanon County line south forty-seven degrees and a half east six miles and forty-six perches to a large chestnut at corner of Lebanon and Lancaster Counties; thence along said Lebanon and Lancaster County line south sixty-five degrees and a half west three and one-half miles and seventy-four perches to the beginning," containing together twelve thousand five hundred and eight acres. By this survey about five hundred acres were cut off from Berks County.

The township lies in the extreme southeastern part of the county, and received its name from the Mühlbach or Mill Creek, a considerable stream which, rising in Heidelberg township, flows through its centre from west to east, and empties into the Tulpehocken. There are several smaller streams. Its southern border is separated from Lancaster County by the South Mountain. The land is generally level and well improved, the soil being principally limestone and of a good quality. The township borders on Berks and Lancaster Counties, and compares favorably with its sister-townships in the intelligence and enterprise of its people.

The first settlement was made in the township, not later than 1720, by the German Baptists, generally known as Dunkards. One of their prominent members, Conrad Beissel, a native of Germany, arrived in America in 1720, and took up his abode at Mühlbach, on the Mühlbach, or Mill Creek. Here he and one Stantz built a house, and they were soon joined by Isaac Van Bibber, George Steibel, and others. Conrad Beissel, being somewhat dissatisfied with some of the observances of his brethren, commenced promulgating his views, and eventually seceded from the Dunkard community, and formed a new sect, known as the German Seventh-Day Baptists, wholly intent upon seeking out the true obligation of the word of God, and the proper observances of the rites and ceremonies it imposes, stripped of human authority. He conceived there was an error among the Dunkards in the observance of the day for the Sabbath; that the seventh day was the command of the Lord God, and that day being established and sanctified by the Great Jehovah forever, no change nor authority for change had ever been announced to man by any power sufficient to set aside the solemn decree of the Almighty, a decree which he declared had been forever sanctified. Mr. Beissel felt it to be his duty to contend for the observance of that day, and in 1725 published a tract entering into a discussion of this point, which created some excitement and disturbance in the society at Mühlbach, upon which he retired from the settlement, and went secretly to a cell on the banks of the Cocalico, that had been previously occupied by one Elimelich, a hermit. His place of retirement was unknown for some time to the people he had left, and when discovered, many of the society at Mill Creek, who had become convinced of the truth of his proposition for the observance of the Sabbath, settled around him in solitary cottages. They adopted the original Sabbath, the seventh day, for the public worship, in 1728, which has ever since been observed by their descendants even unto the present day. In 1732 the solitary life was changed into a conventicle one, and a monastic society was established as soon as the first buildings erected for that purpose were finished, May, 1733, at Ephrata, Lancaster Co. Beissel died July 6, 1768, aged seventy-seven years.

The following resided in the limits of the present township in 1753: "Dillman Shite, David Taylor, Moses Irwin, Jacob Huber, Abraham Roland, Jacob Polinger, Ludwig Cole, Simon Tobias, Yost Blagher, Henry Stiegel, John Pofasberger, Nicholas Smith, Casper Simon, Martin Shoody, Stephen Benninger, Jacob Selzer, John Timothe, Tobias Hauk, Balser Shade, Michael Balmer, Henry Botts, Henry Hoyle, Hannickle Entsminger, Hannickle Entsminger, Sr.,

Henry Wise, Stephen Yoachy, Jacob Gass, Christian Pence, Samuel Sellar, Mr. Shoufler (the tailor). Freemen,—John Sheets, George Lidigh, George Hoyle, Peter Porgner, Yelia Swally, Jacob Stelly, Ulrich Bare, John Pile, John Bale, George Ougansteen, John Switzer." Among the early settlers of "Haseltein," Hazel Valley, so called from the abundance of hazels grown there, were the following from Wurtemberg, Germany: William Becher (on place of the late Isaac Blecher), Jost Hoffman (farm afterwards owned by Hibschman), George Smith (late George Krum's homestead), John Roth (late farm of Henry Haak), Mr. Bollman (on Miller's old place near Mühlbach), and Henry Strack (whose land Jacob Wagner so long owned).

The principal settlers in the township were Germans, the first of whom came from Schoharie County, N. Y. Among the earliest of note was Conrad Weiser, who came from Schoharie, accompanied by his wife and his five children, in 1723. After making a treaty with the Indians, he started a settlement at Mühlbach. He afterwards settled near the present town of Womelsdorf, in Berks Co., where he died and was buried. Walter Newman and his wife, Elizabeth, came from Ireland, he having, in 1741, received two tracts of land from the Proprietaries. A man named Tice settled at Tulpehocken, and worked for Frederick Miller at nine cents a day. Land then sold at a dollar per acre. Among those who came from Schoharie County, N. Y., were John Stump, Michael Meiser, John Noll, Michael Zeller, John Moore, Henry Moyer, Nicholas Lechner, John Grove, and Christian Seibert, all settled at Mühlbach. Afterwards Frederick Kopp and several others settled at Newmansville. In 1724 Michael Meiser took up the land now owned by George Meiser. He, with twelve other families on a journey, encamped at that place over night, and finding a fine spring of pure water, he concluded to settle there, which he did, constructing for himself a hut of bark, in which he resided three years. Among the families that settled here at that time were the Zellers, Fakes, Stumps, and Beckers. The Moores came two years later. Michael Meiser died at the age of forty-two years, leaving his property to his eldest son, George, and it descended from one generation to another, until it is now owned by one of the fifth generation, George Meiser, now over fourscore years. A strange coincidence connected with this property is that it has been owned during four generations by the eldest sons, and that each one's name was George. The present owner has also a son and a grandson named George.

The first church built in the township was at Mühlbach, and it still stands as a monument of the religious devotion of a people who, far removed from the civilized world, out in the savage wilds of the wilderness, did not forget their allegiance to Him who rules over and controls the destinies of nations. Here the settlers for miles around came to worship, generally armed, fearful lest that at an unguarded moment an attack should be made upon them by the savage foe. The first house built exclusively for school purposes was erected at Newmanstown in 1810, and was one story in height. In 1827 it was raised to two stories, and the upper one used as a church. About the same time a school was organized by the church at Mill Creek Centre. This was continued until 1849, when it was torn down. The first mill, which still stands, was built in 1778, at Mühlbach, and the second at Cherrington's Hill, by Philip Kalbach, in 1800. The oldest dwelling-houses in the township are those of Mr. Garrett, near Sheridan, and Mr. Zellers, near Newmanstown, both of which were used as forts by the early settlers, to which they repaired at night for protection against the Indians. The house of E. R. Illig, at Mühlbach, was built in 1752. The mill erected by Kalbach has since been owned by Ezekiel, John F., and James E. Cherrington (present proprietor) —father, son, and grandson. J. Moore's house was built in 1762. It may be here remarked that there are few localities in Pennsylvania where so great a proportion of tracts of land remain in the possession of the descendants of the original settlers as in the Mühlbach, and which show, too, the great thrift, enterprise, and intelligence of their owners.

In 1844, when the township was erected, the following return gives the names of all the taxables:

Adams, Samuel.
Achenbach, Anthony.
Achenbach, Israel.
Bollinger, Allen.
Bollman, John.
Badeiger, John.
Becker, George.
Betz, William.
Becker, John.
Becker, Michael.
Betz, Jeremiah.
Becker, Samuel.
Benedum, George.
Cherington, Ezekiel.
Cherington, John.
Coleman, James (estate).
Derr, Widow.
Duiger, Peter.
Derr, Isaac.
Dierwechter, Samuel.
Dengler, Widow.
Dengler, Jacob (estate).
Erb, David.
Eckard, Nicholas.
Filbert, John.
Flickinger, Joseph.
Gerite, Isaac.
Gipple, Isaac.
Gockley, Absolom.
Grof, John.
Geis, Daniel.
Geis, George.
Holstein, Leonard.
Houser, George.
Hartman, John.
Hibert, John.
Hartman, Peter.
Hoffman, Christian.
Hibert, John, Sr.
Hibert, George.
Hoffman, George.
Illig, Leonard.
Jones, Benjamin.
Klop, Adam (estate).
Kapp, William.
Kalbach, Joseph.
Kreisher, William.
Kurtz, Adam.
Kapp, George.
Koehl, Adam.
Keiser, Peter.
Kapp, Andrew.
Keiser, George.
Krum, George.
Kelps, Eve.
Kreisher, Jacob.
Kurtz, John.
Klop, Jonathan.
Lenig, Henry.
Leop, Henry (estate).
Leop, Joseph.
Livering, Jacob (estate).
Lindenmuth, Samuel.
Leoser, Joseph.
Missermer, Henry.
Moore, George.
Meiser, George.
Moore, Jonathan.
Miller, John.
Moore, Philip.
Moore, Henry.
Moyer, John.
Moyer, Frederick.
Moore, John.
Moyer, Widow.
Miller, Widow.
Moore, Michael.
Miller, Widow.
Matthew, Samuel.
Moyer, Frederick.

Matthew, David.
McConigle, William.
Meiser, Lewis E.
Miller, John T.
Nagle, Philip.
Noll, John.
Noll, Michael.
Newman, Henry.
Neff, John.
Northe, John.
Pouts, John.
Palm, John.
Phillips, Henry.
Person, John.
Person, widow (of G.).
Person, Benjamin.
Royer, Daniel.
Richard, Benjamin.
Rutter, Benjamin.
Royer, John.
Royer, Seth.
Reedy, William.
Royer, Jacob.
Rutter, Samuel.
Rutter, Cyrus.
Snavely, Jacob.
Smith, George.
Stump, John.
Stein, Daniel.
Sibert, John.
Shoup, John.
Strickler, Daniel.
Spayd, Daniel.
Shenk, Peter.
Schaeffer, Widow.
Stewart, John.
Seibert, William.
Strickler, Michael.
Spayd, Samuel.
Strickler, Peter.
Strickler, Leonard.
Strickler, Daniel.
Strickler, Michael.
Schraumn, George.
Spayd, Anthony.
Strickler, Widow.
Shanifelter, Daniel.
Smith, John.
Shitz, Samuel.
Steiner, Ruthulf.
Sellers, Frederick.
Schock, Peter.
Shultz, Frederick.
Smith, Absalom.
Shultz, Henry.
Seibert, Jacob.
Sholl, George.
Sholl, Isaac.
Strickler, Andrew.
Squint, Jacob.
Stover, John.
Texter, John.
Taylor, Andrew.
Ulrich, Peter.
Urich, Peter.
Withers, Daniel.
Weigley, Isaac.
Weigley, Jacob.
Weike, John.
Weike, Jacob.
Weike, Peter.
Withers, George.
Wise, Ludwig.
White, Philip.
Welsh, Michael.
Webner, Ludwig.
Wieganman, Fost.
Wagner, John.
Wallace, James.
Yeiser, Peter.
Yost, John.
Zug, Abraham.
Zug, Daniel.
Zerber, Isaac.
Zimmerman, John.
Zimmerman, John, Jr.
Zeller, John.
Robeson, Porter & Platt (unseated lands).

Tenants.

Adam, Joel.
Adam, Richard.
Achenbach, Peter.
Anspack, Isaac.
Ballet, Ephraim.
Becker, William.
Becker, Adam.
Becker, Margaret.
Brosman, Peter.
Bennedum, John.
Clay, Samuel.
Clay, Jacob.
Dissinger, Enoch.
Deppin, John.
Donnigan, John.
Diehlman, Elias.
Eckard, Jonas.
Forry, George.
Forry, William.
German, Edward.
Getz, Lavarus.
Getsinger, Jacob.
Gleiser, Cyrus.
Gerit, Frederick.
Groff, Isaac.
Hartman, Daniel.
Hartman, Seth.
Holstein, John.
Holstein, Michael.
Hefly, Simpson.
Herzele, William.
Hoffert, Benjamin.
Hewid, James.
Illig, Jonathan.
Illig, Widow.
Ibach, Lorenzo.
Johnson, John.
Katzaman, James.
Krick, Jacob.
Krill, Jacob K.
Kreishler, Daniel.
Kapp, John.
Knoll, Jacob.
Keller, Daniel.
Leivig, Samuel.
Leivig, Peter.
Leop, Samuel.
Leeds, Daniel.
Luckus, John.
Moyer, Michael.
Moyer, Henry.
Moore, Widow.
Miller, John, Jr.
Miller, John, Sr.
Miller, Henry.
Matthers, George.
Matthew, Eli.
Matthew, Joseph.
Matthew, Isaac.
Matthew, Samuel.
Mandenbach, Henry.
Maloonx, Isaac.
Newman, David.
Nagle, John.
Nagle, Conrad.
Nagle, George, Jr.
Nagle, George, Sr.
Noll, Isaac.
Nipple, William.
Price, Conrad.
Palm, John.
Person, Jacob.
Peifer, John.
Philips, Jacob.
Price, Martin.
Royer, John.
Reed, Henry.
Rehm, Peter.
Reich, Abraham.
Reed, John.
Rutter, Jacob.
Rutter, Joseph.
Reich, Daniel.
Reich, John.
Rhodenhauser, George.
Snavely, Eli.
Shanaman, Jacob.
Stever, Henry.
Seibert, Jacob.
Seibert, Michael.
Shoup, Daniel.
Shoup, Samuel.
Shultz, John J.
Shultz, John.
Strickler, Henry.
Sell, Isaac.
Shower, Samuel.
Shoch, Michael.
Schramm, Jonathan.
Schnider, Michael.
Strickler, George.
Schoch, Jacob.
Strickler, Leonard.
Stump, Leonard.
Stoler, John,
Stump, John.
Ulrich, George.
Withers, Martin.
Wenrich, Isaac.
Walter, Daniel.
Walter, John B.
Wise, Michael.
Wise, John.
Webner, John.
Widener, Frederick.
Yeiser, William.
Yodder, Charles.
Zerber, David.
Zerber, Jacob.
Zeller, Peter.
Zimmerman, George.

Single Men.

Beorgner, Frederick
Buchter, George.
Cox, William.
Cox, David.
Jones, John.
Jones, Michael.
Jones, Henry.
Kline, John.
Keller, John.
Krall, John.
Kreisher, Jacob.
Leonard, Henry.
Minnich, Jonathan.
Meiser, George.
Moore, John.
Moyer, Joseph.
McCaly, Samuel.
Matthew, Henry.
Newman, Adam.
Newman, Peter.
Nagel, Samuel.
Noll, Peter.
Noll, Philip.
Rhodes, James.
Reed, George.
Rabald, George.
Rutter, Daniel.
Steiner, Augustus.
Scott, Franklin.
Squint, David.
Shayd, Jonah.
Strickler, Samuel.
Strickler, Jacob.
Strickler, Daniel.
Strickler, Joel.
Travers, Peter.
Texter, Joel.
Welgley, Allen.
Webner, Isaac.
Yeiser, Daniel.
Zeller, John.

On the South Mountain, in the southern end of Lebanon County adjoining Berks, there is a plateau or table-land extending some nine miles in length and from three to six miles in breadth. There are some good farms on this table-land and large areas of excellent timber. Wild glens cut through the sides of this plateau at numerous points, down which turbulent brooks find their way into the adjacent valleys. On this table-land is located the celebrated Texter farm, which at one time contained nineteen hundred acres, but John Texter by subsequent exchanges and sales prior to his death reduced the area of his mountainous plantation to the neighborhood of twelve hundred and fifty acres. As it is, it is a large farm, and celebrated not only for rare management, but for the excellent live-stock raised thereon.

NEWMANSTOWN.

This ancient little town is situated on the north-east border of Mill Creek township, and was formerly known as *Newbury*. The tract of two hundred and thirty-four acres of land upon which the town is built was purchased of the proprietors of the Province of Pennsylvania by Walter Newman, Oct. 30, 1741, and by his direction the town was laid out and lots sold upon the "ground-rent" plan of disposing of village or town lots. The oldest indenture we have been able to find of lots conveyed or rented by the said Newman is one of Aug. 26, 1761, to Bernard Jacob for one lot, with a yearly rent of sixteen shillings; said lot is bounded as follows: "Beginning at a post by a street of sixty-five feet wide, and by the said North sixty-six degrees, east eleven perches, to a Lott of Charrels Shenckel & by the Said North twenty-four Degrees west eighteen perches to other land of the said Walter Newman, and by the Said South Sixty-Six Degrees west Seventy-four feet to a post, thence South west five perches & fifteen feet, to a post by other lands of the S^{d} Bernard Jacob, and by the Said South East Thirteen perches and one-half perch to a post, thence by the Said South fifty-three Degrees west Seven perches, to the place of the Beginning. Containing one hundred and forty perches of land (being a part of the aforesaid Tract of 234 Acres with allowances, &c.)."

At that date this tract was in Heidelberg township, Lancaster Co., subsequently in Berks County, then Dauphin, and now mostly in Lebanon County.

On the 13th of December, 1773, Walter Newman indentured to "Christofer Boyer lots number forty-five and forty-seven in a plan of a certain town called Newbury, at a rental of sixteen shillings annually forever," reserving the right, as in all other cases, to reoccupy and dispossess the tenant at the expiration of sixty days after said rent becomes due and unpaid. On these lots Boyer agrees "to erect and finish a good and substantial dwelling-house twenty feet by eighteen in bigness, with a good chimney of brick or stone, to be laid in or built with lime and sand, within the space of three years after the date hereof," etc.

June 17, 1772, Walter Newman legally granted to Peter Newman seventy-two acres and one hundred and twenty-nine perches of land in fee, situated in Heidelberg township, and Peter Newman granted the same in fee to his son, Henry Newman, by will dated Aug. 26, 1790, and Henry Newman granted by deed and release, in fee simple, dated June 24, 1793, for the sum of twelve pounds ten shillings, to Nicholas Shlichter, one hundred perches of the above seventy-two acres, one hundred and twenty-nine perches. This lot is described in the deed as being "near Newman's Town, on the Great Road leading through the aforesaid Town to Reading." This latter deed was dated in Berks County.

In another deed, dated March 19, 1791, we find that Frederick Hoffman, of Heidelberg, Dauphin Co., deeded to Nicholas Shlichter a piece of land in the town of Newbury (Newmanstown), known as lot number fifty-one, containing one-half acre of land, also one other the quarter lot of ground, containing in all a full three-quarter parts of a lot of ground, it being the same lot of ground which Walter Newman, by three indentures bearing date in the year 1765, granted to a certain Grieb, who, May 10, 1768, deeded to Andrew Newman, and Newman deeded, Sept. 20, 1771, to Henry Mayer, and Mayer to George Godfrey by deed Feb. 16, 1778. Walter Newman, by three indentures dated Sept. 11, 1768, granted the same to Peter Newman, and Peter Newman, 11th of blank month, 1774, granted the same to John Burmann, who granted to Henry Mayer, and Mayer, by deed dated Feb. 16, 1788, sold to George Godfrey, and Dec. 1, 1779, Godfrey granted to George Leinch, and Leinch assigned his interest in the lots to Frederick Hoffman, above mentioned.

By a certain deed, dated May 30, 1806, Nicholas Shlichter, of the town of Newbury, deeded the above-mentioned lots of land to John Dengler, in consideration of the sum of fifty pounds in gold and silver, current lawful money of the State of Pennsylvania.

The above gives us a faint idea of who the first settlers in what is now Newmanstown were. The Newmans were quite an extensive as well as popular family, and it is to be regretted that no data could be procured from which to write a brief sketch of those who left a town named in honor of their thrift and enterprise.

One of the peculiarities of this town is, and always has been, the system of ground-rents. Walter Newman adopted, or rather originated, the plan of leasing lots, the amount of money to be paid yearly forever, so that nearly the whole of the present town, including Steinmetz' and Stewart's additions, are under the curse of one of the most unpopular systems of taxation that was ever invented. A large portion of the surrounding country was at one time under the same feudal system, but fortunately has by various means and various times been relieved of the burden.

In 1782 the return of Heidelberg contains that of "Newmans Town" separately, which is herewith given.

Newman, David (Widow).	Valentine, Henry.
Newman, Peter.	Peter, Johl.
Emert, Leonard.	Gonkle, Michl.
Kapp, Leonard.	Meiser, Henry.
Newman, Peter Site.	Strickler, Geo.
Mathias, Henry.	Royer, Jno.
Shaffet, Michl.	Heffer, Ludwig.
Glinger, Henry.	Gemberling, Corls.
Eissenminger, Henry	Antis, Fredk.
Brosius, Henry.	Geo. Henry Mayer.
Miller, Jno.	

The Reformed and Lutheran Church is a two-story stone edifice, erected in 1850 by these two congregations jointly. Prior to this these congrega-

tions worshiped in the old one-story frame schoolhouse. The Reformed pastor is Rev. Adam J. Bachman, and the Lutheran, Rev. A. Johnston Long. In the graveyard adjacent the following persons are interred:

Auspach, Johannes, d. Nov. 27, 1862, aged 62.
Betz, Jeremiah, b. March 27, 1789; m. Oct. 4, 1818; d. Nov. 21, 1851.
Betz, Elizabeth (w. of J. B.), b. March 10, 1800; d. Feb. 29, 1880.
Betz, James, d. Nov. 28, 1859, aged 49.
Cherrington, Ezekiel, b. Feb. 11, 1782; d. Feb. 28, 1851.
Cherrington, Mary Catharine (Fisher), b. Oct. 27, 1794; m. Dec. 21, 1811; d. June 7, 1876.
Ermentrout, Susan, b. Aug. 4, 1792; d. Jan. 1, 1873.
Gerhardt, Isaac M. (s. of Maud M. G.), b. June 15, 1812; d. April 4, 1852.
Gertz, Sarah (d. of Gaud S. G.), b. Jan. 24, 1800; d. May 17, 1854.
Gertz, George Adam, b. June 17, 1772; d. March 24, 1858.
Gertz, Susanna, b. Feb. 8, 1780; d. Oct. 9, 1856.
Gerhart, Johannes, d. Oct. 7, 1825, aged 21.
Gerhardt, John Martin, b. April 6, 1776; d. Dec. 7, 1826.
Gerhardt, Margaret (Gross), w. of J. M. G., b. May 25, 1784; d. May 6, 1852.
Hoffman, Catharine, d. Feb. 21, 1879, aged 69.
Hagerle, Anna Maria, b. Jan. 16, 1799; d. Sept. 15, 1850.
Horpffer, Johannes, b. July 21, 1781; d. Jan. 29, 1851.
Hartzell, William, d. April 13, 1870, aged 57.
Ibach, Gustavus, d. Aug. 26, 1838, aged 45.
Kohl, Adam, b. Jan. 13, 1767; d. Dec. 30, 1844.
Kapp, Sarah, b. Aug. 30, 1807; d. July 23, 1876.
Kapp, Eliza, b. Dec. 4, 1807; d. Sept. 19, 1875.
Kapp, Andreas, b. Feb. 25, 1782; d. Dec. 31, 1844.
Kapp, Maria E. (w. of A. K.), b. Jan. 19, 1785; d. Aug. 27, 1864.
Loeb, Heinrich, b. Sept. 25, 1794; d. May 31, 1843.
Loeb, Salome (Smith), w. of L. H., b. Nov. 2, 1793; d. Jan. 22, 1868.
Lape, Joseph, d. Sept. 13, 1874, aged 58.
Matthew, Elizabeth (w. of J. M.), b. Dec. 1, 1813; d. Dec. 11, 1869.
Moyer, Frederick, b. Nov. 7, 1785; d. Sept. 1, 1864.
Moyer, Magdalene (w. of F. M.), b. May 14, 1788; d. April 14, 1871.
Matthew, David, b. Aug. 26, 1784; d. April 8, 1855.
Miller, Peter G., d. April 5, 1871, aged 58.
Noll, Michael, b. Jan. 18, 1789; d. Jan. 18, 1868.
Noll, Mary (Bertz), b. Dec. 22, 1788; d. March 24, 1874.
Person, John, b. Jan. 19, 1796; d. July 30, 1866.
Person, Philip, b. Feb. 9, 1769; d. July 21, 1851.
Person, Elizabeth (w. of P. P.), b. April 4, 1778; d. June 28, 1846.
Rabold, Jacob, b. Sept. 11, 1795; d. June 28, 1841.
Raybold, Anna M. (w. of J. R.), b. Aug. 13, 1794; d. May 10, 1874.
Richards, Benjamin (s. of J. and M.), b. Sept. 20, 1803; d. Nov. 17, 1850.
Sweigert, Moses (s. of P. and M.), b. 1816; d. Jan. 24, 1880.
Shultz, David, b. May 1, 1790; d. Oct. 18, 1851.
Shultz, Mary (w. of D. S.), b. Sept. 20, 1791; d. May 30, 1871.
Shultz, Sarah, d. April 19, 1873, aged 68.
Stoner, Rudolph, b. Nov. 7, 1786; d. Feb. 23, 1846.
Shultz, Lieut. J. S., Co. G, 17th Penna. Vols.; b. Dec. 22, 1831; killed at Meadow Ridge, near Richmond, Va., May 12, 1864.
Shultz, John, Sen., d. Feb. 26, 1840; aged 76.
Shultz, Sarah (w. of J. S., Sr.), b. Oct. 2, 1762; d. Oct. 23, 1839.
Stoner, Augustus, b. in 1765; d. in 1826.
Stoner, Sarah, born in 1766; d. in 1840.
Schooghborn, John Peter, b. Oct. 5, 1780; d. April 11, 1866.
Schooghborn, Elizabeth (w. of J. P. S.), b. April 22, 1785; d. March 8, 1855.
Wallace, Sarah (w. of J. W.), d. April 24, 1879; aged 70.
Zerbe, Catharine (w. of J. Z.), died Oct. 9, 1862; aged 53.
Zeller, John, d. Oct. 9, 1878; aged 77.
Zeller, Anna (wife of J. Z.), d. April 15, 1877; aged 77.
Zell, Maria (w. of H. Z.), b. in 1789; d. Dec. 24, 1856.
Zell, Elizabeth (w. of A. Z.), b. June 21, 1786; d. May 8, 1838.
Zell, Levi A., d. Sept. 19, 1853; aged 39.
Zell, Henry A., d. Sept. 19, 1853; aged 27.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION has a neat church edifice and a growing congregation respectively, erected and organized a few years ago.

MILLBACH,

or Mühlbach in the German, and often called "Mill Creek Centre," was the seat of the first settlement in the township. The old stone mill was built in 1778, and the house of E. R. Illig in 1752. It contains a store, hotel, church, mill, some shops, and several tasteful dwellings. Messrs. E. R. Illig and Paul D. Shultz (merchant) have large and elegant collections of Indian relics collected largely from this immediate vicinity, which embrace Indian beads, arrow-points, axes, hammers, and a great variety of articles relative to the savages who two centuries ago had homes here.

THE REFORMED AND LUTHERAN CHURCH is a large two-story stone edifice erected in 1790, and which supplanted a frame structure, the successor of a log building, the first meeting-house built. The records show this church, jointly Reformed and Lutheran, to have organized the two respective congregations in 1747. The present edifice has three galleries, with pulpit on the fourth side and entered by stairs. Its old Bible, in German text, was printed in 1747, and the services are mostly yet conducted in the German language. The Reformed pastor is Rev. Adam J. Bachman, and the Lutheran, A. Johnston Long. The superintendent of the Union Sunday-school is John B. Moore.

In the graveyard attached to this church the following persons are buried:

Betz, Samuel, d. May 6, 1828, aged 62.
Betz, Hester (wife of S. B.), d. Jan. 7, 1829, aged 59.
Bolman, George, b. Sept. 3, 1790; died Aug. 3, 1829.
Bolman, Anna M. (w. of G. B.), b. Jan. 3, 1763; d. Feb. 27, 1844.
Barry, Joseph, b. April 2, 1796; d. Sept. 2, 1880.
Barry, Catharine (w. of J. B.), born May 1, 1798; d. in 1856.
Bohman, Johannes, b. Jan. 11, 1755; d. Dec. 4, 1836.
Becker, William, d. Oct. 30, 1879, aged 63.
Dengler, Johannes, b. Sept. 5, 1762; d. Oct. 1, 1823.
Dietrich, Samuel, b. Aug. 16, 1797; d. Feb. 26, 1861.
Filtz, Catharine (w. of D. Filtz), b. April 14, 1748; d. Aug. 19, 1806.
Farry, William, b. Oct. 14, 1791; d. March 14, 1858.
Farry, Sarah (w. of W. F. and d. of J. Miller), b. April 7, 1797; d. June 28, 1870.
Hartman, Peter, b. May 4, 1791; d. May 4, 1856.
Holstein, George, b. in 1793; d. March 11, 1805.
Habold, Samuel, d. April 7, 1856, aged 55.
Hoffman, Elizabeth (w. of J. J. H.), b. in 1784; d. April 17, 1844.
Hoffman, Johann Jacob, b. March 2, 1762; d. March 29, 1836.
Illig, Leonard, b. Aug. 16, 1808; d. Sept. 5, 1870.
Illig, Jonathan, d. Nov. 18, 1862, aged 59.
Illig, Eliza (w. of J. I.), d. March 29, 1867, aged 49.
Komann, Peter, b. Aug. 18, 1718; d. March 14, 1791.
Kormann, Magdalena (w. of P. K.), b. March 14, 1719; d. Nov 2. 1801.
Krum, Catharine, b. June 14, 1784; d. Sept. 11, 1851.
Leininger, Frederick, b. Oct. 29, 1790; d. March 14, 1878.
Meiser, Anna M. (Krum, w. of L. M.); d. Sept. 1, 1874, aged 64.
Meyer, Johan George, b. Oct. 13, 1774; d. Oct. 21, 1826.
Meyer, Elizabeth (w. of J. G. M.), b. Jan. 30, 1779; d. April 7, 1855.
Miller, Benjamin (s. of M. M.), b. Jan. 2, 1778; d. March 25, 1814.
Miller, Maria M. (w. of B. M.), b. May 30, 1763; d. May 19, 1807.
Moser, Johannes, Sr., b. March 3, 1745; d. June 15, 1812.
Moser, Michael, Sr., b. July 8, 1781; d. March 28, 1813.
Moyer, Catharine (w. of J. M.), b. Oct. 1747; d. Oct. 11, 1825.
Moyer, Catharine (d. of J. M.), b. Oct. 5, 1789; d. May 9, 1852.
Miller, Frederick, b. Feb. 17, 1765; d. Sept. 14, 1811.
Miller, Catharine (w. of F.), b. July 18, 1775; d. July 5, 1845.
Moore, Jonathan, b. Sept. 17, 1790, d. March 22, 1868.
Moore, Catharine (w. of J. M.), b. Jan. 23, 1795; d. Sept. 16, 1877.

Moore, Michael, b. Feb. 4, 1776; d. Dec. 9, 1839.
Moore, Barbara (w. of M. M. and d. of J. and C. Becker), b. February, 1776; d. Nov. 30, 1870.
Moore, Anna M., d. April 18, 1875, aged 73.
Moore, John George (s. of J. and E. M.), b. Nov. 3, 1780; d. March 1, 1853.
Moore, Sophia (Holstein), d. of G. and E. H., b. May 8, 1785; d. April 18, 1845.
Miller, Michael, b. Sept. 29, 1732; d. Oct. 31, 1815.
Miller, Johan George, b. April 25, 1756; d. June 21, 1804.
Miller, Maria C. (w. of J. M.), b. March 1, 1759; d. July 26, 1827.
Moore, Susanna, b. Jan. 15, 1728; d. in 1787.
Moore, Heinrich, b. Oct. 25, 1792; d. March 11, 1868.
Moore, Lydia (w. of H. M.), b. Dec. 8, 1801; d. in 1856.
Meiser, George, d. Sept. 15, 1876, aged 76.
Moyer, Johan George, b. Sept. 7, 1783; d. Oct. 22, 1804.
Moore, Elizabeth, b. July 12, 1772; d. June 13, 1858.
Moyer, Johannes, d. Dec. 11, 1786, aged 67.
Moorer, Heinrich, Sr., b. May, 1730; d. April 17, 1812.
Moore, Philip, b. March 13, 1795; d. June 2, 1866.
Moore, Margaret (w. of P. M.), b. Feb. 29, 1804; d. Oct. 18, 1862.
Noll, Philip, b. April 23, 1755; d. Jan. 16, 1816.
Noll, Anna M. (w. of P. N.), b. Sept. 18, 1793; d. March 4, 1818.
Pickens, Henry, b. in 1779; d. Feb. 24, 1861.
Pickens, Susanna (Brockey), (w. of H. P.), b. Nov. 9, 1783; d. May 29, 1857.
Reedy, William, b. July 15, 1796; d. April 25, 1855.
Reedy, Maria (w. of W. R.), b. Oct. 15, 1796; d. Dec. 20, 1865.
Rutter, Samuel, b. June 12, 1793; d. Nov. 4, 1860.
Rabold, Elizabeth (w. of S. Raybold), b. July 7, 1779; d. May 23, 1878.
Rutter, Mary (w. of S. R.), b. Oct. 20, 1794; d. April 20, 1850.
Rutter, Benjamin, b. May 15, 1773; d. April 10, 1842.
Rutter, Catharine (w. of B. R.), b. Feb. 25, 1777; d. June 9, 1854.
Strickler, Catharine, b. May 15, 1794; d. Nov. 15, 1821.
Shultz, Henry, b. March 1, 1774; d. Jan. 27, 1824.
Shultz, Maria E. (w. of H. S.), b. March 12, 1775; d. May 6, 1845.
Strickler, Peter, b. June 4, 1768; d. Aug. 26, 1854.
Strickler, Elizabeth (w. of P. S.), b. April 12, 1773; d. March 17, 1865.
Strickler, George, b. Feb. 12, 1738; d. July 31, 1815.
Strickler, Catharine (w. of G. S.), b. Sept. 25, 1746; d. Nov. 25, 1823.
Strickler, Daniel, b. June 30, 1792; d. Aug. 28, 1863.
Strickler, Catharine (w. of D. S.), b. Feb. 7, 1797; d. June 7, 1829.
Schmidt, Maria Margaret, b. 1701; d. 1777.
Seibert, Frantz, b. March 5, 1751; d. March 10, 1811.
Seibert, Eva Maria (w. of F. S.), b. Aug. 26, 1751; d. Feb. 5, 1834.
Scholl, George, b. 1775; d. 1825.
Scholl, Maria (w. of G. S.), b. 1782; d. 1820.
Shoup, Daniel, b. July 9, 1809; d. April 8, 1879.
Spayd, Daniel, b. Nov. 22, 1799; d. July 22, 1866.
Spayd, Saloma (Kline), (d. of J. and M. K.), b. June 2, 1798; d. Nov. 25, 1875.
Strickler, Michael, b. Nov. 15, 1770; d. Nov. 7, 1855.
Strickler, Eva (w. of M. S.), b. Oct. 18, 1789; d. June 30, 1861.
Saltzgeber, Johannes, b. Sept. 14, 1747; d. March 30, 1829.
Stump, Johannes, b. in 1756; d. Aug. 20, 1835.
Stump, Saloma (Zimmerman), b. Nov. 20, 1790; d. Oct. 11, 1831.
Shultz, Johannes, b. Oct. 22, 1722; d. April 26, 1796.
Schramm, George, b. April 1, 1799; d. Sept. 5, 1873.
Ulrich, Isaac, b. Nov. 25, 1802; d. Nov. 20, 1861.
Weighley, Jacob, d. Dec. 14, 1880, aged 89.
Weighly, Catharine (w. of J. W.), d. March 21, 1869, aged 77.
Wise, Elizabeth (w. of L. Wise), b. June 22, 1794; d. Sept. 27, 1854.
Zimmerman, John, b. Nov. 7, 1798; d. Sept. 5, 1837.
Zimmerman, Maria (w. of J. Z.), b. Sept. 7, 1788; d. Jan. 26, 1857.
Zimmerman, John, d. March 5, 1869, aged 52.
Zeller, George, b. March 13, 1799; d. April 12, 1857.
Zarn, Adam, b. Jan. 18, 1788; d. Aug. 14, 1877.
Zarn, Sara (w. of A. Z.), b. Nov. 10, 1801; d. April 21, 1858.

SHERIDAN, formerly called Missimer's Station, is situated near the Berks County line on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The first house here was built in 1856 by Henry Missimer, and used as a tavern. Since the opening of the railroad the place has grown and become of note owing to the iron furnaces here established. The first furnace was erected in 1862, by William M. Kaufman and Frederick Hunter, and rebuilt as an anthracite furnace in 1867 by William M. Kaufman & Brother. Furnace No. 2 was erected in 1874 by William M. Kaufman & Co., the present owners and proprietors. No. 1 has a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five, and No. 2 of one hundred and seventy-five, tons of iron per week. This iron is in great demand, being made from ore of the first quality, and manufactured into pig-iron in a superior manner. The firm has about eighty hands here employed, and T. M. Kaufman is the resident manager. It also has an anthracite furnace in Schuylkill County, and two anthracite and one charcoal furnaces in Berks. The company's main office is in Reading.

RICHLAND, a station on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, nine miles east from Lebanon, owes its existence to the railway. Isaac Weigley, still a resident of the village, built in 1838 the first house erected upon what is now the village site. The locality was then a farming tract. With the completion of the railroad and the location of a station at that point, Richland invited notice. Samuel K. Landes built a store and hotel in 1859, and as the site was an attractive one population drew in albeit slowly.

STRICKLERSTOWN is a pleasant hamlet in the western part of the township, near which is Royer's meeting-house, Dunkard (Baptist), a neat brick structure erected in 1851. Attached is a tastefully laid-out cemetery, in which many old pioneers are buried.

KRUMSTOWN lies in the northwestern part of the township, near the Jackson line, and is in Krum's school district No. 7. The school-house and several dwellings form the settlement.

LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.

To understand the erection of Londonderry township it is necessary to go back to the erection of Derry in 1729, at the time of the organization of Lancaster County. "As settled and agreed upon by the magistrates and inhabitants of the said county on the 9th day of June, and confirmed by the Court of Quarter Sessions the 1st of August ensuing, Anno Domini 1729," the boundaries of Derry were as follows:

"The township of Derry, beginning at the mouth of Conewago, thence up Susquehanah to the mouth of Suataaro, thence up Suataaro to the mouth of Quetopohello, thence south on a direct line to Conewago, and down the same to the place of beginning."

The eastern boundary of this township as originally adopted seems to be involved in some uncertainty. To pursue the letter of the foregoing order, to run *south on a direct line* from the mouth of the Quitopahilla Creek to Conewago Creek, would strike the latter something like seven miles lower down than the point which, from everything which can now be discovered, seems to have been originally adopted as the southeast corner of Derry township,—that, instead of running the eastern line of the township south on a direct line, as the record calls for, the Quitopahilla Creek, Killinger's Run, and a line southeast from the head of that run to strike the Conewago Creek, seems most probable, if not entirely certain. This is inferred from the following facts: *First.* All the territory which lay between the Susquehanna River and eastern boundary of Lebanon township, and between the Conewago Creek and the mountain, was at the same time divided into three townships, viz., Peshtank, Derry, and Lebanon. To adhere to a line directly south from the mouth of the Quitopahilla would have left the territory of Derry township very limited as compared with that of the other two townships. By adopting the Quitopahilla, etc., as the eastern boundary of Derry, that township was still less than either of the other two, but of course bore a better proportion to them. *Second.* In the year 1768 the inhabitants of Derry township applied to the court for a division of the township, whereupon, at the February sessions that year, "the court, taking into consideration a petition preferred to them by the inhabitants of Derry township, setting forth that the bounds of the said township were very extensive and large, and the inhabitants thereof labored under several inconveniences by reason thereof, and praying the said court to divide the said township into two parts, according to a boundary line agreed upon by the said inhabitants, to wit:

"Along a certain road leading from Conewago Creek, by the widow Hall's, thence to Felix Landis, Sr., at Swatara Creek, which said road is to fall into the east part of the said township, and that the said part be known by the name of Londonderry, and that the west part of said township retain the name of Derry. It is considered and ordered by the court that the said township be divided agreeable to the prayer of said petition, and that the said part to the east be known by the name of Londonderry, and the west end be known by the name of Derry, which said division line is hereby confirmed to be and remain firm and stable forever, and as such to be entered of record."

Now, if in the year 1768 a line directly south from the mouth of the Quitopahilla to the Conewago Creek was considered as the eastern boundary of Derry township, a division of it by the road before mentioned would have been most objectionable, as it would have left Londonderry township but a mere slip of territory, for some distance not a mile wide. And *lastly*, if the Quitopahilla Creek, etc., was not considered in 1768 as the originally adopted eastern boundary of Derry township, how or when was the township of Londonderry brought up to that line? There is no record or authority found, creating the township of Londonderry other than by the division of Derry in 1768, before mentioned, nor any afterwards extending the limits of the former eastward, and yet it is certain that Londonderry extended eastward to the Quitopahilla and Killinger's Run line in 1799, when on the occasion of a division of Lebanon township, Londonderry was called for on that line, as may be seen on reference to Annville township. Upon these grounds the conclusion, that the Quitopahilla Creek, Killinger's Run, and a line southeast from the head of that run to the Conewago Creek, was the originally adopted eastern boundary of Derry township, seems to be warranted; notwithstanding it must be admitted that that line does not appear to be in strict accordance with the foregoing record.

When the county of Lebanon was formed, therefore, the eastern portion of the township fell into the new county and retained the name Londonderry. As thus established the township is bounded on the north

by East Hanover and North Annville townships, on the east by South Annville and Cornwall townships, on the south by the county of Lancaster, and on the west by the county of Dauphin. It contains nearly twenty-six thousand acres of land, a greater portion of the best, but some of the worst, in the county. The central portion of the township is level limestone soil, with some gravel and slate; the northern part is undulating, while the south and southwestern parts are hilly, and in the neighborhood of the Conewago Creek much of it covered with sienite bowlders of huge size. The Conewago Hills, belonging to the South Mountain range, are in the southern part of the township. The Quitopahilla Creek separates Londonderry from North Annville, Killinger's Run from South Annville, while in the northwest the Swatara divides it from East Hanover. The head-waters of the Conewago Creek are almost wholly within the township.

The Lebanon Valley Railroad crosses the upper part of the township, a short distance north of the Harrisburg and Reading Turnpike. The "Horseshoe Turnpike" crosses the township near the centre.

Although the original settlers were principally Scotch-Irish, but few of their descendants are now residing within the township. The places of these early pioneers were taken by the Germans, who have mostly held the lands to the present time. The assessment-lists for the east end of Derry in 1751 and 1759 give us, perchance, the names of most of the early settlers at that period:

ASSESSMENT FOR EAST END OF DERRY,—1751.

James Galbraith.
James Wilson.
James Campbell.
James Walker.
John McCord.
David McCord.
William Robison.
Archibald Walker.
David Taylor.
John Over.
John Pinagel.
William Wilson.
James Miller.
William Boyd.
John McCosh.
William Sawyers.
George Espy.
David Mitchel.
Leonard Denie.
John McCulloch.
Charles Connoy.
David Shank.
David Glenn.
Michael Hoover.
Hans Balmer.
Henry Peters.
Hans Kettering.
Charles Clark.
Thomas Macky.
Andrew Moore.
James Foster.
Robert McClure.
Felty Fillips.
Hugh Hall.
Thomas Rutherford.
William Rea.
John McQuinn.
John Rea.
Neal McCallister.
Christian Snider.
Neal Dougherty.
Thomas Logan.
George Miller.
John McCallister.
Joseph White.
John McClelland.
Robert Murdock.
Moses Potts.
David Johnson.
Jacob Rife.
Jacob Longenecker.
Andrew Rowan.
Hugh Hays.
Patrick Hays.
John Kerr.
Duncan McDonale.
Thomas Wilson.
James Wilson.
John Campbell.
John Hays.
Widow McClan.
Widow Sloan.
John Maben.
Patrick Kelly.
James Duncan.
John Duncan.
William Hays.
John Foster.
Robert Foster.
David Foster.
Wilson Cooper.
John Strean.
John Cochran.
Hans Adam Nai.
Jacob Seiler.
Hugh Miller.
John Godfrey.
Thomas Aiken.
Anthony Hernsly.
Christian Cochran.
Albrecht Ziegler.
John McCulloch.
Conrad Wisan.
John Gingerich.
William Miller.
John Moore.
John Hays.
Thomas Freeman.
William Hustone.

TAXABLES FOR EAST END OF DERRY,—1759.

Allison, Robert.
Bow, Wendel.
Bowman, John.
Boyd, Robert.
Boyd, William.
Berryhill, Joseph.
Chestnut, John.
Clark, Charles.
Cathrine, Adam.
Campbell, James.
Cooper, Vincant.
Casler, Michael.
Campbell, John.
Cooper, George.
Chambers, Arthur.
Duncan, John.
Early, John.
Elis, Jacob.
Ekan, Thomas.
Espy, George.
Espy, John.
Foster, Robert.
Flower, Ludwig.
Foster, James.
Farney, Joseph.
Foster, David.
Foster, William.
Foster, Widow.
Fishburn, Philip.
Goorly, John.
Grove, Jacob.
Grames, John.
Harris, John.
Hamble, Frederick.
Hamaker, Adam.
Hall, Widow.
Hays, Patrick.
Hays, Hugh.
Henry, George.
Hamberly, Anthony.
Hay, John (comr).
Johnson, David.
Kermony, Anthony.
Kisnor, John.
King, Jacob.
Kelly, George.
Kelley, Patrick.
Landers, Felix.
Landers, Felix.
Liech, William.
Leverton, Stophel.
Longnaker, Jacob.
Leaman, Jacob.
Logan, John.
McCalister, John.
Moore, Samuel.
Minke, Vindel.
Miller, Michael.
Mitchel, David.
McCollon, Thomas.
Moor, Andrew.
Moor, John.
Macan, John.
Macan, John, Sr.
McCallister, Neal.
McQueen, John.
McQueen, John, Jr.
McQueen, Joseph.
McCollough, John.
McCleary, Robert.
Newcomer, John.
Nickolson, Calbert.
Nesbit, Nathaniel.
Nay, Adam.
Naster, Jacob.
Over, John.
Pinogle, Widow.
Pots, Moses.
Ramer, Abraham.
Ramer, Philip.
Rea, David.
Reice, Conrad.
Rean, Andrew.
Robinson, William.
Rea, John.
Stofer, Jacob.
Shickley, Christian.
Stram, John.
Sawyers, John.
Sawyers, William.
Sloan, Alexander.
Snider, Christian.
Sterret, Alexander.
Taylor, David.
Tanner, John.
Tollesbaugh, Felty.
Tolobaugh, Peter.
William, Stricker.
Walker, Archibald.
Wella, Leonard.
Willson, James.
Walker, James.
Willson, William.
Walker, John, Sr.
Wisham, Conrod.
Espy, William.
Hays, Robert.
Hall, Hugh.
Hall, Samuel.
Hoover, John, Jr.
Moore, William.

Freemen.

Kenady, Robert.
Yourtey, John.
Carson, James.
Martin, David.
Martin, James.
Todd, Thomas.
Smith, John.
Casby, William.
Morrow, George.
Harris, James.
Mordah, James.
Potter, Elis.
Kean, James.

This township, being more towards the interior, was not so exposed as the more northern townships to the incursions of the Indians. Nevertheless, the barbarous savages penetrated into the more sparsely-settled parts, and committed several murders and effected abductions. June 10, 1757, nineteen persons were killed in a mill on Quitopahilla Creek, and on September 7th following, a boy and girl were taken prisoners from Donegal township, a few miles south. About the same time one Danner and his son, Christian Danner, a lad of twelve years, had gone out into the Conewago Hills to cut down some trees; after felling one, and while the father was cutting a log, he was shot and scalped by the Indians, and Christian, the son, taken captive, carried off to Canada, where he was kept several years, when he made his escape from them. Another young lad named Steger was, while cutting some hoop-poles, surprised by three Indians and captured, but, fortunately, after remaining some months with the savages, made his escape. Jacob and Henry Bowman, brothers, both young men, were taken by some Indians, who tied them in a secluded place in the thickets, and proceeded, as was supposed, to the Conestoga Indians, with a view, when returning from thence, to take them to Canada; but in the mean time a Mr. Shally returned from Lancaster to Lebanon, and they, perceiving him, called, and he immediately went to the place where they were and unloosed them, and they returned to their home, in the vicinity of the present Palmyra. As late as July, 1763, the reapers in this township took their guns and ammunition with them into the harvest-fields to defend themselves against the Indians.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century there were five schools in operation in various parts of the township. One of these, located near Colebrook, was established by the Presbyterians, and was the first school in the township. Another in the northern part, one at Palmyra, one at Campbellstown, and one at Bindnagel's Church. In the records of this church is a bequest, made by a German named Berger, of one hundred pounds sterling, donated in 1779. Its provisions are that one-third of the interest should go to the minister's salary, one-third to the salary of the teacher, and the remaining one-third to be regularly added to the principal. This was carried out until 1846, when the school was discontinued, and the money has been accumulating ever since.

The schools at Palmyra took a very high rank. Among the early teachers of this district must be mentioned Alexander Dasher, a faithful laborer in his chosen work, of whom the older portion of the community speak in highest terms of praise. Palmyra Academy was founded in 1857 by Professor Peter B. Witmer, and its career from the beginning has been a prosperous one. Few local educational institutions have had a wider celebrity. It has been the preparatory school for college for a large number of young men, and, despite the present excellence of the free schools, its higher grade of learning retains for it its early prestige.

The celebrated COLEBROOK Furnaces, in the southern part of the township, at the South Mountain, were established in 1784, and continued in active operation until 1854, when they were abandoned, the anthracite furnaces at Cornwall supplying the demand. There is a post-office here, COLEBROOK, and near it the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Coleman mansion.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL is located one-half mile north of Colebrook, a REFORMED AND LUTHERAN CHURCH, south of Colebrook, near the Lancaster County line, and a UNION CHURCH at the old Eppler homestead, between Kelly's Corner and Colebrook.

KELLY'S CORNER, about half a mile west of Colebrook, is a small hamlet, around which are the descendants of the Rissers, Logans, Brubakers, Brants, Lehmans, Moyers, Killingers, Bakers, and others of the early settlers.

CAMPBELLSTOWN is situated near the centre of the township, on the "Horse-shoe Pike." In 1759, John Campbell took out a patent for three hundred and fifty-two acres of land in Derry township. He also purchased from Patrick Hays and William Sawyer one hundred and two acres of land adjoining the other tract. The land-holders who owned the adjoining land were the Widow Sloan, John McCord, William Sawyer, Peter Delabaugh.

About the year 1760, John Campbell laid out a town on the largest of the above-named tracts. After his death this property descended to his only brother, Patrick Campbell, who, with his wife, Eleanor, sold it to Peter Grubb, Jr., April 28, 1779. At this period there were several buildings erected, all subject to ground rent. The town was no doubt "extensively laid out," and as was the custom at that time the lots were disposed of by lottery. On the 29th day of April, 1780, Peter Grubb, Jr., sold Campbellstown, and the two tracts of land, together with the ground-rents, to Robert Coleman, iron-master, of Elizabeth Furnace, in Elizabeth township, Lancaster Co., for the sum of ninety-nine thousand pounds. This seems like an extraordinary price, but it must not be forgotten that the currency had depreciated very much at that time, and it is doubtful whether a horse could have been purchased with it five years later.

The principal Scotch-Irish settlers in this locality were the Campbells, Semples, Pattersons, Mitchells, Sawyers, McCallens, and Geddes, few of whose descendants remain. The Logan family is about the only one left in the vicinity of the old Scotch Presbyterian element. The first white child of which we have record, born in this neighborhood, was John Sawyer, in 1729. He was the son of William Sawyer, born in Ireland, and who was an apprentice bound to a comb-maker, and not liking his master, the elder Sawyer came to America in 1720. He died at

the age of eighty-one, and his son, John, at eighty-three, both being buried in the old Derry graveyard, just over the county line and in Dauphin County. The last descendant of the Sawyer and McCallen families was William Geddes, recently living in Ypsilanti, Mich., and who formerly taught school in Campbellstown.

The oldest house in the place is yet standing, and was the building where the earliest tavern and store were kept. A Mr. Houtz kept it first, followed successively by Swarr, Harman, Benjamin Hocker, and later, for a period of thirty years, by John Deininger. The post-office was established in 1811, with John Wolfersberger as the postmaster. D. B. Gingrich is the present (1883) incumbent. The oldest of the German families are the Wolfersbergers, concerning whom reference is made in our genealogical record.

THE SALEM CHURCH (Lutheran and Reformed) is an elegant stone structure, built in 1845, on the site of the old church erected over a century and a quarter ago. Among the old settlers here buried are the following:

Albert, Solomon, b. Oct. 30, 1805; d. Oct. 10, 1875.
Albert, Rosanna, b. Feb. 15, 1803; d. Jan. 20, 1867.
Bowman, John E., b. Dec. 30, 1804; d. Oct. 10, 1875.
Bowman, Sarah (Long), d. Aug. 27, 1871, aged 60.
Brandt, Samuel, b. March 15, 1807; d. Aug. 17, 1873.
Brandt, Catharine, b. May 10, 1809; d. Sept. 25, 1874.
Brown, Jacob, b. March 25, 1784; d. Sept. 3, 1863.
Brown, Jane, d. Jan. 27, 1859, aged 74.
Burkholder, Margaret, d. May 11, 1848, aged 22.
Bachman, Sarah (Zinn), b. Oct. 11, 1811; d. Dec. 31, 1870.
Bowman, Henry E., b. Aug. 14, 1850; d. Nov. 7, 1880.
Beiss, Elizabeth, b. Aug. 14, 1802; d. Feb. 19, 1855.
Bachman, M., d. Dec. 22, 1805, aged 38.
Brunn, Philip, d. Dec. 9, 1816, aged 66.
Brunn, Barbara, d. Jan. 21, 1833, aged 79.
Clayton, Findley, b. June 24, 1781; d. May 2, 1865.
Clayton, Martha, b. April 23, 1778; d. Oct. 10, 1857.
Clendenin, Calvin, d. June 8, 1869, aged 36.
Casper, John, d. Jan. 12, 1864, aged 39.
Casper, Samuel, b. April 23, 1800; d. Aug. 30, 1875.
Casper, Anna Mary (Wolfersberger), b. March 29, 1800; d. May 16, 1879.
Clendenin, William, b. Feb. 3, 1800; d. Dec. 7, 1874.
Clendenin, Mary M., b. Oct. 25, 1807; d. April 28, 1877.
Dutweiler, Michael, d. Jan. 4, 1875, aged 65.
Deininger, Anna Maria, b. Dec. 25, 1768; d. Oct. 7, 1802.
Dutweiler, Johannes, b. Jan. 26, 1771; d. Oct. 2, 1827.
Dutweiler, Anna M., b. Feb. 26, 1772; d. Oct. 7, 1856.
Dentzler, George, b. Aug. 22, 1787; d. Sept. 8, 1873.
Dentzler, Mary (Brandt), b. March 5, 1788; d. Feb. 1, 1866.
Dalcher, Alexander, b. Feb. 16, 1764; d. Sept. 20, 1819.
Dalcher, Maria A., b. Jan. 8, 1769; d. Jan. 4, 1852.
Eby, Samuel, b. April 14, 1802; d. Jan. 13, 1877.
Ernst, Adam, b. Sept. 29, 1760; d. April 25, 1849.
Ernst, Elizabeth, b. Dec. 1, 1759; d. April 1, 1841.
Ellinger, Rachel, d. Feb. 23, 1849, aged 48.
Ebersole, Sarah (Arnold), b. Oct. 12, 1815; d. June 7, 1867.
Ebersole, Louisa (Baltz), b. Nov. 1, 1839; d. Aug. 28, 1881.
Felty, John, b. Oct. 23, 1787; d. Oct. 4, 1871.
Felty, Mary (Dutweiler), b. April 30, 1795; d. April 16, 1860.
Fuchs, Adam, b. March 3, 1777; d. Aug. 26, 1854.
Fuchs, Elizabeth, d. April 27, 1822, aged 42.
Flory, David, b. Jan. 2, 1793; d. June 30, 1863.
Flory, Catharine, b. in 1772; d. March 11, 1815.
Forrest, Barnett, b. Aug. 14, 1821; d. Aug. 20, 1861.
Fox, John E. (s. of L. and M. F.), b. Sept. 16, 1836; d. March 11, 1873.
Foltz, John, d. Feb. 1, 1874, aged 67.
Foltz, Mary (Heagy), d. Feb. 19, 1866, aged 60.
Foltz, Rebecca, d. Dec. 27, 1862, aged 32.
Flory, Catharine, d. Sept. 29, 1853, aged 51.
Grabe, George, b. June 26, 1754; d. Dec. 24, 1838.
Grube, Catharine, b. in 1756; d. in 1882.
Graby, Philip, b. July 26, 1797; d. Nov. 26, 1872.
Graby, Elizabeth, b. March 14, 1788; d. July 23, 1849.
German, John Philip, b. Sept. 29, 1778; d. June 29, 1820.
Gingrich, Elizabeth, b. Dec. 14, 1807; d. March 16, 1877.
Garrett, John, b. Feb. 21, 1807; d. Jan. 18, 1881.
Garrett, Mary, b. Nov. 25, 1807; d. May 18, 1864.
Gramer, William H., d. June 5, 1881, aged 30.
Gruber, Moses, b. Dec. 16, 1819; d. March 5, 1872.
Garrett, Levi, b. Feb. 13, 1821; d. April 18, 1871.
Gruber, Philip, d. Jan. 26, 1871, aged 80.
Gruber, Anna Maria, b. Dec. 25, 1800; d. Feb. 11, 1865.
Hartman, John M., b. March 9, 1773; d. Aug. 30, 1865.
Haart, Michael, b. Nov. 14, 1740; d. Nov. 17, 1815.
Haart, David, b. May 4, 1785; d. April 8, 1833.
Haak, Magdalena, d. June 21, 1840, aged 59.
Hummel, Esther, b. March 12, 1778; d. May 23, 1852.
Ivin, John, b. Aug. 12, 1780; d. Sept. 12, 1853.
Ivin, Elizabeth, b. Sept. 30, 1781; d. May 29, 1852.
Killinger, Andreas Carl, b. Aug. 5, 1830; d. Jan. 23, 1833.
Killinger, Elizabeth, b. Nov. 11, 1812; d. Feb. 25, 1843.
Killinger, Michael, b. Jan. 1, 1770; d. Feb. 13, 1851.
Killinger, Catherine, b. April 12, 1774; d. Oct. 4, 1850.
Kelly, Mary, d. July 31, 1839, aged 42.
Kreider, Catherine, d. Aug. 29, 1836, aged 18.
Keath, Cyrus P., d. Dec. 27, 1858, aged 24.
Kipp, Elizabeth, b. Oct. 9, 1799; d. Jan. 24, 1849.
Kettering, Maria, b. June —, 1795; d. April 28, 1825.
Kemerer, Philip, d. Sept. 7, 1821, aged 18.
Kosber, Johannes, d. Oct. 3, 1805, aged 41.
Kosber, Margaret, d. Sept. 8, 1805, aged 65.
Kosber, Frederick, b. July 8, 1736; d. Nov. 7, 1789.
Killinger, John Michael, b. July 18, 1802; d. Oct. 2, 1865.
Killinger, Elizabeth, d. Aug. 25, 1860, aged 24.
Killinger, George, d. March 18, 1880, aged 59.
Karmeni, Johannes, b. June 15, 1760; d. May 19, 1820.
Karmeni, Barbara, b. Sept. 16, 1765; d. Feb. 20, 1849.
Lineaweber, Margaret, b. Sept. 15, 1775; d. Jan. 6, 1830.
Lookenbill, Lydia, b. Oct. 5, 1828; d. April 13, 1874.
Ludwig, Maria Catherine, b. June 5, 1786; d. Feb. 10, 1854.
Leasson, Jacob, d. Dec. 4, 1853, aged 52.
Leasson, Nancy, d. Jan. 6, 1877, aged 72.
Long, David, b. Jan. 20, 1790; d. Feb. 27, 1866.
Long, Catherine, b. Sept. 25, 1792; d. June 14, 1868.
Long, Henry, d. Nov. 2, 1873, aged 45.
Long, Lydia (Bowman), d. Aug. 9, 1869, aged 38.
Moore, Robert D., d. October 2, aged 40.
Moyer, John Henry, b. Nov. 14, 1796; d. Jan. 3, 1873.
Moyers, Jacob, b. Oct. 18, 1788; d. Dec. 30, 1856.
Moyers, Elizabeth, b. May 24, 1797; d. Feb. 11, 1856.
McGurdy, Catharine, d. Aug. 10, 1874, aged 45.
McGurdy, Rosanna, b. April 17, 1810; d. Nov. 30, 1864.
McGurdy, Henry, b. Feb. 28, 1806; d. Jan. 25, 1881.
Moyer, Reuben, d. Oct. 29, 1863, aged 45.
Maulfair, Joseph, d. May 27, 1870, aged 49.
Mohrenhold, George, d. Aug. 14, 1864, aged 52.
Meckley, Joseph, d. Dec. 16, 1868, aged 40.
McGarr, Elizabeth, d. Feb. 15, 1817, aged 44.
Noll, Catharine, d. Jan. 11, 1853, aged 55.
Ney, John B., d. Jan. 5, 1880, aged 45.
Nowlen, Mary, b. Oct. 1, 1793; d. April 29, 1853.
Oehrle, John Jacob, b. Dec. 12, 1779; d. Nov. 16, 1837.
Oehrle, Elizabeth, b. Sept. 5, 1781; d. Sept. 3, 1847.
Oehrle, Johannes, b. March 17, 1810; d. Feb. 3, 1835.
Pahn, Ann Maria, b. Jan. 28, 1756; d. Nov. 11, 1830.
Risser, Susannah, b. Sept. 15, 1777; d. Jan. 19, 1851.
Risser, Mary, b. Aug. 1, 1800; d. Dec. 17, 1859.
Richards, Jesse, b. Aug. 26, 1777; d. Feb. 22, 1848.
Sheller, John, b. Feb. 20, 1787; d. July 6, 1847.
Shour, Mary (Binkley), d. in 1872, aged 65.
Sheller, Mary, b. March 9, 1773; d. April 1, 1850.
Sheller, Abraham, b. Nov. 2, 1777; d. Oct. 2, 1851.
Sheller, Susanna, b. Dec. 21, 1783; d. May 23, 1861.
Siegrist, John, b. Sept. 18, 1812; d. Feb. 14, 1881.

Siegrist, Catharine (Early), b. Feb. 10, 1817; d. March 21, 1845.
Siegrist, Elizabeth, b. Nov. 21, 1807; d. Aug. 10, 1848.
Swarr, Anna (Behm), d. Feb. 2, 1875, aged 81.
Swarr, Jacob, d. Sept. 11, 1828, aged 37.
Shaffer, John L., Oct. 17, 1795; d. July 16, 1875.
Shaffer, Sally, b. Sept. 28, 1800; d. Sept. 3, 1871.
Saruer, Henry, d. July 2, 1794, aged 3 years.
Sanders, John F., b. July 5, 1839; d. Aug. 14, 1869.
Shadel, Anthony, b. April 8, 1813; d. Dec. 3, 1881.
Shadel, Francis, b. Oct. 6, 1816; d. Jan. 12, 1870.
Sanders, Daniel, b. Sept. 17, 1788; d. Dec. 15, 1840.
Shiffer, Jacob, b. Sept. 11, 1788; d. Feb. 16, 1864.
Shiffer, Elizabeth (Gephard), b. Dec. 13, 1787; d. Feb. 15, 1860.
Thomas, William W., b. Oct. 15, 1816; d. Jan. 26, 1862.
Wolfersberger, Philip, b. Feb. 14, 1739; d. July 14, 1824.
Wolfersberger, Susanna, d. Feb. 8, 1816, aged 70.
Wolfersberger, John, b. Feb. 21, 1800; d. April 1, 1867.
Wolfersberger, Mary, d. Dec. 8, 1872, aged 66.
Wolfersberger, Jacob, d. July 27, 1868, aged 67.
Wolfersberger, Susanna, d. June 19, 1869, aged 59.
Wolfersberger, John, d. March 15, 1866, aged 33.
Witmer, John, b. Sept. 26, 1784; d. May 15, 1863.
Witmer, Johanna, b. Nov. 1, 1779; d. Oct. 18, 1858.
Wolfersberger, Charlotte, b. Sept. 15, 1783; d. June 15, 1857.
Wolfersberger, Philip, b. June 5, 1775; d. Aug. 3, 1846.
Wolfersberger, Maria E., b. Aug. 30, 1774; d. Oct. 12, 1824.
Walton, Isaac, d. May 26, 1827, aged 39.
Wolfersberger, John, b. Oct. 6, 1789; d. Nov. 29, 1864.
Wolfersberger, Elizabeth, b. Dec. 15, 1790; d. Feb. 25, 1852.
Wagner, Philip, d. Aug. 2, 1801, aged 67.
Wagner, Catharine, b. Feb. 19, 1744; d. Jan. 21, 1823.
Wolfersberger, Johannes, b. April 11, 1767; d. Sept. 8, 1818.
Wolfersberger, Margaret, b. Nov. 11, 1769; d. Nov. 28, 1832.
Wolfersberger, Elizabeth, b. Sept. 11, 1792; d. Dec. 21, 1867.
Weitzell, William, d. Feb. 29, 1852, aged 70.
Yingst, David, d. June 4, 1875, aged 54.
Zester, Catharine, b. Jan. 12, 1773; d. July 12, 1852.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH is a neat one-story frame edifice. In the graveyard adjoining are interred,—

Bomberger, Simon P., d. May 8, 1880, aged 27.
Bowman, Samuel, b. April 3, 1814; d. Feb. 25, 1879.
Bowman, Elizabeth, b. May 2, 1812; d. April 24, 1875.
Dissinger, John, b. Sept. 10, 1790; d. March 16, 1878.
Dissinger, Barbara, b. Oct. 15, 1826; d. April 13, 1852.
Haldeman, Sally, b. Oct. 8, 1815; d. Aug. 7, 1876.
Kreider, Catherine, b. Oct. 7, 1809; d. Jan. 19, 1879.
Kreider, John F., b. Oct. 1, 1838; d. June 26, 1880.
Peters, Sarah (Stover), b. July 14, 1841; d. Nov. 15, 1874.
Shenk, Joseph, b. Nov. 11, 1818; d. Feb. 26, 1879.
Stover, Daniel, b. Aug. 15, 1812; d. Sept. 15, 1874.
Stover, Catharine (Daily), b. Feb. 19, 1812; d. Dec. 24, 1875.
Stover, Richel (Daily), b. July 28, 1814; d. Feb. 26, 1874.
Stover, John, d. Dec. 27, 1861, aged 21.
Stover, Franklin, d. Feb. 8, 1856, aged 21.
Young, Abraham, b. May 29, 1814; d. July 13, 1880.
Zahl, George, b. April 27, 1803; d. Jan. 24, 1881.
Zahl, Elizabeth, b. May 12, 1807; d. Feb. 3, 1881.
Zahl, Catharine Ann (Gessman), d. Oct. 22, 1880, aged 40.

PALMYRA.

Palmyra, a town of over six hundred inhabitants, is situate on the line of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, sixteen miles east from Harrisburg, and in the midst of one of the finest farming districts in Pennsylvania. It was laid out during the Revolutionary era by John Palm. The founder was a native of the Kloister of Heilbrün, Germany, where he was born July 25, 1713. He came to America in 1749, and settled in Derry, afterwards Londonderry township, then Lancaster County. He died on the 25th of April, 1799, at Palmyra, and is buried in the graveyard of Bindnagel's Church.

Palm named the town Palmstown. It was laid out on both sides of the Harrisburg and Reading road, and the prospects of the town were bright enough for several years, when an unusual drought occurred, and so great was the water-famine at Palmstown that the aid of the Legislature was invoked. That body, however, suggested that the wells be dug deeper. Of course this was done, and since that period there has been no water-famine in that locality. For many years it was a town of one street. The location of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, which was made some distance from it, caused the laying out of a thoroughfare at right angles with the main street of the town, and the present plan of Palmyra is of the shape of the letter L. We have, nevertheless, yet to learn to whose sublime forethought the name of the village was changed from Palmstown to Palmyra.

Owing to the excellent farming lands in the neighborhood it attracted many substantial people to it, and during the years 1809 to 1815 a Masonic lodge was one of its principal institutions, being situated as it was in a Scotch-Irish neighborhood. With the passing away of this latter element, that body went out of existence.

The oldest dwellings now standing in the town are those owned and occupied by Professor Witmer, and the Thome mansion on the opposite side of the street. They were probably among the first houses erected,—a century ago. In 1812 the following houses had been built: the Peter Witmer house, a log building, weather-boarded, now occupied by Prof. P. B. Witmer; the Abraham Phillips house, now owned and occupied by Mrs. Thome; the stone house, built in 1812, now owned by Mrs. Bowman; the stone building in which the store was kept; the Christopher Miller house, where John Ream now lives; the John Miller house, now owned by the widow of the late Rudolph Miller; the next was a little house then occupied by —— McIntosh as a dwelling and shoe-shop; the Susan Henry house, now owned by Abraham Zimmerman; the old Lineaweaver tavern-house, now owned by Philip Deitrick; the little house of Mrs. Urchen, then owned by Richard McBey; the old Hawk, or Hauck, tavern building, now owned by John Kratzer; the Conrad Horstick property; the Henry Longanecker farm-house; and the Kettering tavern-stand, now owned by C. F. Boyer. All these buildings were along the turnpike west of the Peter Witmer house, or west of what is now the Palmyra Academy. We have referred to the latter flourishing institution in our sketch of the township proper.

The location of the town on the line of the railroad, and surrounded by fine productive farms, will add to its material prosperity. The establishment of a few industrial works will also give it an impetus. In 1877 an organ-factory was established by Galen Hemperly,

which has proved thus far a successful undertaking, and augurs well for the future.

"LUTHERISCHE UND REFORMIRTE PALM KIRCHE, ERBAUT 1845."—The Lutheran and Reformed Church is a stone structure standing on the east side of Main Street in the quaint old town of Palmyra, and bears on its front the foregoing inscription indicating its joint ownership and date of erection. The Reformed ministers who have served the congregation worshiping here were: Revs. Joel Reber, 1845; Jacob Zehring, 1846; Aaron S. Linebach, ——; Charles Hoofmoyer, ——; Rev. Jonathan Hiester, from 1850 to the present time. The ministers of the Lutheran congregation during the same period were: Rev. Fogelbach, 1845; L. G. Eggers, ——; W. G. Laitzle, 1852–62; Samuel Yingling, 1856–57; William Purr, ——; W. S. Emery, 1862–65; Henry Geisz, 1867; R. M. Jacoby, ——; Gotleib T. Weibel, ——; M. Schimpff, and the present pastor, Rev. I. W. Gauker. In the cemetery adjoining the church are interred, among others,—

Herman, Eve Catharine, b. Nov. 29, 1788; d. April 5, 1870.
Hemperly, George, b. June 5, 1787; d. Jan. 18, 1870.
Horstick, Conrad, b. Nov. 29, 1788; d. May 26, 1864.
Kelchner, David, b. Oct. 24, 1802; d. Oct. 31, 1856.
Matter, Philip, b. April 29, 1794; d. Jan. 26, 1861.
Shontz, Catharine Bowman (w. of H. S.), b. Oct. 26, 1783; d. Feb. 26, 1864.
Snyder, George, b. Aug. 3, 1790; d. March 25, 1851.
Strack, Catharine (w. of J. S.), b. Dec. 24, 1780; d. Jan. 18, 1848.
Thomas, Samuel H., b. July 1, 1809; d. Aug. 5, 1880.
Zimmerman, Anna Horner (w. of M. Z.), b. Feb. 21, 1790; d. April 23, 1864.

The UNION BETHEL (Church of God) is a neat brick church edifice standing on the east side of Main Street, built in 1863.

ZION CHAPEL OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION was built in 1873, on the east side of Railroad Avenue, which was occupied as their place of worship until 1882, when the last family of that organization removed from Palmyra, since which no services have been held in the chapel.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.—The first church edifice in this vicinity was built in 1846, of brick, and stands on Gravel Hill, west of Palmyra village, and at present unoccupied as a place of worship. In 1870 the congregation built a frame church building on Main Street, Palmyra, where all their religious services are held.

In the cemetery at Palmyra the following are among those therein interred:

Brown, Christian, b. June 6, 1795; d. June 7, 1868.
Brown, Sarah (Shuey), b. Jan. 7, 1801; d. Jan. 26, 1876.
Bauman, Jacob, b. June 6, 1815; d. July 11, 1856.
Bowman, Anna, b. Oct. 6, 1779; d. Dec. 7, 1866.
Bender, Catharine, b. Jan. 7, 1819; d. Feb. 7, 1872.
Baeshore, Henry, b. Oct. 31, 1802; d. April 3, 1864.
Carmany, John, b. Aug. 23, 1810; d. May 16, 1873.
Deininger, Michael, b. Nov. 25, 1797; d. Jan. 23, 1870.
Elliott, Mary (Gingrich), b. Sept. 8, 1807; d. Sept. 17, 1872.
Elliott, Anna Maria, d. Jan. 18, 1872, aged 35.
Early, William, b. Sept. 13, 1808; d. Oct. 12, 1876.
Emrich, Elizabeth, b. March 1, 1825; d. June 19, 1872.
Funk, Lydia (Smith), b. May 3, 1840; d. March 5, 1875.
Horstick, Simon, b. Dec. 15, 1826; d. July 21, 1876.
Hummel, John M., b. Dec. 18, 1846; d. June 14, 1873.
Horstick, Joseph, b. April 17, 1813; d. Sept. 1, 1854.
Kreiffer, Sarah, b. Aug. 10, 1817; d. Nov. 22, 1849.
Killinger, John Michael, b. Feb. 4, 1810; d. Feb. 24, 1867.
Kettering, Sabina (Horstick), b. Feb. 15, 1815; d. March 5, 1875.
Louck, Susanna, b. May 10, 1810; d. Sept. 20, 1872.
Laudermilch, George, b. March 4, 1835; d. Oct. 16, 1876.
Miller, Rudolph, b. May 9, 1817; d. May 12, 1881.
Miller, Rosanna (Mennig), b. Nov. 28, 1768; d. March 7, 1865.
Metzgar, Elizabeth (Eby), b. Dec. 25, 1811; d. Dec. 14, 1873.
Miller, Magdalena (Deninger), b. March 21, 1795; d. May 17, 1868.
Mark, Jacob, b. March 24, 1815; d. Feb. 17, 1879.
Mark, Catharine (Weltmer), b. Aug. 19, 1815; d. Jan. 27, 1880.
Runkle, Rosanna (Miller), b. April 24, 1828; d. April, 1870.
Reist, Christian, b. April 21, 1816; d. April 15, 1868.
Reist, Elizabeth, b. Nov. 7, 1815; d. May 13, 1881.
Snyder, Samuel, b. March 14, 1812; d. May 26, 1868.
Schneider, Frances, b. April 22, 1819; d. Oct. 4, 1845.
Snyder, Elizabeth, b. Dec. 27, 1789; d. Sept. 11, 1859.
Snoke, Catharine (Shenk), b. Dec. 18, 1809; d. May 14, 1871.
Sheffler, Levi, b. Dec. 28, 1834; d. March 29, 1880.
Sheffler, John, b. June 17, 1830; d. May 30, 1862.
Sheffler, George, b. Nov. 14, 1805; d. May 31, 1871.
Sheffler, Edward, b. Nov. 25, 1836; d. Dec. 22, 1877.
Wolf, Elizabeth (Bowman), b. May 26, 1836; d. July 7, 1880.
Weitmer, Elizabeth, b. Dec. 26, 1805; d. March 6, 1872.
Weidman, E. W., b. Nov. 19, 1812; d. April 21, 1874.
Witmer, Joseph, b. Sept. 6, 1812; d. Nov. 9, 1873.
Withers, Anna (Werner), b. Oct. 3, 1821; d. Jan. 16, 1879.
Wolfersberger, George, b. July 30, 1811; d. July 31, 1862.
Wolfersberger, Elizabeth (Kratzer), b. July 17, 1820; d. May 10, 1881.
Yengst, Absalom, b. Nov. 12, 1814; d. March 9, 1862.
Zuver, Catharine, b. April 8, 1808; d. May 19, 1874.

BINDNAGEL'S CHURCH.—Three miles north of Palmyra is located Bindnagel's Church, so named for an old family in that neighborhood. It was organized at an early day, but the records give no precise date. A log church was built, prior to 1755, on the site of the present brick structure, erected in 1803. About the time of building the new church the old log building was removed to the village of Palmyra, and converted into a dwelling-house, and now owned by Professor Witmer. Upon the conversion of the old church into a dwelling, the original doors and windows were used with the rest of the structure, and the former are still swinging upon the same old hinges that supported them a century and a half ago, and at night are fastened with the same old wrought-iron lock and key as in days of yore. As stated, the new church was built in 1803, is of brick, two stories high, and in size thirty-six by forty-five feet. There are three entrances to the building,—one in front and one at each end. The interior furnishing remains as when erected, with the old-fashioned high pulpit, eight and a half feet from the floor or main audience-room, and approached by two flights of zigzag stairs. Over the pulpit, supported by fastenings to the wall, is suspended a wooden canopy. Near the centre of the room, and in front of the pulpit, is a stationary square-box table, surrounded by a square railing three and a half feet high. Between the table and railing is a space sufficient for a person to pass around. The ceiling of the room is arched, and painted a sky blue. The pews on the main floor are arranged in four sections, or in each corner of the

room, the main aisle running lengthwise the building, while the aisle from the front entrance terminates at the communion-table above described. The galleries are wide and roomy, and are approached by a flight of broad stairs from each end of the main floor. The belfry supports a fine-toned bell, that for forty odd years summoned the dwellers of Bindnagel to the house of God to hear His word expounded by those old and faithful veterans of the Cross. Hallowed memories still cling around the old *kirche* in its declining and decaying years, and soon it will be left to the bats and moles, while its offspring—the Lutheran and German Reformed Church, at Palmyra—will live on for another century or two, for when that stone edifice was erected in 1845, old Bindnagel was practically abandoned.

From the old record-books of the church we find these as the earliest marriages, with the note at the foot of the page containing them. "From this period (1798) to the year 1837 all the marriages in the congregation are recorded in the Lebanon church book."

1795, Aug. 24. Peter Eisenhour and Anna Early.
Aug. 24. James Raddick.
Dec. Andreas Albright and Catharine Steiner (widow).
Anthony Hemperly and Catharine Foght.
Jacob Moyer and Susanna Zant.
1796, March 5. Valentine Boltin and Madelina Zeigler.
March 7. John Job and Elizabeth Rudesin.
1798, Feb. 18. Benoni Price and Margaretta Horstick.
Feb. 20. John Baumgardner and Elizabeth Keifer.
April 17. Martin Götz and Salome Neidig.

The baptismal record is arranged under the head of families, of which we give the first:

Michael Pfantz, b. Oct. 30, 1732; bap. Dec. 4, 1732; m. June 3, 1755, Elizabeth Frautz. Their children:

i. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 30, 1757; bap. Dec. 1, 1757.
ii. George Michael, July 7, 1760; bap. Dec. 1, 1760.
iii. Catharine, b. Aug. 14, 1764; bap. Aug. 19, 1764.
iv. Johan, b. Jan^{y} 19, 1767; bap. Feb. 2, 1767.
v. John Jacob, b. Aug. 13, 1769; bap. Aug. 27, 1769.
vi. Regina, b. Feb. 26, 1772; bap. March 1, 1772.
vii. Johannas, b. Jan^{y} 8, 1777; bap. Jan^{y} 26, 1777.

A valuable record, especially, although not perfectly kept, are the biographical sketches given at the date of death,—facts like the following, which are of exceeding value:

John Adam Deininger, born April 23, 1722, in Würtemberg; son of Leonard Deininger and his wife Margaretta; came to this country in 1732 with his parents; was confirmed in his twenty-sixth year; married Rosina Dillar, who died in 1780; and they had eight children; then married the widow Elizabeth Nasten; no children; he died April 16, 1803, aged eighty years and nine months.

If all church records were kept in this manner, how precious they would become as the years rolled on.

In the old graveyard adjoining the church are to be found the following among the many inscriptions upon the weather-beaten sandstones still remaining intact:

Boltz, Heinrich, b. 1769; d. 1847.
Baumgartner, John, b. 1801; d. 1869.
Beck, Peter, b. 1788; d. 1850.
Bolden, Johannes, b. 1751; d. 1826.
Crom, John, b. 1789; d. 1847.
Deininger, Adam, b. 1714; d. 1788.
Deininger, Leonard, b. 1787; d. 1852.
Deininger, Benjamin, b. 1763; d. 1824.
Deininger, Michael, b. 1763; d. 1805.
Deininger, Maria Magdalena, b. 1752; d. 1775.
Deininger, Reuben, b. 1723; d. 1800.
Hemperlly, George, b. 1767; d. 1857.
Hemperly, Antonius, b. 1768; d. 1828.
Krotzer, Hanna, b. 1791; d. 1828.
Killinger, Johannes, b. 1765; d. 1810.
Killinger, Susanna, b. 1769; d. 1808.
Karmeny, Johannes, b. 1809; d. 1833.
Leim, Jacob, b. 1794; d. 1840.
Long, Elizabeth, d. 1822, aged 71.
Long, Marden, d. 1833, aged 83.
Leyman, Jacob, d. Oct. 20, 1805, aged 61.
Mabie, Michael, d. 1803, aged 46.
Maulfair, John, b. 1771; d. 1856.
Oehrle, Johannes (Early), b. 1724, d. 1826.
Price, Benoni, d. 1834, aged 75.
Palm, William, died in 1806, aged 52.
Palm, Michael, d. 1836, aged 66.
Priese, David, b. 1748; d. 1774.
Rauch, Jacob, d. in 1834, aged 61.
Rauch, Jacob, b. 1776; d. 1862.
Stuckey, Michael F., b. 1812; d. 1863.
Scherer, Michael, b. 1800; d. 1859.
Schafer, Jacob, b. 1801; d. 1869.
Schaag, Matthias, b. 1796; d. 1852.
Schaag, Eva, b. 1794; d. 1848.
Schell, Albrecht, b. 1750; d. 1785.
Zimmerman, Anna Margaret, b. 1756; d. 1839.
Zimmerman, John, b. 1756; d. 1823.
Zimmerman, Michael, b. 1797; d. 1868.
Zigler, Christian, b. 1772; d. 1820.

ANNVILLE TOWNSHIP.

An order of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Dauphin County was issued at June sessions, 1799, to commissioners to examine and report a line dividing the township of Lebanon, as nearly as might be for the convenience of the people, into two equal parts. To this order the said commission reported the following line of division, to wit:

"Beginning at the line between Bethel township and Lebanon township; thence by lands of Jacob Boltz, John Miller, Adam Heylman, John Heylman, Jr., John Heylman, Michael Krider, Christian Long, Abraham Long, Herman Long, Peter Forney, John Gingrich, Martin Carmony, Jacob Hegea, John Heiss, Michael Urich, Christian Bachman, and Robert Coleman, Esq., south four degrees east two thousand five hundred and twenty perches, to a marked black-oak, at the line between Londonderry township and the township of Lebanon aforesaid."

This report was confirmed by the court at September sessions, 1799, and it was ordered that it be thereafter designated upon the records of the court by the name of Annville township. It was so named for the town, which was laid out in 1762, and called by the proprietor "Annwill." On some of the old records the village is designated "Anvil," and hence it is a difficult matter to say whether "Anvil" or "Annville" was intended.

The assessment-list of the new township is herewith given:

RETURN OF ANVIL TOWNSHIP,—1800.

Achenbach, Abram.
Alleman, Leonard.
Achenbach, John.
Blauch, Abraham.
Benkholder, Christian.
Benkholder, Felix.
Bard, Adam.
Boehm, Rudolph.
Boye[illegible], Widow.
Bickel, Rudolph.
Boltz, Jacob.
Boger, Valentine.
Bachman, Christian.
Beeler, Simon.
Blough, John.
Bard, John.
Berry, Henry.
Bard, Adam, Jr.
Boltz, Michael.
Berry, Conrad.
Bush, Martin.
Boltz, George.
Beely, Adam.
Bergenhoff, William.
Breneiser, Jacob.
Bowman, John.
Berry, Peter.
Biever, Dietrich.
Burkholder, Abraham.
Clark, Thomas.
Cassell, Christian.
Dutweiler, John.
Doughlan, John.
Ditz, John.
Ensminger, Peter.
Ensminger, Daniel.
Ellenberger, Jacob.
Ellenberger, John.
Esterlein, Christopher.
Ellenberger, Jacob, Jr.
Elder, John.
Forney, Peter.
Frank, Henry.
Fernsler, Jacob.
Fernsler, Frederick.
Fegen, George.
Fernsler, Philip.
Gingrich, Michael.
Gingrich, John, Sr.
Gingrich, John, Jr.
Gingrich, Christian.
Gundrum, John.
Gundrum, John, Jr.
Graybill, Peter.
Gruber, Christian.
Gundrum, Frederick.
Herr, Abraham.
Holtz, George.
Hielman, Adam, Sr.
Hielman, John, Jr.
Heilman, John, Sr.
Heise, Daniel.
Heise, Peter.
Hebling, Christian.
Howarter, Christian.
Hoover, George.
Hershberger, Christian.
Hewer, John (Estate).
Hinning, Daniel.
Hostedder, John.
Hoffman, Jacob.
Hagy, Jacob.
Jordy, Jacob (Estate).
Jung, Felix.
Jung, Michael.
Jung, Abraham.
Imboden, John.
Imboden, Adam.
Imboden, Philip.
Imboden, George.
Karmony, John.
Karmony, Philip.
Karmany, George.
Kitzmiller, Jacob.
Killinger, Michael.
Kauffman, Abraham.
Kauffman, Christian.
Knoll, Christian.
Kapp, Valentine.
Kline, Dietrick.
Kuntz, Jacob.
Killinger, Michael, Jr.
Kean, John.
Landis, Christian.
Long, Henry.
Long, Christian.
Long, William.
Louden, Thomas.
Miller, Rudolph.
Miller, Jacob.
Martin, Henry.
Miller, John, Sr.
Miller, John (Swatara).
Mensinger, Conrad.
Meyer, John.
Meyer, Henry, Sr.
Meyer, Martin.
Meyer, Christopher.
Meyer, Henry.
Mouffer, Michael.
Matter, John.
Marshall, David, Esq.
Mentzger, Jacob.
Muma, John.
Matter, George.
Mitchell, Thomas.
Meyer, Michael.
Neigh, John.
Neigh, Michael.
Neigh, Peter.
Neigh, Frederick.
Peter, Henry.
Rasor, John.
Reinoehl, Henry.
Richert, Matthew (Estate).
Richert, Jacob.
Ramberger, Adam.
Reguel, Abraham.
Reist, Peter.
Reist, John.
Rupp, John.
Rupp, Jacob.
Reigert, Christopher.
Runkle, John.
Steel, David.
Straw, Daniel.
Shally, Lewis.
Snug, John.
Seachrist, Lawrence.
Seachrist, Solomon.
Shollenberger, John.
Sigly, Jacob.
Shenk, Joseph.
Strear, John.
Singer, Michael.
Straw, John.
Stouffer, John.
Shertzer, John.
Schaak, John.
Smith, John.
Thomas, Jacob.
Traxell, John.
Ulrich, Adam.
Ulrich, Martin.
Uhrich, George.
Uhrich, Michael.
Uhrich, Tobias.
Williams, Henry.
Wolff, Christian.
Walter, Henry.
Wert, Christian (Estate).
Wilhelm, Christian.
Wilhelm, John.
Walter, Abraham.
Xander, Jacob.
Xander, Emanuel.
Zent, Jacob.
Zehring, John.
Zimmerman, Godfrey.

Inmates.

Alleman, John.
Achey, Pete.
Bailery, David.
Beiley, Frederick.
Bleeker, Yost.
Beeler, Francis.
Beely, William.
Baumgardner, Adam.
Bowman, Henry.
Beeler, George.
Becker (at Bachman's).
Elleberger, John.
Fernsler, Philip.
Frener, James.
Forney, Christian.
Jungst, John.
Knoll, Jacob.
Meyer, Jacob.
McLaughlin, Charles.
Miller, Henry.
Raugh, John.
Ulrich, Christopher.
Ulrich, John.
Stamen, David.
Stouffer, John.
Wagner, Daniel.
Ward, Patrick.
Xander, Jacob.
Richard, Henry.
Mirus, Harmen.
Merritt, Benjamin.
Killinger, Michael.

Single Men.

Ellenberger, Henry.
Fernsler, Michael.
Heilman, John.
Heilman, Adam.
Long, Michael.
Reigert, Daniel.
Shelleberger, John.
Stewart, Andrew.
Wagner, George.
Ulrich, Jacob.
Vogan, Daniel.
Redich, John.
Stine, Philip.
Karmany, Philip.
Hoover, Jacob.
Bowman, Henry.
Rumbarger, George.
Kingrech, Henry.
Long, William.
Ney, John.
Lehman, John.
Straw, Adam.
Showers, Philip.
Boltz, Henry.
Strayer, John, Jr.
Ensminger, Jonathan.
Boughton, John.
Painter, John.
Kreamer, Adam.
Seibolt, David.
Douney, Charles.
Brubaker, John.
McGill, John.
Barton, Anthony.
Kook, Henry.
Weitzel, Elias.

As to the township proper the history of Annville contains little of moment, and the few facts relating to early churches and to schools is given in the townships into which it was divided,—North Annville and South Annville.

NORTH ANNVILLE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is bounded on the north by East Hanover, on the east by Swatara and North Lebanon, on the south by South Annville and Londonderry, and on the west by East Hanover and Londonderry. At the April session of the court, 1845, divers inhabitants of Annville township petitioned for a division of said township, representing it to be inconveniently large for township purposes, and that it contained about six hundred voters. The petitioners asked for the erection of North Annville township out of Annville, and requested the appointment of commissioners. April 11, 1845, the court appointed Abraham Rex, John Uhler, and Jacob Weidle as such commissioners. July 30, 1845, they reported to the court that they had divided the township as follows:

"Beginning at Killinger's Run, being the dividing-line between Londonderry and Annville townships, where the Berks and Dauphin Turnpike road crosses it, and observing the following courses and distances: North seventy-eight degrees east, five hundred and thirty-six perches, north eighty and a half degrees east three hundred and forty perches, north seventy-six and a half degrees east two hundred and thirty-four perches, and north seventy-nine degrees east, ninety-two perches to the line dividing Lebanon from Annville township, on the land of Jacob Kreider." The commissioners further suggested that the part of Annville township north of said division-line should be called North Annville, and the part lying south thereof should be called South Annville. Dec. 15, 1845, the court confirmed the report absolutely.

At that period the taxable inhabitants of the township were:

Arnott, Charles.
Allman, Henry.
*Arndt, Charles, Jr.
Allman, Benjamin.
Ault, William (tanner).
*Ault, David.
Achenbach, John.
Benson, William.
Boltz, Daniel.
Boltz, Mary.
Boltz, Jacob.
Black, William.
Boltz, Henry, M. S.
Boger, Joseph.
Boger, David.
Bealy, Samuel
Brown, Ambrose.
Boltz, John, M. S.
Boger, John.
Bealy, Adam.
Boltz, Thomas.
Boltz, Simon.
Boltz, Henry, Jr.
Boger, Elizabeth.
Blough, Samuel.
*Bodenhorn, John.
Behm, Christian.
Blough, Henry.
Beyers, Robert.
*Boger, Thomas.
Boltz, Rudolph.
Bingaman, Daniel.
*Beaver, J. D., Jr.
Bealy, William.
Bealy, Jacob.
*Beaver, Samuel.
Beaver, J. D., Sr.
Climer, Joseph.
Clark, John.
Clemence, Peter.
Cassel, Michael.
Daub, Conrad.
Dollinger, William.
Dohner, Jacob.
Dixion, Hamilton.
Early, John.
Enk, John.
Ely, John.
Ellenberger, Joseph.
Farling, John.
Focht, Samuel.
Fauher, John.
Fernsler, Abram.
Focht, Andrew (estate).
Frank, Paul.
*Frank, George.
Frank, Mary.
Frank, Henry.
Fernsler, Henry.
Frank, Joseph.
Frank, John.
Frey, Henry.
Foltz, John.
*Fagen, Daniel.
Fonastock, Gideon.
Felix, Samuel.
Forney, Peter.
Foust, Widow.
Feierstine, George W.
Fernsler, John.
*Fisher, Henry.
Gingrich, John.

* Unseated lands.

Gingrich, Christian.
Gingrich, David.
Gundrum, Jacob.
*Gross, Israel.
Grabill, Susannah.
Gebhard, F.
*Grambine, Peter.
Heilman, Jacob.
Heilman, Daniel.
Heilman, David.
Heilman, Samuel.
Heilman, Henry and George.
Heilman, John.
Heilman, Michael.
Heilman, Joseph.
Heilman, Daniel.
Hershberger estate.
Hain, John.
Henning, Daniel.
Hershberger, Samuel.
Howertar, Christian.
Heilman, George.
Hauer, Peter.
*Hoffman, Magdaline.
*Hare, Abraham.
Heisy, D. B.
Kline, Solomon.
Kline, John.
Kline, John, Jr.
Kochenberger, Martin.
Killinger, Michael, Sr.
Knoll, Christian.
Knoll, John.
Kelly, Daniel.
Keller, John.
Kline, Benjamin.
Killinger, John.
Lepley, Benjamin.
Lepley, Elizabeth.
Light, Jacob.
*Long, Abram.
Mause & Reedy.
Mayer, John.
Mish, Maria.
Meyer, John.
Miller, A. (estate).
Miller, Jacob.
Mark, John.
Maulfair, Daniel.
Miller, Henry.
Miller, Adam.
Miller, George and Thomas.
Mark, George.
Mark, Nancy.
Mark, John M.
Maulfair, John, Sr.
Mark, David.
Mark, Adam.
Meyers, John.
Meyer, Elizabeth.
Mayer, Martin.
Maulfair, John.
Moyer, John L.
Marshall, M. and E.
Marshall, John G.
*McGhiley, Thomas.
Miller, Jacob.
*Marquart, John.
Mellinger, William.
Maulfair, Jacob.
Miller, John.
Mayer, Benjamin.
Miller, George.
Matter, Samuel.
Nye, Daniel.
Nye, John.
Ober, John.
Poorman, Henry.
Peter, George.
Rupp, John.
Richard, Charles.
Reissner, Christian.
Rounkle, Henry.
Rounkle, George.
*Raddenback, John.
Regler, George.
*Seabold, David.
Shirk, Abram.
Shirk, Jacob.
Schulze, Christian.
Shirk, John.
Schenneman, Henry.
Sneader, Isaiah.
Streyer, George.
Seltzer, Samuel and George.
Seltzer, Philip.
Snavely, Peter.
Snoke, George.
Shenk, Jacob.
Snoke, Jacob.
Snoke, Mathias.
Stauffer, John.
Shenk, Joseph.
Strubenhauer, Daniel.
Shoch, Joseph.
Shenk, Samuel.
*Stinemetz, Jacob.
Shertzer, John, Sr.
*Shertzer, John, Jr.
Stroh, Daniel.
Stroh, Daniel, Jr.
*Smith, Joseph.
Seagrist, Molly.
Shenk, Magdalena.
*Stice, Philip.
Shulze, Jacob.
Sheaffer, Philip.
Thomas, Christiana.
*Traxel, John.
Traxel, Christiana.
Uhlrich, Adam.
Uhlrich, David.
Union Canal Company.
Uller, John.
Ward, Jacob.
Weidman, George.
Wagner, John.
Wilhelm, John.
*Ward, John.
Ward, John, Jr.
Xander, Sarah.
Xander, Joseph.
Yungst, Henry.
Yeinst, John.
Zeagenfuse, David.

The first school-house in the limits of the present Lebanon County was erected in 1747 by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations, on the site of where John Keller's house now stands in North Annville township. It was an old and dilapidated building as far back as 1780. In 1804 the Lutheran and Reformed congregations erected a church and parochial school in Annville village. It was continued all the year round and open to all who wished to avail themselves of its benefits. The instruction was at first altogether in German, but in later years some of the English branches were added. It was taught among others by Messrs. German, Mohler, Matillious, Gerhardt, Fisher, Bachman, Strine, and Todd. It was continued under the supervision of the above-named congregations until 1849, when the property was sold to Daniel Seabold and converted into a dwelling-house in which he still resides. In the early part of the nineteenth century there was a school-house built and a school organized in the northern part of Annville township, on the premises now owned by William Tobias; one in the southern part of the township called the Oakland school, and one where Brightbill's meeting-house now stands. These were all built by individual subscriptions. The Oakland school is still used for school purposes.

HILL CHURCH (BERG KIRCHE).—In North Annville township, and four miles northwest of Lebanon, stands the Hill Church, built in 1733, and in which the Lutherans and Reformed worshiped jointly. In 1754, and thereafter, when the Indians made frequent incursions, people often took their guns with them to defend themselves against the savages. During divine service men with loaded muskets were placed at the door as sentinels. This was the first organization for religious services in what is now Lebanon County, and was the first to erect church buildings. The congregation was formed in 1733, by Rev. Casper Stoever. On the same spot where the first rude edifice was erected the third building now stands, having been built in 1837. According to the first records kept by Rev. Casper Stoever, it was called "the church on the Quittapahilla," so called by him from the fact of his living and having a mill on that stream. Its pastors have been (of Lutheran congregation): 1733–79, John Casper Stoever; 1779–94, Frederick Theodore Welsheimer; 1794–1815, John George Lochman, D.D.; 1815–36, William G. Ernst; 1836, Jonathan Ruthrauff, A. C. Wedekind, D.D., C. Feltzer, George Weaver, and J. M. Deitzler, the present incumbent. Touching the "Berg Kirche," the Rev. John George Lochman, D.D., speaking of churches in Lebanon County in 1812, says, "Unter diesen ist die Berg kirche Gemeine, die aelteste. Schon im Jahr 1733 ist sie gessammlet worden, zu einer Zeit, da die Indianer noch haeufige Einfaelle in die Gegend machten und mordeten, Herr J. C. Stoever war zu der Zeit Prediger, und nahm sich der verstreuten Schafen an, Man kam zusammen, nahm ein vacantes stueck Land auf, und bauete eine hoelzerne kirche. Aufangs begnuegte Man sich damit, dieselbe unter Dach zubringen, und Blocke als sitze zugebrauchen, und erst manchen Jahren hat man sie gantz verfertigen koennen Der Hunger nach dem Wort Gottes, und

* Unseated lands.

der Eifer fuer den Gottesdienst, muesse zu der Zeit gross genuessen seyn, den die Zuhoerer kamen weit und breit zusamen, und liessen sich durch keine Gefahren abhalten. Man nahm aefters die Flinte mit zur Kirche, um sich unterwegs, nicht nur gegen die wilden Thiere, sondern auch gegen die noch weit

HILL CHURCH.

wilderen Indianern zu vertheidigen; und wenn Man Gottes dienst hielt, war den oefters maenner mit geladenen Gewehren auf die Wache gestellt. Die Kirche steht ohngefehr vier meilen nordwestlich von Libanon."

We have endeavored to secure fuller records of this ancient landmark, but failed. In the graveyard adjoining the church the following, among others, are interred:

Bohr, Henry, b. Sept. 30, 1791; d. May 23, 1860.
Bohr, Elizabeth (w. of H. B.), b. June 6, 1798; d. Feb. 8, 1861.
Bohr, Johan A., b. Oct. 17, 1758; d. Aug. 27, 1829.
Boger, Valentine, b. Oct. 6, 1758; d. July 24, 1826.
Boger, Juliana (w. of V. B.), b. Oct. 2, 1763; d. April 13, 1846.
Boor, Anna Maria, b. Dec. 22, 1789; d. Nov. 5, 1836.
Benson, Elbert, b. June 10, 1769; d. Jan. 9, 1815.
Benson, Alexander, b. May 15, 1815; d. May 5, 1847.
Benson, Johannes, b. Feb. 6, 1811; d. Dec. 7, 1833.
Black, William, b. April 3, 1790; d. Sept. 11, 1870.
Black, Catharine (w. of W. B.), b. Jan. 30, 1799; d. June 23, 1853.
Barto, William, b. Feb. 4, 1798; d. Aug. 27, 1872.
Boltz, Catharine, d. Oct. 5, 1794, aged 58.
Bechtel, Catharine, b. Aug. 14, 1757; d. Sept. 5, 1809.
Boyer, Philip, d. April 9, 1793, aged 5 months.
Boyer, Christiana, d. Oct. 27, 1805, aged 8 years.
Bohr, John, b. Dec. 27, 1800; d. May 5, 1841.
Boger, Joseph, b. Dec. 13, 1799; d. Feb. 19, 1873.
Biely, John, b. Aug. 11, 1801; d. Oct. 8, 1871.
Barth, Adam, b. April 9, 1761; d. Aug. 4, 1832.
Barth, Catharine (w. of A. B.), b. 1763; d. Dec. 26, 1848.
Boltz, Maria M., b. May 7, 1789; d. March 10, 1856.
Beterna, Catharine, b. Aug. 1, 1768; d. April 3, 1769.
Berry, Heinrich, b. July 3, 1796; d. April 26, 1798.
Cleimer, Joseph, b. July 12, 1780; d. July 25, 1850.
Cleimer, Mary Catharine, b. Oct. 17, 1772; d. Oct. 16, 1854.
Dutweiler, Johannes, b. Dec. 11, 1718; d. Jan. 18, 1789.
Dutweiler, Margaretha, b. in 1714; d. in 1789.
Diller, Casper Elias, b. June 25, 1796, aged 91.
Embich, Johannes, b. April 14, 1780; d. Sept. 22, 1826.
Embich, Maria (w. of J. E.), b. March 14, 1788; d. Oct. 10, 1863.
Embich, Henry, b. April 15, 1817; d. February, 1830.
Ellinger, Elizabeth (w. of J. E.), b. May 21, 1796; d. April 28, 1870.
Elliott, Anna Maria (Camp, w. of J. E.), b. Aug. 3, 1806; d. May 29, 1838.
Focht, Susanna (w. of Jos. F.), b. April 2, 1818; d. Dec. 16, 1860.
Focht, John, b. May 30, 1790; d. March 23, 1858.
Focht, Catharine (w. of John F.), b. Dec. 20, 1787; d. Jan. 1, 1855.
Fisher, John, b. Nov. 17, 1814; d. Feb. 4, 1867.
Fisher, Fietta (Bender, w. of J. F.), b. July 10, 1819; d. Dec. 28, 1867.
Fulmer, David, b. Sept. 3, 1801; d. March 7, 1863.
Fulmer, Elizabeth (w. of D. F.), b. May 12, 1797; d. Nov. 8, 1861.
Gingrich, John, b. Oct. 31, 1794; d. Dec. 21, 1862.
Garst, Frederick, b. June 9, 1801; d. Jan. 19, 1855.
Gingrich, Sarah, b. July 10, 1818; d. Sept. 9, 1870.
Heilman, John (s. of P. and S. H.), b. Jan. 16, 1815; d. Oct. 13, 1874.
Heilman, Maria Barbara (Keller, w. of S. H.), b. Oct. 31, 1794; d. Nov. 26, 1871.
Heilman, Henry, b. Aug. 19, 1779; d. Nov. 11, 1867.
Heilman, Elizabeth, b. June 3, 1785; d. March 28, 1864.
Heilman, Catharine (w. of F. H.), b. June 8, 1796; d. April 8, 1872.
Heilman, Johannes, b. Jan. 12, 1777; d. May 8, 1842.
Heilman, Magdalena (w. of J. H.), b. July 7, 1784; d. Dec. 22, 1863.
Heilman, Johannes, b. Aug. 4, 1773; d. April 4, 1833.
Heilman, Rachel (w. of J. H.), b. Dec. 4, 1773; d. Feb. 24, 1825.
Heilman, Adam, b. Feb. 10, 1771; d. March, 1823.
Heilman, Anna M., b. Sept. 20, 1747; d. March 22, 1835.
Heilman, Johannes, b. Dec. 17, 1744; d. Feb. 10, 1812.
Heilman, John Adam,[1] d. Feb. 23, 1809, aged 37.
Heilman, Maria Catharine (Steger, w. of J. A. H.), b. March 25, 1709; d. May 12, 1787.
Hertta, Matthias, b. June 5, 1737; d. Sept. 18, 1789.
Heilman, Frederick, d. March 13, 1841, aged 56.
Heilman, Samuel, b. March 7, 1809; d. April 27, 1881.
Heilman, Elizabeth (w. of S. H.), b. June 24, 1810; d. Jan. 26, 1856.
Heilman, Philip, b. Dec. 28, 1781; d. July 29, 1856.
Heilman, Eva M., b. April 11, 1782; d. Sept. 4, 1829.
Heilman, John Adam, b. Oct. 4, 1781; d. March 30, 1833.
Heckendorn, Jacob, b. March 5, 1813; d. Nov. 19, 1847.
Heilman, Anartatius (s. of P. H.), b. March 3, 1742; d. April 11, 1815.
Heilman, Barbara, b. Oct. 29, 1746; d. April 8, 1769.
Imboden, Johannes Schweickert, b. Oct. 23, 1733; d. July 20, 1819.
Imboden, Elenora (w. of J. S. I.), b. July 29, 1741; d. July 16, 1813.
Imboden, Jacob, b. Dec. 25, 1783; d. Dec. 20, 1831.
Imboden, Joseph, b. Sept. 13, 1811; d. April 3, 1812.
Imboden, Heinrich, b. June 27, 1788; d. September, 1790.
Killinger, Peter, b. Oct. 27, 1776; d. Nov. 6, 1848.
Killinger, Anna M. (w. of P. K.), b. Oct. 9, 1776; d. Dec. 6, 1849.
Killinger, Michael, b. May 15, 1731; d. July 11, 1815.
Killinger, Catharine (w. of M. K.), d. Feb. 8, 1804, aged 63.
Killinger, Adam, d. June 7, 1769, aged 27.
Klein, Jacob (s. of J. and M. K.), b. March 18, 1814; d. May 18, 1834.
Koellicker (Kelker), Henry, b. in 1705; d. in 1762.
Kelker, Regula (Braetscheri, w. of H. K.).
Keller, John, b. Dec. 20, 1791; d. Feb. 16, 1880.
Keller, Elizabeth (Yingst, w. of J. K.), b. Feb. 15, 1801; d. May 10, 1868.
Keller, Jacob J., b. July 28, 1831; d. May 24, 1866.
Kuntz, Barbara, b. March 4, 1790; d. June 8, 1865.
Kuntz, Christiana (w. of W. K.), b. May 5, 1798; d. June 21, 1847.
Keller, George, b. March 6, 1759; d. March 1, 1836.
Keller, Maria Eva (w. of G. K.), b. March 22, 1772; d. May 25, 1859.
Karmany, Johan Martin, b. Sept. 12, 1766; d. July 27, 1834.

[1] Heilman, John Adam, a native of Zutzenhausen, in the Palatinate, migrated to this country in 1738 and settled in North Annville township; was an elder in the Reformed congregation of "Berg Kirche" in 1745. He was born Nov. 16, 1715; died Sept. 25, 1770.

Karmany, Mary Catharine (w. of J. K.), b. Dec. 16, 1769; d. June 8, 1858.
Klein, Johan Deitrick, b. Dec. 23, 1759; d. Dec. 12, 1828.
Klein, Barbara, b. Feb. 12, 1756; d. Feb. 12, 1811.
Killinger, Jacob, b. 1709; d. May 5, 1779.
Killinger, Anna, b. Feb. 11, 1686; d. May 9, 1772.
Keller, Jacob, b. Jan. 19, 1762; d. March 29, 1820.
Keller, Catharine (w. of J. K.), b. Oct. 30, 1772; d. June 1, 1830.
Light, Moses, b. Feb. 24, 1812; d. March 17, 1880.
Miller, Susanna, b. Aug. 31, 1789; d. March 3, 1795.
Matzer, Susanna, b. Aug. 12, 1820; d. June 17, 1879.
Matter, Jacob, b. 1722; d. May 20, 1790.
Matter, Anna (w. of J. M.), d. Aug. 31, 1809, aged 83.
Minberger, Jonas, b. March 5, 1765; d. March 25, 1845.
Minberger, Anna M. (w. of J. M.), b. Aug. 31, 1767; d. May 6, 1841.
Rupp, Johannes, b. Oct. 1, 1762; d. Dec. 12, 1812.
Rupp, Jonas, b. July 16, 1728; d. Dec. 11, 1801.
Rupp, Maria (w. of J. R.), b. Dec. 2, 1732; d. Feb. 20, 1822.
Rupp, Catharine, b. Sept. 3, 1768; d. March 10, 1835.
Reinoehl, Heinrich, b. Dec. 18, 1741; d. Feb. 14, 1825.
Richert, Matthias, b. March 16, 1735; d. April 30, 1790.
Richert, Anna, d. Dec. 28, 1809, aged 67.
Rupp, Levi, b. March 20, 1824; d. Dec. 7, 1876.
Rutter, Frederick, b. Aug. 24, 1793; d. Jan. 5, 1796.
Rupp, John, b. Sept. 20, 1792; d. Feb. 21, 1856.
Stover, Johannes, b. February, 1775; d. Feb. 5, 1830.
Stover, Susanna, b. Sept. 3, 1768; d. March 10, 1835.
Stoever, Tobias, b. Sept. 20, 1820; d. July 20, 1862.
Stoever, Maria (w. of J. S.), b. April 21, 1776; d. July 5, 1870.
Sprecht, Frederick, b. Dec. 27, 1809; d. May 25, 1880.
Steeley, Catharine (w. of P. S.), b. April 12, 1803; d. June 25, 1863.
Schnebely, Susanna, b. Oct. 18, 1781; d. Jan. 20, 1834.
Schnebely, Heinrich, b. May 18, 1794; d. March 12, 1852.
Schnebely, Magdalena (w. of H. S.), b. May 30, 1810; d. June 28, 1855.
Sebert, Anna Maria (w. of R. S.), b. July 31, 1790; d. Nov. 13, 1869.
Sprecher, Frederick, b. Sept. 28, 1777; d. Oct. 25, 1846.
Sprecher, Anna M. (w. of F. S.), b. Oct. 10, 1779; d. June 26, 1855.
Sprecher, George, b. Jan. 27, 1805; d. March 31, 1868.
Stoever, John (s. of M. and E. S.), b. May 14, 1845; d. in camp at Downsville, Md., Oct. 3, 1862.
Stoever, Johannes, b. Jan. 11, 1751; d. Oct. 26, 1821.
Stoever, Hanna, b. 1752; d. Oct. 21, 1772.
Schefer, Elizabeth, d. in 1785, aged 9 months.
Stoever, Catharine (w. of F. S.), b. Feb. 3, 1793; d. Jan. 8, 1830.
Stover, Catharine (w. of J. S.), b. Sept. 6, 1802; d. March 2, 1845.
Smith, George, b. Feb. 3, 1807; d. May 19, 1871.
Umberger, Jacob, b. Feb. 13, 1798; d. Sept. 18, 1873.
Umberger, Susanna (w. of J. U.), b. June 21, 1812; d. March 19, 1881.
Ulrich, Samuel, b. July 2, 1813; d. Oct. 19, 1865.
Umberger, Jonas, b. March 3, 1793; d. Aug. 26, 1871.
Umberger, Mary (Embich), w. of J. U., b. March 27, 1806; d. Jan. 17, 1863.
Ulrich, David, b. March 16, 1804; d. Nov. 26, 1878.
Ulrich, Martin, b. in 1751; d. Nov. 3, 1771.
Ulrich, Christopher, b. Aug. 23, 1746; d. Aug. 6, 1790.
Ulrich, Elizabeth (d. of T. U.), d. Sept. 23, 1801, aged 8 months.
Wagner, Rev. Henry, b. April 1, 1802; d. May 23, 1869.
Weber, Margaret (w. of J. W.), b. April 20, 1799; d. April 10, 1840.
Xander, Joseph, b. January, 1819; d. Jan. 27, 1871.
Xander, Lydia (Darkis, w. of J. X.), b. Oct. 25, 1817; d. June 11, 1870.
Yingst, Maria A., b. Oct. 22, 1818; d. Oct. 26, 1843.

TOWN OF ANNVILLE.

The town of Annville, lying in the townships of North and South Annville, is an important station on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, six miles distant from Lebanon. It was laid out by Abraham Miller, the eldest son of Andrew Miller, an early settler, in 1762, and by him named "Annwill," although for almost a century it went by the name of Millerstown. Messrs. Martin Ulrich and Adam Reigel, it is stated, who owned land adjoining Miller, subsequently laid out additions to the town. Adam Reigel, the person above referred to, erected at an early date three mills on the Quitopahilla, which are now known as David Kreider's, Bachman's, and Boyer's mills.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—In 1804 members of the Lutheran congregation worshiping in the Hill Church, who lived at and near Annville, concluded to organize a church at home, and accordingly, in conjunction with members of the Reformed denomination, erected a fine stone church upon a lot donated by Martin Ulrich and Adam Reigel. The two congregations worshiped in the edifice until 1872, when the Reformed organization purchased the interest of the Lutherans in the property for three thousand dollars, and the latter accordingly erected the structure they now occupy. It cost ten thousand dollars. Mr. J. D. Biever, one of the members of the church, donated the parsonage during his lifetime, and left three thousand dollars by his will for the erection of a "sexton's" house. Mr. Biever was a valued and faithful member of the church. For forty years he was the Sunday-school superintendent, and rarely missed a session, while for about fifty years he assumed a directing and sustaining influence in the congregation. The pastoral succession is given as follows: Revs. George Lochman, William Ernest, Jonathan Ruthrauff, William Ernst, G. F. Krotel, H. S. Miller, U. S. Poor, Samuel Fetzger, George Weaver, J. M. Deitzler. Mr. Deitzler, the present pastor, was born in Schuylkill County, and entered the ministry in 1844. In 1865 he took charge of the Annville Church, and has maintained the connection to this time without interruption. To the congregation of this church Mrs. Rebecca, widow of the late John D. Biever, built and gave an elegant brick parsonage, and also a commodious residence for the sexton.

CHRIST REFORMED CHURCH.—The history of the Lutheran Church, at Annville, has shown how certain members of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, worshiping at the Hill Church, joined for the purpose of erecting a church building at Annville. The work was consummated in 1804, and from that date the Annville Reformed Church marks its beginning. In 1872 the Lutherans disposed of their interest in the property to the Reformed organization, and since that year the latter have had exclusive possession. The first pastor of whom the records speak was Rev. William Hiester, brother to the present pastor's grandfather. Mr. Hiester was the pastor in 1807, and perhaps before. His successors were Revs. Henry Groh (1828 to 1834), Henry Wagner (1835 to 1851), F. W. Kremer (1851 to 1852), and Jonathan E. Hiester (1852 to 1883). Rev. Jonathan E. Hiester was born in Berks County, studied for the ministry at Myerstown and Mercersburg, and for his field entered upon the Annville charge in 1852. He had five congregations when he began, and since 1852 has preached steadily for the churches at Annville, Palmyra, Campbellstown, and North Annville. His

charges aggregate a membership of four hundred and sixty. The Annville Church has about one hundred and sixty. The elders are Daniel Stine and Philip Boltz; the deacons, William S. Seabold, George W. Stine, E. G. Ulrich, and John Shenk; and trustees, J. L. Saylor, James S. Killinger, and H. B. Bodenhorn.

THE OLD REFORMED AND LUTHERAN BURYING-GROUND is situated just opposite the Reformed Church. This cemetery is the oldest in the town, and herein are buried the following:

Adudelle, Catharine, d. Nov. 19, 1817, aged 75.
Bucher, William, b. Nov. 25, 1798; d. March 31, 1827.
Behm, Maria Elizabeth, b. Sept. 18, 1820; d. Aug. 2, 1842.
Bard, Eva, b. Oct. 6, 1762; d. June 20, 1840.
Barth, Johannes, b. May 2, 1763; d. Feb. 22, 1832.
Bingham, Elizabeth, b. Dec. 11, 1796; d. Dec. 14, 1832.
Bingham, Margaret, d. Dec. 1, 1832, aged 53.
Bodenhorn, Heinrich, b. Aug. 14, 1777; d. Jan. 8, 1859.
Bodenhorn, Mary, b. Jan. 5, 1784; d. March 23, 1850.
Biever, Salome, b. Feb. 28, 1805; d. Aug. 28, 1834.
Bingaman, Daniel, b. Sept. 8, 1776; d. April 24, 1850.
Bingaman, Anna C., b. Sept. 24, 1786; d. Jan. 9, 1862.
Berry, Henry, d. Sept. 19, 1826, aged 64.
Berry, Esther, d. Jan. 28, 1836, aged 69.
Berry, Elizabeth, b. May 5, 1767; d. Oct. 29, 1823.
Berri, Elizabeth, b. April 4, 1764; d. Dec. 26, 1806.
Berry, Johannus, b. April 8, 1789; d. Dec. 1, 1834.
Bingham, Anna Maria, b. Feb. 26, 1797; d. Dec. 18, 1836.
Carmany, Mary A., d. June 20, 1844, aged 33.
Cassel, Christian, b. Oct. 16, 1764; d. Oct. 12, 1852.
Cassel, Barbara, b. March 11, 1767; d. Nov. 2, 1829.
Carmene, John Philip, b. Dec. 5, 1758; d. March 3, 1734.
Carmene, Anna, b. July 9, 1758; d. in 1842.
Camerer, Jeremiah, b. Dec. 28, 1821; d. Nov. 6, 1824.
Cassidy, Harriet, b. Nov. 16, 1808; d. Feb. 8, 1838.
Dochterman, John, b. Aug. 2, 1796; d. May 19, 1819.
Dochterman, Elizabeth, b. Feb. 4, 1773; d. Jan. 1, 1831.
Doll, Rosina, b. July 1, 1800; d. April 3, 1827.
Earl, Samuel F., d. May 22, 1819, aged 29.
Easschartz, Eva Mary, b. July 8, 1769; d. March 26, 1837.
Early, Elizabeth, d. March 15, 1854, aged 34.
Frenner, Christiana, d. 1821, aged 28.
Frey, Solomon, b. Feb. 12, 1791; d. July 13, 1841.
Faust, Catharine (Pifer), b. Jan. 1, 1788; d. May 29, 1857.
Faust, Daniel, b. Nov. 12, 1785; d. May 9, 1838.
Forney, Maria (Henning), b. Aug. 31, 1824; d. July 22, 1846.
Flemming, Julia F., b. in 1812; d. Dec. 29, 1850.
Gross, Elizabeth (Hazleton), b. June 14, 1808; d. April 15, 1847.
Grainger, Catharine, b. Dec. 1, 1805; d. Dec. 19, 1846.
Gilbert, Lucinda Elizabeth, b. July 7, 1822; d. Jan. 14, 1847.
Galebach, Anna Maria, b. Jan. 3, 1786; d. April 11, 1854.
Grein, Elizabeth, d. Sept. 20, 1806.
Gruber, Magdalena, b. July 29, 1795; d. March 12, 1850.
Gertz, Anna Maria, b. Jan. 23, 1746; d. July 25, 1835.
Gehman, Jacob, b. June 7, 1808; d. Dec. 8, 1859.
Hoffman, Johan Jacob, b. in Dec., 1768; d. Dec. 17, 1836.
Hoffman, Magdalena, b. Aug. 11, 1763; d. June 11, 1850.
Henning, Jacob, b. Dec. 19, 1788; d. Jan. 14, 1857.
Henning, Susanna, b. Sept. 7, 1796; d. Nov. 26, 1847.
Houtz, Catharine, b. Feb. 22, 1825; d. Oct. 16, 1853.
Hoverter, Christian, b. April 12, 1772; d. July 28, 1856.
Hoverter, Juliana, b. March 17, 1777; d. Sept. 30, 1831.
Imboden, Johannes Adam, b. Oct. 12, 1775; d. Feb. 25, 1825.
Imboden, Philip, b. April 16, 1793; d. June 13, 1830.
Imboden, Johan Adam, b. Aug. 21, 1791; d. Jan. 13, 1829.
Imboden, Maria, b. Oct. 17, 1768; d. Sept. 8, 1839.
Imboden, Johannes George, b. Jan. 25, 1772; d. July 28, 1851.
Imboden, Elizabeth, b. June 8, 1776; d. Sept. 16, 1843.
Imboden, Heinrich, b. April 2, 1805; d. Nov. 14, 1852.
Imboden, Johan Philip, b. March 26, 1774; d. May 25, 1849.
Imboden, Elizabeth (Miller), b. Oct. 6, 1774; d. March 1, 1862.
Imboden, Johannes, b. Nov. 24, 1789; d. July 18, 1835.
Imboden, Jacob, b. July 6, 1805; d. Feb. 16, 1836.
Kochenbach, Johannes, b. in 1774; d. March, 1826.
Kapp, Elenora, b. April 24, 1766; d. Feb. 11, 1832.
Kamerer, Daniel, b. Nov. 15, 1800; d. Dec. 31, 1822.
Kamerer, George, b. Feb. 18, 1799; d. May 13, 1823.
Kleber, Anna Catharine, b. Sept. 29, 1754; d. March 28, 1835.
Karmany, John, b. July 5, 1789; d. Sept. 17, 1868.
Kreider, Catharine (Berry), b. July 26, 1801; d. May 5, 1855.
Lesseg, John, b. April 21, 1814; d. Dec. 5, 1848.
Labold, David, b. June 4, 1787; d. Feb. 8, 1847.
Labold, Catharine, b. Aug. 5, 1781; d. March 18, 1848.
Leininger, Catharine, b. Nov. 22, 1756; d. March 15, 1828.
Martin, Henry, b. May 22, 1798; d. May 1, 1837.
Marschall, Dr. David, b. Jan. 21, 1749; d. Sept. 4, 1832.
Marshall, Elizabeth, b. May 20, 1769; d. Dec. 14, 1841.
Marshall, Dr. John G., b. Feb. 10, 1793; d. Dec. 13, 1849.
Marshall, Louisa Barbara (d. of J. G. M.), b. Nov. 22, 1829; d. July 6, 1846.
Miller, Frederick, b. April 12, 1782; d. July 2, 1823.
Miller, Elizabeth, b. July 18, 1790; d. May 22, 1828.
Miller, Adam, b. Jan. 6, 1776; d. May 13, 1840.
Miller, Eva, d. Jan. 11, 1849, aged 69.
Miller, Susanna, b. Oct. 19, 1749; d. Sept. 5, 1838.
Miller, Rudolph, b. Oct. 1, 1746; d. Nov. 6, 1806.
Martin, Rebecca, b. Feb. 4, 1802; d. Sept. 30, 1843.
Marquart, Johannes, b. March 13, 1783; d. Oct. 2, 1865.
Ney, Adam, b. Aug. 15, 1791; d. April 30, 1842.
Ney, Christiana, b. Nov. 20, 1793; d. Nov. 22, 1842.
Paulus, John Casper, b. Aug. 14, 1773; d. Dec. 31, 1844.
Quigley, William, d. Feb. 24, 1824, aged 48.
Raignel, Abraham, b. July 27, 1776; d. June 13, 1841.
Raignel, Elizabeth, b. June 23, 1770; d. Nov. 12, 1832.
Raignel, Abram, b. Jan. 25, 1796; d. April 9, 1840.
Raignel, Joseph, b. Feb. 23, 1806; d Sept. 24, 1828.
Reickard, Johan Christopher, b. Nov. 10, 1764; d. April 6, 1832.
Reickard, Anna Maria, b. Jan. 1, 1768; d. Nov. 12, 1842.
Reinhard, Sarah, b. Aug. 31, 1798; d. Oct. 3, 1823.
Reddith, Anna Catharine, b. May 9, 1760; d. Nov. 10, 1855.
Shertzer, John, b. July 23, 1776; d. Oct. 1, 1847.
Shertzer, Barbara (Wineland), b. Feb. 20, 1769; d. July 20, 1842.
Strack, Susanna, b. Feb. 2, 1790; d. Aug. 28, 1837.
Stein, Philip, b. in 1779; d. Aug. 11, 1850.
Stein, Anna M., b. in 1779; d. May 25, 1841.
Stein, George, b. June 12, 1819; d. May 6, 1843.
Seltzer, Sarah, d. Aug. 13, 1847, aged 42.
Seltzer, Philip, b. Dec. 26, 1772; d. April 19, 1847.
Schmidt, Johannes, b. Feb. 2, 1750; d. March 9, 1818.
Schmidt, Christiana, b. April 6, 1753; d. Aug. 3, 1842.
Seigrist, Catharine, b. Jan. 22, 1797; d. Nov. 26, 1825.
Scheffer, Magdalena, died in 1834, aged 85.
Strack, John Peter, b. July 21, 1791; d. July 30, 1827.
Scheffy, Mary, b. May 12, 1786; d. Oct. 16, 1840.
Stroh, Daniel, b. Aug. 27, 1771; d. June 9, 1863.
Stroh, Eva, b. March 24, 1771; d. Feb. 1, 1848.
Stroh, Johannes, b. Feb. 4, 1730; d. Dec. 8, 1800.
Stroh, Maria, b. March 5, 1740; d. April 2, 1804.
Stroh, Elizabeth Drummens, b. Oct. 6, 1793; d. Feb. 1, 1854.
Stein, Sarah A., b. Oct. 21, 1794; d. Feb. 9, 1840.
Stauffer, Johannes, b. Jan. 14, 1781; d. Nov. 27, 1852.
Thomas, Jacob, b. Dec. 9, 1769; d. Dec. 30, 1823.
Thomas, Christopher, b. Jan. 9, 1774; d. March 17, 1856.
Ulrich, Dorothea, b. May 7, 1749; d. Feb. 16, 1839.
Ulrich, Juliana, b. Nov. 10, 1748; d. April 15, 1842.
Ulrich, Adam, b. Jan. 28, 1772; d. Nov. 1, 1847.
Ulrich, Anna M., b. Nov. 9, 1777; d. Nov. 18, 1846.
Ulrich, Catharine, b. May 3, 1820; d. Aug. 21, 1850.
Ulrich, Salome, b. Sept. 8, 1780; d. June 30, 1810.

EVERGREEN (OR NEW) CEMETERY, Reformed and Lutheran congregations, is situated in the rear of the First Lutheran Church. Among those interred therein are the following:

Arndt, Charles, b. Dec. 20, 1782; d. May 30, 1835.
Arndt, Sophia, b. in 1786; d. Oct. 15, 1864.
Ault, William, b. Dec. 26, 1795; d. July 29, 1852.
Ault, Elizabeth, b. May 3, 1795; d. March 7, 1852.

Ault, Henry B., Co. C, 7th P. V. R. C.; d. Camp Pierpont, W. Va., Dec. 16, 1861, aged 28.
Ault, William, b. March 18, 1827; d. April 22, 1872.
Black, Peter, b. Dec. 15, 1783; d. Aug. 9, 1862.
Black, Elizabeth, b. Oct. 9, 1789; d. Nov. 23, 1854.
Badenhover, Johannes, b. June 3, 1808; d. Sept. 19, 1870.
Beck, Samuel, d. May 24, 1873, aged 52.
Bowman, Sarah, b. Feb. 11, 1807; d. Jan. 14, 1874.
Bowman, Lydia, b. June 18, 1804; d. Dec. 6, 1876.
Batdorf, Jeremiah, b. Feb. 6, 1836; d. Sept. 15, 1860.
Boyer, John, b. in 1794; d. June 29, 1867.
Boyer, Margaret, b. in 1800; d. April 13, 1878.
Bachman, John K., d. April 28, 1863, aged 40.
Black, David, b. Feb. 8, 1812; d. Dec. 11, 1871.
Border, Henry, b. Jan. 5, 1795; d. June 24, 1861.
Border, Christiana (Imboden), b. Feb. 7, 1796; d. March 22, 1875.
Barth, Catharine (Doll), d. June 12, 1852, aged 57.
Bishop, Daniel, d. Feb. 2, 1879, aged 47.
Boltz, Sarah A. (Seigfried), b. 1827; d. 1880.
Barth, Louisa, d. Oct. 24, 1852, aged 27.
Boyer, Elizabeth (Keller), b. Jan. 4, 1811; d. May 15, 1855.
Bohr, Elizabeth (Carmany), b. April 17, 1834; d. Aug. 23, 1873.
Boltz, Joseph, b. in Feb., 1808; d. Oct. 25, 1881.
Biever, Samuel, b. Nov. 14, 1801; d. Feb. 23, 1864.
Biever, John D., b. June 5, 1812; d. April 5, 1880.
Carmany, Nancy (Shenk), b. March 15, 1824; d. Nov. 6, 1873.
Carmany, Philip, b. March 1, 1794; d. April 15, 1873.
Crall, Anna C., b. Sept. 27, 1791; d. Oct. 20, 1876.
Carmany, Christopher, d. April 26, 1867, aged 72.
Carmany, Elizabeth, b. April 6, 1804; d. Nov. 29, 1843.
Ditzer, Elizabeth, b. Feb. 21, 1781; d. Jan. 16, 1857.
Fegan, Samuel, b. May, 1793; d. Feb. 22, 1864.
Fegan, Magdalena, b. March 13, 1799; d. Dec. 26, 1866.
Fahnestock, Dr. Gideon, b. April 27, 1804; d. May 4, 1866.
Fahnestock, Lydia, b. Feb. 15, 1805; d. June 11, 1858.
Fahnestock, George, b. Dec. 2, 1795; d. Feb. 21, 1870.
Fahnestock, Catharine, b. March 7, 1801; d. March 21, 1880.
Fahnestock, Dr. H. A., b. Dec. 24, 1827; d. June 5, 1875.
Fahnstock, Mary Ann, b. Oct. 9, 1831; d. March 2, 1867.
Forney, Mary A. (Henning), b. June 5, 1831; d. Feb. 20, 1859.
Fasnacht, John F., b. Oct. 21, 1836; d. Aug. 20, 1878.
Frost, Rachel (Schell), b. Nov. 27, 1790; d. April 28, 1871.
Grumbein, Sarah A. (Bowers), b. March 29, 1840; d. Oct. 6, 1879.
Gruber, Jacob, b. July 15, 1791; d. Feb. 4, 1853.
Gruber, Elizabeth, b. Sept. 1, 1794; d. Dec. 24, 1881.
Guner, Elizabeth, b. Nov. 28, 1805; d. Oct. 23, 1871.
Henning, Daniel, b. Jan. 2, 1796; d. Oct. 2, 1867.
Henning, Sarah, b. Aug. 1, 1799; d. July 9, 1876.
Heilig, Leonard, b. May 27, 1783; d. May 22, 1869.
Heilig, Elizabeth, b. Sept. 22, 1788; d. April 5, 1870.
Hoverter, Sarah, b. Aug. 10, 1806; d. March 10, 1864.
Hiester, Harriet (Price), b. Aug. 26, 1832; d. Dec. 21, 1859.
Heff, Catharine, b. Nov. 7, 1811; d. Nov. 17, 1851.
Heff, Magdalena, b. Sept. 2, 1817; d. Dec. 8, 1855.
Heilman, Elias, b. Dec. 21, 1787; d. Aug. 27, 1861.
Heilman, Elizabeth, b. July 1, 1797; d. July 26, 1869.
Heilman, David, b. Feb. 20, 1782; d. Oct. 13, 1858.
Heilman, Catharine (Ehrley), b. May 13, 1784; d. Aug. 7, 1857.
Harper, Peter, b. Oct. 11, 1791; d. Oct. 22, 1836.
Harper, Catharine (Wentzell), b. Nov. 28, 1785; d. Sept. 16, 1872.
Imboden, Henry, b. Dec. 27, 1807; d. Aug. 11, 1875.
Imboden, Christiana, b. May 26, 1787; d. June 20, 1874.
Imboden, Elizabeth, b. Oct. 22, 1803; d. June 13, 1869.
Imboden, Samuel, b. June 24, 1807; d. Aug. 15, 1875.
Imboden, Mary, b. March 19, 1797; d. Feb. 16, 1870.
Imboden, George, b. Nov. 8, 1814; d. Oct. 4, 1854.
Imboden, Elizabeth Keller, b. Oct. 10, 1795; d. April 6, 1868.
Imboden, Anna (Dohner), b. Nov. 9, 1826; d. Dec. 19, 1879.
Killinger, John, b. Feb. 22, 1797; d. Sept. 17, 1860.
Killinger, Fanny (Shertzer), b. April 3, 1805; d. Feb. 26, 1871.
Killinger, Mary, B. S., b. Sept. 28, 1830; d. April 17, 1859.
Karmany, Joseph, b. Nov. 25, 1816; d. Aug. 18, 1868.
Lockner, George Adam, b. Nov. 6, 1783; d. Sept. 11, 1856.
Long, Elijah, b. Dec. 13, 1816; d. March 21, 1876.
Lick, Samuel, b. Feb. 22, 1824; d. Aug. 23, 1879.
Miller, George A., b. Jan. 1, 1804; d. Dec. 21, 1867.
Miller, John, b. June 4, 1791; d. Feb. 11, 1860.
Miller, Rebecca, b. Oct. 13, 1795; d. April 19, 1873.
Martin, William, b. Nov. 9, 1805; d. June 8, 1861.
Marshall, Elizabeth, b. March 3, 1798; d. March 20, 1877.
Marshall, Maria, b. April 17, 1790; d. Sept. 18, 1867.
Metz, Catharine (Clay), b. May 21, 1820; d. May 21, 1875.
Mohn, Leah, b. Oct. 10, 1793; d. March 1, 1874.
Nye, John, b. Feb. 23, 1810; d. Feb. 20, 1878.
Peter, John, b. May 2, 1810; d. Nov. 21, 1859.
Peter, Rosanna, b. May 27, 1813; d. June 20, 1845.
Peter, Elizabeth, b. Jan. 20, 1818; d. Jan. 27, 1856.
Rudy, Rebecca (Killinger), b. Jan. 14, 1804; d. Jan. 21, 1857.
Steinmetz, Jacob, b. July 29, 1799; d. June 27, 1851.
Siegrist, William, b. Dec. 20, 1807; d. Feb. 24, 1861.
Siegrist, Nancy, b. March 9, 1812; d. May 4, 1878.
Scheffy, John, b. Jan. 8, 1782; d. Sept. 17, 1858.
Scheffy, George, b. Nov. 8, 1814; d. March 7, 1864.
Saylor, Sarah, b. Jan. 15, 1806; d. June 15, 1878.
Strok, Michael, b. March 11, 1818; d. Feb. 4, 1874.
Smith, Elizabeth, b. Oct. 7, 1820; d. Dec. 4, 1874.
Stine, Dr. Henry, b. Oct. 22, 1807; d. May 16, 1861.
Stine, Catharine, b. July 2, 1815; d. Jan. 24, 1872.
Spatz, Magdalena, b. Dec. 20, 1788; d. Aug. 16, 1852.
Ulrich, John, b. March 2, 1814; d. May 10, 1864.
Ulrich, Elizabeth (Brodenhorn), b. Feb. 5, 1814; d. July 24, 1865.
Ulrich, Daniel, b. May 14, 1805; d. Nov. 20, 1877.
Ulrich, Sarah (Miller), b. July 7, 1809; d. Jan. 6, 1856.
Ward, Daniel, b. July 21, 1829; d. Sept. 21, 1878.
Ward, John, b. April 14, 1791; d. April 24, 1853.
Ward, Susanna, b. March 10, 1791; d. June 5, 1862.
Ward, Leah, d. Dec. 27, 1873, aged 42.
Ward, Maria Catharine, d. May 24, 1850, aged 40.
Walter, Andrew, b. March 5, 1809; d. Sept. 1, 1864.
Witmoyer, b. April 25, 1797; d. Oct. 14, 1876.
Witmoyer, Catharine (Hunsicker), b. Dec. 21, 1794; d. Aug. 29, 1864.
Witmoyer, Jacob, b. Jan. 25, 1799; d. April 16, 1872.
Witmoyer, Mary (Boeshore), b. Dec. 5, 1804; d. May 15, 1863.

United Brethren Church of Annville.—According to the journal of Rev. Jacob Erb, then a preacher on the Lancaster United Brethren Circuit (extending from Harrisburg to Lancaster, and embracing twenty preaching-points), there was a stone church near the present Killinger mill as far back as 1823, and in that church members of the United Brethren faith assembled for worship once each month. Although United Brethren worship was held at Annville before his coming, it is believed no class was formed until he organized one in 1823. The present church was erected in 1860. The trustees are Rudolph Herr, Peter Graybill, and Israel Gruber.

Evangelical Church.—This church was organized in 1841, and in 1842 a house of worship was built. In 1874 it was made a mission, and in 1877 a station. The membership is now one hundred and seventy-three. The trustees are S. R. Light, Peter F. Houser, William Nye, J. M. Smith, and Henry Blauch.

Church of God.—This church, organized in 1835 with about forty members, has declined in strength, and numbers now not more than one-fourth of forty. Preaching is held once a fortnight. The trustee is J. H. Redsecker.

The Union Cemetery, controlled by St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Annville, lies just north of Annville beyond the railroad. Among those interred therein are the following:

Asten, Rebecca, b. Feb. 20, 1808; d. Dec. 15, 1881.
Barth, John, b. Feb. 11, 1778; d. June 26, 1879.

Bowers, Dr. Lorenzo B., b. Dec. 3, 1833; d. Jan. 31, 1873.
Bender, Christian, b. in October, 1812; d. Dec. 13, 1877.
Bachman, Mary (Housl), b. Sept. 14, 1825; d. Sept. 19, 1864.
Forney, John, b. Aug. 27, 1817; d. March 17, 1867.
Forney, Susanna, b. June 20, 1821; d. Aug. 17, 1881.
Forney, W. J., Co. I, 127th Regt. P. V.; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 31, 1862, aged 19.
Fees, David, b. March 12, 1795; d. Jan. 30, 1877.
Fees, Margaret, b. March 11, 1798; died Sept. 23, 1868.
Fernsler, Johannes, b. Sept. 30, 1839; d. April 14, 1858.
Fernsler, Joseph, b. Feb. 15, 1843; d. May 19, 1865.
Fernsler, Anna M., b. May 31, 1836; d. Aug. 30, 1878.
Fisher, Sarah (Meily, w. of H. F.), b. May 31, 1797; d. Aug. 30, 1873.
Fisher, Henry, b. March 31, 1793; d. Dec. 7, 1875.
Houser, Sevilla M. (Ney), b. Dec. 22, 1824; d. May 16, 1867.
Houser, Rebecca (Foltz) b. Oct. 22, 1839; d. May 29, 1874.
Heilman, Mary Magdalena (Fortna), b. Nov. 23, 1827; d. Oct. 30, 1880.
Hepler, Sarah, b. Aug. 27, 1802; d. Oct. 14, 1874.
Lynch, Philip, b. in 1778; d. Oct. 10, 1834.
Lynch, Elizabeth, b. March 3, 1795; d. June 9, 1839.
Nye, Leonard, b. March 30, 1797; d. June 13, 1876.
Stroh, Daniel, b. Aug. 5, 1812; d. June 15, 1873.
Shenk, Abraham, b. June 2, 1790; d. July 31, 1839.
Shenk, Magdalena (Oberholtzer), b. Oct. 8, 1795; d. Oct. 22, 1864.
Shenk, Elizabeth (Ault), b. Jan. 30, 1829; d. Sept. 1, 1870.
Stuart, Mary (d. of R. and E. S.), b. Jan. 13, 1806; d. May 19, 1871.
Seigrist, Samuel, b. July 22, 1815; d. April 6, 1874.
Tregs, John M., b. Oct. 12, 1856; d. March 13, 1880.
Tittle, Margaret (Graby), b. Sept. 12, 1831; d. Nov. 4, 1873.
Ulrich, Adam, b. 1803; d. 1855.
Ulrich, William L., Co. E, 50th P. V.; killed near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864, aged 18.
Wolf, Carrie, b. 1861; d. 1880.

ANNVILLE ACADEMY was established in 1834. This was a private institution, founded by John Shertzer, Adam Ulrich, Leonard Heilig, Daniel Strupenhauer, and others, who employed the instructors and had sole supervision of all pertaining to the school. It was well patronized, at first only by the citizens of Annville and vicinity, but subsequently receiving students from other States, especially from the South. The academy was first taught by Jacob Livengood, of Reading; afterwards by Mr. Willoughby, of Connecticut, with Miss Rohrer, of Lancaster, as assistant; next by Mr. Andrews, with Miss Howe as assistant, both of Connecticut; after this by the following in the order named: Simon Andrews, W. J. Burnside, Daniel Balsbaugh, Cyrus Boger, J. S. Krumbein, Professor Hunt, of New York City; and last by Professor Macbeth, of Elizabeth, N. J. In 1859 the old academy building, which had been purchased by Professor Balsbaugh, who had charge of the school at that time, was torn down, and a large three-story brick building erected, large enough to accommodate the increasing number of students who flocked here from all parts of the country. The school was never in a more flourishing condition than at this period, when its very efficient head, Professor Balsbaugh, was called away by death. The property was then sold and bought by a number of citizens of Annville, among whom were George Rigler, John Bachman, Jacob Shertzer, and others, and the school continued under their supervision by the teachers above named until 1865. That year the property was sold, and passed into the control of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the United Brethren Church, to whom it was donated by Rudolph Herr, John H. Kinports, George A. Mark, L. W. Craumer, George W. Hoverter, and others, citizens of Annville, and out of which grew Lebanon Valley College.

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.—This institution of learning is located at Annville. The college edifice comprises two large brick structures and a frame building. These are provided with modern improvements, and capable of accommodating a large number of students. There is also a fine campus of about six acres. The ladies' hall is entirely separate from the other premises, and is in charge of the lady principal. The north college building is used for recitation-rooms and dormitories for male students. It also contains the chapel and society halls. The new building is used for the library and for the departments of art and science. The college library contains about two thousand volumes, and is constantly increasing. The libraries of the literary societies also comprise a respectable number of well-selected and standard books. The cabinet contains a collection of specimens in mineralogy, geology, and natural history. There is a reading-room in connection with the college, and also a gymnasium.

The curriculum of the college embraces two courses of study,—the classical and the scientific. The classical course requires four years, in addition to two years of preparatory, for completion, and the scientific four years, with one year of preparatory. The studies laid down in these departments are such as experience has proved efficient in securing a full and harmonious development of all the intellectual faculties, and in furnishing the student with first principles, and with an intelligent outline of those branches of knowledge with which every well-educated person should be to some extent acquainted, and also to impart a general information on all practical subjects. It is, therefore, a leading object to bring in exercise, in just proportion, all those powers by which the mind may become prepared to acquire knowledge rapidly, and use it to the best possible advantage.

There is also a department of music. The course of instruction in either piano or voice occupies three years.

Those students who in the collegiate department complete the studies of the classical course and pass a satisfactory examination, receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The degree of Bachelor of Science is conferred in course on those who complete the scientific course and pass an approved examination. The degree of Master of Arts is, on application, conferred on any Bachelor of Arts who has, for at least three years after his graduation, devoted himself to literary or professional pursuits, and has, during the same time, sustained a good moral character.

The college is under the patronage of the Pennsylvania, East Pennsylvania, East German, Virginia,

and Allegheny Annual Conferences of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Each Conference has six trustees, and hence the board of trustees is composed of thirty members.

In 1865, at an annual session of the East Pennsylvania Conference, held at Lebanon, it was decided to locate a school of learning somewhere within her limits, or with the bounds of the Pennsylvania Conference. Committees appointed respectively by both Conferences met during the year. When the East Pennsylvania Conference met again next year, 1866, at Columbia, Pa., the following action was taken:

First. To establish a school of high grade, for the education of young men and young women, said school to be under the direction and supervision of trustees elected by the Conference.

Second. To accept for this purpose the grounds and building of what was then known as Annville Academy, located at Annville, Lebanon Co., Pa., and which property was offered as a free gift to the Conference by Messrs. Rudolph Herr, John H. Kinports, George A. Mark, L. W. Craumer, George W. Hoverter, and other citizens of Annville, on condition that the Conference establish and maintain forever an institution of learning of high grade.

Third. To appoint the Rev. G. W. M. Rigor, with such assistants as he may need, to take charge of the school for the ensuing year. The school was opened in May, 1866, and during the year was attended by one hundred and fifty-three students. During the following year a liberal charter was granted by the State Legislature for the establishment of this institution under the name and title of Lebanon Valley College, signed by Governor John W. Geary on the 7th day of April, 1867.

In the month of March in this same year the East Pennsylvania Conference appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars to purchase more ground and to erect the North College building.

A faculty was organized under the charter. Rev. Thomas R. Vickroy, A.M., was chosen president of the college, and Professor E. Benjamin Bierman, A.M., principal of the normal department. On the 23d of August, 1867, the corner-stone of the new building was laid with appropriate ceremonies. A very interesting address was delivered by the Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1871, Professor Lucian H. Hammond, A.M., who for several years before had charge of the department of ancient languages and literature, was elected president. He filled the place ably till 1876, when failing health compelled him to resign, and several months after he died. Rev. David D. De Long was chosen to fill the presidency on the resignation of President Hammond.

The college sent out its first class of graduates in 1870, and up to this year (1883) has graduated sixty-seven young men and thirty-one ladies. At this time the college has the following departments and instructors: Rev. D. D. De Long, A.M., president and professor of Mental and Moral Science; Rev. Daniel Eberly, A.M., professor of Latin Language and Literature; E. K. De Long, A.M., professor of Greek Language and Literature; H. C. Deaner, A.M., professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; W. J. Zuck, A.M., professor of English Language and Literature; George Bowman, A.M., professor of Natural Science; S. Eva Pease, Instrumental Music and Voice Culture; Emma L. Landis, M.A., preceptress, French and the Fine Arts; Ida Zent, assistant in music; and J. H. Miller, German and Book-keeping.

The influence of the college is increasing, and its friends manifest an interest which is certain to insure its permanent success.

Annville National Bank.—The Savings and Deposit Bank of Annville was chartered in 1873, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars and authorization to increase it to one hundred thousand dollars. John H. Kinports was the president, Samuel L. Brightbill the cashier, and G. W. Stine the teller. Jan. 10, 1877, G. W. Stine was appointed cashier. May 17, 1878, the institution obtained a charter as a national bank. The directors in 1882 were John H. Kinports (president), Andrew Kreider (vice-president), H. H. Kreider, George Rigler, Isaac Baker, Simon Fleisher, and Henry Gingrich.

Annville Gazette.—The journal now known as the *Annville Gazette* was founded in Palmyra in 1878 by J. M. Hoffa, who, on the 15th of November, issued the initial number of the *Palmyra Gazette*. At the end of a year Hoffa sold the paper to George A. Fleming, who transferred it to Annville. It is a six-column journal, is published every Saturday, and aims at independence in politics.

The Union Water-Works are in the northern part of the township, at the junction of the Union Canal and Swatara River, near the East Hanover township line. These works supply the summit with water pumped out of the Swatara, and carried several miles through a feeder. Around them has grown up quite a village. The United Brethren have a meeting-house here. The place contains a hotel, store, several shops and warehouses.

Belleview is situated about a mile west of the Union Water-works, and contains a hotel, store, and several residences. It has three churches,—Belleview, Lutheran and Reformed, and United Brethren.

Kaufman's Meeting-House is located one and a half miles north of Annville, in a region early settled by the Fasnachts, Myers, Shirks, Ellenbergers, Emrichs, Lights, Shorts, Yengsts, Maulfairs, and Brightbills.

The Mennonite Meeting-House is one mile east of Union Water-works, in the vicinity settled by the Kreiders, Helms, Reists, Kochenbergers, Fenslers, Millers, Gingrichs, Hershbergers, Heilmans, Tobiases, Bogers, Lights, Moyers, and Rupps.

MOUNT ZION METHODIST MEETING-HOUSE is located one mile north of Belleview, in a section settled by the Runkels, Kreiders, Sherks, Forneys, Hoffmans, and Knolls.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH is situated a mile and a half southwest of Belleview, not far from the Annville Mills. The early settlers near it were the Snavelys, Millers, Allemans, Emrichs, Snokes, Shaffners, Moyers, Plauchs, Runkels, Walmers, Houtzes, and Walborns.

HERSEY'S MEETING-HOUSE (Dunkard) is a neat stone edifice, built in 1858, and located three-fourths of a mile west from Annville. Adjoining the meeting-house is a cemetery in which the following-named persons were buried:

Blaugh, Anna (Bender), (w. of S. B.), b. Dec. 14, 1857; d. July 2, 1879.
Bender, Jacob, b. July 24, 1812; d. Dec. 31, 1878.
Knoll, John, b. Sept. 8, 1797; d. March 12, 1874.
Knoll, Elizabeth (w. of J. K.), b. June 12, 1796; d. Feb. 7, 1873.
Kuhling, Dietrick, b. March 3, 1787; d. April 23, 1873.
Kuhling, Wilhelmina (w. of D. K.), d. Aug. 7, 1869, aged 83.
Knoll, Elizabeth, b. Dec. 26, 1840; d. Sept. 21, 1864.
Mase, John, b. Aug. 26, 1824; d. Nov. 5, 1870.
Messinger, Christopher, b. Sept. 20, 1820; d. June 12, 1872.
Price, Frances (Gatwals), (w. of T. P.), b. March 22, 1829; d. Feb. 8, 1875.
Sprigher, Peter W. (s. of J. and C. S.), b. Aug. 27, 1849; d. Dec. 17, 1871.
Turpin, Mary (Light), (w. of W. T.), b. July 19, 1815; d. March 2, 1878.
Yordy, Jacob, b. Oct. 14, 1790; d. May 26, 1847.

SOUTH ANNVILLE TOWNSHIP.

THE township of South Annville was erected in 1845, by a division of Annville township proper. It is bounded on the north by North Annville township, on the east by Cornwall, and on the south and west by Londonderry. Some of the finest and best improved lands and farms in the county are to be found in its limits. Many firm, substantial farm-houses and barns, principally of stone, indicative of wealth and taste, can be seen here and there, and some old tile-covered houses are to be found. The Quitopahilla Creek takes its course through this and North Annville townships, and, before emptying into the Swatara, forms, for some distance, the boundary between North Annville and Londonderry. It receives the waters of Killinger's Run, an important stream flowing northwestward through the centre of the township. The original settlers were principally Scotch-Irish, with some German families in the eastern part.

The township includes a portion of Annville village, and hence the majority of those on the following assessment-list were inhabitants of that town. Much of its history also is connected with that given in the preceding sketch, save what is herewith presented.

Names.	Acres.
Augenbaugh, Samuel	lot.
Arnot, Charles, Jr.	"
Allwine, John	"
Auner, David	"
Annville Academy	"
Ault, David	"
Bodenhorn, Mary	"
Bodenhorn, George	"
Rorder, Henry	"
Bealy, John	2¼
Benson, Mary	¼
Brachbill, Abram	lot.
Bowman, John	190
Bender, John	lot.
Behm, Samuel	121
Behm, Christian	150
Behm, Rudolph	120
Bowman, Jacob	66
Bowman, John, Jr.	165
Burkholder, Felix	200
Burkholder, Abram	184
Brachbill, Abram	133
Balsbagh, John	193
Beaver, Samuel	lot.
Borth, John	"
Black, David	"
Boyles, Albert	7
Bender, Jacob	lot.
*Beaver, John	5
Baughman, Peter	482
Baughman, John	326
Beaver, John	
*Beidler, John	12
Borgner, Henry	lot.
Clark, Joseph	lot
Coleman estate	500
Cormany, Philip	85
Cormany, Christopher	85
Cormany, Henry	90
Cormany, John	73
Carper, Samuel	94
Cassidy, P.	lot.
Clouser, Reuben	"
Clark, Walter	"
Corman, Joseph	"
Clever, Margaret	"
Dutweiller, Michael	150
Dutweiller, Henry	150
Detrich, Rebecca	lot.
Emrich, Mary	8
Ensminger, John	lot.
Etter, Samuel	5
Ensminger, John	180
Fogel, S.	lot.
Funk, Martin	"
Forney, Emanuel	20
Frills, James	70
Foltz, John	2
*Fisher, Henry	10
Foust, W.	15
Felix, Samuel	lot.
Graby, George	33
Gruber, Jacob	102
Gruber, Moses	119
Geingrich, Michael	140
Graybill, Magdalena	lot.
*Grumbine, Peter	12
Graham, Bridget	lot.
Gruber, Israel	50
Grumbine, George	lot.
*Gilbert, Lewis	18
Gilbert, Henry	lot.
Gruber, John	78
Gingrich, Joseph	280
Galebaugh, Frederick	lot.
Graybill, John	3
Henry, Nancy	1
Heilligh, Leonard	20
Heagy, John	106
Hoffer, George	125
Hostetter, John	115
Hostetter, Christian	170
Hostetter, Jacob	130
Heiser, Henry	90
Heiser, John	108
Horst, Joseph	188
Herr, Elizabeth	124
Howerter, Christian	lot.
Hess, John	"
Howerter, Jacob	"
Hoffman, Magdalena	"
Hix, George	"
Herr, Henry	40
Herr, Abram	165
Irvin, John	140
Imboden, George	25
Imboden, Samuel	131
Imboden, Henry	160
Imboden, Christina	lot.
Imboden, John	"
Imboden, Philip	130
Kreider, Jacob	148
Kreider, Tobias	74
Kreider, Michael	116
Keffer, Joseph	lot.
Kuhnly, Charles	"
Kreider, David	120
Kuhnly, William	lot.
Kimport & Shenk	"
Kettorry, Samuel	200
Killinger, John	140
Long, John	80
Long, David	103
*Long, Michael	60
Long, Barbara	80
Light, Jacob	200
Lessly, Christian	lot.
Mono, John	1
Miller, Barbara	½
Miller, Daniel	41
Mumma, Jacob	170
Miller, Isaac	95
*Marquart, John	15
Miller, Adam	lot.
Miller, George	"
Mond, Leba	"
Matter, Mary	"
Miller, Christian	"
Miller, Daniel	"
Miller, John	"
Marshall, John	"
Mellinger, William	"
Monlin, Mary	1
Ney, Leonard	lot.
Porterfield, James	"
Reese, Jacob	5
Reist, Peter	93
Reist, Jacob	109
Rigler, George	lot.
Reichart, E.	1
Rhinehart, John	lot.
Strein, George	"
Segrist, William	127
Stroh, John	lot.
Showers, Philip	"
Seabolt, David	"
Stroh, John, Jr.	"
Snavely, Samuel	"
Stauffer, Abram	70
Snavely, Isaac	86
Stauffer, A.	1
Steinmetz, Jacob	250
Shepler, Adam	lot.
Shenk, Joseph	"
Smith, Curtis	"
Stine, Philip	"

*Unseated lands.

Names.	Acres.	Names.	Acres.
Stover, Frederick	lot.	Trump, Peter	lot.
Snyder, Frederick	"	Witenmoyer, Jacob	40
Sargeant, William	"	Westluberger, John	150
Stauffer, John	"	Witenmoyer, John	68
Uhlrich, Adam	"	Xander, Philip	lot.
Uhler, John	"	Yordy, Jacob	41

The total assessed valuation for 1846 was $896,517.00.

Apart from the town of Annville there are few villages in South Annville township deserving the name. Here and there in the township, as throughout the county, are clusters of houses which have a designation. Among these

SPORTING HILL, sometimes called Hinkletown, is located on the turnpike between Lebanon and Annville. In an old cemetery there are buried the following:

Bernhart, Barbara, b. Sept. 12, 1784; d. May 10, 1855.
Dietrick, Hannah (w. of P.), b. in 1791; d. Nov. 4, 1820.
Dietrick, Isaac, b. in 1820; d. Dec. 8, 1825.
Kreider, Jacob, b. Sept. 11, 1808; d. Feb. 4, 1870.
Long, Barbara (w. of Joseph), b. Nov. 29, 1794; d. Feb. 14, 1875.
Long, Christian, b. March 31, 1752; d. Feb. 8, 1829.
Long, Elizabeth, b. in 1786; d. Aug. 23, 1812.
Long, Elizabeth, b. March 11, 1815; d. July 18, 1830.
Long, Elizabeth (w. of John), b. in 1787; d. Nov. 17, 1821.
Long, Esther (w. of C.), b. in 1757; d. Aug. 1, 1798.
Long, Joseph, b. Jan. 7, 1789; d. April 10, 1864.
Stegler, Joseph, b. Jan. 7, 1732; d. Aug. 7, 1833.

FONTANA POST-OFFICE is in the southeastern part of the township. In and around it reside the Bachmans, Gingrichs, Earlys, and others, descendants of early settlers.

THE UNITED BRETHREN have a church on the Horseshoe Pike, two miles east of Campbellstown, in a region early settled by the Herrs, Bowmans, Brightbills, Burkholders, Foltzes, Gingrichs, Marquarts, Imbodens, Shenks, Bruners, and Westenbergers.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH is a two-story stone and brick edifice. In the graveyard adjoining are interred the following:

Bricker, William (s. of P. and M.), b. July 23, 1846; d. July 14, 1868.
Bricker, Philip, b. July 30, 1826; d. Jan. 20, 1881.
Bender, Catharine (w. of J. B.), b. May 16, 1814; d. May 23, 1851.
Blecher, Elizabeth, b. June 4, 1822; d. July 23, 1851.
Dietrick, Philip (s. of P. and E. D.), b. March 27, 1835; d. Dec. 12, 1855.
Dietrick, John William, d. March 15, 1853, aged 28.
Grabill, Magdalena, b. Dec. 5, 1798; d. Sept. 2, 1859.
Gilbert, Lewis, b. Aug. 8, 1792; d. Nov. 16, 1864.
Gilbert, Maria (Shaffer), b. June 14, 1793; d. Feb. 14, 1857.
Gilbert, John Frederick (s. of L. and M.), b. Aug. 3, 1826; d. Jan. 8, 1853.
Hannah, Caroline (d. of L. and M. H.), d. April 30, 1863, aged 24.
Miller, Christian, b. April 12, 1813; d. May 4, 1847.
Miller, Elizabeth, b. Jan. 18, 1812; d. May 13, 1870.
Miller, Maria (w. of W. M.), b. April 1, 1822; d. Oct. 14, 1843.
Seabold, Catharine (w. of J. S.), b. Aug. 8, 1812; d. Nov. 21, 1846.
Weirich, Elizabeth (Lawry, w. of J. W.), b. May 19, 1820; d. March 12, 1867.
Xanter, Susanna (Dietrick, w. of P. X.), b. Jan. 19, 1817; d. Jan. 30, 1859.

THE UNION BETHEL (Church of God) is a one-story stone structure erected in 1842. In the graveyard attached the following are interred:

Collins, Martha, b. April 11, 1829; d. Nov. 26, 1861.
Collins, Margaret, b. June 10, 1828; d. May 6, 1863.
Sander, Nancy Ann, b. April 14, 1847; d. April 22, 1867.
Short, Catharine, b. Dec. 18, 1820; d. Feb. 7, 1863.
Seabold, David, b. Sept. 21, 1817; d. Nov. 3, 1858.
Uhler, Mary Magdalena, b. May 31, 1803; d. Oct. 3, 1851.

GENEALOGICAL HISTORY.

[WE have endeavored to preserve the records of all the early prominent families of Lebanon County, but with what success those which follow go to show. The wills, administration papers, and deeds have furnished us most of the information. In several instances where we have made repeated application for genealogical data, so as to perfect our records, our letters remain unanswered, or a negative reply was received. We believe but one printed genealogy of a Lebanon County family has been issued, and that relates to the Shuey's. Owing to this fact we have omitted reference to that family in our genealogical register.]

THE ACHEY FAMILY.

Among the Norman soldiers who went with William the Conqueror to England in the year 1066, the Doomsday-Book preserves several by the name of Ache, and a coat-of-arms attests Devonshire as the region of their settlement. Among those remaining in Normandy, there were some, at a later period, connected with the army and navy of France, and at the time of King Henry IV., who issued the Edict of Nantes, they stood high in royal favor. Two coats-of-arms were conferred upon members of the family, and one "Ache (Achey) de Larry, Normandy," has this device, "*Bellica Virtus*,"—valor in war. They were Huguenots, and in one of the religious persecutions in France one of the family was killed, after which his wife, with three children and her brother, fled to Switzerland, then to Germany, whence, after her death, the three sons came to America, landing Sept. 22, 1752. (*Rupp's* 30,000 *Names*, p. 276.) Another branch of the family, during the same persecutions, took refuge in an English vessel, and Rev. John H. Aughey, of Dallas, W. Va., author of the "Iron Furnace of Secession and Slavery," traces his descent through Scotland to this same dispersion. Others having

adopted the Catholic religion remained undisturbed. A biographical French work gives Count Achey French vice-admiral, 1716–1775. The three brothers who came to America were named Johan Ludwig, Hermanus, and Johannes Jacob. The signature of the first named, John Lewis Ache, is in smooth bold Roman characters, plainly declaring his French education. He was sent to the Philadelphia Academy at the expense of the Proprietaries to be better qualified in the English language, for it had been determined that as he "came well recommended he should be school-master" at Vincent, in Chester County, where the Lutheran and Reformed Churches wanted a school started under the fostering care of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." (*Life of Dr. William Smith*, vol. i. p. 89 and 93.) This was in May, 1755. A year later we find him in a military company raised for defense against the Indians. Tradition says he had some dispute about church matters with the managers of the "Hoch Shule," where he was teaching French and German, and he then removed from the city. Perhaps the trouble was the "scheme" spoken of by Dr. Smith (*Pa. Arch., N. S.*, vol. vi. p. 458), to scoop all the German Lutherans into "the church," probably by means of the society's schools, and which he was "sure would easily take effect." The oldest tax-list of Tulpehocken township, Berks Co., still preserved, shows that John Ache owned land there in 1759, and he appears regularly on the lists until 1774, in which year he purchased a farm about a mile and a half from Linglestown, and eight miles from Harrisburg, on which he lived until his death, in 1792. In 1787 he sold about half of this tract to his son, Henry, and in 1792 he sold the remainder to Jacob Blank. The tract was warranted to Andrew Caldwell, and is now owned by Rev. Simon Mower, Lawrence Hogert, and others.

There was a history of the family extending back over several hundred years, written in Latin, French, and some German, which is now lost, so far as known. John Ache kept the heraldric ensign, with the motto above given painted on his furniture, carriages, etc. He is described as having been a learned man and a great reader, strict in his habits and requirements, taking much interest in the culture of fruit and in bees; as a naturalist, spending much time in the study of animals, birds, and insects; as a leader in religious meetings; and as a friend of the Indians, being very intimate with some of them. He had a house of seven rooms, all in a row on the ground floor, in one of which he kept his "books and curious things," and had a cabinet collection, which he afterwards sold to an academy in Philadelphia. One of his sayings is well worthy of remembrance, "*To serve man right is to serve God best.*" He was married twice, and had a son by the second wife, who went to the Holstein River, in Tennessee. By the census of 1790 he seems to have had another son and two daughters, or had such children adopted in his family. The county records of Berks, Lancaster, and Dauphin show great variations in spelling this name: Ache, Achey, Acha, Achi, Achia, Achie, Acke, Ackie, Ackee, Aikey, Aggy, Auge, Oachy, Othey, Aoke, Achan, Achin, Aukey, Aucha, Auchy, Auchey, Aughe, Aughey, and others. Henry Aughey, as the name finally took a permanent form in Juniata County, was born in Tulpehocken township, Jan. 26, 1759, and was married to Elizabeth Shuey, daughter of John Shuey, of West Hanover, son of Daniel, of Bethel, who came to Pennsylvania in 1732, and was also a Huguenot, the name being properly Shu-é, like Ach-é. (*See Shuey genealogy.*) John Shuey had a son, Conrad, called after his mother, a daughter of George Conrad, of Heidelberg, who died in 1765. Caleb Graydon took up a tract of land opposite, and a little above Mifflintown, which he sold to his neighbor, Conrad Shuey, who moved upon it in 1793, and through him his brother-in-law, Henry Aughey, was induced to buy a farm in the same township; but just before he moved his wife died, and was buried at the Lutheran Church in Linglestown. A few years afterwards he came back, and married Mary Magdalena Felty, who bore one son, Samuel, still living, and is the father of Rev. Professor Aughey, LL.D., of the State University of Nebraska at Lincoln, and one of the most eminent and reliable scientists of this country. His works on the fauna and flora, on the geology and physical geography of Nebraska, and on the grasshopper and many other subjects prove him to be a wonderfully close observer and an original investigator of no mean ability. Among the children of the first wife were: Elizabeth, married Daniel Hoover; Catharine, married Jacob Partner; Susanna, married Jacob Heckman. These husbands all came from Dauphin County. Heckman died in Centre; Hoover, in Venango, in 1871, aged over ninety-one years. He is blamed with having destroyed the Achey family history. Another daughter, Mary M., married Abraham Guss, of a family from Chester County, whose grandfather succeeded John Ache in teaching school in the same church building in Vincent. This introduces Professor A. L. Guss, of Huntingdon, Pa., now Washington, D. C., not unknown to many of our historical readers. He is a son of the above, and has written considerably on the early settlers of Juniata County and on the Indians of the interior of the State.

Henry Ache lived in Heidelberg township, some six miles east of Lebanon, and about the time of the Revolutionary war was one of its heaviest tax-payers. From the location of his residence and the time of his death, he must have been the brother of John Lewis, who signed himself Hermanus, a Latinized form of Herman; but why, how, and when it was changed to Henry is unknown, but such changes in those days were not at all uncommon, and Herman could easily glide into Heinrich. He had a tract of land patented

in 1776, and he called it "Acham," evidently having some relation to his name. This, with the form Achen, reminds us of Aachen, the fountains, the old name of Aix-la-Chapelle. The great naturalist, Louis Agassiz, under date of Oct. 1, 1872, wrote Professor S. Aughey concerning the common origin of their names: "My name is a corruption from Auge (pronounced originally Auzhe). Some families of Huguenots in French Switzerland spelled their name interchangeably Ache and Auge. My name, however, came from that by a localism (a *patois*) by an earlier emigration of the clans than the Huguenot dispersion. Owing to these facts, it strikes me as extremely probable that we sprang originally from the same clans." Ache in French signifies a species of water parsley or celery. One kind, known in Latin as *apium*, was especially loved by bees, and another variety was used to make the wreaths with which victors were crowned in Grecian games. The family may have taken the name either from the fragrant garlands in some honor bestowed, or because they were lovers of bees, a singular characteristic that marks pretty much all the descendants to this day. Henry Ache, of Heidelberg, died in 1786. His children seem to have been Henry, by a first wife, and by the second wife, Catharine, Samuel, and the following under age at the time of his death: Jacob, Elizabeth, George, Susanna, Thomas, John, Christian, Peter, and Sophia. Henry died in 1808. Samuel married Elizabeth Albright, daughter of George, of Heidelberg. Jacob was captain of a company in the war of 1812. (*Pa. Arch., N. S.*, vol. xii. p. 3.) After the war he went to New Orleans, and was never heard from afterwards. John married a Hoover, and they are the parents of John H. Achey, president of the First National Bank of Dayton, Ohio. John P. Achey, son of Peter, also lives in Dayton. Thomas married Christina Stickel, of Shaefferstown, where he died in 1826. His children were John, died at Oley; Christiana, married —— Holder; Samuel, married Ann Egle, of Henry; Catharine; Thomas, died 1879, at Myerstown; Henry, married —— Ryder, died in Philadelphia; Peter, learned carpenter trade with uncle, Capt. Jacob; Charles, married —— Foltz, of Lancaster, where he died in 1838; Anthony, drowned near Lancaster; Frederick, leather-dresser and merchant in Baltimore; Lydia, married —— Raber, of Lykens Valley; and Filbert, died unmarried. There are quite a number of the Achey (Aughey) family still living in various places.

THE BACHMAN FAMILY.

By reference to our genealogical register, notes are found concerning the family of Michael Baughman, or Bachman. We are of the opinion that the family herewith given is descended therefrom, that John Bachman was a son of Michael Bachman before referred to. Being unable, however, to connect them, we have separated them.

I. John Bachman, b. Nov. 10, 1729; d. Feb. 15, 1806; m. Maria Herr, b. Dec. 25, 1730; d. Oct. 28, 1815. They had issue:

2. i. Christian, b. June 18, 1758; m. Maria Snyder.
ii. Catharine.
iii. John, b. Dec. 18, 1768; d. Nov. 4, 1793.

II. Christian Bachman (John), b. June 18, 1758; d. July 14, 1838; m. Maria Snyder, b. Oct. 19, 1759; d. Aug. 20, 1842. They had issue:

3. i. Barbara, b. April 17, 1782; m. John Shenk.
4. ii. John, b. Oct. 12, 1783; m. Annie Kreider.
5. iii. Mary, b. Dec. 26, 1785; m. 1st, John Stehman; 2d, Melchior Brenneman.
6. iv. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 22, 1788; m. 1st, Christian Risser; 2d, Leonard Heilig.
v. Christian, b. Feb. 9, 1791; d. March 23, 1812; unm.
vi. Jacob, b. Sept. 25, 1793; d. June 20, 1818; unm.
7. vii. Peter, b. April 24, 1796; m. Rosanna Killinger.
8. viii. Ann, b. May 18, 1799; m. Martin Nissley.

III. Barbara Bachman (Christian, John), b. April 17, 1782; d. Sept. 19, 1818; m. John Shenk, b. Oct. 16, 1777; d. Sept. 2, 1842. They had issue:

i. Jacob, b. May 29, 1803; d. Aug. 14, 1803.
ii. Maria, b. Dec. 16, 1804; d. March 14, 1823.
iii. Elizabeth, b. April 28, 1807; m. John Bomberger.
iv. Joseph, b. April 22, 1809; m. Catharine Bomberger; removed in 1855 to Wisconsin.
v. John, b. March 29, 1811; d. Oct. 11, 1818.
vi. Christian, b. July 19, 1813.
vii. Michael, b. July 16, 1816; d. March 29, 1883; m. Sarah Horst.

IV. John Bachman (Christian, John), b. Oct. 12, 1783; d. July 6, 1867; m. Annie Kreider, b. July 12, 1786; d. April 30, 1864. They had issue:

i. Mary, b. April 30, 1809.
ii. Lydia, b. Aug. 9, 1810.
iii. Christian, b. Jan. 17, 1812.
iv. Eliza, b. Jan. 9, 1814; d. Dec. 24, 1839.
v. Ann, b. June 6, 1815.
vi. Rosanna, b. Nov. 28, 1816; d. March 10, 1821.
vii. Fanny, b. Jan. 28, 1819.
viii. Jacob, b. Dec. 13, 1820.
ix. Cyrus, b. Feb. 12, 1823.
x. Sally, b. Jan. 18, 1826.
xi. Leah, b. Aug. 12, 1826.
xii. John, b. July 24, 1828.
xiii. Michael, b. Oct. 2, 1830; d. March 17, 1880.

V. Mary Bachman (Christian, John), b. Dec. 26, 1785; d. March 25, 1881; was twice married; m. first John Stehman, b. Jan. 15, 1784; d. Dec. 25, 1813; and there was issue (surname Stehman):

i. Tobias, b. Aug. 3, 1807.
ii. Christian, b. July 13, 1809.
iii. John, b. July 8, 1811.
iv. Jacob, b. Aug. 21, 1813; d. Nov. 29, 1881.

m. secondly, MELCHIOR BRENNEMAN, b. Jan. 23, 1791; d. Dec. 4, 1862; and there was issue (surname Brenneman):

i. Harry, b. Dec. 21, 1817.
ii. Elias, b. Aug. 22, 1820.
iii. Isaac, b. April 24, 1824.

VI. ELIZABETH BACHMAN (Christian, John), b. Sept. 22, 1788; d. April 5, 1870; was twice married; m. first CHRISTIAN RISSER, b. Dec. 11, 1776; d. Aug. 3, 1818; and there was issue (surname Risser):

i. John, b. Nov. 10, 1811; d. Jan. 23, 1850.
ii. Elizabeth.
iii. Ann.
iv. Christian, b. Feb. 11, 1819.

m. secondly, LEONARD HEILIG, b. May 27, 1783; d. May 22, 1869; and there was issue (surname Heilig):

i. Rebecca, m. and removed to the West, where she died.

VII. PETER BACHMAN (Christian, John), b. April 24, 1796; d. Jan. 17, 1858; m. ROSANNA KILLINGER, b. Sept. 13, 1803; d. Feb. 12, 1856. They had issue:

i. John K., b. Feb. 5, 1823; d. April 28, 1863.
ii. Peter, b. Sept. 18, 1824.
iii. Fanny, b. July 30, 1826.
iv. Christian, b. Dec. 25, 1827.
v. Mary Ann, b. Jan. 29, 1829.
vi. Henry, b. April 11, 1832.
vii. Susanna, b. May 23, 1834.
viii. Rosanna, b. Feb. 1, 1837; d. Sept. 3, 1875.
ix. Kate, b. Feb. 7, 1839.
x. Emma, b. June 9, 1841.
xi. Sarah Ann, b. Nov. 16, 1843; d. March 12, 1846.

VIII. ANN BACHMAN (Christian, John), b. May 18, 1799; was twice married; m. first MARTIN NISSLEY, b. June 30, 1799; d. Sept. 18, 1833; and there was issue (surname Nissley):

i. Peter B., b. Aug. 31, 1823; d. Jan. 19, 1869.
ii. Anna, b. March 19, 1825; d. March 16, 1830.
iii. Christian, b. Feb. 7, 1827.
iv. Daniel, b. April 2, 1829.
v. Jacob, b. Sept. 5, 1831; d. July 16, 1851.

m. secondly, JOSEPH BRANDT, b. Dec. 30, 1799; d. Feb. 12, 1845; and there was issue (surname Brandt):

i. Joseph, b. Oct. 6, 1842.
ii. Fanny, b. Nov. 4, 1844.

THE FAMILY OF BENEDICT BUCHER.

I. HANNES BUCHER and BENEDICT BUCHER, brothers, and physicians, natives of the Canton of Bern, Switzerland, emigrated to America about the year 1750, and located in Cocalico township, Lancaster Co., Pa. The first named died without issue, while DR. BENEDICT BUCHER left children, as follows:

2. i. Benedict, b. Aug. 7, 1759; m. Susanna Mohler.
ii. Jacob.
3. iii. John, m. and left issue.
4. iv. [a dau.]; m. —— Yundt.
v. Maria.; m. Jacob Mohler.

II. BENEDICT BUCHER (Benedict), b. Aug. 7, 1759, in Cocalico township, Lancaster Co., Pa.; d. May 1, 1830, in Cornwall township, Lebanon Co., Pa.; studied medicine under his father, and settled about 1780 in Lebanon township, Lancaster Co., now Cornwall township, Lebanon Co., where he engaged in farming and also pursued his profession. He filled various public offices, and was one of the commissioners of the county when the almshouse was erected. Dr. Bucher married SUSANNA MOHLER, b. Jan. 29, 1764; d. Sept. 1, 1827. They had issue:

5. i. John, b. June 22, 1785; m. Regina Smith.
ii. [a son], b. Nov. 4, 1786; d. s. p.
iii. [a son], b. Oct. 18, 1787; d. s. p.
iv. Jacob, b. Oct. 3, 1788.
6. v. Benedict, b. Jan. 8, 1792; m. Maria Dohner.
vi. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 26, 1794; d. s. p.
7. vii. Christian, b. April 16, 1796; m. Mary Valentine.
8. viii. Henry, b. Feb. 6, 1798; m. Elizabeth Shaak.
ix. Susanna, b. Feb. 20, 1802; d. Oct. 9, 1868; unm.
9. x. Maria, b. Dec. 15, 1804; m. Michael Snyder.
10. xi. Jacob, b. March 24, 1807; m. Veronica Brubaker.

III. JOHN BUCHER (Benedict) was twice married; by first wife had issue:

i. John.

By second wife there was issue:

ii. Jacob.
iii. [a dau.]; m. —— Mishler.
iv. Benedict, b. Jan. 23, 1782.
v. [a dau.]; m. —— Royer.
vi. [a dau.]; m. —— Wenger.
vii. [a dau.]; m. —— Shenkel.

IV. —— BUCHER, daughter of Benedict (1st); m. —— YUNDT. They had issue:

i. Samuel, b. July 5, 1793; d. Dec. 7, 1861.
ii. [a dau.]; m. —— Fleckinger.
iii. [a dau.]; m. —— Kurtz.

V. JOHN BUCHER (Benedict, Benedict), b. June 22, 1785; d. April 7, 1851, and interred in Bucher family graveyard; m. in 1811, REGINA SMITH, b. Sept. 11, 1791; died Jan. 10, 1846; daughter of John Smith. They had issue:

12. i. Ezra, b. May 9, 1818; m. Elizabeth Reist.
ii. Mary; m. Jacob Brubaker.
iii. Leah; m. Jesse Bowman.
iv. Susanna; m. Henry Heisey.

VI. BENEDICT BUCHER (Benedict, Benedict), b. Jan. 8, 1792; d. April 6, 1824; m. MARIA DOHNER, b. April 14, 1787; d. June 17, 1854. They had issue:

i. Eliza; m. Isaac Brubaker.
ii. Sarah; m. Michael Hershberger.

VII. CHRISTIAN BUCHER (Benedict, Benedict), b.

April 16, 1796; d. Dec. 22, 1860; was a physician of prominence; m. MARY VALENTINE. They had issue:

i. Dr. Samuel; removed to Cedarville, Ill., where he died.

ii. Susan; m. Henry Houck (see biographical sketch).

iii. Dr. Alfred.

iv. Mary Ann; m. Frank S. Goshert.

v. Dr. Isaac Reily, b. in Shaefferstown; located at Lebanon.

vi. Elizabeth E., m. J. L. Rockey, of Cedarville, Ill., author of several county histories.

VIII. HENRY BUCHER (Benedict, Benedict), b. Feb. 6, 1798; d. Jan. 28, 1872; m. ELIZABETH SHAAK. They had issue:

i. Mary Ann; m. Dr. Amos Smith.

ii. Catharine; m. Joseph Horst.

iii. Dr. Benedict.

iv. Lavinia.

v. Henry.

IX. MARIA BUCHER (Benedict, Benedict), b. Dec. 15, 1804; m. Michael Snyder. They had issue:

i. Henry.

ii. Susan; m. William Snavely.

iii. Mary; m. George Muck.

iv. Israel.

v. Josiah.

X. JACOB BUCHER (Benedict, Benedict), b. March 24, 1807; d. Nov. 12, 1871; m. VERONICA BRUBAKER, b. Jan. 16, 1812; d. Nov. 13, 1868. They had issue:

i. Lydia.

ii. Rev. Christian.

iii. Anna; m. Henry Horst.

iv. Jacob.

v. Susanna; m. William Gingrich.

vi. Veronica; m. Jonas Royer.

vii. George.

viii. Samuel.

ix. Elizabeth; m. John Kettering.

XI. SAMUEL YUNDT (grandson of Benedict), b. July 5, 1793; d. Dec. 7, 1861; was twice married. By first wife there was issue:

i. Reuben.

ii. Jacob.

iii. Mary; m. ——— Sherk.

iv. Samuel.

v. Catharine; m. ——— Fry.

By second wife there was issue:

vi. Henry; d. s. p.

vii. John.

viii. Sarah; m. ——— Sherk.

ix. Elizabeth; m. ——— Wenger.

XII. EZRA BUCHER (John, Benedict, Benedict), b. May 9, 1818; m. in 1839, ELIZABETH REIST,[1] b. Dec. 22, 1815, in Heidelberg township, Lebanon Co., Pa.; d. July 6, 1871, in South Lebanon township, Lebanon Co. They had issue:

i. John, m. Rebecca Donneberger.

ii. Cyrus, m. 1st, Barbara Dohner; 2d, Leah Gebble; resides in Fulton County, Ill.

iii. Christian R., m. Emma Capp.

iv. Lydia.

[1] ELIZABETH REIST, daughter of Christian Reist. He was b. Jan. 8, 1779, in Lancaster County, Pa.; d. July 20, 1852; m. Catharine Kreider, b. Sept. 1, 1792; d. July 15, 1823.

THE COLEMAN FAMILY.

[We were promised a full record of this prominent and influential family, but at the last moment are compelled to give just such data as have come to our hands. In the chain of title to the Cornwall estate, and the historic accounts connected therewith, frequent reference is made relating to the family.]

I. ROBERT COLEMAN emigrated from Donaghmore, Ireland, and came to Lancaster County, Pa., where he found employment with Peter Grubb, proprietor of Hopewell Forge, about 1765. One of his fellow-workmen desiring an order to be written, requested Coleman to write it, and when Grubb saw it he inquired concerning the penman, and being told, sent for Coleman, and gave him the position of book-keeper at thirty dollars per year. This was on the 22d of February, 1769. Afterwards, when Elizabeth Furnace was sold as the property of Baron Steigel, Robert Coleman was employed as manager. It was not long before he attained a share in the establishment, and finally became possessor of the entire interest in the furnace. By his energy and indomitable perseverance he became the most successful iron-master in Lancaster County. To an untiring industry and judicious management he united the utmost probity and regularity in his dealings, and to him Lebanon County especially is indebted for the celebrity it has acquired from the number and magnitude of its iron-works and the excellence of its manufactures. Mr. Coleman was elected to the General Assembly in 1788, and served a long time as one of the associate judges of Lancaster County. His children were:

i. William.

2. ii. James.

3. iii. Edward.

4. iv. Thomas Bird.

II. JAMES COLEMAN (Robert), m. Miss Dawson, of Philadelphia, and had issue:

5. i. George Dawson, b. Jan. 12, 1825; m. Deborah Brown.

ii. Ann.

iii. Sarah.

iv. Harriet.

v. Robert.

III. EDWARD COLEMAN (Robert) was an enterprising citizen, and it was chiefly owing to his energy that the famous Conestoga navigation was made a success. He stood high among his fellow-citizens, and was honored with numerous public trusts. He was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of

Representatives in 1818 and 1819 from Lancaster County, and in 1820 chosen to the State Senate, and re-elected to a second term in the same body.

IV. THOMAS BIRD COLEMAN (Robert); of men, humane and charitable. His wife d. 1830, a woman of rare excellence of character, abounding in Christian virtues, and whose memory is exceeding precious. They had issue:

i. Annie C.
ii. Sarah H.
iii. Isabella; d. unm.
iv. Robert W.; d. unm.
v. William; m., and had Robert H. and Annie.

V. GEORGE DAWSON COLEMAN (James, Robert), b. Jan. 12, 1825; d. Sept. 9, 1878 (see biographical sketch); m. Jan. 13, 1852, DEBORAH BROWN, daughter of William Brown and Deborah Norris, of Philadelphia. They had issue:

i. Robert; d. s. p.
ii. Harriet; d. s. p.
iii. Debbie Norris; m. Horace Brock, and had John Penn.
iv. Sarah; m. Arthur Brock, and had Julia and Frances.
v. James.
vi. Frances.
vii. William; d. s. p.
viii. Bertram Dawson.
ix. Edward.
x. Annie.

THE FAMILY OF EARLY.

I. JOHN EARLY (Johannes Oehrly) was a native of Jesingen, in the kingdom of Würtemberg, Germany, where he was born Jan. 9, 1724. He was the son of Thomas and Margaret Early, and the sponsors at his baptism were George Spitz and Anna Algayer. He emigrated to America in 1750, arriving at Philadelphia, where he took the oath of allegiance to English rule on the 24th of August that year. He was a carpenter by trade, and at first stopped at Reading, probably for employment, but he subsequently secured the title to a large tract of land in then Derry township, Lancaster Co., called "Betimes," on which he resided until his death. He died Sept. 19, 1796, and was buried at Bindnagel's Church, on the south bank of the Swatara.

Mr. Early was twice married; first in 1753 to SUSANNA BRUMBACH, who died in 1754. They had:

2. i. Christian, b. June 13, 1754; m. Elizabeth Killinger.

He married secondly, March 10, 1756, REGINA (Rachel) LICHELE, daughter of Albrecht and Eva Elizabeth Lichele. They had issue:

3. ii. John, b. July 31, 1757; m. Margaretta ——.

iii. John William, b. Aug. 10, 1763; known in the family tradition as "der Willem;" removed to the Western country, accompanied by one of Mr. Bindnagel's sons, whose farm adjoined John Early's on the north. It is stated that he finally settled near Akron, Ohio, where many of his descendants were living, although he first removed to the Virginia Valley.

iv. Thomas, b. Nov. 4, 1767; m. Sabina ——, removed to Western Pennsylvania, and left numerous descendants.

v. Katrina, b. July 7, 1772.

vi. Anna Margaretha, b. Feb. 29, 1779; m., in 1795, Peter Eisenhauer.

II. CHRISTIAN EARLY (John, Thomas), b. June 13, 1754, at Reading, Berks Co., Pa.; d. Aug. 8, 1803, in East Hanover twp., Lebanon Co., Penna.; m., in 1779, ELIZABETH KILLINGER, daughter of Michael and Catharine Killinger. They had fourteen children, five of whom died young, nine only living at the time of their father's death:

i. Christian, b. Aug. 13, 1780; bap. Sept. 3, 1780; sponsors, John Early and wife Regina.

ii. John, b. Feb. 18, 1783; bap. March 23, 1783; sponsors, Jacob Lichele and wife Eunice; d. s. p.

iii. Anna Catharine, b. May 13, 1784; bap. June 27, 1784; sponsors, Michael Killinger and wife Catharine.

iv. George, b. 1786.
v. Susanna, b. 1789.
vi. Elizabeth, b. 1792.
vii. Christian, b. Jan. 1, 1795; d. s. p.
viii. Jacob, b. April 5, 1796.

ix. Regina [Rachel], b. Feb. 18, 1799; bap. March 31, 1799; sponsors, Jacob Lentz and wife.

x. Thomas, b. March 29, 1801; bap. May 10, 1801; sponsors, Thomas Early and wife.

xi. Margaretta, b. June 12, 1803; bap. June 31, 1803.

III. JOHN EARLY (John, Thomas), b. July 31, 1757, in Londonderry twp., then Lancaster County, Penna.; m. MARGARETTA ——; d. December, 1811. They had issue:

i. Magdalena, b. Feb. 24, 1778; m. John Earnest (Ernst), near Hummelstown. They were the parents of Obed Earnest and the wife of Henry Bomberger, and the grandparents of Rev. John A. Earnest, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., and Prof. D. H. E. La Ross, formerly county superintendent of schools for Dauphin County.

4. ii. John Jacob, b. Dec. 12, 1779; m. Elizabeth Kramer.

5. iii. John William, b. March 5, 1782; m. 1st, Catharine Hershey; 2d, Christina Kreider.

iv. Daniel, b. Feb. 9, 1784; d. March, 1813, his brother William administering on his estate.

IV. JOHN JACOB EARLY (John, John, Thomas), b. Dec. 12, 1779, in Londonderry twp., Lancaster (now Lebanon) Co., Penna.; m., about 1800, ELIZABETH KRAMER; they had issue, among others:

i. Rachel, m. Philip Meyer; removed to Boalsburg, Centre Co., Pa., where they both died and left issue.

ii. Catharine, d. about 1845; m. John Seegrist; d. 1880 at Annville.

iii. Elizabeth, d. 1848 at Palmyra; m. Daniel Seegrist.

iv. Margaret, resides at Palmyra; m. Augustus Carmany.

v. Rosanna, resides at Annville; m. Joseph Carmany.

vi. John Jacob, m., but died without issue.

V. JOHN WILLIAM EARLY (John, John, Thomas), b. March 5, 1782, in Londonderry twp., Lancaster (now Lebanon) Co., Penna; d. Dec. 12, 1863, on the old homestead near Palmyra. Gov. Hiester commissioned him a justice of the peace Dec. 2, 1823, for district five, comprising the townships of Annville and Londonderry. It may be here observed of William Early and his brother John Jacob that while neither of them moved out of the township in which they were born, they both were born in Lancaster County, married in Dauphin County, and died in Lebanon County. William Early was twice married; first, on March 2, 1801, to Catharine Hershey, b. 1780; d. Aug. 1, 1815, and with her husband buried in Bindnagel's Church graveyard. They had issue:

i. Margaret (Margaretta), b. May 1, 1802; m. Henry Laudermilch, b. Dec. 13, 1804; d. May 5, 1827, at Gettysburg, where he was preparing for the Lutheran ministry. Of their children, William d. at 30 or 35 years of age; Henry, the eldest, with his family, and Mary, the youngest daughter, reside with their mother north of Palmyra, on the Swatara; and Catharine, m. Joseph Gingrich, removed to the West.

ii. Benjamin, b. Dec. 13, 1803.

iii. Catharine, b. March 22, 1805; d. March 31, 1811.

6. iv. John, b. Oct. 10, 1806; m. Mary Snively.

7. v. William, b. Sept. 13, 1808; m. Leah Detweiler.

vi. Jacob, b. Sept. 8, 1810; d. July 18, 1811.

vii. Jacob, b. June 2, 1812; d. July 7, 1820.

John W. Early, m. secondly, Jan. 31, 1816, CHRISTINA KREIDER, b. Sept. 11, 1784; d. Sept. 28, 1868; daughter of a Mennonite preacher, who served in his office sixty years; she is buried at Bindnagel's Church. They had issue:

viii. Catharine, b. Nov. 7, 1816; m. Gabriel Wolfersberger; she resides at Harrisburg.

8. ix. Joshua Hiester, b. Jan. 25, 1818; m. (1st) Mary Maulfair, and had Elizabeth, Thomas, William, and Joshua; 2d, Sarah Weidner.

9. x. Martin German, b. Jan. 10, 1820; m. Sarah H. Hummel.

xi. Christina, b. Oct. 6, 1821.

xii. Mary Magdalene, b. Nov. 26, 1822; d. Sept. 22, 1846.

xiii. Elizabeth, b. Aug. 24, 1824; d. s. p.

xiv. Aaron Daniel Seth, b. May 14, 1828; m. Amanda Mark, sister of Rev. George S. Mark, and had issue; resides at Harrisburg.

VI. JOHN EARLY (John William, John, John, Thomas), b. Oct. 10, 1806, resides north of Palmyra; m. MARY SNIVELY, of Franklin County; d. July, 1879. They had issue:

i. Louisa; m. Henry Light, of Lebanon.

ii. [a son.]

iii. John Jacob.

iv. Benjamin Franklin; served in the Pennsylvania Reserves, and was severely wounded in the battles before Richmond; m.; resides in Florida.

v. Joseph L.; m. —— Buck, of Dauphin County; resides near Reading.

vi. Emma; d. s. p.

vii. Mary; m. John Shoufler, of Hanover.

viii. Lucretia.

ix. Anna; m. Adam Reichert.

x. ——; m. —— Miller, of Annville Mills.

VII. WILLIAM EARLY (John William, John, John, Thomas), b. Sept. 13, 1808, in Londonderrry twp., Dauphin (now Lebanon) Co., Pa.; d. Oct. 12, 1876; was county commissioner of Lebanon County; m. January, 1835, LEAH DETWEILER, daughter of John Detweiler, of South Annville township. They had issue:

i. John William, b. Sept. 3, 1835; m. Jane M. Eggers.

ii. Henry, b. March 1, 1839; m. first, Catharine Schiffler, daughter of George Schiffler, and had Charles Augustus and William; m. second, Alice Carmany, and had issue.

iii. David, b. Dec. 10, 1843; m. Ella Keller, of Lancaster County, and had Leah Detweiler, Hallie, Frederick, Elizabeth, Benjamin Miller, and Ella Grace; reside on the "Gravel Hill."

iv. Leah, b. March 6, 1848; d. s. p.

v. Mary Louisa, b. Sept. 2, 1852; d. s. p.

VIII. JOSHUA HIESTER EARLY (John William, John, John, Thomas), b. Jan. 25, 1818; was twice married; first to MARY MAULFAIR, d. 1852; and there was issue:

i. Margaret; d. s. p.

ii. Benjamin Walton, of Dayton, Ohio.

iii. Thomas H.; m. —— Bender, daughter of —— Bender, of Myerstown; reside in Florida.

iv. Elizabeth; d. s. p.

v. William; m. Catharine Reichert, daughter of Melchior Reichert; is a miller; resides on the Swatara.

vi. John; m. Mary Carper, daughter of John Carper; a merchant.

vii. Joshua; d. 1877 at Palmyra; m. Mary Ellinger.

He m. secondly, SARAH WEIDNER; d. 1866; daughter of Joseph Weidner; and there was issue.

viii. Sarah; m. Henry Bower, of Harrisburg.

ix. Anna; m. William Krill, Jr., of Palmyra.

x. Catharine; m. Jonas Fishburn, of Middletown; removed to Kansas.

IX. MARTIN GERMAN EARLY (John William, John, John, John, Thomas), b. Jan. 10, 1820; merchant at

Palmyra; m. about 1846, SARAH H. HUMMEL, and they had issue:

i. Edwin.
ii. Silas; m. —— Sherk, of Lebanon.
iii. Joseph H.; d. s. p.
iv. Emma; d. s. p.
v. Martin H.

X. JOHN WILLIAM EARLY (William, John William, John, John, Thomas), b. Sept. 3, 1835, near Palmyra, Lebanon Co., Pa.; educated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, where he graduated in 1857; entered the Lutheran ministry, June 8, 1860; served congregations in Lancaster County until 1868; then at Selinsgrove, Snyder County, in Dauphin and Northumberland Counties, and for the past eight years pastor of St. John's Church (German) at Danville, Pa., and congregations connected therewith. Rev. John W. Early married, Jan. 8, 1861, JANE M. EGGERS, daughter of Rev. L. G. Eggers, then of Stouchsburg, Berks Co., Pa. They had issue:

i. Lewis Gustavus.
ii. William; d. s. p.
iii. Martin Luther.
iv. Henrietta Catharine.
v. Lydia Elizabeth; d. s. p.
vi. John Henry.
vii. David Frederick.
viii. Leah Jane.
ix. Ella Mary; d. s. p.
x. Anna Margaret.

THE GLEIM FAMILY.

I. GEORGE CHRISTIAN GLEIM, a native of Germany, born April 7, 1736, came to America prior to the war for independence. His father, Rev. John Godfried Gleim, in 1753, was located at Wiesbaden, Germany, where he met Caspar Fahnestock, the ancestor of the family of that name, who had been deputed by Drs. Muhlenberg, Passavant, and others, to induce Protestant divines to come to America. The following year he came to Pennsylvania, and preached at Germantown until his death, in 1757. With Weiser, Matthias, and others, he published a work entitled "The Inspired." His son, George Christian Gleim, was an active participant in the Revolution, and in one of the skirmishes around Philadelphia was severely wounded in his head and face by the sabre of a British dragoon. In 1779 he removed to New Holland, Lancaster Co., where he resided until his death, July 21, 1817, aged eighty-one years. He married Anna Maria Matthias, of Germantown, and their children were:

i. Frederick, b. Aug. 16, 1762; d. in Cumberland County, Pa.
ii. Daniel, b. Dec. 25, 1770; d. in Lancaster County, Pa.
2. iii. Charles, b. April 7, 1775; d. July 30, 1843.
iv. Elizabeth, b. July 12, 1777.
v. Christian, b. Jan. 10, 1780; d. Sept. 23, 1861; was sheriff of Dauphin County. (See biographical sketch.)
vi. George, b. Feb. 25, 1782; d. in Lancaster City, Aug. 18, 1853.
vii. Jacob, b. July 3, 1784.
viii. Catharine, b. July 3, 1786.
ix. Esther, b. Feb. 25, 1789.
x. John, b. July 19, 1791.
xi. Maria, b. March 11, 1794.
xii. Benjamin, b. July 21, 1796; d. Sept. 4, 1798.

II. CHARLES GLEIM (George Christian, John Godfried), b. April 7, 1775; died July 30, 1843; buried at Harrisburg; was the first sheriff of Lebanon County, subsequently representing his county in the Legislature. He married MARY GORGAS, of Ephrata, Lancaster County, Penna., b. Aug. 11, 1775; d. Aug. 16, 1853, at Lebanon, and there buried. They had issue:

i. Joseph, m. Rose Ann Embich.
ii. George, m. 1st, Virginia Black; 2d, Susan Arndt; 3d, Elizabeth M. Bomgardner.
iii. Christina, m. Joseph A. Brenizer.
iv. Maria, m. Andrew Berryhill.
v. Charles, m. Caroline E. Gay.
vi. Eliza, m. 1st, Perry Martin; 2d, Joseph Corbett.

THE GREENAWALT FAMILY.

I. PHILIP LORENZ GREENAWALT, b. June 10, 1725, in Hassloch in Boehl, Germany; baptized June 22, 1725, sponsors Philip Lorenz Reehm and his wife; d. Feb. 28, 1802 (see biographical shetch); m. MARIA MARGARET FOESER, b. May 10, 1735; d. May 10, 1806, at Lebanon, and with her husband there buried. They had issue:

2. i. John Philip, b. June 17, 1756; m. Catharine Shaffner.
3. ii. Christian, b. Dec. 14, 1758; m. Elizabeth Kelker.
4. iii. John, b. Oct. 14, 1760; m. ——.
iv. Elizabeth, b. March 1, 1763; d. Aug. 24, 1820; m. Henry Kelker (see Kelker record).
5. v. Margaret, b. July 17, 1765; m. Philip Stoehr.
6. vi. Matthias, b. Oct. 17, 1767; m. Barbara ——.
vii. Jacob, b. Feb. 14, 1770; d. Nov. 11, 1824, at Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., Penn.; m. Elizabeth ——; left no descendants.
7. viii. Catharine, b. July 20, 1772; m. John Zinn.
ix. Michael, b. Jan. 21, 1775; d. s. p.
8. x. Leonard, b. Jan. 21, 1775; m. Catharine Pool.
xi. Maria Magdalena; d. s. p.

II. JOHN PHILIP GREENAWALT (Philip Lorenz), b. June 17, 1756, near Ephrata, Cocalico twp., Penna.; sponsors at baptism, John Weaver and wife; d. July 18, 1834, at Lebanon, Penna.; m. April 17, 1782, CATHARINE SHAFFNER, b. March 17, 1760. They had issue:

9. i. John Philip, b. May 2, 1783; d. Jan. 25, 1785.

ii. Jacob, b. Dec. 6, 1784; m. Catharine Krause.
iii. Catharine, b. April 27, 1786.
iv. John Philip, b. Sept. 29, 1788; d. June 20, 1834.
v. Matthias, b. Sept. 9, 1790; d. unm.
vi. David, b. Nov. 19, 1792.
vii. John, b. April 17, 1795; m. Ann Brown, and had Henry and Philip.
viii. Elizabeth, b. April 17, 1795; m. Daniel Frantz, and had Uriah, Theodore, Daniel, Charles, and Lydia.
ix. Charles, b. Aug. 3, 1797; m. Mary Shaffner, and had Charles, Philip, Emma, and Mary.
x. Lydia, b. June 22, 1799; m. Benjamin Stees, and had Charles, Alfred, Clinton, Washington, Matthias, Philip, Catharine, and Mary.

III. CHRISTIAN GREENAWALT (Philip Lorenz), b. Dec. 14, 1758, in Cocalico twp., Lancaster Co., Penna; d. Feb. 3, 1796, in Harrisburg, Penna. (where he is buried); m. Elizabeth Kelker, b. April 1, 1766; d. July 30, 1825. They had issue:

i. Catharine; m. John Brooks, and had Thomas Pardon, Elizabeth, Mary, Rebecca, Julia, and Clinton.
ii. Cassandra; m. George Ackerman, and had Ann, married William Weidler.
iii. Margaret; m. Samuel Swartz, and had Frederick K. and George W.

IV. JOHN GREENAWALT (Philip Lorenz), b. Oct. 14, 1760, in Lebanon twp., Lancaster, now Lebanon Co., Penna.; d. November, 1823; m. and had issue:

i. Jacob; m. Oct. 1, 1816, Margaret Sweeny.
ii. Philip.
iii. Elizabeth; m. ——— Lemon.
iv. Mary; m. ——— Poorman.
v. Margaret; m. ——— Mannon.
vi. Sarah; m. ——— Shartzer.
vii. Catharine; m. ——— Miller.

V. MARGARET GREENAWALT (Philip Lorenz), b. July 17, 1765, in Lebanon township; m. PHILIP STOEHR, son of Henry[1] and Barbara Stoehr. They had issue:

i. Philip.
ii. John.
iii. Jacob.
iv. Catharine; m. ——— Kissel.
v. Mary; m. ——— Grossman.
vi. William.
vii. Margaret; m. ——— Carper.

VI. MATTHIAS GREENAWALT (Philip Lorenz), b. Oct. 17, 1767, in Lebanon township; d. January, 1809; m. BARBARA ———. They had issue:

i. Samuel.
ii. David; d. 1876, at South Bend, Ind.; unm.
iii. William; m. Sarah Hart, and had issue:
iv. Rosina; m. John George, and had William, Ann, Charles, Edward, David, and Rebecca.
v. Philip; d. s. p.

VII. CATHARINE GREENAWALT (Philip Lorenz), b. July 20, 1772, in Lebanon twp.; d. Sept. 2, 1823; m. JOHN ZINN, d. at Harrisburg. They had issue:

i. John; m. Catharine Culp, and had Elizabeth; m. Dr. John A. Stehley, and Catharine; m. David Hummel.
ii. George (see biographical sketch); m. Ann Mary Miller.
iii. Elizabeth; m. David S. Forney, and had Catharine and John Zinn.

VII. LEONARD GREENAWALT (Philip Lorenz); b. Jan. 21, 1775, in Lebanon twp.; d. Jan. 2, 1855; m. Nov. 2, 1796, CATHARINE POOL, b. Jan. 4, 1780; d. Dec. 18, 1880. They had issue:

i. Sarah, d. 1863; m. Michael Fichthorn, and had Augustus, m. Eliza Stover, and Catharine, m. Charles Moore; all left descendants.
ii. Josiah; m. Mary (Polly) Laub, and had John, Willimina, Lorenzo L., Josiah, and Catharine.
iii. George; d. at New Orleans; m. Catharine Hauer; no descendants.
iv. Maria.
v. Samuel; d. 1863; m. Maria Zimmerman, d. 1869, and had Leonard Thomas Calvin; d. July 31, 1871.

IX. JACOB GREENAWALT (John Philip, Philip Lorenz); b. Dec. 6, 1784, at Lebanon, Pa.; d. May 13, 1854, at Harrisburg, Pa.; was a tanner by trade, and a man of energy and enterprise; m. CATHARINE KRAUSE, b. March 20, 1788; daughter of John Krause. They had issue:

i. Louisa C.; d. 1882; m. Philip Fisher; d. 1882.
ii. Elizabeth.
iii. Theophilus P.; d. s. p.
iv. Camilla; d. s. p.
v. Theodore D.
vi. Regina; m. William Calder, Jr.
vii. Jacob.
viii. Jeremiah Krause; m. Anna Wolfersberger.

[1] HENRY STOEHR, son of Philip and Anna Mary Stoehr; m. Barbara ———, and their children were:

i. Philip.
ii. Margaretha; m. Joseph Sturgis, of Lancaster County.
iii. Henry, settled in North Carolina and had John, Jacob, and Philip.
iv. Anna Maria; m. Peter Schantz.
v. Rosina; m. Joseph Douglass.
vi. John.
vii. Jacob.

THE GROVE FAMILY.

I. Peter Grove, the ancestor of the family in Lebanon County, was a native of Switzerland, where he was born in 1724. He was an infant when he was brought to America, and until about the year 1750 resided near Lancaster. That year he located in Bethel township, now Lebanon County, where he lived until his death, in 1803. The dwelling he erected over a century ago is yet standing, and in the ownership of his grandchildren. His children were:

i. Jacob.
ii. Peter.
2. iii. John.
iv. Anna Barbara.

v. Maria.
vi. Veronica.

II. John Grove (Peter), b. in 1768, in Bethel township, Lancaster, now Lebanon Co., Pa.; d. in 1835, in Bethel township; m. ANNA ELIZABETH WENNER, b. 1785, in Berks County, Pa.; d. 1847, in Bethel twp., Lebanon Co., Pa. They had issue:

i. John Peter.
ii. John.
iii. Jacob Wenner, b. 1816; m. Paulina Hautz, of Fredericksburg.
iv. Michael I.
v. Anna Barbara.
vi. Elizabeth.
vii. Elias.

THE HEILMAN FAMILY.

I. From a brief record of the Heilman family we learn that the Heilmans trace their ancestry from "Veit the Heilman," who about the year 1305 obtained from the Emperor Albright the honor of knighthood and a nobility diploma; thence down to the sixteenth century the name is found in the German Genealogical Register. The first of the name, however, of whom we have any definite record was JOHN JACOB HEILMAN, of Zutzenhausen, in the Palatinate, Germany. He came to America in 1732, and settled in then Lancaster County, in what is now Lebanon township. He died there in 1753, leaving a wife ANNA MARIA, and among others the following children:

2. i. John Adam, bap. Feb. 24, 1715; m. Maria Catharine Steger.
3. ii. Peter; m. and left issue.
iii. Anastatius; of him we have no record whatever.

According to the record in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, among those emigrants who were over sixteen years of age and who took the oath of allegiance to the Province and the British Crown on their arrival, we find the following:

Johannes Heilman in September, 1732.
Martin Heilman in September, 1732.
John Peter Heilman in August, 1732.
Andrew Heilman in September, 1736.
Hans Adam Heilman in September, 1738.
Johannes Heilman in September, 1749.
Conrad Heilman in September, 1752.
Christian Heilman in September, 1753.
Martin Heilman in October, 1764.

We are aware that no relationship is acknowledged between the descendants of John Adam Heilman and Peter Heilman, the latter of course being John Peter Heilman; but in the administration account of John Jacob Heilman, of Lebanon township, who died in 1753, three children are mentioned, and a thorough examination of the deeds and administration accounts will no doubt unravel much of this Heilman genealogy. Nevertheless we give the record as WE find it, leaving it to those who desire to disentangle the threads of this family history.

II. JOHN ADAM HEILMAN (John Jacob), bapt. Feb. 24, 1715, at Zutzenhausen, Germany; d. Sept. 25, 1770, in Lebanon twp., then Lancaster, now Lebanon Co., Penna. He was one of the pioneers of the township. He was a man of stirring energy, and he not only made his arm felt in the clearing of the forest, but he took a prominent part in religious and social affairs, and was one of the founders of the old Hill Church, and an elder of the same as early as 1745. The first house, erected by John Adam Heilman, stands on the premises of his great-grandchild at Heilman's Dale, is yet in use, and well preserved. John Adam Heilman, or Hans Adam Heilman, as some of the old records have it, married MARIA CATHARINE STEGER, b. March 25, 1709; d. May 12, 1787; daughter of John Barnhard Steger, an early settler. Their remains rest in the cemetery of Hill Church. They had issue:

4. i. Hans Adam, b. Aug. 2, 1745; m. Catharine Schmidt.
ii. Catharine.
iii. Elizabeth.
iv. Barbara.
v. Anna Mary.
vi. Eva.

III. PETER HEILMAN (John Jacob), a native of the Palatinate, Germany, came to America in August, 1732, and settled in Lebanon township, then Lancaster County, Pa., where he lived, and where he died about the year 1778, leaving a wife (Barbara) and children:

i. Anastatius.
ii. Peter.
iii. Magdalena, d. prior to 1778; m. George Mourer, and left John George.
iv. Elizabeth, m. Peter Feisher.
v. Christiana, m. John Snogh.
vi. Stophel.
vii. Henry.
5. viii. John George, m. Anna Maria Wille.
ix. Anna Maria, m. Dewalt Wilt.
6. x. John.
xi. Catharine, m. Adam Stiver.

IV. JOHN ADAM HEILMAN (John Adam, John Jacob), b. Aug. 2, 1745 (O. S.), in Lebanon township, Lancaster Co., Pa.; d. Oct. 4, 1827, in Lebanon township, Lebanon County; he served in one of the associated battalions as an officer during the war of the Revolution, and was more or less prominent and influential during his long life. He married, Jan. 22, 1771, Catharine Schmidt, daughter of Peter Schmidt and Barbara Lovengood. They had eight sons and five daughters, three of the former dying in early life.

i. John Adam.
ii. John.
iii. Henry.

iv. Philip, m., and had among others Samuel and John.

v. Jacob.

V. JOHN GEORGE HEILMAN (Peter, John Jacob), m. ANNA MARIA WILLE, or Wilt. They had issue, among others:

7. i. Jacob.

ii. George.

iii. Henry.

VI. JOHN HEILMAN (Peter, John Jacob), of Annville, d. January, 1811, leaving a wife, ANNA MARIA, and children:

i. Adam.

ii. Christian.

iii. David.

iv. John.

v. Frederick.

vi. Catharine, m. Michael Killinger.

vii. Anna Mary, m. Andrew Killinger.

viii. Salome, m. Adam Bard.

ix. Elizabeth, m. Abraham Beyer.

VII. JACOB HEILMAN (John George, Peter, John Jacob), d. July 5, 1854, at Jonestown; m. first —— EICHELBERGER, of Cumberland County, Pa., and there was issue:

i. Elizabeth.

ii. Mary.

iii. Sarah.

iv. Levi.

Jacob Heilman m. secondly, SUSANNA STROLE, of Jonestown; d. June 26, 1882; and there was issue:

v. John.

vi. Jacob G., b. May 26, 1836.

vii. Agnes, m. —— Uhler.

viii. Amelia, m. —— Rank.

ix. Susanna, m. —— Breitenbach.

x. Catharine.

THE KELKER FAMILY.

I. HENRY KELKER, b. in Thalwyl, near Horgen, on Lake Zurich, Switzerland; d. in Herrliberg, where he purchased a citizenship in 1680; m. at Thalwyl, April 24, 1659, REGULA SYFRIG. They had issue:

2. i. John Jacob, bap. April 15, 1660; m. Susanna von Rufs.

ii. John Henry, bap. June, 1666.

II. JOHN JACOB KELKER (Henry), bap. April 15, 1660; d. in Herrliberg, Switzerland; m. April 27, 1680, SUSANNA VON RUFS, of Erlenbach, daughter of John Jacob aus dem Winkel and Anna Bindschaedler; she was bap. Dec. 1, 1661. There was issue:

i. Regula, bap. Feb. 5, 1682.

ii. Jacob, bap. March, 1684.

3. iii. Henry, bap. Nov. 22, 1685; m. 1st, Elizabeth Müller; 2d, Elizabeth Egli.

iv. John, bap. Aug. 21, 1687.

v. John Rudolph, bap. Feb. 3, 1689.

vi. Solomon, bap. Dec. 9, 1690; d. July 5, 1774.

vii. Magdalena, bap. Jan. 13, 1695.

viii. John Henry, bap. Feb. 5, 1698; d. Jan. 15, 1770.

ix. John Felix, bap. April 8, 1701.

x. John Conrad, bap. Aug. 27, 1702.

III. HENRY KELKER (John Jacob, Henry), bap. Nov. 22, 1685; d. 1753, in Herrliberg, Switzerland; was a member of Church Council; m. 1st, Nov. 4, 1704, ELIZABETH MÜLLER. They had issue:

4. i. Henry, bap. July 12, 1705; m. Regula Brätscher.

ii. Kleophea, bap. Sept. 25, 1707.

iii. Verona, bap. Sept. 4, 1712.

iv. Barbara, bap. March 10, 1715; d. s. p.

v. Barbara, bap. July 23, 1719.

vi. John Jacob, bap. March 2, 1721; d. s. p.

vii. John Henry, bap. June 25, 1724; d. s. p.

Henry Kelker, m. 2d, Feb. 2, 1728, ELIZABETH EGLI, bap. Jan. 9, 1707; d. Jan. 24, 1779; and they had issue:

viii. John Jacob, bap. Nov. 21, 1728; d. June 30, 1791.

ix. Magdalena, bap. Jan. 8, 1730; d. June 3, 1770; m. Jan. 1, 1754, John Weinman, and left numerous descendants.

x. Anna Barbara, bap. June 11, 1731; d. Nov. 21, 1803; m. Nov. 1, 1755, John Jacob Bickel, and left numerous descendants.

xi. Anna Katharina, bap. Dec. 21, 1732.

xii. Anna, bap. Aug. 14, 1735; d. March 15, 1775; m. October, 1758, Henry Bleuler, and left numerous descendants.

xiii. Solomon, bap. Feb. 17, 1737; d. June 7, 1800.

xiv. Susanna, bap. March 30, 1739; d. March 26, 1799; m. August, 1761, John Bleuler, and left issue.

xv. Anna Barbara, bap. July 21, 1743.

xvi. Verena, bap. March 14, 1751; m. 1772, at Meilen.

IV. HENRY KELKER (Henry, John Jacob, Henry), bap. July 12, 1705, in Herrliberg, Switzerland; d. 1762, in Bethel township, Lancaster (now Lebanon) Co., Pa.; emigrated to America in 1743, and tradition says they were twenty-eight weeks on the ocean; he settled about four miles from Lebanon, not far from the Jonestown road, where Henry and his wife died; m. June 24, 1732, REGULA BRÄTSCHER, of Andelfingen. She and her husband are buried in the Hill Church (Berg Kirche) graveyard, near Lebanon, of which church Henry Kelker was an elder in 1745, and active in the erection of the house of worship dedicated Aug. 12, 1744. Of their children we have the following record:

5. i. Anthony, b. Dec. 30, 1733, at Herrliberg; m. Mary Magdalene Meister.

ii. Henry, b. May 25, 1735.

iii. Anna, b. Dec. 16, 1736; Anna and Henry are supposed to have died before their parents left Europe or on shipboard.

iv. Susanna, b. Feb. 22, 1739; d. at Myerstown; m. Frederick Bollman.

v. John Jacob, b. Sept. 11, 1740.

vi. John Kasper, b. Feb. 19, 1742; John Kasper and John Jacob died either before their parents left Europe or on shipboard, more probably the latter.

6. vii. Anna Maria [Mary], b. October, 1745; m. William Dinges.

viii. Anna Elizabeth, bap. Dec. 12, 1746; sponsors, John Jaegli and wife; m. Peter Shally.

ix. Rudolph, bap. Dec. 6, 1747; sponsors, Rudolph Haab and Maria Templeman; d. Aug. 3, 1826, at Lebanon, Pa.

x. Regina, d. prior to 1763.

V. ANTHONY KELKER (Henry, Henry, John Jacob, Henry), b. Dec. 30, 1733, in Herrliberg, Canton of Zurich, Switzerland; d. March 12, 1812, at Lebanon, Pa. (see biographical sketch); m., 1760, MARY MAGDALENE MEISTER, b. Aug. 26, 1739; d. Dec. 30, 1818, at Lebanon; daughter of George Meister, of Lancaster County. They had issue:

7. i. Henry, b. June 20, 1761; m. Elizabeth Greenawalt.

ii. Elizabeth, b. April 1, 1766; d. July 30, 1825; m. 1st, Christian Greenawalt; 2d, John Gillum.

iii. Rudolph, b. Feb. 2, 1768; d. May 30, 1801; unmarried.

iv. Jacob, b. July 14, 1770; d. Sept. 4, 1827, in Florida; unm.

8. v. John, b. June 12, 1776; m. Sabina Shantz.

vi. Mary Magdalene, b. Nov. 13, 1778; d. Aug. 23, 1860, at Harrisburg, Pa.; m. Henry Wolf, d. July 17, 1831; no issue.

9. vii. Frederick, b. Oct. 29, 1780; m. 1st, Lydia Chamberlain; 2d, Catharine Fager.

VI. ANNA MARIA KELKER (Henry, Henry, John Jacob, Henry), b. October, 1745, in Bethel township; bap. Nov. 12, 1745; sponsors, John Conrad Gerhart and wife; d. June 19, 1814; m. William Dinges (Dennis), son of Jacob Dinges, of Heidelberg township, b. 1742; d. prior to 1785; their children were:

i. Henry, b. 1770.

ii. Philip, b. 1772.

iii. Catharine, b. 1774.

iv. Elizabeth, b. 1776.

VII. HENRY KELKER (Anthony, Henry, Henry, John Jacob, Henry), b. June 20, 1761, in Lebanon township, Lancaster (now Lebanon) Co., Pa.; d. Oct. 11, 1823, at Lebanon, Pa.; m. ELIZABETH GREENAWALT, b. March 1, 1761; d. Aug. 24, 1820; daughter of Philip Lorenz Greenawalt and Maria Margaret Foeser. They had issue:

i. John, b. Sept. 15, 1787; d. June 16, 1831; m. Catharine Keeler, and had Mary.

ii. Jacob, b. Dec. 17, 1788; d. May 7, 1873.

9. iii. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 8, 1791; m. Thomas Ramsey.

iv. Margaret, b. Oct. 3, 1794; d. Feb. 12, 1833; unm.

v. Catharine, b. March 23, 1797; d. Sept. 4, 1834; unm.

vi. Mary Magdalene, b. June 9, 1800; d. March 21, 1879, at Mount Carmel, Ill.; m. Henry Stees (his second wife).

vii. William, b. Oct. 23, 1803; d. Jan. 9, 1839, at Lebanon.

viii. Susanna, b. March 15, 1808; d. Sept. 30, 1843, at Mount Carmel, Ill.; m. Henry Stees (his first wife), and had Mary, Elizabeth, Catharine, and Rudolph Kelker.

VIII. JOHN KELKER (Anthony, Henry, Henry, John Jacob, Henry), b. June 12, 1776, at Annville, Lebanon Co., Pa.; d. April 29, 1859, at Harrisburg, Pa. (see biographical sketch); m. SABINA SHANTZ, b. Feb. 12, 1778, at Lebanon; d. Dec. 26, 1853, at Harrisburg, Pa. They had issue:

i. Mary Magdalene, b. Sept. 21, 1799; d. Jan. 12, 1867; m. James B. Morgan.

ii. Catharine, b. Aug. 31, 1801; d. Sept. 11, 1801.

iii. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 25, 1803; d. Aug. 20, 1846; m. George Lewis Mytinger.

iv. Joseph Henry, b. June 14, 1806; d. Jan. 28, 1829; unmarried.

v. Sabina, b. Feb. 19, 1809.

vi. Rosanna, b. Nov. 28, 1812; m. Oct. 4, 1838, Joseph E. Leib.

vii. Louisa Rebecca, b. Oct. 19, 1818; m. Nov. 25, 1854, George Blyth.

IX. FREDERICK KELKER (Anthony, Henry, Henry, John Jacob, Henry), b. Oct. 29, 1780, at Lebanon, Pa.; d. July 12, 1857, at Harrisburg, Pa. (see biographical sketch); m. first, LYDIA CHAMBERLAIN, b. April 9, 1786; d. May 2, 1812; daughter of Charles Chamberlain, of Philadelphia, and had issue:

i. Mary Magdalene, born Oct. 25, 1806; d. March 12, 1810; d. s. p.; m. secondly, CATHARINE FAGER, born Oct. 24, 1798; d. Aug. 15, 1846; daughter of John Fager and Sarah Cleckner, and they had issue:

ii. Rudolph, b. Feb. 17, 1820 (see biographical sketch); m. Mary A. Reily, daughter of William Reily, of Harrisburg.

iii. Immanuel Meister, b. May 21, 1822; d. March 30, 1880; m. Mary Jefferson Beatty, daughter of George Beatty, of Harrisburg.

iv. Henry Anthony, b. Dec. 16, 1825; m. Ellen Roberts, daughter of Col. John Roberts, of Harrisburg.

X. ELIZABETH KELKER (Henry, Anthony, Henry, Henry, John Jacob, Henry), b. Sept. 8, 1791, in Lebanon County, Pa.; d. Feb. 5, 1858, at Harrisburg, Pa., and there buried; m. THOMAS RAMSEY, b. Jan. 15, 1784, near York, York Co., Pa.; d. May 4, 1826, at Hummelstown, Pa. (see biographical sketch); they had issue:

i. Alexander, b. Sept. 8, 1815; m. Anna E. Jenks, daughter of Hon. Moses Jenks, Bucks County, Pa.

ii. Justus C.

iii. Henry Kelker.

iv. Margaret; m. John L. Speel.
v. Catharine; m. John Nininger.

THE KREIDER FAMILY.

[The following information is not as satisfactory as it ought to be, but we give what we have found in our researches.]

I. JACOB KREIDER, of Lebanon twp., d. prior to 1751, leaving a wife, Mary, who afterwards married Henry Samuel, and children:

i. John.
2. ii. Christian.
iii. Francis, d. prior to 1751, leaving a widow, who married George Meiss.
iv. Martin, b. 1731.
3. v. Tobias, b. 1734.
vi. George, b. 1736.
4. vii. Henry, b. 1738.
viii. Jacob, b. 1740; m. Ann Light.
ix. Veronica, b. 1742.

II. CHRISTIAN KREIDER, Sr. (Jacob), of Lebanon twp., d. in 1790, leaving a wife, Mary, and children:

i. Jacob.
ii. Christian.
iii. Anna, m. Jacob Seegrist.
iv. Tobias.

III. TOBIAS KREIDER (Jacob), of Lebanon twp., d. September, 1806; his wife, Christina, died prior thereto, leaving children:

i. George.
ii. Christian.
iii. Mary.
iv. Magdalena.
v. Tobias.
vi. John.
vii. Abraham.
viii. Christina, m. —— Lantz, and had Susanna, Abraham, John, and Tobias.

IV. MARTIN KREIDER, of Lebanon twp., d. prior to 1784, leaving a wife, Barbara, who afterwards married Jacob Gray, and a child:

i. Martin.

V. JACOB KREIDER, b. about 1772; d. in 1852; m. —— STOUFFER, and their children were:

i. David, b. Oct. 16, 1803.
ii. Joseph.
iii. Michael.
iv. Elizabeth.
v. Nancy.
vi. Lydia.
vii. Susan.
viii. Catharine.
ix. Mary.

VI. DAVID KREIDER (Jacob), b. Oct. 16, 1803, in Lebanon twp., now Lebanon Co., Pa.; d. in 1872; m. Sarah Henry, daughter of Andrew Henry, of Palmyra. Their children were:

i. Andrew.
ii. David.
iii. Henry H. (see biographical sketch).
iv. Joseph H.
v. Mary, m. —— Brightbill; reside in Missouri.

THE LIGHT FAMILY.

I. JOHN LIGHT, a native of the Palatinate, Germany, emigrated to America about the year 1719. He located on a tract of land in what was subsequently Lebanon township, Lancaster Co., Pa., now Lebanon County, and which he secured by patent, April 2, 1742. The same year he erected a massive two-story house, where for many years the Mennonites met for worship, holding their monthly meetings. During the French and Indian war it was the place of safety for the women and children of the surrounding country, and went by the name "Old Fort," having a stockade built around it. It is stated that as high as sixty families at one time took refuge therein, while the men went along the mountains, guarding the passes, or protected those who were gathering in the crops. We have no knowledge when John Light died, or the name of his wife. They had, among others, the following issue:

2. i. Jacob, b. 1723; m. Elizabeth Landis.
3. ii. Martin, b. about 1725; m. —— Peiffer.
4. iii. Henry, b. 1728; m. Barbara Landis.
5. iv. John, b. 1730; m. —— Landis.

II. JACOB LIGHT (John), b. about 1723; d. July, 1788, in Lebanon twp., Dauphin (now Lebanon) Co., Penna.; he left a wife, ELIZABETH LANDIS, and children as follows:

i. Ann; m. Jacob Kreider.
ii. Barbara; m. John Riter.
iii. Maria; m. Henry Light.
iv. John.
v. Elizabeth.

III. MARTIN LIGHT (John), b. about 1725, in Lebanon twp.; d. October, 1805; m. —— Peiffer, and left issue:

i. Jacob.
ii. John.
iii. Elizabeth; m. Abraham Meyer.
iv. Barbara; m. George Huber.
v. Anna; m. Henry Yorty.
vi. Veronica; m. Henry Meyer.
vii. Susanna; m. Casper Sheric.
viii. Mary; m. George Uhland.

IV. HENRY LIGHT (John), b. about 1728; d. January, 1806; m. BARBARA LANDIS. They had issue:

i. Henry.
ii. Peter.
iii. John.
iv. Jacob.
v. Martin.
vi. Joseph.

V. JOHN LIGHT (John), b. about 1730, in Lebanon twp.; m. —— Landis, of Spring Creek, Derry

township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) Co., Penna. They had issue:

i. John.
ii. Henry.
iii. Jacob; m. —— Brandt.
iv. Martin; m. Catharine Brandt.
v. Felix; m. Barbara Sherk.
vi. Abraham; m. Barbara Landis.

VI. MARTIN LIGHT (John, John), b. 1765; d. 1847; m. Catharine Brandt. They had issue:

7. i. John, b. 1787; m. Catharine Funck.
ii. Christian.
iii. Martin.
iv. David.
v. Abraham.
vi. Moses.

VII. JOHN LIGHT (Martin, John, John) b. 1787, in now Cornwall township, Lebanon Co.; d. 1854; m. 1809, CATHARINE FUNCK, b. 1793, d. 1862; daughter of Martin and Barbara Funck. They had issue:

i. Daniel.
ii. Isaac.
iii. John.
iv. Cyrus.
v. Martin.
vi. Moses.
vii. Andrew (see biographical sketch).
viii. Elias.

THE MISH FAMILY.

I. JOHANNES MISH, b. Sept. 8, 1729; d. Jan. 20, 1810; m. Margaret Swope, b. Sept. 28, 1738; both buried in Frieden's Kirche graveyard, near Shiremanstown, Cumberland Co., Pa.

2. i. Jacob; m. Catharine Bichel.
ii. John; m. and settled near Chambersburg, Pa.
3. iii. George.

II. JACOB MISH (Johannes); m. CATHARINE BICHEL. They had issue:

4. i. John Bichel; b. Jan. 12, 1791; m. Maria Weidman.

III. George Mish (Johannes); d. near Clear Spring, Md., where he settled; he m. and left issue:

i. Henry; removed to Augusta Co., Va.
ii. Adam; removed to near Martinsburg, W. Va.
iii. Frederick.
iv. Elizabeth; d. unm.
v. Mary; m. —— Crouse, and removed to Kentucky.
vi. Barbara; m. John Hise, of Harrisburg.
vii. Catharine, b. March 27, 1777; d. July 15, 1840; m. John Bitner, b. June 1, 1771, d. March 23, 1845; buried at Frieden's Kirche, near Shiremanstown, Cumberland Co., Pa.
viii. Margaret, m. ——.
ix. Nancy; m. Samuel Bitner, of Cumberland Co., Pa.
x. George; resides near Clear Spring, Md.

IV. JOHN BICHEL MISH (Jacob, Johannes), b. Jan. 12, 1791; d. Dec. 15, 1837, at Lebanon (see biographical sketch); m. in 1816, MARIA WEIDMAN, b. 1793; d. 1866, at Lebanon. They had issue:

i. John Weidman; m. Amelia E. Krause; reside at Lebanon.
ii. Physick Bichel; m. Catharine Hammond, sister of Col. David Hammond.
iii. Catharine Elizabeth.
iv. Charles Carroll, m. Martha Lower, daughter of William Lower, of Philadelphia.

THE FAMILY OF LINEAWEAVER.

I. PETER LEINWEBER, or, as now written, Lineaweaver, came from near Frankfort-on-the-Rhine, Germany, to America in 1729, and settled in the Swatara Valley, now Lebanon County, Pa. In 1733 he took up three hundred acres of land, although his name does not appear among the original warrantees. He was of the Reformed faith, and his descendants remain steadfast in that religious doctrine to the present generation. He came to this country, it is stated, with a cousin, John Lineaweaver, whose descendants are quite numerous in the United States. Peter Lineaweaver left, as far as we are able to learn, but one child:

2. i. Peter, b. 1747; m. and left issue.

II. PETER LINEAWEAVER (Peter), b. about 1747, in Derry township, then Lancaster County; d. in 1806, in Londonderry township, then Dauphin, now Lebanon County. He married and left issue:

3. i. Peter, b. 1774; m. Susanna Gilbert.

III. PETER LINEAWEAVER (Peter, Peter), b. 1774, in Londonderry township; d. 1835, in the town of Lebanon. He was a man of prominence and influence, and held the office of register of wills and clerk of the courts under the appointment of Governor Shulze. Mr. Lineaweaver m. SUSANNA GILBERT, b. 1774; d. 1855, at Lebanon, Pa. They had issue:

4. i. George, b. 1799; m. Sarah Toby.
ii. Catharine, b. 1801; m. George W. Kline (see biographical sketch).
iii. Elizabeth, b. 1804; m. John Krause, and had Amelia, m. John W. Mish, of Lebanon.
iv. Maria; d. s. p.
v. Jacob; d. s. p.
vi. Dr. William Gilbert, b. 1811; studied medicine with his brother, Dr. George Lineaweaver; graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1831; d. in 1851, of cholera, in Ohio.
5. vii. Henry D., b. 1814; m. Elizabeth Seegrist.

IV. GEORGE LINEAWEAVER (Peter, Peter, Peter), b. 1799, in Londonderry township; d. 1860, in Lebanon (see biographical sketch); m. SARAH TOBY, daughter of Capt. Simeon Toby, of Philadelphia; and they had issue six sons, four of whom are physicians:

i. Dr. George Peter, of Lebanon, Pa.
ii. Dr. Simeon Toby, of Lebanon, Pa.
iii. Dr. John K., of Columbia, Pa.

iv. Samuel T., of Philadelphia.
v. Dr. Washington K., of Pottsville.
vi. Albert, of Chicago, Ill.

V. HENRY D. LINEAWEAVER (Peter, Peter, Peter), b. 1814, at Lebanon, Pa.; d. 1846, at Lebanon, Pa.; studied law, and was admitted to the Lebanon County bar Aug. 14, 1837; m. ELIZABETH SEEGRIST, b. 1824; d. 1880, at Lebanon. They had issue:

i. Kline, a druggist; d. about 1878, at Washington City.

THE MÜLLERS (MOELLER), OF LEBANON.

I. JOHN MÜLLER, son of Rudolph Müller, b. about 1715, in Hamburg, Germany; emigrated with his family to America in 1752, on the ship "Bawley," George Grove, captain, "from Rotterdam, last from Plymouth," arriving at Philadelphia on the 23d of October, 1752. He settled in Lebanon township, then Lancaster County, Pa., where he died in 1760, leaving a wife, BARBARA, who survived her husband several years, dying in 1783, and children as follows:

i. John, b. 1734; d. prior to 1785; m. Juliana; d. prior to 1785; had a son Rudolph.
ii. Ursula, b. 1736; m. Martin Thomas (see Thomas record).
2. iii. Anna, b. 1738; m. Matthias Reigard, of Lebanon township.
3. iv. Rudolph, b. 1740; m. first, Catharine ———; second, Susanna ———.
4. v. Elizabeth, b. 1743; m. Christopher Lobengier, of Westmoreland County, Pa.
vi. Barbara, b. 1745; m. John Wolf, of Cumberland County, Pa.
vii. Mary, b. 1747; m. Henry Felger, of Westmoreland County, Pa.
viii. Henry, b. 1749 (see biographical sketch).

II. ANNA MÜLLER (John Rudolph), b. 1738, in Hamburg, Germany; d. February, 1810, in Lebanon township, Lebanon County, Pa.; m. MATTHIAS REIGARD, b. 1736; d. in 1790 in Lebanon township, leaving the following issue:

i. Jacob.
ii. Elizabeth, m. Henry Kleber, of Mt. Pleasant township, Westmoreland Co., Pa.
iii. Barbara, m. Jacob Steinman, son of Conrad Steinman, of Bethel.
iv. Henry, m. Barbara Henner.
v. Christopher.
vi. John.
vii. Anna.
viii. David.
ix. Matthias.
x. Anna Mary.
xi. Catharine.

III. RUDOLPH MÜLLER (John, Rudolph), b. about 1740 in the city of Hamburg, Germany; d. November, 1806, in Annville township, Dauphin (now Lebanon) Co., Pa.; came with his parents to America to then Lancaster County, and brought up as a farmer; m. first, Catharine, and had issue; second, Susanna, who survived her husband several years. Issue:

i. John, b. 1766.
ii. Henry, b. 1768.
iii. David, b. 1770.
iv. Catharine, b. 1772; m. Henry Williams.
v. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 6, 1774; d. March 1, 1862; m. Philip Imboden, b. March 26, 1774; d. May 25, 1849; son of John Imboden.
vi. Maria, b. 1776; m. Peter Killinger.
vii. Mary; m. John Seegrist.
viii. Christiana.

IV. ELIZABETH MÜLLER (John, Rudolph); b. 1743 in the city of Hamburg, Germany; d. Sept. 5, 1815, in Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa.; m. in 1766, CHRISTOPHER LOBENGIER, b. 1740, in Paxtang township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) Co., Pa., son of Christopher Lobengier, a native of Wittenberg, Germany; removed to Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., in 1772; was a delegate to the first Constitutional Convention of the State, which convened at Philadelphia, July 15, 1776; an influential member of the Committee of Correspondence for the county of Westmoreland, 1775–76; and under the Constitution of 1790 a representative to the General Assembly from 1791 to 1793. He died at his residence in Mount Pleasant township July 4, 1798. They had issue:

5. i. John, b. April, 1767; m. Sophia Mayer.
ii. Christopher; married and had issue.
6. iii. Catharine, m. Jacob Painter.
iv. Barbara, m. a Mr. Leassure, and left issue.
v. Mary, m. a Mr. Kimmel, of Somerset Co., Pa.; removed to Michigan.
vi. Elizabeth.
vii. Rudolph.
viii. Susanna, m. a Mr. Kimmel, of Somerset Co., Pa., brother of the foregoing.
ix. George, m. and had issue.

V. JOHN LOBENGIER (Elizabeth, John, Rudolph), b. April 5, 1767, in Paxtang township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) Co., Pa.; d. Feb. 26, 1859, in Mount Pleasant township, Westmoreland Co., Pa.; in 1797 built the old home at Laurelville, and shortly after removed there from the Ligonier Valley; he was a member of the Legislature, and an associate judge of the county; was engaged in the iron business, controlling several furnaces, and also sank a number of oil wells; was twice married; first, July 7, 1789, SOPHIA MAYER, b. July 26, 1770; d. May 18, 1838; and there was issue:

i. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 11, 1790; m. John Connell.
ii. Mary, b. Sept. 25, 1792; d. 1880; m. Casper Markle, brother of Gen. Joseph Markle.
iii. Jacob, b. Feb. 21, 1795; d. Oct. 11, 1855; m. Mary Stauffer, b. April 21, 1801; d. Oct. 8, 1879.
iv. Sarah, b. May 14, 1797; m. Christian Fetter.
v. John, b. Aug. 21, 1799; m. Elizabeth Smith.

vi. Susanna, b. March 12, 1802; d. s. p.

vii. Christopher, b. Aug. 12, 1803; d. Dec. 3, 1836, at Rodney, Miss.

viii. Hannah, b. Aug. 20, 1806; m. Shepard Markle, of West Newton, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

ix. Sophia, b. Feb. 2, 1809; m. Dr. Philip G. Young, of Washington Co., Pa.; resides at Chicago.

x. George, b. Feb. 7, 1811; d. Feb. 11, 1829.

xi. Catharine, b. Aug. 8, 1813; d. March, 1860, in Fayette Co., Pa.; m. Rev. James Darsie.

Judge Lobengier m. secondly, Elizabeth Cross, b. 1792; d. Oct. 3, 1861; no issue.

VI. CATHARINE LOBENGIER (Elizabeth, John, Rudolph), eldest daughter of Christopher Lobengier; m., 1793, JACOB PAINTER, son of Jacob Painter and —— Rapiere; b. in Berks County, Pa.; d. at the age of fifty-nine, and is buried at Harold's Church. His widow survived him about thirty years, dying at the age of eighty-four, and was buried in Markle Cemetery, Westmoreland Co., Pa. They had issue:

i. Mary (Polly), b. 1794.

ii. John, b. 1796.

iii. Jacob, b. 1798.

iv. Christopher, b. 1800.

v. George, b. 1802.

vi. Joseph, b. 1804.

vii. Benjamin, b. 1806.

viii. Susan, b. 1808.

ix. Israel, b. Nov. 11, 1810; a man of mark in Westmoreland County and Western Pennsylvania; represented his county in the State Legislature from 1846 to 1848; was canal commissioner, 1849 to 1852; d. July 4, 1880, in Westmoreland County, Pa.

x. Sophia, b. 1812.

THE ORTHS, OF LEBANON.

I. On the right bank of the Danube, about fifteen miles east of Vienna, is the village of Orth, containing about three thousand inhabitants. In the year 1170, Hartneid von Orthe purchased the village and estate surrounding it, founded a church, and erected a castle. It remained in the family for several successive generations, when the proprietor, about the close of the seventeenth century, sold out and removed to Moravia, one of the northern provinces of Austria. The family cannot be traced from Moravia to the Rhine. The first of the family, Balzer or Balthaser Orth, emigrated from the Palatinate to Lancaster (now Lebanon) County about the year 1725. There was warranted to him, on the 25th of November, 1735, three hundred acres of land in Lebanon township, "whereon he has been long settled." Of his children, we have the record of two, and, in the absence of the early Orphans' Court records, we cannot ascertain the year of his death.

2. i. Balzer, b. May 5, 1713; m. Rosina Kucher.

3. ii. Adam, b. 1718; m. Catharine Kucher.

II. BALTHASER ORTH (Balthaser), b. May 5, 1713, in the Palatinate, Germany; came with his parents to America about the year 1725, and took up a tract of land in 1742, and had administered to him the oath of allegiance April 11, 1755; d. Oct. 20, 1788, in Lebanon township; m. April 26, 1763, in Hebron Church, near Lebanon, by Rev. Zahm, ROSINA KUCHER,[1] b. March 19, 1741; d. April 3, 1814, in Lebanon township, and buried beside her husband in Hebron churchyard. They had issue:

4. i. Gottleib, b. Feb. 23, 1764; m. Sarah Steiner.

ii. Andreas, b. Feb. 11, 1765; d. Oct. 16, 1788; buried at Hebron.

5. iii. Maria Barbara, b. Nov. 9, 1768; d. May 4, 1851; m. Martin Lichte.

iv. Johann Jacob, b. Oct. 11, 1766; d. Nov. 6, 1790; m., and left issue.

v. Joseph, b. Dec. 19, 1770; d. April 18, 1848; m. Elizabeth Geiserman.

vi. Justina Elizabeth, b. March 3, 1773; d. Dec. 2, 1775.

vii. Christina Juliana, b. April 22, 1775.

viii. Johanna Catharine, b. Dec. 21, 1777; m. Oct. 8, 1797, Jacob Widener, of Chambersburg, Penna.

III. ADAM ORTH (Balthaser), b. about 1718, in the Palatinate, Germany; d. Nov. 15, 1794, at Lebanon, Penna. (see biographical sketch); m. May 24, 1757, ANNA CATHARINE KUCHER, b. 1719; d. Sept. 17, 1794; daughter of Peter Kucher. They had issue:

i. Elizabeth, b. June 3, 1758.

ii. Johannes, b. March 9, 1760; d. July 9, 1764.

iii. Rosina, b. March 19, 1762; m. —— Smith.

iv. Joseph, b. April 3, 1764; d. Jan. 29, 1769.

v. Maria Elizabeth, b. April 5, 1766; m. 1st, John Keller; 2d, —— Shaffner.

vi. Catharine, b. Oct. 31, 1767; m. John Gloninger.

vii. Regina, b. Oct. 9, 1770; m. David Krause.

6. viii. Christian Henry, b. March 24, 1773; m. Rebecca Rahm.

ix. Johanna, b. Jan. 25, 1777.

IV. GOTTLEIB ORTH (Balthaser, Balthaser), b. Feb. 23, 1764, in Lebanon township, then Lancaster County, Pa.; d. in 1831, in Lebanon township, Pa.; m. Nov. 3, 1795, SARAH STEINER; d. in 1834. They had issue:

i. Balthaser, b. Aug. 10, 1796; m. and left issue.

ii. Rosina, b. Sept. 30, 1798; m. J. Behm.

iii. Andreas, b. Feb. 1, 1801, d. June 20, 1825.

iv. Henry, b. May 20, 1803; m. 1st, Sarah Fox, of Harrisburg; 2d, Maria Stein.

v. Rebecca, b. 1805; d. June 18, 1805.

vi. Adam, b. May 8, 1808; m. Frances Seibert.

vii. Gottleib (Godlove Stoner), b. April 22, 1817; was educated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg;

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[1] Daughter of PETER KUCHER, of Lebanon township, who d. January, 1775, leaving a wife, Barbara, and children as follows:

i. Christopher, m. Mary ——.

ii. Catharine, m. Adam Orth.

iii. Rosina, m. Balthaser Orth.

iv. Peter.

v. Gotleib, d. in October, 1776; unm.

vi. Barbara, m. John Stone, and had Joseph and Margaret.

studied law, and upon his admission to the bar in 1839, removed to Lafayette, Indiana; he was a member of the State Senate of Indiana continuously from 1843 to 1850; was elected President of the Senate in 1845, and thus became acting Lieutenant-Governor of the State; Presidential elector on Taylor and Fillmore ticket, 1848; was a member of the Peace Conference in 1861, and in 1862 served as captain in the Seventy-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, being placed in charge of the United States ram "Horner," assigned to duty on the Ohio River; was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Congresses; was elected to the Forty-third Congress from the State at large; upon the adjournment of this Congress he was appointed and accepted the position of United States Minister to Vienna, having previously declined the Mission to Brazil, tendered him by President Grant; on his return from Vienna he was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress, and in 1879 received the complimentary vote of his party for United States Senator against Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, and was re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress as a Republican. In August, 1882, he was unanimously nominated by his party for Representative in the Forty-eighth Congress. He died at Lafayette on Saturday, the sixteenth day of December, 1882.

V. MARIA BARBARA ORTH (Balthaser, Balthaser), b. Nov. 9, 1768, in Lebanon township, Pa.; d. May 14, 1851, at the residence of John Egle, near Decatur, Ill.; was twice married; first to MATTHIAS MORRITT, a Huguenot, who died in November, 1795, leaving issue:

i. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 13, 1791; d. March 15, 1879; m. Oct. 25, 1812, John Egle, b. March 19, 1788; d. Feb. 6, 1863, near Decatur, Ill., leaving issue. (See Egle record.)

She married secondly MARTIN LIGHT, of Lebanon, and there was issue:

i. Orth, d. at Lebanon.
ii. Sarah, m. Samuel Rice.

VI. HENRY ORTH (Adam, Balthaser), b. March 24, 1773, at Lebanon, Pa.; d. 1816, at Baltimore, Md. (see biographical sketch); m. in 1797, REBECCA RAHM, b. Nov. 22, 1773, near Hummelstown, Pa.; d. Dec. 31, 1842, at Harrisburg, Pa.; daughter of Michael Rahm, of Derry. They had issue:

i. Adam Henry, b. 1798; m. Elizabeth Cox (see biographical sketch).
ii. Henry, b. 1803; d. 1821.
iii. William, b. 1806; d. 1824.
iv. Rebecca, b. 1808; m. Dr. Luther Reily (see biographical sketch).
v. Catharine, b. 1810; m. 1st, John Whitehill; 2d, Col. James Piper.
vi. Caroline, b. 1812; d. January, 1848; m. Dr. John O. Witman (see biographical sketch).
vii. Edward Lawrence, b. 1814; m. Martha Kerr (see biographical sketch).

THE RANK FAMILY.

We have carefully collated the information relating to this family to be obtained from the court records at Lancaster and Harrisburg, and give the same as we find it. There are connecting links which would have made it more satisfactory, but can only furnish the fruits of our individual research.

I. The progenitor of the family was JOHN PHILIP RANK, a native of the Palatinate, who emigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia, on the Delaware, 19th of August, 1729. He settled in the northern part of Lancaster County, now known as Bethel township, Lebanon Co., where he lived and died, and where many of his descendants reside. He deceased prior to the Revolution, leaving a wife, Mary, and children:

2. i. Philip, of Earl township.
ii. Barbara, m. John Mumma.
iii. Catharine, m. Jacob Miller.
3. iv. George Michael.
4. v. John.
vi. Margaret, m. John Winter.
vii. Mary.
viii. John Peter.
ix. Daniel.
x. Abraham.

II. PHILIP RANK (John Philip), of Earl township, Lancaster Co., Pa., d. prior to 1786, leaving children:

i. Philip.
ii. Michael.
iii. Valentine.
iv. George.
v. Philip Adam.
vi. Jacob.
vii. Ludwig.
viii. John.
ix. Dorothea, m. George Stehley.
x. Barbara, m. Adam Garman.
xi. Eva, m. Durst Ament.

III. GEORGE MICHAEL RANK (John Philip), d. in 1779, leaving a wife, Barbara, and children:

i. Michael.
ii. Philip.
iii. Barbara, m. Jacob Steigleman.
iv. John.
v. Margaret, m. Philip Grosh.
vi. Samuel.
vii. Christian, m. Wendle Fackler.
viii. Valentine.
ix. Maria, m. Stophel Grosh.

IV. JOHN RANK (John Philip), of Bethel, d. June, 1777, leaving a wife, Maria Magdalena, and children:

i. John (Philip).
ii. Anna Margaretta.
iii. Anna Christine.
5. iv. John Peter, b. Nov. 3, 1745.
v. Dietrich.

V. JOHN PETER RANK (John, John Philip), b.

Nov. 3, 1765, in Bethel township, Lancaster Co., Pa.; d. June 26, 1851, in Bethel township, Lebanon Co., Pa.; m. EVA CHRISTINA HARPER, d. Dec. 27, 1843. They had issue:

i. William, b. Oct. 19, 1795 (see biographical sketch).
ii. Samuel.
iii. Catharine.
iv. Mary.
v. David.
vi. Joseph.
vii. Judith.
viii. Cyrus P.
ix. Elizabeth.

THE SHAEFFERS, OF HEIDELBERG.

I. ALEXANDER SHAEFFER, a native of the Palatinate, Germany, b. Jan. 8, 1712; came to America in 1740, locating in then Heidelberg township, subsequently removing to Shaefferstown, laying out that town, where he died April 10, 1786; m. first ANNA EVA ENGLE; and they had issue:

2. i. Henry.
ii. Sabina, m. Michael Hake.
iii. Anna Maria, m. Christopher Myer.
3. iv. Catharine, m. John Myer, of Mill Creek.
v. Margaret, m. John Bright.
vi. John, d. prior to 1787; m. and left several children.
vii. Anna Eva, b. April 27, 1753; d. Jan. 2, 1790.

Alexander Shaeffer m. 2d, CATHARINE ——.

II. HENRY SHAEFFER (Alexander), b. about 1738, in Heidelberg township, Lancaster Co., Penna.; d. Oct. 12, 1803, in Shaefferstown, Dauphin (now Lebanon) Co., Penna. (see biographical sketch); was twice married; by his first wife there was issue:

i. John, b. June 15, 1782; d. Sept. 25, 1807; m. Esther Weiss, and had John.
4. ii. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 26, 1776; m. Abraham Rex.
5. iii. Maria, m. Frederick Oberly.
6. iv. Catharine, m. John Bomberger.
7. v. Susan, b. in 1786; m. Dietrich Goshert.

Henry Sheaffer, by second wife, ELIZABETH, had issue:

8. vi. Henry, m. Elizabeth Moyer.

III. CATHARINE SHAEFFER (Alexander), b. in Heidelberg twp., Lancaster Co., Penna.; d. in Mill Creek; m. JOHN MYER, of the Mühlbach settlement; d. August, 1812. They had issue:

i. Henry.
ii. John, m. and had George, Michael, Henry, John, Catharine, Elizabeth, Mary, Sabina, and Leah.
iii. Michael.
iv. Catharine, m. —— Moore; d. prior to 1812; and had John.
v. Barbara, m. John Laudermilch.

IV. ELIZABETH SHAEFFER (Henry, Alexander), b. Oct. 26, 1776; d. April 19, 1862; m. ABRAHAM REX,[1] b. Dec. 10, 1778; d. Feb. 17, 1863, at Shaefferstown, and both there buried. They had issue:

i. Mary, m. Peter Zimmerman.
ii. Abraham, m. Amanda Horter; d. s. p.
iii. Dr. Franklin; d. unm.
iv. Dr. George, m. Henrietta Harper.
v. Anna, m. William M. Weigley.
vi. Cyrus.

V. MARIA SHAEFFER (Henry, Alexander), b. and d. in Shaefferstown; m. Frederick Oberly, a descendant of the Reformer Oberlin. They had issue:

i. Sarah S., b. Feb. 20, 1802; d. Aug. 14, 1861; m. Samuel Young.
ii. Arthur.
iii. Levi Shaeffer, m. Elizabeth Spangler.
iv. Rebecca, m. John Stump.
v. Elizabeth, m. Levi Strohm.

VI. CATHARINE SHAEFFER (Henry, Alexander), b. Nov. 27, 1774; d. June 16, 1858; m. JOHN BOMBERGER. They had issue:

i. Catharine, m. Joseph Shenk; removed to Illinois.
ii. Henry, m. Miss Ginder.
iii. Joseph, m. Catharine Endress.
iv. John, m. Elizabeth Shenk.
v. Samuel, m. —— Smith; removed to Iowa.
vi. Jacob, m. Sally Endress.
vii. Daniel, m. Susan Weiss; removed to Waterloo, Iowa.
viii. Keziah, m. Dr. Edward J. Putt, of Highspire, Dauphin Co., Pa.
ix. Caroline, m. William R. Wilson, of the Lancaster County bar.
x. Henry, m. Catharine Smith.
xi. John, m.; removed first to Allegheny County, Penna.; thence to Arkansas, where he died, leaving three children.

VII. SUSANNA SHAEFFER (Henry, Alexander), b. 1786, at Shaefferstown; d. Dec. 15, 1843; m. DEITRICK GOSHERT, b. Feb. 7, 1753; d. Oct. 16, 1815, at Shaefferstown, and, with his wife, there buried; and had issue.

VIII. HENRY SHAEFFER (Henry, Alexander), d. in Shaefferstown; m. ELIZABETH MOYER, b. Aug. 24, 1796; d. July 3, 1864. They had issue:

i. Catharine, m. Jeremiah Magee.

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[1] Of the Rex family we have the following family record. Children of —— Rex:

i. John, b. Jan. 18, 1760.
ii. George, b. Oct. 13, 1761.
iii. Levi, b. Feb. 25, 1763.
iv. Mary, b. Dec. 7, 1765.
v. Samuel, b. Oct. 17, 1766.
vi. Enoch, b. April 8, 1768.
vii. Sebastian, b. Oct. 28, 1770; d. Feb. 7, 1786.
viii. Jacob, b. Oct. 5, 1772.
ix. William, b. Oct. 13, 1774.
x. Anna, b. March 23, 1776.
xi. Abraham, b. Dec. 10, 1778.
xii. Margaret, b. Dec. 28, 1781.
xiii. Catrina, b. Dec. 25, 1783.

ii. Rebecca, m. William Dissinger; was the grandson of John Dissinger, who was an early settler. His son, Michael, b. 1797, d. March 12, 1882, m. Mary Miller, and they were the parents of William Dissinger above mentioned.

iv. Dr. Samuel Moyer, b. 1823; d. Dec. 29, 1872. A physician of prominence and ability at Shaefferstown.

THE SHINDEL FAMILY.

I. MICHAEL SHINDEL, a native of Odenwald, Germany, emigrated to America, and settled in now Lebanon County, where he died prior to 1778, leaving children:

i. Jacob.

2. ii. John Peter.

iii. Conrad; descendants reside in Lancaster and York Counties, and in vicinity of Hagerstown, Md.

II. JOHN PETER SHINDEL (Michael) was born Feb. 28, 1732, in the Odenwald, Germany; emigrated to America, and settled in now Lebanon County, Pa., where he died May 29, 1784. He left a wife, ANNA MARGARETTA, and children as follows:

3. i. John Peter, b. Aug. 21, 1766.

ii. Catharine, m. Robert Hamilton.

iii. Margaret, m. Frederick Embich.

iv. Elizabeth, m. Samuel Ensminger.

v. Anna.

vi. Mary, m. Samuel Ensminger.

vii. Susanna, m. Jacob Arndt.

viii. John Adam.

III. JOHN PETER SHINDEL (John Peter Michael), b. Aug. 21, 1766, in Lebanon, Penna.; d. Sept. 17, 1829; served in the Legislature, and was justice of the peace for many years; m. Mary Mengas. They had issue:

4. i. Rev. John Peter.

5. ii. John.

6. iii. Jacob, m. Elizabeth Leisenring.

7. iv. Samuel, m. Catharine Orth.

8. v. Conrad, m. Mary O'Brien.

9. vi. George, m. Sophia Weimer.

vii. Elizabeth, m. Philip Lynch; descendants reside in Nevada.

viii. Mary, m. Henry Wingert.

ix. Margaret, m. John Merlin.

x. Susan, m. John Johnson; resided in Hollidaysburg.

xi. Leah, m. Dr. Joseph C. Robins, of Northumberland County, where descendants reside.

IV. JOHN PETER SHINDEL (John Peter, John Peter, Michael), was minister of the gospel; d. in Sunbury; m. SUSANNAH MCCOLLOUGH. They had issue:

i. Rev. Jeremiah, b. May 15, 1807 (see biographical sketch).

ii. Solomon; descendants reside in Schuylkill County.

iii. Jacob G. L.; resides in Selinsgrove, Snyder Co.; served as associate judge.

iv. John Peter, minister of the gospel, Evangelical Lutheran Church, Middleburg, Snyder Co.

v. Daniel W., physician, resides in Sunbury, Northumberland Co.

vi. Martin Luther, minister of the gospel, Evangelical Lutheran Church, Danville, Pa.

vii. Philip M., Sunbury, Pa.

viii. Louisa, m. Gideon Leisenring.

ix. Susan, m. Samuel S. Gobin.

x. Maria, m. Benjamin Hendricks.

V. JOHN SHINDEL (John Peter, John Peter Michael); was associate judge of Lebanon County twelve years; justice of the peace many years; m. SARAH EMBICH. They had children:

i. Joseph, deceased; m. Leah Dubbs; has one son in Illinois; a daughter m. Samuel Reinoehl.

ii. William, dec'd; m. Caroline O'Brien; three daughters living.

iii. Susan, m. George Uhrich.

iv. Sarah, m. B. W. Hughes.

v. Caroline, m. Henry Shaak.

vi. Maria, m. J. M. Gettle.

vii. Catharine, m. George Krouse.

VI. JACOB SHINDEL (John Peter, John Peter Michael); m. Elizabeth Leisenring. They had children:

i. Jacob A., resides at Washington, D. C.

ii. Louisa, m. 1st, Henry S. Goshert; they had two children,—Elizabeth, m. Anthony S. Ely; Matilda, m. John Sherk; m. 2d, Joseph Fenstermacher; had W. S., John P. S., Ella, and Annie.

iii. Catharine, m. Adam Ritscher, and had Harriet L. Seltzer, Susan Wertz, Alice Smith, A. H. Ritscher.

iv. Susan, dec'd; m. Cyrus Stoever, and had Margaret (Kaufman), Lizzie, and William; married a second time Absalom Weber, and had Edwin H., Annie, and Ida.

v. Elizabeth E., m. Rev. E. W. Hutter, D.D.

vi. Elmina, m. Dr. Lesher Trexler.

VII. SAMUEL SHINDEL (John Peter, John Peter Michael); m. Catharine Orth. They had:

i. Dr. Joseph, dec'd; m. and had Peter, Lizzie, and Malinda.

VIII. CONRAD SHINDEL (John Peter, John Peter Michael); m. Mary O'Brien. They had children, all deceased:

i. John.

ii. Frederick.

iii. W. Henry.

IX. GEORGE SHINDEL (John Peter, John Peter Michael); a physician; m. SOPHIA WEIMER, and settled in the West. Has one son residing in Philadelphia.

THE SNAVELY FAMILY.

We have the following records of possibly three different branches of Snavelys. As they all seem to have settled in the same locality, we are inclined to the belief that they belong to one family. The first

record given is that obtained from the court records; the others coming through those interested.

I.

I. LEONARD SNAVELY, an emigrant from the Palatinate, Germany, emigrated to Pennsylvania, and on the 22d of August, 1747, took out a warrant for one hundred and fifty acres in Bethel township, then Lancaster County, on which he settled, and where he died in May, 1767. He left a wife and children as follows:

2. i. John.
ii. Henry; m. Catharine ——.
3. iii. Barbara; m. Christopher Koppenheffer.
iv. Elizabeth.
v. Catharine.

II. JOHN SNAVELY (Leonard), d. in Bethel twp., Dauphin, now Lebanon Co., Penna., leaving a wife and children as follows:

i. Isaac.
ii. John.
iii. Catharine.
iv. Elizabeth.
v. Mary.
vi. Ann.
vii. Barbara.
viii. Henry.

III. BARBARA SNAVELY (Leonard), m. CHRISTOPHER KOPPENHEFFER; d. September, 1785, in Heidelberg township, Dauphin (now Lebanon) Co., Penna. They had issue:

i. Catharine.
ii. Barbara; m. Michael Teiss, Jr.

II.

JACOB SNAVELY was born in Germany, and came to America in 1750, and was subsequently killed by Indians near Jonestown, now Lebanon County.

His son, Jacob Snavely, was born April 1, 1756; married Priscilla Fields, by whom he had two children, and afterwards removed to Virginia, where he died in 1788.

Maria Barbara, daughter of Jacob Snavely, Sr., was born Feb. 1, 1758, and subsequently married Martin Van Netta, and removed to Kentucky.

Jacob Snavely, 3d, was born near Jonestown, Feb. 21, 1778; married to Miss Salome Wild in 1803. She died in 1817. Five children were the fruit of this union.

John Snavely was born Oct. 22, 1780, and finally settled in Penn's Valley.

Joseph Snavely was born in Jonestown, Pa., Sept. 14, 1804, married to Ann Elizabeth Brost, and died Oct. 12, 1830.

Ann Maria Snavely was born in Jonestown, Aug. 27, 1809, married John Lesch, by whom she had five children, and died May 12, 1840.

Aaron Snavely was born in Jonestown Sept. 18, 1812, and died in June, 1853. His children were Elizabeth, who married John R. Groff, of Jonestown; Jacob K., who enlisted in Company E, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and was killed at Readyville, near Nashville, Tenn., April 6, 1863; Henry, now residing in Cumberland County, Pa.; and Priscilla, now living with her mother in Jonestown.

Priscilla Snavely, sister of Aaron Snavely, was born March 27, 1815, married George Richards, and died April 5, 1853.

Sarah Ann Snavely, sister of Aaron, was born Dec. 28, 1816, and died in January, 1818.

III.

The history of the Snavely family in Lebanon County goes back a long way. Just how long ago the incident occurred is not known, but it is stated that the progenitor of the Snavelys in Lebanon County came over from Germany when a lad in company with his father and mother. The boy was called John Ulrich, and in that day his family name was "Schnebeli." His parents died on shipboard, and young John, then but five years old, found himself upon the shores of the New World, a sorrowing orphan lad. He was, however, fortunate enough to find care and comfort at the hands of strangers, and, being bred to the trade of carpentering, drifted ultimately to near what is now Fredericksburg, Lebanon Co., where he set up a small shop. He was young, sturdy, and ambitious. Naturally, therefore, he made a success of his undertaking, and in due time, being desirous of becoming a landholder, he purchased a large tract near Lebanon village, and upon the place now the home of Joseph Snavely he made a permanent location. There he pursued, with satisfaction and profit, the business of farming, and there he died. His sons were four in number, and were named Henry, John, Jacob, and Christian. Henry settled upon the homestead, John upon the present H. B. Snavely place, and Jacob upon the Samuel Light farm. Christian engaged in merchandising in Lebanon. Henry's only son, Joseph, was born in 1818. John's sons were David, William, Joseph, and Samuel. Jacob's sons were Jefferson and William. Christian had five sons,—Andrew, Cyrus, George, John, and Elijah. H. C. Snavely, son to Joseph Snavely and great-grandson to John Ulrich Schnebeli, was born upon the present Joseph Snavely's place in 1844. There he resided until 1878, when he moved to his present home. Joseph Snavely's other sons are John S. and George. Joseph Snavely has been a farmer from his youth, and for many years was a local preacher in the United Brethren Church.

THE SPANGLER FAMILY.

I. MICHAEL SPANGLER, with his wife Elizabeth and two sons, emigrated from Heidelberg, Germany, arriving at Philadelphia Aug. 20, 1737, on the ship "Samuel," Hugh Percy, master, of Rotterdam. He purchased a tract of land in Heidelberg township, Lancaster, now Lebanon Co., Pa., from the original

warrantee, where he settled. Here he subsequently built a stone house, which is yet standing. He died there, and with his wife and several of his children who died early, are buried in Tulpehocken Reformed Church graveyard. His children who reached mature years were:

i. Martin.
ii. Christian.
iii. Michael; m. Catharine ——.
2. iv. Peter.
v. Adam.
3. vi. Jacob; m. Elizabeth ——.
4. vii. John George, b. Nov. 1, 1755; m. Anna Barbara Ramler.
viii. Barbara; m. Peter Walmer.
ix. Margaretta; m. Jacob Gossart.

II. Peter Spangler (Michael), d. prior to March, 1800, near Shaefferstown, Lebanon Co., Pa., leaving a wife, Catharine, and issue as follows:

i. Henry.
ii. Peter.
iii. Catharine; m. Philip Stoner.
iv. Magdalena.
v. John.

III. Jacob Spangler (Michael); d. in 1785, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and following issue:

i. Elizabeth; m. Henry Achey.
ii. Peter.
iii. Catharine; m. Christian Rehm.
iv. Jacob.
v. John.
vi. Magdalena.
vii. Christiana.
viii. George.

IV. John George Spangler (Michael), b. Nov. 1, 1755; d. March 28, 1819; m. May 29, 1781, Anna Barbara Ramler, b. April 15, 1756; d. July 29, 1841; daughter of —— Ramler and Anna Barbara, his wife; both interred in the Lutheran and Reformed Church graveyard, Myerstown, Pa. They had issue:

5. i. John, b. 1782; m. Catharine Lein.
6. ii. Christian, b. July 15, 1787; m. 1st, Catharine Elizabeth Immel; 2d, Catharine (Walborn) Albert.

V. John Spangler (John George, Michael), b. 1782, in Heidelberg township, Lancaster, now Lebanon Co., Pa.; m. Catharine Lein. They had issue:

i. George.
ii. John, b. Oct. 6, 1808; m. Mary Ann Baney.
iii. Rebecca, b. Aug. 11, 1811; d. March 2, 1842; m. —— Sholl.

VI. Christian Spangler (John George, Michael), b. July 15, 1787; d. Jan. 14, 1843; was twice married,—1st, to Catharine Elizabeth Immel, b. Jan. 19, 1798; d. May 25, 1825; daughter of Leonard Immel, Jr.; and there was issue:

7. i. Christian E., b. Sept. 23, 1809; m. Rosanna M. Stimble.
8. ii. Mary Ann, b. March 6, 1811; m. Jacob Groh.
iii. Edward, b. April 4, 1813; d. Nov. 8, 1834.
9. iv. Lucetta, b. Sept. 14, 1815; m. David M. Rank.
10. v. Levi Shulze, b. Nov. 7, 1817; m. Leah Tice.
vi. Catharine E., b. Aug. 1, 1820; m. David Hollinger.
vii. Henrietta, b. Feb. 26, 1823; m. Joseph Coover. (See Coover record.)

Christian Spangler, m. 2d, Nov. 26, 1826, Catharine (Walborn) Albert, b. Aug. 5, 1792; d. Jan. 7, 1840; widow of Michael Albert and daughter of John Walborn, and there was issue, among others:

viii. Lavina E., b. Nov. 19, 1830; m. Daniel H. Coover.

VII. Christian E. Spangler (Christian, John George, Michael), b. Sept. 23, 1809, on the old homestead in Heidelberg township; was educated at the Lebanon Academy; became a surveyor; learned merchandising; went to Philadelphia in 1828, entering the dry-goods house of Eckel & Warne, subsequently became a partner in the establishment, which continued until January, 1847, when he retired from business; from 1846 to 1857 was a director of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and largely interested in a number of coal corporations; in 1872 removed to Merchantville, N. J., where he resides; for many years took a prominent position in the management of the various religious and charitable institutions of Philadelphia. Mr. Spangler married, July 26, 1836, Rosanna M. Stimble, b. March 18, 1821, daughter to B. Byron Stimble, of Philadelphia. They had issue:

i. Eliza S., m. James E. Stiles, M.D., son of John Stiles.
ii. George Byron; d. s. p.
iii. Edwin J., m. Gertrude Homer, daughter of Matthias Homer, of Merchantville, N. J.
iv. Charles P., m. Rebecca A. Knight, daughter of Thomas Knight.
v. Kate S., m. Joseph A. Loutey, son of John Loutey.
vi. Alphonso A. W.; d. s. p.

VIII. Mary Ann Spangler (Christian, John George, Michael), b. March 6, 1811; d. Feb. 2, 1843; m. Jan. 14, 1830, Jacob Groh, b. Jan. 9, 1804; d. Jan. 14, 1854; son of Abraham Groh. They had issue:

i. Sarah; d. s. p.
ii. Rev. William H., m. Eliza Stein; their daughter, Mary Rebecca, m. Rev. S. M. Roeder.
iii. Levi S., m. Mary Ann Seltzer.
iv. Mary Ann.

IX. Lucetta Spangler (Christian), b. Sept. 14, 1815; m. Dec. 29, 1846, David M. Rank, of East Hanover, Lebanon Co., b. Dec. 21, 1809. They had issue:

i. David S.
ii. Edward S.
iii. George H.
iv. Aaron S.
v. Lucinda H.
vi. Emma.

X. Levi Shulze Spangler (Christian, John George, Michael), b. Nov. 9, 1817; d. Feb. 13, 1876; m. Dec. 17, 1840, Leah Tice, b. Dec. 6, 1815, daughter of Maj. John Tice. They had issue:

i. Priscilla C., m. Harry Haak.
ii. Lucinda, d. Nov. 26, 1865; m. Dr. —— Grim.
iii. Irad Tice, m. Sarah M. Marshall, of Lawrence County, Pa.
iv. Melinda C., m. Harry James, of Shamokin, Pa.
v. Jerome C., m. Kate Williams, of Council Bluffs, Iowa.
vi. Monroe L.
vii. Levi T.
viii. Albert J.; d. s. p.
ix. Emma M.

THE FAMILY OF MARTIN THOMAS.

I. Martin Thomas, son of Durst Thomas, a native of the Palatinate, Germany, born about 1701, emigrated with his family to America in the year 1749, landing at Philadelphia on the 30th of August that year, his father having preceded him several years. The ship "Crown," Michael James, master, in which they embarked, was heavily laden, having less than five hundred souls on board on its arrival out of over six hundred at leaving Rotterdam. The mortality on that crowded vessel was fearful, and it is hardly probable that the family of Martin Thomas entirely escaped. He located in what is now Lebanon township, Lebanon County, Pa., where he died in 1758, leaving a wife, Barbara, and issue as follows:

i. Philip, b. 1725; nothing further is known of this branch, save that he went South.
2. ii. Durst, b. 1727; m. Catharine ——.
3. iii. Jacob, b. 1729; m. Ursula ——.
iv. Henry, b. 1731; it is supposed went into the Valley of Virginia.
4. v. Adam, b. 1733; m. ——.
5. vi. Martin, b. 1739; m. Ursula Moeller.
vii. Anna.

II. Durst Thomas (Martin, Durst), b. 1727, in the Palatinate, Germany; d. May, 1790, in Lebanon township, Dauphin (now Lebanon) Co., Penna.; he left a wife, Catharine, and issue as follows:

i. Durst, b. 1759; m. Regina, widow of John Spycker, by whom she had Benjamin and John Peter Spycker, and by her second husband Barbara Thomas, who m. Christopher Uhler.
6. ii. John, b. 1761; m. Anna Wolfersberger.
7. iii. Martin, b. 1763; m. Elizabeth Strohm.
iv. Jacob, b. 1765; resided in Londonderry township, where he died in 1785; m. Catharine Hostetter, daughter of John and Barbara Hostetter.
v. Catharine, b. 1767; m. John Becker [Baker].
8. vi. Margaret, b. Nov. 11, 1769; m. Johannes Wolfersberger.
vii. Maria, b. 1771; m. Abraham Smith.

III. Jacob Thomas (Martin, Durst), b. 1729, in the Palatinate, Germany; d. November, 1771, in Lebanon township, Lancaster, now Lebanon County, Penna., where his parents had settled in 1749; he left a wife, Ursula (who after remaining a widow a few years married George Shoonebaugh, of Lebanon twp.), and children as follows:

i. Barbara, b. 1754.
ii. Jacob, b. 1756; enlisted Feb. 7, 1776, in Capt. Rudolph Brunner's company, Col. Arthur St. Clair's battalion of Penna., in the war of the Revolution, of which he was promoted corporal June 13, 1776.
iii. Ursula, b. 1760.
9. iv. John, b. 1762; m. Anne ——.

IV. Adam Thomas (Martin, Durst), b. 1733, in the Palatinate, Germany; d. about 1790, leaving among other children:

i. Veronica, m. Peter Lehr, of Dauphin Co.
ii. Elizabeth, m. Jacob Miller, of Cumberland County.

V. Martin Thomas (Martin, Durst), b. about 1739, in the Palatinate, Germany; d. January, 1804, in East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland Co., Penna.; m. in 1771, Ursula Moeller, b. about 1740, in Lebanon township, now Lebanon Co., Penna.; d. 1807, in East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland Co., Penna. (see Moeller record). They had issue:

i. Elizabeth, b. May 2, 1772; m. Valentine Egle (see Egle record).
10. ii. John, b. 1774; m. Mary Renninger.
iii. Catharine, b. January, 1777; d. July 2, 1860; m. Frederick Mentzer, b. 1776; d. 1860.
iv. Adam, b. 1779; d. s. p.
v. Martin, b. 1781; d. 1824, at Shippensburg, unm.
11. vi. Jacob, b. Feb. 2, 1783; m. Mary Bear.
vii. George, b. 1783; m. and went West.
12. viii. Anna Margaret, b. Sept. 12, 1785; m. Jacob Gehr.
13. ix. Mary, b. 1787; m. Gilbert Burnett.

VI. John Thomas (Durst, Martin, Durst), b. about 1761, in the Palatinate, Germany; d. January, 1795, in Lebanon township, Dauphin (now Lebanon) County, Pa.; m. Anna Wolfersberger. They had issue:

i. John.
ii. Jacob.
iii. Margaret.
iv. Barbara.
v. Elizabeth.
vi. Anna.

VII. Martin Thomas (Durst, Martin, Durst), b. 1763, in Lebanon township, Lancaster (now Lebanon) Co., Pa.; d. August, 1822, in Londonderry township, Dauphin Co., Pa.; was a miller by occupation; m. Elizabeth Strohm (d. prior to 1820), daughter of George Strohm, Sr., of Lebanon twp. They had issue:

i. Jacob.
ii. Magdalena; m. —— Hawk.
iii. Susanna; m. —— Wolfersberger.

VIII. MARGARET THOMAS (Durst, Martin, Durst), b. Nov. 11, 1769, in Lebanon township, Lancaster (now Lebanon) County, Penna.; d. Nov. 28, 1832, at Campbellstown, and there buried; m. JOHANNES WOLFERSBERGER, b. April 11, 1767; d. Sept. 8, 1818, at Campbellstown, and there interred; son of Philip and Susanna Wolfersberger. They had issue:

i. John, b. Oct. 6, 1789; d. Nov. 29, 1864; m. Elizabeth ——; b. Dec. 15, 1790; d. Feb. 25, 1852.

ii. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 16, 1792; d. Dec. 2, 1867; unm.

IX. JOHN THOMAS (Jacob, Martin, Durst), b. 1762; d. about 1820 in Middle Paxtang township, Dauphin Co., Penna.; m. ANNE ——, who was living in 1827. They had issue:

i. Anne, m. Thomas Armstrong, and had Isabella.

ii. William.

iii. Catharine.

iv. Daniel.

v. Agnes; m. Jacob Hays.

X. JOHN THOMAS (Martin, Martin, Durst), b. 1774, in Lebanon township, Lebanon Co., Penna.; d. 1834, at Paris, Stark Co., O., and there buried; was thrice married:

1st, MARY RENNINGER, b. 1778, in East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland Co., Penna.; d. 1807, at Beaver Falls, Penna; dau. of Conrad Renninger, and had issue:

i. Sallie, b. 1798; d. 1858, in DeKalb Co., Ind.; m. Daniel Hammon, d. 1862, and had George, Lena, Elizabeth, Anna, Mary, and Martha.

ii. Sybilla, b. 1800; m. 1829, at Paris, O., John Hammon, d. 1839, at Paris, O., and had Jacob, Mary, and Thomas.

iii. Mary, b. 1802; d. 1828, at Paris, O.; m. William Lutz; d. 1847, and had Elizabeth.

iv. George, b. 1804; d. 1823, at Paris, O.

v. Rebecca, b. 1806; d. 1824, at Paris, O.

2d, in 1808, at Beaver Falls, Penna., ELIZABETH HENNING, b. 1786; d. 1819, at Paris, O., and had issue:

vi. Lena, b. 1810; d. 1820, at Paris, O.

vii. Martha, b. 1812; m. George Pore.

viii. Elizabeth, b. 1814; m. Josiah W. Chapman.

ix. John, b. 1816; m. Minerva Taylor.

x. Catharine, b. March 15, 1818; m. David Bowman, b. Oct. 14, 1819; d. Nov. 4, 1874, in Stark Co., O., and had Emanuel, Joanna, Winfield Scott, William F., George W., Albert B., Charles C., Emma A., and Mary A.

3d, Mrs. SARAH MONTGOMERY, and had issue:

xi. Amanda, m. Mortimer Reed.

XI. JACOB THOMAS (Martin, Martin, Durst), b. Feb. 2, 1783; d. May 29, 1822, in Adams Co., Penna.; m. 1811, MARY BEAR, b. Jan. 15, 1790, in Perry Co., Penna.; d. March 20, 1872, in Adams Co., Penna.; dau. of Jacob Bear and Catharine Zimmerman. They had issue:

i. George Bear, b. Oct. 7, 1812; m. Catharine Ebert, b. July 23, 1812; d. Feb. 11, 1879, and had issue.

ii. Martin, b. Jan. 2, 1815; m. 1836, Susan Eicholtz, b. July 16, 1806; d. Jan. 26, 1879, and had issue.

iii. Mary, b. June 19, 1817; m. 1836, Joseph Hartzel, b. May 31, 1813; d. Oct. 25, 1863, and had issue.

iv. Catharine, b. Sept. 15, 1819.

v. Margaret, b. Aug. 19, 1821; m. 1846, John Landis Latshaw, b. Nov. 5, 1821.

XII. ANNA MARGARET THOMAS (Martin, Martin, Durst), b. Sept. 12, 1785, in East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland Co., Penna.; d. Aug. 20, 1824, in East Pennsboro' township, and bur. at Frieden's Kirche, near Shiremanstown, Penna.; m. JACOB GEHR, b. Nov. 5, 1784, near Lisburn, Cumberland Co., Penna.; d. Feb. 14, 1859, in Shearman's Valley, Perry Co., Penna. They had issue:

i. Eliza, b. Jan. 25, 1809; d. May 31, 1823.

ii. Mary, b. June 15, 1810; d. May 9, 1822.

iii. Matilda, b. June 20, 1812; d. November, 1861, at Bellwood, Blair Co., Penna. Notwithstanding her physical infirmities was a remarkable woman and a sincere, devoted Christian.

iv. John, b. Nov. 7, 1814; m. Amelia A. Patterson, and had issue:

v. Martin, b. April 14, 1817; d. July 14, 1818.

vi. Margaret, b. Sept. 28, 1820; d. March 18, 1866, in Coffey Co., Kansas; m. John Shultz Lobaugh, b. July 28, 1814, in Adams Co., Penna, and had issue.

XIII. MARY THOMAS (Martin, Martin, Durst), b. 1787, in East Pennsborough township, Cumberland Co., Pa.; m. 1818, GILBERT BURNETT, b. July 13, 1778, in Concord township, Delaware Co., Pa.; d. Dec. 14, 1855, at Harrisburg; son of John Burnett[1] and Rebecca Key. They had issue:

i. Augustus, m. Rebecca Jane Pugh; resides at Harrisburg.

Gilbert Burnett had previously married (1804) Elizabeth Wallace, of East Pennsborough township, Cumberland Co., Pa., and had issue:

i. Caroline, m. James Denning, and had issue.

ii. Henrietta; d. s. p.

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[1] JOHN BURNETT, b. in Chester County, Pa.; d. in Washington County, Pa.; m. Sept. 21, 1759, by Rev. William Sturgeon, of the Church of England, REBECCA KEY. They had issue, all b. in Concord township, now Delaware County, Pa., except those mentioned:

i. Elias, b. March 22, 1761; d. s. p.

ii. John, b. June 10, 1764.

iii. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 3, 1767; d. April 30, 1855, in Washington County, Pa.; m. William Brimner; d. April 26, 1850.

iv. Thomas, b. Aug. 25, 1769; d. in 1836; bur. at Birmingham Meeting-house; m. Susan Seal.

v. James, b. Aug. 10, 1773; d. s. p.

vi. Gilbert, b. July 27, 1776; d. Sept. 1, 1777.

vii. Gilbert, b. July 13, 1778; d. Dec. 14, 1855, at Harrisburg, Pa.; m. 1st, Elizabeth Wallace; 2d, Mary Thomas.

viii. Rebecca, b. June 12, 1782, at Middletown, Pa.; d. at Frankfort Springs, Beaver Co., Pa.; m. Andrew Knox.

ix. Ann, b. April 29, 1787, at Middletown, Pa.; d. s. p.

THE WEIDMAN FAMILY.

In our genealogical register will be found several families of Weidman. It is not known to which of this, if any, the family following belong. We are inclined to the belief that Rudolph Weidman was the ancestor of all the Weidmans. He settled in Warwick township, Lancaster Co., and it was from that section that Jacob Weidman, whose record is herewith given, came.

I. JOHN WEIDMAN, b. June 4, 1756, in Warwick township, Lancaster Co., Pa.; d. June 6, 1830, at Lebanon, and there buried (see biographical sketch); m. May 1, 1786, CATHARINE MAURER, of Philadelphia, b. Feb. 16, 1763; d. Oct. 8, 1794, at Lebanon. They had issue:

2. i. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 7, 1787; m. Rev. Daniel Ulrich, of the Tulpehocken Church, Berks County, Pa.

3. ii. Jacob Barge, b. May 12, 1789; m. 1st, Mary Murray; 2d, Mary Eliza Morris; 3d, Elizabeth C. Murray.

iii. John, b. May 12, 1789; d. in infancy.

iv. Maria, b. May 10, 1793; m. Dr. John B. Mish, of Lebanon (see Mish record).

II. ELIZABETH WEIDMAN (John), b. Sept. 7, 1787, in Philadelphia; d. about the year 1860; m. Rev. Daniel Ulrick, of the Tulpehocken Church, Berks County, b. Aug. 9, 1789; d. June 2, 1855; buried in the Lutheran burying-ground near Stouchsburg, Berks Co., Pa. They had issue:

i. John W., b. Nov. 22, 1817; d. Nov. 4, 1864; a lawyer of Lebanon.

ii. Daniel A., a physician.

iii. William.

iv. Henrietta, d. March 27, 1855, in Burlington, N. J.; m. Archibald Burns.

III. JACOB BARGE WEIDMAN (Jacob), b. May 12, 1789, in Philadelphia; d. March 5, 1857, at Lebanon (see biographical sketch); was thrice married, first, Oct. 26, 1813, by Rev. William Buchanan, Mary Murray, daughter of William Murray, of Harrisburg; d. Dec. 8, 1816, and there was issue:

4. i. John, b. Aug. 25, 1814; m. Emma R. Grant.

ii. Sarah A., b. Dec. 20, 1815; d. April 30, 1833.

Mr. Weidman m. secondly, MARY ELIZA MORRIS, b. Feb. 10, 1788; d. Jan. 18, 1826; daughter of William and Sarah Morris, and there was issue.

Mr. Weidman m. thirdly, Elizabeth C. Murray, daughter of William Murray, and half-sister of his first wife, and they had issue:

i. Helen Mary; d. s. p.

ii. W. Murray, m.

iii. Jacob, a Presbyterian clergyman.

iv. W. Morris.

v. Mason.

vi. Elizabeth C., m. Adolph Dill, of Richmond, Va.

vii. Samuel P.; d. s. p.

viii. Charles A.

ix. Helen Mary.

x. Barge C.

IV. JOHN WEIDMAN (Jacob Barge, Jacob), b. Aug. 25, 1814, at Lebanon, Pa.; d. April 23, 1863, at Lebanon (see biographical sketch); m. Nov. 29, 1838, EMMA R. GRANT, daughter of William Grant and Martha Robeson Roberts. They had issue:

i. Grant.

ii. John.

iii. Martha, m. George W. Kline.

iv. Jacob Barge; d. s. p.

v. Sarah Ann, m. R. E. Halter.

vi. Emma R., m. Henry W. Zimmerman.

vii. Mary Virginia, m. Cyrus G. Derr.

viii. James B.

ix. Elizabeth Cook, m. Lee Hall.

THE WITMER FAMILY.

In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three, there sailed in the good ship "Hope of London," Daniel Reid, master, for America, four brothers of the name of Witmer. They arrived at Philadelphia the latter part of August, as on the 28th of that month the elder brothers took the oath of abjuration and that of allegiance to the British crown. They were natives of the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, and of the Reformed faith, as all their fathers were. Their names were:

1. i. Michael.

ii. Ulrich; nothing known of him.

2. iii. Peter, m. Anna Catharine Bachman.

iv. John, was under sixteen on arrival.

I. MICHAEL WITMER, the elder of the brothers, d. prior to 1764, in Lancaster Co., Pa., leaving a wife and children as follows:

i. Anna.

ii. Magdalena.

iii. Barbara.

iv. John.

v. Elizabeth.

vi. Maria.

vii. Catharine.

viii. Freny.

Of the daughters of Michael Witmer nothing whatever is known.

II. PETER WITMER, b. about 1708, in Canton Zurich, Switzerland, d. January, 1795; was an early settler in Lebanon township, Lancaster County, now South Lebanon township, Lebanon County, where he took up a tract of land, on which he lived and died. He married, in March, 1738, ANNA CATHARINE BACHMAN, daughter of Michael and Catharine Bachman, an early settler in the Province of Pennsylvania. They had issue:

i. Michael, b. March 28, 1739, m. Ann Hiestand, daughter of John Hiestand; they settled near Hagerstown, Md.

ii. Peter, b. Aug. 15, 1741; d. s. p.

iii. Veronica, b. Aug. 31, 1743; m. Daniel Gans.

iv. Barbara, b. September, 1745; m. Henry Snevely.

v. Elizabeth, b. "winter month," 25th, 1752; m. Michael Bredenbach.

vi. Magdalena, b. Sept. 9, 1756; m. Joseph Horst.

4. vii. Peter, b. Feb. 16, 1760; m. Anna Smith.

IV. PETER WITMER (Peter), b. Feb. 16, 1760, in Lebanon township, Lancaster Co., Pa.; d. Jan. 1, 1828, in South Lebanon township, Lebanon Co., Pa.; m., in 1780, ANNA SMITH, b. Oct. 21, 1760; d. March 21, 1835. They had issue:

5. i. Catharine, b. Oct. 27, 1781; m. Christian Crider.

ii. Barbara, b. April 4, 1783; d. May 15, 1863, unm.

6. iii. John, b. Sept. 26, 1784; m. Hannah Urich.

7. iv. Anna, b. April 3, 1786; m. Jacob Reist, of North Annville township.

8. v. Peter, b. Sept. 16, 1787; m. Mary Yorty.

vi. Magdalena, b. May 6, 1789; d. Aug. 31, 1857; m. Christian Hoffer (see Hoffer record).

9. vii. Jacob, b. Jan. 23, 1791; m. Nancy Shimp.

10. viii. Joseph, b. Nov. 15, 1792; m. Rosanna Bowman.

ix. Abraham, b. June 24, 1794; d. s. p.

11. x. Michael, b. Jan. 15, 1796; m. Anna Burkholder.

12. xi. Henry, b. July 22, 1798; m. Elizabeth Moyer.

V. CATHARINE WITMER (Peter, Peter), b. Oct. 27, 1781, in Lebanon township, then Lancaster County, Pa.; died April 24, 1850, in Franklin County, Pa.; m. Christian Crider; b. April 2, 1780, d. March 12, 1863; removed to Franklin County, Pa., in 1811. They had issue:

i. Nancy, b. March 28, 1806; d. June 12, 1875.

ii. John, b. Feb. 10, 1808; d. in 1869.

iii. Peter, b. Oct. 29, 1809; d. Nov. 20, 1829.

iv. Jacob, b. Oct. 24, 1810.

v. Catharine, b. Feb. 1, 1813.

vi. Joseph, b. Nov. 26, 1815.

vii. Mary, b. Aug. 8, 1817.

viii. Henry, b. July 8, 1821.

ix. Barbara Ann, b. Sept. 4, 1824.

VI. JOHN WITMER (Peter, Peter), b. Sept. 26, 1784, in Lebanon twp., then Lancaster Co., Pa.; d. May 15, 1863; m. HANNAH URICH, b. Nov. 1, 1779; d. Oct. 18, 1858. They had issue:

i. Joseph, b. September, 1812; d. Nov. 9, 1873.

ii. David, b. Oct. 1, 1813; d. June 25, 1876; removed to Aaronsburg, Centre Co., in 1847, where he was living in 1855; went to Rock Grove, Ill., where he remained two years, when he removed to Juda, Wis., where he died.

iii. Eliza, b. May 22, 1815.

iv. Henry, b. 1816; d. July 3, 1876, at Chicago, Ill.; was a physician.

v. Samuel, b. May 11, 1821; in 1854 removed to Juda, Wis.; a few years after to Grand City, Wis., where he resides.

VII. ANNA WITMER (Peter, Peter), b. April 3, 1786; d. Nov. 8, 1855; m. JACOB REIST, b. Nov. 18, 1784; d. June 26, 1866. They had issue:

i. John, b. Oct. 6, 1814.

ii. Peter, b. Dec. 3, 1816; d. July 13, 1874; removed in 1854 to Dayton, Ohio, where he resided at the time of his death.

iii. Jacob, b. Aug. 7, 1818; in 1855 removed to West Lebanon, Ohio; from thence to Greene Co., Ind., where he resides.

iv. Reuben, b. July 29, 1820.

v. Hannah, b. Oct. 27, 1829; d. March 16, 1883.

vi. Barbara, b. Aug. 2, 1827.

vii. Elizabeth, b. June 26, 1830.

VIII. PETER WITMER (Peter, Peter), b. Sept. 16, 1787; d. July 28, 1854; m. MARY YORTY, b. Jan. 28, 1789; d. Nov. 7, 1872. They had issue:

i. Jacob, b. Aug. 9, 1813.

ii. Christian, b. Feb. 7, 1815; d. Sept. 23, 1818.

iii. Elizabeth, b. Feb. 24, 1816; d. Sept. 30, 1818.

iv. John, b. Sept. 3, 1817; d. Sept. 15, 1818.

v. Matilda, b. Sept. 18, 1818; d. Sept. 25, 1818.

vi. Christiana, b. March 18, 1820; d. July 31, 1822.

vii. Henry, b. Feb. 16, 1822.

viii. Mary Anna, b. Aug. 19, 1823.

ix. Sarah, b. Nov. 10, 1824.

x. Elias, b. Sept. 29, 1826; d. March 16, 1827.

xi. Magdalena, b. Dec. 13, 1827.

xii. Barbara, b. July 20, 1830.

IX. JACOB WITMER (Peter, Peter), b. Jan. 23, 1791; d. Jan. 5, 1868; m. NANCY SHIMP, b. Dec. 22, 1794; d. Dec. 13, 1878. They had issue:

i. Rosanna, b. July 15, 1815.

ii. William, b. Aug. 16, 1816.

iii. Veronica, b. April 19, 1818; d. Sept. 4, 1880.

iv. John, b. Oct. 19, 1819.

v. Edward, b. April 13, 1821; d. April 14, 1873.

vi. Hannah, b. Dec. 20, 1822; d. Aug. 26, 1838.

vii. Sarah, born Sept. 8, 1824.

viii. Nancy, b. Aug. 29, 1826.

ix. Henry, b. April 10, 1828.

x. Elizabeth, b. July 14, 1831.

xi. Philip, b. Aug. 7, 1833.

JOSEPH WITMER (Peter, Peter), b. Nov. 15, 1792; d. March 20, 1844; m. Rosanna Bowman, b. May 1, 1798; d. Jan. 20, 1867. They had issue:

i. Cyrus, b. Jan. 22, 1820; d. June 1, 1838.

ii. Mary Ann, b. April 7, 1821.

iii. Catharine, b. Feb. 23, 1826; d. March 21, 1858.

iv. Franklin, b. Feb. 23, 1834.

XI. MICHAEL WITMER (Peter, Peter), b. Jan. 13, 1796, in South Lebanon township, then Dauphin Co., Pa.; d. Dec. 31, 1877, in Lebanon, Pa. He was a farmer by occupation. He married in April, 1821, ANNA BURKHOLDER, of South Annville township; b. June 25, 1797; d. April 25, 1869. They had issue:

i. Abraham, b. Feb. 10, 1822.

ii. Peter B., b. Oct. 25, 1823.

iii. Rosanna, b. Oct. 1, 1825.

iv. Anna, b. Oct. 6, 1827.
v. Maria, b. Dec. 24, 1829.
vi. Jeremiah, b. Dec. 19, 1832; d. April 23, 1834.
vii. Uriah, b. Nov. 6, 1834.
viii. John B., b. April 1, 1838.
ix. Michael, b. Sept. 15, 1842; d. April 6, 1850.

XII. HENRY WITMER (Peter, Peter), b. July 22, 1798; d. July 3, 1880; m. Elizabeth Moyer, b. Feb. 26, 1801; d. Oct. 14, 1868; daughter of Jacob Moyer; in the spring of 1828 they removed to Aaronsburg, Centre Co., Pa., and in 1849 to Centre Hall, in the same county, where they both deceased. They had issue:

i. Anna Maria, m. William Wolf, of Centre Hall.
ii. Margaret Louisa, m. J. Chuett, of Williamsport.

THE ZEHRING FAMILY.

The history of the Zehring family, it is claimed, dates back to the fifth century. It is stated that one of the early German emperors who had been engaged in a war with the Romans was defeated, and the sovereign took refuge in the Kaiserstuhl Mountain, in Breisgan, and was there secreted by a charcoal-burner. For assistance and the discovery of a silver-mine in the Black Forest, when the fortunes of war changed, the emperor created the charcoal-burner duke of the Province of Baden, and named him Zaehringen. Tradition further states that the Zaehrings or Zehrings of America are descendants of the house of Zaehringen of Baden. The name in America is variously written Zaehring, Zehring, Zearing, Zeyring, etc. As in the case of other families, this is due to carelessness in orthography.

I. LUDWIG ZEHRING, the first emigrant, a native of Baden, came to America about 1725, and shortly after his arrival located on a tract of land two miles east of Jonestown, now Lebanon County. This tract of land originally contained —— acres, and has been in continuous possession of the descendants of Ludwig Zehring. The ancestor was a man of strong force of character, well educated, and of considerable influence on the frontiers. For many years he acted as a kind of agent for his countrymen, and transacted business for them, not only in this but in the Fatherland. "He was faithful to every trust committed to his care," is the estimate of him which has come down to us. About the year 1773, accompanied by his son Matthias, he made a voyage to Europe, but taking ill, died at sea and there buried. He was thrice married. There was issue:

2. i. Henry, b. April 5, 1737; m. and had issue.

ii. Ludwig, b. December, 1738; took an active part in the war for independence, and was one of the representatives from Col. Curtis Grubb's battalion at the Lancaster Convention of July 4, 1776. At the close of the Revolution he settled at or near Pittsburgh. Nothing further is known of him.

iii. Matthias, b. 1741; d. May 13, 1817, near Woodstock, Shenandoah Co., Va., where he settled after the Revolution; m. Rebecca Yeager, and left a large family.

3. iv. Christian, b. Oct. 5, 1755; m. 1st, —— Umberger; 2d, Anna Maria Rauch.

II. HENRY ZEHRING (Ludwig), b. April 5, 1737, in Bethel township, Lancaster County, now Swatara township, Lebanon Co., Penna.; d. April 19, 1819, at Jonestown; m. and had issue:

4. i. Henry, b. March 20, 1760; m. Maria Elizabeth Rupp.

ii. Ludwig, m. Miss Boeshore; purchased a large tract of land northwest of Jonestown, following farming, and died there. Had six sons,—Ludwig, John, Peter, George, Adam, and Christian. Ludwig and John died unmarried on the old homestead; the others went to the West.

iii. John Jacob secured the old homestead of his father and grandfather, where he lived and died. His son John became the owner, and after his death his son William became the possessor, and now resides thereon.

iv. John, usually called Hannes, resided at Quitopahilla; m. and left a large family, whose descendants are scattered over the West.

v. Barbara, m. Jacob Decker; after her death Mr. Decker married her sister Catharine.

vi. Catharine, m. Jacob Decker; their descendants are in the Western country.

vii. Margaretta, m. Jacob Rauch; they lived and died in Hanover township, Dauphin County, Penna.

III. CHRISTIAN ZEHRING (Ludwig), b. Oct. 5, 1755, in Bethel township, Lancaster County, now Swatara township, Lebanon County, Penna.; d. June 5, 1832, in Warren County, Ohio, and is buried at Springboro', that county (see biographical sketch); m. 1st, Miss UMBERGER, and had issue, all b. in East Hanover (now Union) township, Lebanon Co., Penna.:

i. Henry, m. and removed to Montgomery Co., O.
ii. Elizabeth, d. 1831, in Union township, Lebanon Co., Pa.; m. John Walmer.
iii. Catharine, m. Peter Fisher; removed to Perry Co., Penn., thence to the State of Indiana.

Christian Zehring, m. 2d, ANNA MARIA RAUCH, b. April 11, 1762, in Hanover township, Lancaster Co., Penn'a.; d. June 22, 1839, at Germantown, Montgomery Co., O. They had issue:

iv. Christian, m. and removed to Warren County, O., and d. at Franklin, O.

5. v. John, b. Jan. 10, 1790; m. Eve Barbara Decker.

vi. Philip, d. March 26, 1838; removed to Montgomery Co., O.
vii. William, d. Sept. 10, 1870, in Montgomery Co., O.
viii. Jacob, d. in Montgomery Co., O.
ix. David, d. June 6, 1863, in Montgomery Co., O.
x. Bernhard, d. Sept. 18, 1877, in Montgomery Co., O.

xi. Peter, d. May 14, 1863; settled in Franklin Co., Ind.

xii. Anna Maria, d. May 9, 1880; m. Lewis Mease; they removed to Montgomery Co., O.

xiii. Susan, m. Rev. John Crider; they reside in Montgomery Co., O.

xiv. Martha, d. in Warren Co., O.; m. Mr. Fry.

IV. HENRY ZEHRING (Henry, Ludwig), b. March 20, 1760, in Bethel township, Lancaster Co., now Swatara township, Lebanon Co., Pa.; d. Jan. 24, 1798, in East Hanover township, Dauphin Co., now Union township, Lebanon Co., Pa.; m. 1781, MARIA ELIZABETH RUPP, b. Oct. 15, 1762, in Lebanon township, then Lancaster County, Pa.; d. May 11, 1836, at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Pa. They had issue:

i. Henry, b. Sept. 26, 1783; d. Feb. 21, 1830, at Shiremanstown, Cumberland Co., Pa.; m. Margaret Ely, b. March 1, 1781; d. July 28, 1865; and had Henry, m. Eliz. Eichelberger; John H., m. Sarah Krall; Elizabeth, m. John Maunesmith; Jacob, m. Eliza Swiler.

ii. Jonas, b. May 4, 1785; d. Dec. 20, 1831; m. Anna Barbara Evers, b. 1785; d. Sept. 26, 1860; and had issue.

iii. Lewis, b. Jan. 15, 1787; d. May 8, 1845; m. Elizabeth Bobb, b. Jan. 10, 1792; d. March 24, 1849; and had issue.

iv. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 13, 1789; d. June 4, 1859; m. Joseph Mitchell, b. Oct. 22, 1783; d. Feb. 12, 1832 (see Mitchell record).

6. v. Jacob, b. Nov. 6, 1790; m. Susan Peterman.

vi. John, b. Sept. 20, 1792; d. Oct. 5, 1846; m. Margaret Herman, b. Aug. 28, 1793; d. Oct. 17, 1859 (see biographical sketch).

vii. Martin, b. July 4, 1794; d. July 24, 1855, at Berlin, Bureau Co., Ill.; m. Sarah Shafer, b. May 9, 1797; d. Feb. 11, 1869; and had issue.

viii. David, b. May 7, 1796; d. s. p.

ix. Anna Maria, b. March 17, 1798; d. s. p.

After the death of Mr. Zehring his widow m. secondly Michael Stroh, b. Dec. 7, 1743; d. Jan. 21, 1803; and left issue; m. third, Rev. Christian Ludwig, b. Jan. 16, 1762; d. Nov. 15, 1827; and had issue.

V. JOHN ZEHRING (Christian, Ludwig), b. Jan. 10, 1790, in Union township, Lebanon Co., Pa.; d. May 23, 1867; m. EVE BARBARA DECKER, b. Jan. 1, 1795, in East Hanover township, Lebanon Co., Pa.; d. Aug. 10, 1868, in Union township; daughter of Jacob Decker, a soldier of the Revolution, who died Feb. 24, 1843, in East Hanover township, Lebanon Co., Pa.; all buried in Walmer's Church cemetery. They had issue:

i. John Decker, b. Jan. 16, 1815; resides at Jonestown.

ii. Jacob Decker, b. July 25, 1817; now a minister of the Reformed Church, residing at Codorus, York Co., Pa.

iii. Christian, b. Oct. 13, 1820; resides at Jonestown,—a surveyor, scrivener, and justice of the peace.

iv. Anna Maria, b. April 24, 1824.

VI. JACOB ZEHRING (Henry, Henry, Ludwig), b. Nov. 6, 1790, in East Hanover township, Dauphin Co., now Union township, Lebanon Co., Pa.; d. Oct. 16, 1861, in Powell's Valley, Dauphin Co., Pa.; m. first, on Dec. 25, 1810, SUSAN PETERMAN, b. March 27, 1789, near the Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa.; d. March 7, 1838, in Powell's Valley; daughter of Jacob Peterman and Susan De Haven. They had issue:

i. Elizabeth, b. May 7, 1812, at Jonestown; m. Henry Rauch, b. April 16, 1801; and had Mary Ann, Jacques W., Henry, John M., Margaretta Rebecca, Wm. M., and Jesse Jacob.

ii. Isaac, b. Sept. 7, 1814; m. Mary McCall Johnson, of Powell's Valley; removed to Virginia.

iii. John, b. March 13, 1816; d. Oct. 1, 1863 (drowned in the Susquehanna); m. Maria Frank, and had issue.

iv. Jacob, b. Jan. 18, 1819; d. March 27, 1874, at Stockton, Cal.

v. Susan, b. Sept. 30, 1820; m. John Ettien, son of Philip Ettien and Mary Sellers, of Halifax; removed in 1849 to Iowa and had a large family.

vi. Mary Ann, b. Nov. 25, 1824; m. Matthias Mitchell; removed to Madison County, Iowa.

vii. Henry, b. Nov. 10, 1826; m. Rebecca Charles, of Perry County, Pa; removed to Madison County, Iowa.

Jacob Zehring m. secondly, MRS. MARY FRANK, a widow, whose first husband was Benjamin Mayer, printer, of Harrisburg, her maiden name Mary Bressler, b. June 17, 1785; d. April 16, 1861; daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Bressler. No issue.

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY.

[If our readers do not find among the names which follow sketches of men who were more or less prominent in their day and generation, it is because our efforts to obtain such have been fruitless. There are many whose memory we would have been well pleased to perpetuate, for their mission when on earth was such as fully entitles them to a place within these pages.]

REV. JACOB ALBRIGHT.

John Albright (Albrecht in German) emigrated from Germany to this country and settled in Douglas township, Montgomery Co., Pa. His domicile was at or near a mountain ridge known as Fuchsburg (Fox Mountain), about ten miles southeast of Pottstown. In this obscure spot his son, Rev. Jacob Albright, was born May 1, 1759. The house which sheltered his infant head, and where he spent his childhood and youth, is still standing. It is a one-story stone building of solid but plain architecture. His parents were poor, and compelled to struggle hard to provide for themselves and their children the necessaries of life. The neighborhood in its social, moral, and religious aspects was then and is now of such a nature that one is forcibly reminded of the place where the founder of our religion was brought up, and of which it was said, "Can there any good come out of it?" However, the poverty and privations of his youth served as a rugged school to prepare him for the severe and almost superhuman labors of his later years. Like most men of his early surroundings, hardly anything is known of his boyhood. His parents belonged to the Evangelical Lutheran Church, whose minister baptized him in his infancy and gave him the usual catechetical instruction when he arrived at the proper age. He also received such instructions as the parochial schools of his time afforded. Our beneficent common school system had then no existence. In rude log cabins, unworthy of the name of school-houses, the simplest rudiments of education were imperfectly taught. Rev. Henry Harbaugh, in the Pennsylvania German vernacular, has well said of these schools,—

"Inwennig, um der Offe rum,
Hocke die Kleene Tschäps,
Sie lerne artlich hart verschteh,
Un wer net wees sei' A B C—
Sei' Ohre Kriege Räpps.

"Die arme Drep! dort hocke se
In Misserie—juscht denk!
Es is Kee' Wunner—nemm mei Wort—
Dass se so wenig lerne dort,
Uf selle hoche Benk."

In one of these unpromising institutions young Albright acquired the art of reading and writing the German language, and also the first principles of arithmetic. He never enjoyed the advantages of an English education. Of the German he acquired a correct knowledge by reading Luther's translation of the Bible, as also other books written in pure German. In person he was of medium stature, about five feet eight inches in height. He had an aquiline nose, and his mouth and chin were exquisitely formed. His eyes were blue and very bright, his hair was black, and his complexion fair. Though in his temperament the sanguine and choleric dispositions predominated, yet his bearing was always graceful and dignified. About his person and dress he was scrupulously neat and clean. Some persons who knew him but imperfectly thought he was proud. Those, however, who knew him intimately and understood his character better believed him to be entirely innocent of this charge. In 1785 he was married to Miss Catherine Cope, and shortly afterwards moved to Lancaster County, and purchased a tract of land, eligibly located, near Frysville, in the present East Cocalico, but then Earl township. Here, besides farming, he also carried on the brick and tile business. At that time many of the dwellings were covered with tiles, and some of these antique relics are still in existence. In 1790 several of his children died of dysentery. At the funeral of one of them, Rev. Anthony Hautz, a minister of the German Reformed Church, preached a sermon which touched Albright's heart. Of the state of his mind at this time he says, "In my early youth I had received catechetical instruction in the doctrines of the Christian religion. I did not then comprehend the great truths I learned, and could not appreciate them; but a feeling of reverence towards God was implanted which never left me. This feeling was very undefined, but it induced me to regard every place where God was worshiped as sacred, and I could not despise or persecute those persons who engaged in the worship of the Most High, no matter to what sect they belonged. This reverence for the worship

of God induced me to frequently attend religious meetings, and to listen attentively to the exhortations of the ministers of the gospel. I became frightened at myself, the judgments of God stood before my imagination, my spirit experienced a deep dejection, and at last, on a certain day in July, in my thirty-second year, it rose to such a degree that it bordered on despair. I fell upon my knees, and a long-continued, earnest, and ardent prayer for pardon and salvation went up to the throne of the Most High."

At this time he had no thoughts of regularly preaching the gospel, and he passed through great struggles before he could make up his mind to take that step. He clearly foresaw the labors, difficulties, and afflictions he would have to endure; and then his keen sensitiveness as to his own efficiency weighed heavily on his soul. He hesitated until the conviction of his divine call to the ministry became irresistible, and he felt, with St. Paul, "Woe is unto me if I preach not the gospel." He especially felt a deep solicitude for his German countrymen, whose spiritual welfare lay near his sympathetic heart. He soon became known in the neighborhood as a very zealous worker. As regards his relations with the Methodist Episcopal Church at this juncture, it is difficult to arrive at a correct conclusion. It is doubtless true that some Methodist ministers occasionally preached in German, but there were none that exclusively labored in that language. The impression seems to have extensively prevailed that the German language would soon die out on this continent, and that therefore it was impolitic to employ German preachers. Albright, however, felt such a powerful internal call to labor among his German brethren that he could not remain silent or inactive, but continued zealously to labor in his Divine Master's cause. At first his success was but moderate. From 1796, when he first set out on his mission, until 1803, when the first Conference was held, the number of his followers did not exceed forty, and besides him there were only two preachers, Revs. Walter and Lieser. This slow increase was principally owing to the illiterate and obscure character of the ministers engaged in the work and the powerful opposition and persecution which was aroused against them. Besides this, Albright and his coadjutors had up to this time confined themselves almost exclusively to the counties of Bucks, Berks, and Northampton, emphatically Albright's home; and a greater than he had said before him, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country and in his own house." Afterwards, when the theatre of their operations was transferred to distant fields, whose soil was perhaps more promising, their labors yielded more abundantly.

On Sept. 15–16, 1807, at Mühlbach (Millcreek), they held their first regular Annual Conference. At this meeting five itinerant and three local preachers and twenty official lay members participated. Here Albright was elected superintendent of the society, and by a resolution of the Conference he was directed to prepare rules of discipline for the government of the religious society thus organized. This, on account of declining health and early death, he was prevented from accomplishing. The discipline was afterwards prepared by Rev. G. Miller in 1809. The membership at this time numbered two hundred and twenty. It was soon apparent that Albright's health was daily failing, but he still continued to travel and to labor as much as his impaired strength permitted him to do. During the winter he traveled with the late Rev. J. Driesbach, who was then a young man, but who has recently died at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Their circuit extended partly over the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, Berks, Bucks, Montgomery, Northampton, Lehigh, and Schuylkill. They had about thirty appointments or places to preach, of which some were twenty or thirty miles apart. It was during this season that the society at Millersville, Lancaster Co., received great accessions in numbers, among whom was John Erb, who afterwards became an itinerant minister. On Easter-day, 1808, a quarterly meeting was held at Albany, Berks Co., where Albright for the last time appointed his preachers to their several fields of labor. He now began to sink rapidly. Incessant travel, exposure to the inclemency of every season, the privations incident to the itinerancy, and the almost superhuman labors performed by him had at last undermined his constitution and broken down his health to such a degree that he was compelled to return home. He was suffering with a pulmonary affection, which, however, had now progressed so far that he never reached his earthly home again. He remained with Christian friends at Mühlbach, who kindly nursed him during a short illness, being confined to his bed only for a few days. He died May 18, 1808, in the fiftieth year of his age. His remains were buried on the 20th, in a neighboring burying-ground, where, in commemoration of his death and burial, a church has since been erected, which bears the name of "Albright's Church."

Since his death the religious denomination founded by him has enjoyed great prosperity. The number of regular or itinerant ministers exceeds five hundred, and the lay membership is over one hundred thousand. The society supports several institutions of learning, their book concern is in a flourishing condition, and one of their papers, *Der Christliche Botschafter*, is the oldest German religious journal in this country. They support promising missions in Germany and Switzerland, which appear to be destined to exert a great influence in the future. This society founded by Albright is now known as the "Evangelical Association."

JACOB L. BICKSLER.

Jacob L. Bicksler, son of Daniel Bicksler (1774–1832) and Mary Light (1785–1857), was born Jan. 31,

1814, at "Lone Pine Place," the family homestead, near Fredericksburg, Lebanon Co., Pa. His great-grandfather, Peter Bicksler, in company with a brother, Christian Bicksler, emigrated from Switzerland to Pennsylvania prior to 1765. The latte rlocated in Cocalico township, Lancaster County, the former in Bethel township, Berks County. A son of Peter Bicksler, Joseph Bicksler, removed about 1774 to the farm occupied by his descendants in the fourth generation in now Lebanon County. Here his son, Daniel Bicksler, was born, the father of the subject of this sketch. Jacob L. Bicksler passed his boyhood on his father's farm, his education prior to reaching his majority consisting of a few months' attendance at a pay school in the neighborhood. He continued farming until his twenty-fifth year, when he resolved upon securing an English education, and for that purpose attended school at Easton, and the academy at Myerstown, which, with self-application, enabled him to secure such a knowledge of the English tongue as to be of essential service in his after-life. He subsequently taught school during the winter months. He served in various public offices, civil and military, and was commissioned by Governor Pollock colonel of militia. In 1860 he was elected a representative in the State Legislature, and served his constituents with faithfulness. The following year he was renominated, but with the entire Republican ticket was defeated. He then retired from political life, and devoted himself entirely to his farm. He died at the old homestead the 18th of February, 1879, aged sixty-five years. Col. Bicksler married, in 1842, Lucetta Hoffa, daughter of John and Elizabeth Hoffa, born May 31, 1819, at Fredericksburg; died May 15, 1866. Their children were George W., d. s. p.; Mary J., married George S. Swope; John H. L.; D. Webster; Elizabeth Jane, d. s. p.; Jane Elizabeth, d. s. p.; and Jacob H.

JOHN BICKEL.

John Bickel, an emigrant from Switzerland, was an early settler in Bethel township, his parents coming to Pennsylvania prior to the French and Indian war. John was born in 1748, and was brought up amidst the excitements of pioneer life. He was a soldier of the Revolution, in Capt. Koppenheffer's company of Col. Timothy Green's battalion, subsequently in service on the frontiers. As one of the heroes of the war for independence, he enjoyed the repose of the true soldier in the long years of peace. He died in 1840, at Jonestown, at the age of ninety-two years, honored and respected. Of his children, John married and raised a large family, was the first postmaster at Jonestown, and died at an advanced age. His daughter Catherine married Jacob Mish, of Harrisburg; they were the parents of Dr. John B. Mish, of Lebanon.

REV. JOHN CONRAD BUCHER.

In the seventh generation of a family record which embraces nearly three hundred and fifty years is found the birth-date of John Conrad Bucher, June 10, 1730. He was the son of John Jacob Bucher, Landvogt of the District of Neukirch, in the Canton of Schaffhausen, Switzerland. Intending him for the ministry, his father afforded him the best educational advantages of his time and country. His album, still preserved, testifies to his connection with the celebrated institutions of learning at St. Gall, Basle, and Göttingen, and contains among its interesting and valuable contributions the autographs of Wagelin, Zollikoffer, John Laurence Mosheim, and others.

At the age of twenty-five years he came to America. It would be interesting to learn what circumstances led him to the Province of Pennsylvania. Having received a theological education, with the ministry in view as his life-work, it is a matter of plausible speculation that through the instrumentality of the Rev. Michael Schlatter, who had a short time previously visited Europe for the purpose of bringing out German Reformed pastors to minister to the spiritual wants of the large German population of the Province, Conrad Bucher was induced to leave the refinements of a home abounding in wealth and comforts and undergo the hardships necessarily attendant upon life in a new country, although there is no positive evidence that he had fully entered the ministry until many years later.

The French and Indian war commenced in 1754; beginning with Braddock's defeat, in 1755, the English arms met nothing but disaster. The county of Cumberland, which embraced all the country west of the Susquehanna, was especially exposed to Indian raids and incursions. In 1758, General Forbes, a Scotch veteran, was appointed commander-in-chief of the expedition for the reduction of the French Fort Du Quesne. The General Assembly of the Province resolved to place at his disposal two thousand seven hundred men. In order that German and Swiss settlers would more readily enter the service, Parliament, in 1756, passed an "act providing for the appointment of German, Swiss, and Dutch Protestants as officers." In this emergency Conrad Bucher entered the provincial service, commissioned as ensign, or second lieutenant, April 1, 1758, in the First Battalion, Pennsylvania Regiment.

The provincial army having achieved success in taking Fort Du Quesne and dispersing the French, established, manned, and equipped Fort Pitt, and returned to Carlisle. In this famous expedition Col. George Washington was in command of the Virginians, Col. Bouquet of the English, and John Armstrong, James Potter, Hugh Mercer, William Lyon, William Maclay, names famous subsequently in Revolutionary annals, held subordinate positions.

Conrad Bucher, continuing in service, was commissioned, April 19, 1760, first lieutenant (*Pennsylvania*

Archives, p. 603) and stationed at Fort Louther, Carlisle, one of the line of forts erected for the protection of the frontier.

Lieut. Bucher participated in Bouquet's expedition, in 1763, for the relief of Fort Pitt, which had been assailed by the combined Indian nations in the war known as Pontiac's Conspiracy, and which was the next active field service of the provincial army. It was on this march westward that the famous battle of Bushy Run was fought, on the 5th and 6th of August, in which the Indians undertook to wipe out the little army as they had done with Braddock in 1755, but in which they, in turn, were so thoroughly demoralized and their prestige destroyed, through the superior tactics of Bouquet, that they retreated without making further demonstrations against the fort.

By commissions dated July 12, 1764, Lieut. Bucher was promoted to the adjutancy, and, July 31st, to a captaincy "in the Second Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment of foot," Asher Clayton, lieutenant-colonel commandant, and the Hon. John Penn, colonel. These four commissions on parchment, and in good preservation, are among the family records at Harrisburg.

Capt. Bucher's final service was in Bouquet's expedition against the Ohio Indians, who, forgetting their punishment at Bushy Run, had again become bold and incursive. This expedition, like the two former, concentrated forces at Carlisle, and commenced their march westward, over the route twice trodden, on the 9th of August, 1764. It is matter of history that Bouquet was eminently successful,—the Indians were brought to terms and sued for peace, and their captives, men, women, and children, delivered up. The army returned to Carlisle early in 1765, and the provincial troops were disbanded. Thus terminated the military career of John Conrad Bucher, having participated in three memorable campaigns which had a most important bearing in the early history of the State and nation.

While Bouquet's army halted at Fort Bedford, on the 8th of September, 1764, the officers of the Pennsylvania regiments formed an association under a written agreement "to apply to the Proprietaries for a tract of land sufficiently extensive to accommodate each one with a reasonable and commodious plantation, etc." In their formal application they represented that the land thus far purchased from the Indians did not afford any situation convenient for their purpose; they therefore prayed the Proprietaries to make a "new purchase, etc." In 1768 the Fifth Purchase, embracing the territory from the northeastern to the southwestern section of the Province not already purchased, was made, and in 1769 twenty-four thousand acres were granted them; of this amount, six hundred and sixteen acres in Buffalo Valley (Union County) and five hundred and seventy acres on Bald Eagle Creek (Centre County) were allotted to Capt. Bucher.

Feb. 26, 1760, Lieut. Bucher married Mary Magdalena, daughter of George Hoak, one of the earliest citizens of York, then in Penn's Manor of Springettsbury, and the purchaser of lot No. 107; the lady, born Feb. 2, 1742, survived her husband nearly forty years, and was buried at Alexandria, Huntingdon Co., Pa. Her maternal blood was Huguenot, of the family Lefevre. The issue of this marriage was three sons and five daughters, the latter of whom all died young; of the sons, John Jacob, of Dauphin, and John Conrad, of Huntingdon, became conspicuous men in their respective counties.

Of the exact time of Conrad Bucher's full ordination into the ministry of the German Reformed Church we have no record; his numerous manuscripts in German text, which have never been critically examined by competent hands, might elicit much of public as well as of private interest. It is, however, certain that he did not regularly enter into the service of the church until he had ceased to wear the livery of the king in 1765, although he may have occasionally officiated, as it was not uncommon in those perilous times that one man should represent the dual professions of priest and soldier.

From 1765 to 1768, during which time he maintained his residence at Carlisle, we learn from his memoranda that he ministered regularly to the congregations at Falling Spring, Hagerstown, Sharpsborough, Frederickstown, Middletown, Hummelstown, Quitopahilla, and Lebanon, as well as at Carlisle, and that he preached and catechised at other places.

In the year 1767 (*Pennsylvania Archives*, Second Series, vol. ii.), the "Rev. Conrad Bucher's" name is found in the list of ministers and magistrates to whom marriage licenses, then requisite under proprietary regulations, were issued by the Provincial Secretary.

Having accepted a call to the church in Lebanon in 1768, he removed thither in the spring of 1769. But his service was not confined to this church; his field of labor now included several of his old congregations and those at Maytown, Manheim, Rapho, etc. This circuit he seems to have traveled regularly, preaching often, unwearied in his work, filled with zeal, and devoted to his Master's cause.

Up to 1770 he had occasionally included the congregation at Reading in his visitations, and so pleased them as to elicit a call to become their pastor. But on account of ill health he forbore its consideration, and at last Cötus (the Synod) resolved that "the decision should be laid upon the conscience of the Rev. Mr. Bucher himself;" he declined this call "from love to his own congregations."

When the conflict for American independence arose it found Conrad Bucher on the side of liberty and his adopted land. He had, no doubt, many pleasant memories of grateful service to that government which had been instrumental in opening the way to a new life in this country; but he had also many

loved objects to cherish and protect, and a higher ambition to serve the liberties of a free people. He consequently joined his fellow-citizens in their formal oath of allegiance, taken at Lancaster, June 10, 1778. Although positive evidence of the fact is wanting, yet it is believed, as it is traditionary in the family, that he served as chaplain to a Pennsylvania regiment in the Revolutionary war.

As we approach the fiftieth year of Conrad Bucher's life, it is found that the activities of his earlier manhood have left fatal evidences of overwork or undue exposure, too continued strain of laborious effort for the good of others and too little consideration of self. Some form of heart-disease developed itself.

In the Cötal Minutes of April, 1779, mention is made incidentally of his "sickly condition," and following this he was compelled, on account of continued failing health, to relinquish his more distant congregations. To his last capable moment, however, he "waited on the Lord," and was assiduous in his pastoral duties.

On the 15th of August, 1780, he was invited to solemnize a marriage at Killinger's, on the Quitopahilla, near Millerstown (Annville). While there, amid the nuptial festivities, he was suddenly stricken down. In the graveyard of the ancient German Reformed Church at Lebanon, in whose pulpit he had ministered twelve years, reposes the dust of John Conrad Bucher, with four children, who died in infancy.

The Rev. Conrad Bucher was equally fluent in English, German, and French. His Bibles in the two foreign languages are still preserved, the German having his preaching texts all marked. Endowed with the genius of his Fatherland, he was also a fine musician and singer. His voice was of unusual power and compass, a bass that could fill the church. He was systematic in his general habits, and possessed a degree of skill with the pen that was evidenced in his excellent copying of music and keeping his books. He was unquestionably a man of great cultivation, industry, perseverance, and zeal in his Father's business. His name and services have been properly associated by Rev. Dr. Harbaugh with the honored "Fathers of the German Reformed Church in America," and though his life-work does not dazzle, it nevertheless endures, and he has his reward.

GEORGE DAWSON COLEMAN.

George Dawson Coleman was born in the city of Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1825, and died at Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 9, 1878. His ancestors were early identified with the iron interests of the State of Pennsylvania, his great-grandfather, James Old, having large iron-works near Reading and Norristown. His grandfather, Robert Coleman, was for some years associated in business with Mr. Old. He afterwards married his daughter, and purchased the Elizabeth Furnace in Lancaster County, where he manufactured ammunition for the government during the Revolutionary war. The iron chain which was stretched across the Delaware River below Philadelphia to prevent the approach of the British war-ships was also manufactured by him. He was the first of the Coleman family to obtain an interest in the Cornwall ore-bank, purchasing the same of the Grubb family. His sons were William, Edward, James, and Burd Coleman. James, the father of Robert and George Dawson Coleman, passed his life in the iron business in Lancaster and Lebanon Counties. His wife was a Miss Dawson, of Philadelphia.

George Dawson Coleman received his preparatory education at Princeton, N. J., and subsequently entered the collegiate department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1843. In 1846, in connection with his brother Robert, he erected the North Lebanon Furnaces, Lebanon, Pa., the first anthracite furnaces built in that county, and there engaged in the manufacture of iron. The two brothers together owned a fifteen-forty-eighths interest in the Cornwall ore deposit. In 1852, Robert withdrew from the firm, spending the remainder of his life in Paris. From that time until his death the North Lebanon Furnaces were operated by George Dawson Coleman, and are now owned and operated by his widow and heirs. During his life Mr. Coleman was a successful and enterprising iron manufacturer, and was extensively known in that business throughout the State. He was also a large stockholder in the Pennsylvania Steel Company at Steelton, Dauphin Co. He was a warm supporter of the government during the late war, contributing freely of his means to the organization and equipment of the different regiments formed in his section of the State. Particular mention may be made of the Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, which regiment he raised, to which he contributed over ten thousand dollars, and whose subsequent military career he watched with peculiar interest and solicitude. To the assistance of the widows and orphans of those who fought our battles he devoted large sums, and won by his devotion to general charity the warm gratitude of many hearts. He was also an active member of the Sanitary Commission, and frequently in person distributed its stores upon the battle-field. Possessed of a liberal and generous spirit, he felt a deep interest in all movements tending to develop and improve the community in which he resided. He was a member of the State Board of Charities from the time of its organization in 1869, and president of that body at the time of his death. He also filled the position of president of the First National Bank of Lebanon for a number of years. Although having a natural distaste for politics, he felt it his duty to respond promptly to the call of the people to represent them in the State Legislature during the war times, and subsequently served three years in the Senate. His course as a legislator was marked by the faithful and conscientious discharge of all his duties, and he

Hon. George Dawson

was recognized as a valuable coadjutor in the important work of legislation. He took a deep interest in the religious welfare of those in his employ, building and supporting churches for them at Elizabeth and Lebanon Furnaces. Nor were his contributions to religious objects confined to these localities. Several years before his death he presented his grandfather's house, at the corner of Front and Pine Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., to St. Peter's Church, contributing in addition a large sum for the purpose of altering and arranging the house for their mission work. His whole life was an example of generosity and kindness of heart rarely equaled, and in the community in which he lived and labored no man was more universally respected and beloved. Mr. Coleman, in 1852, married Miss Brown, of Philadelphia, who, with two sons and five daughters, survived him.

ROBERT COLEMAN.

Robert Coleman was born near Castlefin, in the County of Donegal, in the kingdom of Ireland, on the 4th of November, A.D. 1748.

Robert Coleman left Ireland A.D. 1764, at the age of sixteen years. He arrived at Philadelphia with letters to Mr. Blair McClanaghan and the Messrs. Biddle, who recommended him to Mr. Read, prothonotary of Reading, in whose employ he remained two years, at the expiration of which he entered the employ of Peter Grubb as clerk at Hopewell Forge. He remained there six (6) months, leaving for a situation at Quitopahilla Forge, near Lebanon, Pa., the property of James Old. Mr. Old some time after moving from Speedwell Forge to Reading Furnace, took Robert Coleman with him. While at the furnace he married (Oct. 4, 1773) Mr. Old's eldest daughter, Anne Old (who was born May 21, 1756). Robert Coleman then rented Salford Forge, near Norristown, and remained there for three years.

In 1776 he moved to Elizabeth Furnace, which he first rented, and afterwards he bought out gradually the different shares from the firm who owned it, viz., Stiegel, Stedman & Benezet.

He retired from business and removed to Lancaster in the year 1809.

GEN. JOHN PHILIP DE HAAS.

John Philip De Haas, son of John Nicholas De Haas, was born about 1735 in Holland. His father emigrated to Pennsylvania a year or two thereafter, for on the 28th of March, 1739, he took out a warrant for one hundred and fifty acres of land in Lebanon township, then Lancaster, now Lebanon County, Pa. He was brought up on his father's pioneer farm, but must have received the rudiments of a fair German and English education, for we find him early in life as an officer during the French and Indian war. He was commissioned ensign of the Provincial Battalion of Pennsylvania, Governor William Denny commanding, December, 1757; adjutant of the First Battalion, Col. John Armstrong, April 30, 1758; captain of the Pennsylvania regiment, Col. James Burd, April 28, 1760; and major of the Pennsylvania regiment commanded by Governor John Penn, First Battalion, Col. Turbutt Francis, June 9, 1764, and served under Gen. Bouquet in the expedition of 1763, and shared with the other provincial officers in the land-grants on the West Branch. His son, John Philip, moved upon this land early in the present century, and his descendants are very numerous, both in Clinton and Centre Counties. In June, 1764, Maj. De Haas was in command of Fort Henry, an important post, guarding a pass through the Kittochtinny Hills. From 1765 to 1775 he resided at Lebanon "as one of His Majesty's justices of the peace for ye county of Lancaster," and was also interested in the iron business in that neighborhood. When the Revolution opened he became very ardent in the cause, and was on the Committee of Observation for Lebanon township. When the First Pennsylvania Battalion was raised in the fall of 1775, John Bull was elected colonel by the Congress. He resigned, however, owing to some trouble with the officers of the battalion, on the 20th of January, 1776, and Congress, on the 22d of February, elected John Philip De Haas, of Lebanon, colonel of the same, to rank from January 22d.

By a letter, under date of Jan. 6, 1776, we find that he was busily recruiting at that time, the men being merged into the First Battalion, but the rolls of the command are so meagre that no positive information can be gathered as to the companies raised at Lebanon. At the date referred to the gunsmiths of Lebanon were at work upon his muskets, but were delayed by the non-arrival of the gun-barrels from Lancaster. His command was in the Northern campaign of 1776, and partook of the privations and sufferings of that futile attempt to call to the aid of the colonies the inhabitants of Canada. Their loyalty to British interests was unquestioned. Col. De Haas' testimony as to his officers will apply to himself,—"This is to certify that during the time I had the honor to command the above gentlemen they behaved themselves like gentlemen and as became good soldiers." His battalion became the nucleus for the formation of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment of the Continental line, of which Col. De Haas was commissioned colonel Oct. 25, 1776. On the 21st of February, 1777, he was promoted by Congress brigadier-general. He seems to have been in continuous service until the close of 1778, when he appears to have been out of the army. It was then that his enemies, those whom he had possibly been severe to when in military command, sought through the law to annoy and worry him. He was out of office, and to rid himself of these tormentors removed to Philadelphia in 1779. We have no knowledge of his business there. He died in that city on the 3d of June, 1786, leaving his wife, Eleanor, and son, John Philip, as the executors of his estate. The latter was an ensign in his father's

regiment during the Revolution, and the similarity of names has caused some confusion with biographers. Whatever may be said of Gen. De Haas' sternness, it was due to his being an excellent disciplinarian. He was a faithful, brave, and gallant officer, and one whom fame cannot let die.

COL. D. C. DISSINGER.

David C. Dissinger was born in Shaefferstown, March 5, 1840, and was the youngest of a family of thirteen children. At the age of eleven he was apprenticed to a tailor, at which trade he remained five years. At sixteen years of age he removed to Lebanon, and worked for four years at the stone-cutting trade. At the commencement of the war he enlisted for three months in Company F, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the expiration of his term he returned to Lebanon, and joined the Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was elected first lieutenant of a company. At their first engagement, at Williamsburg, the captain was absent, and the command of the company fell upon Lieut. Dissinger. At Fair Oaks, Company F of the Ninety-third, in connection with several other companies, acted as advance picket-guard. These companies were surrounded on the first day of the fight and were in danger of being captured, but were saved by the heroic conduct of Lieut. Dissinger, who in the wild panic that ensued after the discovery of their dangerous position inside the rebel lines drew his revolver and forced the men back into ranks. Placing himself at the head of the companies, he conducted the retreat. When night had with her mantle draped the scene, he arrived at the rifle-pits within the Union lines at the head of one thousand men. For his gallantry he was highly complimented by Gen. Peck. After the Seven Days' fighting at Harrison Landing he was taken sick, and sent to the hospital at Washington. As he did not recover rapidly, he resigned his commission and returned to Lebanon. After a year spent here in the book and stationery business, he went West and engaged in working at his trade as a stone-cutter in a number of places. On Sept. 24, 1865, he went to Sunbury, Northumberland Co., and opened the first marble-yard that was ever in that place. After working at his trade for three years he embarked in the mercantile business with P. H. Moore. Mr. Clement afterwards succeeded Mr. Moore, and the firm of Clement & Dissinger continued the business until a recent period. In 1871, Messrs. Dissinger and Moore erected the Clement House and the fine business block on Third and Market Streets in Sunbury. In 1874 he erected his handsome residence on Chestnut Street, and also a number of tenant-houses in different parts of the town. He was married April 10, 1866, to Fanny, daughter of Ira T. Clement, of Sunbury, who bore him four sons and one daughter, two of the former being dead. He died in April, 1882. In politics he was a Democrat, and in 1875 was elected treasurer of Northumberland County by eight hundred and sixty-seven majority, and in 1879 was a candidate for State treasurer before the Democratic State Convention, but withdrew in Mr. Barr's favor. He succeeded in business, and left a large estate.

COL. ABRAM DOEBLER.

Abram Doebler, the son of Anthony Doebler, was born March 17, 1765, in Lebanon township, Lancaster, now Lebanon County, Pa. In 1777, when but twelve years of age, he was a member of Col. Curtis Grubb's Battalion of Associators in the war for independence, and was in active service at Brandywine and Germantown. After the Revolution, when the militia were organized under an act of the Congress of the United States, he became a brigade inspector of Pennsylvania troops. He assisted in enrolling the volunteers for the Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, and subsequently settled at Harrisburg, where he resided a number of years, "greatly beloved and respected," and was quite prominent in military circles. After the death of his brother David, who died in 1831, Col. Doebler returned to Lebanon, where he passed the evening of his days in quiet retirement. He died there Aug. 17, 1849, and was buried with military honors, the Washington Riflemen performing the ceremonies, while the funeral discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Ernst, of the Lutheran Church, of which Col. Doebler had for many years been a member.

REV. LEWIS G. EGGERS.

Lewis G. Eggers, son of Henry Eggers and Charlotte Lambrecht, was born Feb. 14, 1805, in Leesen, Duchy of Brunswick, now part of the German empire. He was instructed and confirmed when between thirteen and fourteen years old, attending the parochial school until after his confirmation. He learned the trade of a bookbinder with Mr. Lambrecht, of Klausthal. Before he had quite finished his trade, in 1822, his parents emigrated to America, and he accompanied them thither. He worked at bookbinding for a short time at Hagerstown, Md., and later carried on the business in his own name. Determining to study for the ministry, he went to Gettysburg, where he remained five years, two in the gymnasium and three in the theological seminary. He was licensed at the annual meeting of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania, at Germantown, in the year 1835. After his licensure he was urged to become a missionary in the West, but declined on the ground of his timidity. His first charge was in Nittany Valley, Centre Co., Pa. He labored in Sugar Valley and Nittany Valley, and in one church in Penn's Valley organizing two new congregations,—one at Bellefonte, the other six miles east of that town. His second pastorate was the Palmyra charge, in Lebanon and Dauphin Counties. He was

H. Ellis

pastor from 1847 to 1852, and cared for Palmyra, Campbellstown, Schell's, Bindnagel's, and Union Deposit. His third pastorate was the Tulpehocken, or Stouchsburg charge, in Berks County, from 1852 to 1867. He served Rehrersburg, Womelsdorf, Myerstown, Mill Creek, and Newmanstown. A new church was built at Myerstown during his ministry there in 1857–58, and the church at Mill Creek remodeled. He removed from Stouchsburg to Centre County in 1867, but shortly after retired for a period from the active duties of the church on account of the failure of his health, subsequently taking charge for two years of the Trevorton congregation, near Sunbury. From 1871 to 1874, when he resigned on account of his health, he was pastor of the Palmyra charge. However, he often preached during the years intervening up to his death at Brickerville, Lancaster Co., and supplied Zion's, Walmer's, and Sattazahn's, in Lebanon County, and occasionally at Lebanon, Harrisburg, and in the Ephrata charge. On Sunday, October 29th, he kindly supplied the Lutheran Church at Lautz in the morning and at Hollow Run in the afternoon, both churches of the Trevorton charge. On the following Sunday he was to preach in the church at Rehrersburg, Berks Co. On Monday morning, Oct. 30, 1882, while at the depot at Selinsgrove Junction, in Northumberland County, Pa., he sat down in a chair in the waiting-room, and died in a short time. He was buried at Palmyra on Friday, Nov. 3, 1882, and devout men were at his burial. He was a faithful, earnest, and consistent minister of the gospel. The Rev. Mr. Eggers was twice married, first to Lydia Schaeffer, daughter of Michael and Margaret Schaeffer, of Nittany Valley, who died Oct. 16, 1868, leaving one son, Luther H. Eggers, of Kansas; a daughter, wife of Rev. John W. Early, of Danville, Pa.; and another, the wife of Mr. Beck. He married, secondly, Aug. 8, 1872, Mrs. Elizabeth Kettering, of Jonestown, who survived.

MAJOR FREDERICK EMBICH.

Frederick Embich, son of John Frederick Embich and Margaret Shindel, was born Jan. 17, 1803, in Lebanon, Pa. His father was sheriff of the county, commissioned Oct. 19, 1819, and subsequently appointed by his friend, Governor Shulze, a justice of the peace "for the borough and township of Lebanon, Sept. 7, 1824, a position he held until his death. The subject of our sketch received the educational advantages afforded by the private schools of his day, and was desired by his friends to prepare for the ministry, but that profession was not suited to his taste. Early in life he became quite influential in political affairs, and under Governor Ritner's administration he was commissioned on April 28, 1836, a justice of the peace for the borough and township of Lebanon, an office he held one term. Mr. Embich especially took a prominent part in the military organizations of his day, and he first appears as lieutenant of the "Lebanon County Cavalry Company," commissioned by Governor Wolf, to rank from the 22d of February, 1833, and on the 3d of August, 1835, promoted to captain of the same company. Governor Ritner, for whose election Capt. Embich was an enthusiastic supporter, appointed him June 11, 1836, major of the Independent Battalion of Lebanon County, and from that period on he seems by the following to have been in continuous service in the volunteer militia of the State: Governor Porter commissioned him captain of the Washington Rifle Company Jan. 8, 1842; Governor Shunk, brigade major of the First Brigade, Sixth Division, composed of Dauphin, Lebanon, Berks, and Schuylkill Counties, March 28, 1845, and subsequently, by the same authority, captain of the Independent Guards, attached to the First Brigade, Fifth Division, Oct. 18, 1845. At this time one of the most conspicuous military officers in the valley of Lebanon if not in the State, it surprised many that he did not tender his services to the Governor for the war with Mexico. In the first place, the quota of troops asked from Pennsylvania was so small that it was only through favoritism and great zeal in the contest which secured acceptance, neither of which Major Embich had. He was an uncompromising Whig, opposed to the annexation of Texas, and as much so to the war, which he was wont to say was brought about to advance the interests of the Democratic party. Upon the election of Governor Johnston, that functionary commissioned him brigade inspector of the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Berks, June 4, 1849, and renewed by Governor Bigler, July 11, 1854. By Governor Pollock he was commissioned captain of the Washington Artillery May 29, 1857, and continued in commission by Governor Packer, June 6, 1859. At the breaking out of the war for the Union, although the major's feelings and military training would have led him into the service, his health was seriously failing him, and he died on the 29th of January, 1862, aged fifty-nine years. Maj. Embich during the latter years of his life followed the business of an auctioneer, for which his wit and geniality admirably fitted him. Highly gifted therefore for this avocation, he was a great favorite all over the county, and the fact that he was to appear as the auctioneer was in itself an advertisement and secured a large attendance. Many of his sayings are yet quoted among the older residents.

The major was a member of Salem Lutheran Church, and served for a long time as one of its deacons. While Rev. Mr. Ruthrauff was pastor a difficulty arose, and a number of the members of the congregation proposed to depose that minister by a vote of the congregation. Major Embich was deputed to lead, and when the vote was taken the rest backed out, leaving him and his daughter Emma standing alone. The major upbraided the others for their want of courage and good faith, announced himself the friend

of Mr. Ruthrauff, and continued so during his life. He was clerk to the county commissioners for three terms, nine years in all; subsequently kept the Black Bear Hotel, opposite the jail, which was then a noted resort of politicians.

Frederick Embich married, Jan. 17, 1824, Lucetta Doebler, born June 6, 1806; died Sept. 9, 1878; youngest daughter of Abraham Doebler, of Lebanon. They had twelve children, six of whom grew to mature age, —Rose, widow of Joseph Gleim, of Lebanon; Col. Frederick E., of Williamsport, in service during the Rebellion; Lucretia, married Nicholas Gillman, of Columbia; Amelia, married F. H. Ebur, formerly sheriff of Lebanon County; Emma, married Solomon Myer; and W. H. H. Embich, an officer during the war, who died a few years since.

REV. JACOB ERB.

Jacob Erb was born two miles southeast of Manheim, Lancaster Co., Pa., on the 25th of May, 1804, and died at Shiremanstown, Cumberland Co., April 29, 1883, hence at the time of his death had attained to the age of seventy-eight years, eleven months, and four days. His grandfather, Christian Erb, was born in Switzerland in 1733, and was brought by his parents to this country in 1736, when only three years of age. His father, who also was called Christian, was born in Lancaster County in 1758. His maternal grandfather was Abraham Hershey, who migrated from Switzerland to America in 1759. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Hershey.

When Jacob was six years of age, that is, in 1810, his parents moved from Lancaster County to Cumberland County, and settled on a tract of land on the banks of the Susquehanna, opposite Harrisburg. His father died on that farm in October of 1820. Three years after, in May, 1823, Jacob became a member of the Pennsylvania Annual Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, and in sixty annual consecutive sessions never was once absent. He labored extensively in his native State, and also in the State of New York and Canada. He preached in Erie County, N. Y., and Canada as early as 1825, and was in Rochester on the day the water was let into the Erie Canal, which was on October 25th of that year. He had charge of different circuits, and was presiding elder a number of times, and was pastor of the Otterbein Church in Baltimore, Md., seven years; pastor of the First United Brethren Church in York three years; presiding elder seven years; editor of the *Busy Martha*, a German paper published in Baltimore, several years, and served as Bishop from 1837 till 1845, and again from 1849 till 1853. Under his labors the congregation on Boas Street, Harrisburg, was organized, and during his pastorate the first church was built on the ground now occupied by the Memorial Church.

Jacob Erb was one of the most efficient ministers of the United Brethren Church in organizing and building up that denomination in the Lebanon Valley. Other men had worked before him, but to his executive ability that denomination owes its first definite organization. In 1823 he preached on the Lancaster Circuit. It extended from Harrisburg to Lancaster, and out to Turkey Hill; thence by Columbia to Marietta, Maytown, Middletown, and Highspire; thence to Hummelstown, Union Water-Works, Annville, Lebanon, Shaefferstown, Ephrata, Manheim, and Litiz. All over this field were members who were recognized as such, but they were not formed in classes and enrolled in a formal manner. Mr. Erb then regarded this as a mistake, but their minds had to be prepared for the important step to be taken in formally organizing by reception and enrollment. After the lapse of several years it appeared to Mr. Erb that the proper time had come. It was during the year 1827 that he formed the first class of church members in the United Brethren in Christ Church east of the Susquehanna River. Classes had been formed west of the river before this date. This organization took place at what is called Sherk's Old Meeting-house, located in the northwestern portion of Lebanon County, about two and a half miles east of Grantville, Dauphin Co. Some years previous about fifty persons had been converted under the ministerial labors of Rev. Felix Light. Afterwards Father Roop and other ministers preached to this people, and under Mr. Erb's ministry there was an awakening and many others were converted. It now became evident to Mr. Erb that permanent success and prosperity could be secured only by a well-defined organization, and after consultation with older ministers obtained their consent to allow him to make the trial. In accordance with his design, he announced at his Sabbath services that he intended to receive members into church next evening. When Monday evening arrived a large congregation assembled, and quite a number joined the church. The plan worked so admirably that soon it became the prevailing custom.

Sherk's meeting-house was built by the Mennonites in the year 1822, Peter Sherk and wife deeding to Jacob Sherk, trustee, in trust for the Mennonites, the ground on which it is erected, and in 1845, by the authority of the Legislature, he sold the property to Jacob Albert, H. Neidig, and George Bomgardner, trustees, in trust for the church of the United Brethren in Christ. It was early occupied by the United Brethren preachers, chief of whom were Revs. Felix Light, Roop, Erb, Funkhouser, John Light, and Casper Light.

Three years after this Mr. Erb was the minister on the Halifax Circuit. He was acquainted with Elder John Winebrenner, and sympathized with him in his revival work. These ministers were well acquainted, and often were engaged in holding meetings together. Elder Winebrenner was his senior by seven years, and after he had, from a change of views, withdrawn from

the German Reformed Church, he engaged Mr. Erb to baptize him. On the Sabbath appointed for that service a large congregation assembled in the Bethel on Mulberry Street, Harrisburg, where now the hospital stands. Elder Winebrenner then preached what is now known as the 1830 sermon on baptism. Immediately after preaching, and soon after three o'clock, P.M., they proceeded to the Susquehanna River, and Mr. Erb baptized him just above where now the railroad bridge is. This occurred on Sabbath, July 4, 1830.

REV. JOHN FREDERICK ERNST.

John Frederick Ernst was born Oct. 30, 1786, in Sussex County, N. J., baptized on the 3d of November following, and confirmed in the Lutheran Church on the 17th of August, 1800. He entered Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1808, at once commenced the study of theology, and in 1809 began his ministerial labors. In 1815 he removed to Lebanon, where for a period of nearly thirty-five years he was pastor of the Salem Church there. He died at Lebanon on the 1st of September, 1849, aged almost sixty-three years. He was an earnest, faithful, and diligent preacher of the gospel. He was twice married, first, in 1815, to Elizabeth McCammon, daughter of John and Mary McCammon, who died May 18, 1829, leaving several children; secondly, on March 5, 1845, to Susan Herman, daughter of John and Catharine Herman, of Philadelphia, and they had one son.

REV. RICHARD A. FISHER.

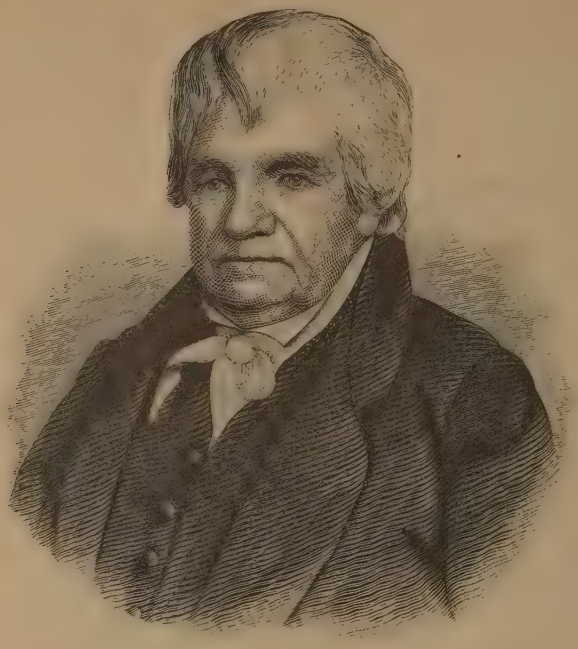
Richard Adams Fisher, son of John Fisher, was born Oct. 25, 1805, in Heidelberg township, Berks Co., Pa. He was brought up on his father's farm, but at a comparatively early age his thoughts were bent to the ministry, and he commenced his preparatory studies under his pastor, the Rev. F. Herman, of the Reformed Church, subsequently completing his theological course with the Rev. Dr. Herman, of Montgomery County. In 1826 he was licensed and ordained, and soon after received and accepted a call to the Sunbury charge in Northumberland County, Pa. Few men had more labors in the ministry to perform or greater difficulties to encounter. He had to contend with hardships innumerable, with extent of country, which, it is said, required in the performance of his ordinary duties not less than fifty or sixty thousand miles of travel. He served a large number of congregations, which imposed on him great physical labor, and he had to contend with the inconveniences of a mountainous country and the unusual amount of exposure to the inclemencies of the weather; and with not a vigorous constitution it is not surprising that his physical system soon gave way. In the hope to find some relief, he accepted a call from the Millersburg charge in Dauphin County, Pa., in 1856, but his labors here were of short duration, and he ended his career on the 27th of January, 1857, dying at the parsonage in Lykens Valley in his fifty-second year. He was interred at Sunbury. Mr. Fisher married, in 1831, Amelia Catharine Weiser, daughter of the Rev. George Weiser, of Sunbury, and they had six sons and four daughters.

COL. WILLIAM G. FREEMAN.

William Grigsby Freeman was born in 1815 in the State of Virginia. He entered West Point Military Academy in 1830, appointed from his native State, from which institution he graduated in 1834, and commissioned brevet second lieutenant in the Fourth United States Artillery on the 1st of July that year. He served with distinction in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians, was promoted second lieutenant June 8, 1836, first lieutenant July 7, 1838, and brevet captain, assistant adjutant-general, Dec. 2, 1841, and subsequently captain, Sept. 13, 1846. He was with the army in Mexico, and for meritorious services there was promoted brevet major, assistant adjutant-general, March 3, 1847, and brevet lieutenant-colonel, May 30, 1848. In 1849 he was on the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott, with headquarters at New York City. He resigned the service March 31, 1856, and took up his residence at Cornwall, where he died in 1866. Col. Freeman was a brave and gallant officer. He married Margaret Coleman, daughter of Bird Coleman.

HON. JOHN GLONINGER.

John Gloninger, son of Philip and Anna Barbara Gloninger, was born Sept. 19, 1758, in Lebanon township, then Lancaster County, Pa. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in that locality. His father, born in 1719, died Dec. 11, 1796; his mother, born March 12, 1731, died Sept. 23, 1810, and are both buried in the old Reformed Church Cemetery at Lebanon. John Gloninger received most of his instruction from the pastor of the Reformed Church, who was also teacher of the school. When the Revolution broke out he served as a subaltern officer in the associators. Towards the close of the war he was in command of the battalion of militia. Upon the organization of the county of Dauphin he was appointed, by the Supreme Executive Council county, lieutenant May 6, 1785. He was a representative to the General Assembly in 1790, resigning to accept the position of State Senator, which office he also in time resigned, preferring the quiet of home life to the vexations of legislative experience. He was appointed by Governor Mifflin—a warm personal friend—one of the associate judges of the county of Dauphin. This position, owing to the distance and the inconvenience of travel, he afterwards resigned. However, upon the erection of the new county of Lebanon, in 1813, he was commissioned one of the associate judges, an office he filled many years. He died at Lebanon on the 22d of January,



HON. JOHN GLONINGER.

1836, aged seventy-seven years. Few men had more extended influence, and were more highly respected and beloved, than Judge Gloninger. He married Catharine Orth, daughter of Adam and Catharine (Kucher) Orth; and they were the ancestors of a prominent family, most of whom left a marked impression upon the period in which they lived.

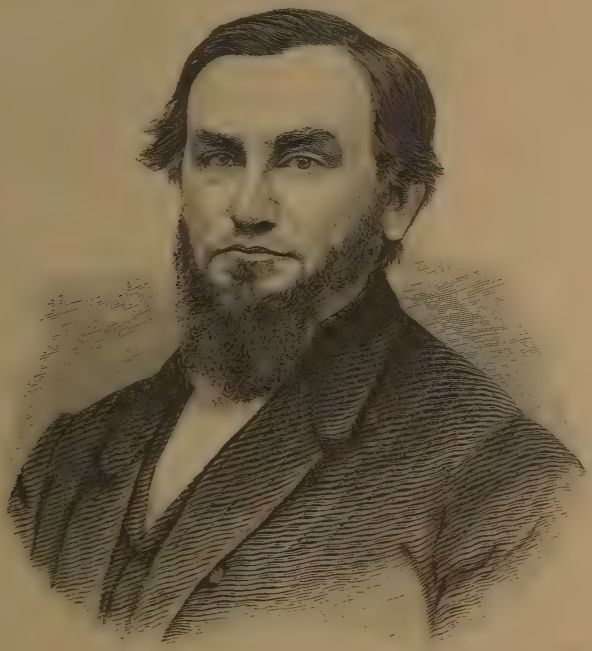
REV. PHILIP GLONINGER.

Philip Gloninger, son of John and Catharine (Orth) Gloninger, was born Feb. 17, 1788, in Lebanon, Pa. Having acquired the necessary preparatory education in the schools of his native town he entered Dickinson College, where he early completed his literary course. Subsequently he studied divinity under the Rev. C. L. Becker, D.D., of Baltimore, one of the most distinguished theologians and pulpit orators of the age. At a meeting of the Reformed Synod, held at Germantown in the autumn of 1808, Mr. Gloninger was present, and presented a call from the Reformed Church at Harrisburg, with the request that he be "placed over them as their pastor." At the same Synod he was ordained. Beside the congregation at Harrisburg there were four others in his charge,—Shoop's, Wenrich's, Middletown, and Hummelstown. He soon became prominent in his church, and was appointed by Synod one of the first two delegates sent by that body to the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church. Owing to "bodily infirmities," he resigned his charge in June, 1814. He returned to Lebanon, where he died on the 10th of September, 1816, at the early age of twenty-eight years. The Rev. Gloninger was a man of superior pulpit talents, naturally gifted, and reared under circumstances highly favorable to the development of his moral and intellectual endowments, he became distinguished as a preacher, and early attained a prominent position among his ministerial brethren. He was a faithful pastor, and our paternal grandmother, who was one of his parishioners, in her fourscore years, spoke very tenderly of the youthful preacher, Gloninger, so dearly beloved and highly esteemed. The Rev. Gloninger married, in 1810, Eliza Clark, who survived her husband many years.

C. D. GLONINGER, M.D.

Cyrus Dorsey Gloninger, eldest son of Dr. John W. Gloninger and Mary Ann Hassinger, was born March 13, 1824, at Lebanon. His preliminary studies were pursued at the Lebanon Academy, after which he entered Marshall College, then at Mercersburg, from whence he graduated in 1843. He began the study of medicine with his father, attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1846. The two following years were spent in the medical universities and hospitals of Europe, his accurate and familiar acquaintance with the French and German languages greatly facilitating his studies in the scientific centres

of the Old World. Returning home, commenced the practice of medicine, and shortly acquired a marked reputation for ability and skill in every department of his profession. Like his father, he devoted much of his attention to diseases of the eye, and, in the course of twenty-six years, attained a high rank in this important specialty. He was strictly scientific and regular, faithful to his patients and honorable to his professional brethren. He instructed a large number of students, giving them the benefit of his great attainments and ripe experience, many of whom are leading men in their profession. Aside from the science of medicine, Dr. Gloninger's literary studies were extensive. He was especially well informed in all that relates to the collateral sciences, and his knowledge of sacred and profane history, strengthened by travel and observation, made him an agreeable and entertaining companion. His contributions to various journals and periodicals showed a highly cultivated mind. As a public man he was greatly esteemed; was twice nominated by the Democratic party, of which he was an adherent, candidate for Congress, in 1866 and in 1870, but defeated, owing to the strength of the opposition in his district. In the industrial enterprises of his native town he took a warm interest. He was one of the founders of the Lebanon Manufacturing Company, of which he was president; he was president of the Lebanon National Bank, and in his church, St. John's Reformed, was an active and zealous member. His private charities were numerous, and he gave a willing support to the various evangelical and Christianizing enterprises of the day. The poor found in him a friend, and his professional life was a philanthropic mission. He died on the 23d of August, 1872, at Lebanon, and "devout men were at his burial." In the eloquent language of his friend and pastor, "beneath the green turf and the floweret's bloom, he shall rest in peace. The eye of friendship will often dim as it rests upon the hallowed spot. The utterance of many a heart will be, 'Here lies one we have loved!' The balmy breath of spring and the vitalizing shower of summer will quicken and revive his vernal covering."



C. D. GLONINGER, M.D.

JOHN W. GLONINGER, M.D.

John W. Gloninger, son of John Gloninger and Catharine Orth, was born Sept. 23, 1798, at Lebanon, Pa. His early educational training was under the direction of that famous local pedagogue, McMullen, who for so many years wielded the "birch" in Lebanon. Afterwards he was sent to Harrisburg, and from thence to Baltimore, where he completed his academic education. Late in 1815 he returned to Lebanon, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. King. Early in 1816 he went to Philadelphia, and became a private pupil of Professor Dorsey, then in the height of his fame, at the same time attending lectures in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and Blockley Hospital. In 1817 he

was elected a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society. He continued his studies in Philadelphia until the death of Professor Dorsey, which occurred in 1818, when he went with the majority of Dr. Dorsey's private pupils to New York. Here he entered the office of the distinguished Professor Hosack, at the same time attending the lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he graduated April 1, 1819. After graduating he continued his studies in the hospitals of New York and Philadelphia, and early in 1820 returned to his native place, where he commenced the practice of medicine.

He soon took a leading position as a physician and surgeon, and maintained it for thirty years. As a general practitioner he was careful, attentive, and distinguished for his accuracy of diagnosis; as a surgeon he was eminent, but his specialty was diseases of the eye, and as an oculist he ranked among the best in the country, being particularly successful in operations for cataract. For the first twenty years of his professional career he was a frequent contributor to the medical journals. Many of the articles show that he was not alone a careful observer but a close student, and that he was keeping pace with the progress of medical science. As an evidence of his appreciation by the profession, we find that in 1823 he was elected a member of the Pittsburgh Medical Society, and in 1826 Fellow of the University of New York, and Jefferson Medical College conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.D. In 1838 he was elected an honorary member of the New York State Medical Society, and in 1841 the University of Maryland conferred the honorary degree of M.D. upon him, the University of Pennsylvania doing the same in 1848.

In his intercourse with his professional brethren he strictly adhered to the code of ethics, and was mainly instrumental in the organization of the Lebanon County Medical Society, and for many years one of its active members, doing all he could to promote professional intercourse and the advancement of its members. There are now scattered over this country many pupils who all bear testimony to the interest he took and the encouragement he gave them in the prosecution of their studies. In some instances he not only instructed them gratuitously, but furnished them with means to finish their medical education. In fact, one of his characteristic traits was the interest he took in young men just starting out in life.

After the death of William Moore, Esq., in March, 1841, he was elected president of the Lebanon Bank, a position which he held until Jan. 14, 1867, when he declined a re-election. As a financier he was conservative, always having more confidence in real estate than any other form of investment. Although careful in the management of his estate, it can with truth be said of him that he practiced his profession not from a desire to obtain pecuniary recompense, but from the love of it and the good he could accomplish. Until he began to withdraw from active professional life, his time and services were commanded by all alike.

He always took a deep interest in the Reformed Church, and was mainly instrumental in remodeling the First Church, at Lebanon, about 1844, and later in the founding and building of St. John's Church. He freely contributed of his means to all church enterprises, and for many years was a trustee of Marshall College, and was also one the founders and trustees of the Lebanon Academy. He died March 10, 1874, at Lebanon. Dr. Gloninger was twice married,—first on Dec. 25, 1820, to Mary Ann Hassinger, of Philadelphia, who died in February, 1846. She was a woman of much culture and refinement, and the mother of all his children,—Eliza, widow of Dr. David B. Marshall, late of Lebanon; Matilda, married John Wetherill, of Philadelphia; Dr. Cyrus D. (see biographical sketch); Dr. David Stanley, practicing his profession in Philadelphia; and Catharine Alice, married Dr. A. H. Light, of Lebanon. Dr. Gloninger married, secondly, June 15, 1847, Catharine Arndt, who survived.

COL. PHILIP GREENAWALT.

Philip Lorenz Greenawalt was born June 10, 1725, in Hassloch, in Boehl, Germany. He was of one of the best-known families in that locality, received a good German and classical education, and came to America in 1749, on the ship "Phœnix," John Mason, master, from Rotterdam, arriving at Philadelphia on the 15th of September. He at first located in Cocalico township, Lancaster Co., where he took up one hundred acres of land, Feb. 28, 1754, subsequently removing to Lebanon township. At the outset of the Revolution he entered heartily into the struggle, and during the entire war was more or less in active service. Upon the organization of the associated battalions he was commissioned colonel of the First Battalion of Lancaster County. He was with Washington during the Jersey campaign of 1776,—at Trenton and Princeton. His battalion was at Brandywine and Germantown, and the conduct of Col. Greenawalt during the former engagement received the commendation of the commander-in-chief for efficiency and gallantry, especially in the protection of the Continental supplies. He was appointed, May 6, 1778, one of the agents for forfeited estates. At the close of the war he retired to his farm, and, like many more of the brave officers of that struggle for independence, poorer in purse, but conscious of having done his duty to his country. The Assembly of the State appointed him one of the commissioners to take subscriptions for the Continental loan, Dec. 16, 1777, and during the darkest hour of the struggle he did effective service in collecting blankets, food, and forage for the half-starved and half-clad army at Valley Forge, and for most of which he was never recompensed. But such was the fate of many who sacrificed their for-

Jno W Glenninger

tunes on the altar of liberty. Col. Greenawalt reached a good old age, honored, loved, and respected by his neighbors and fellow-citizens. He died, Feb. 28, 1802, at Lebanon, aged seventy-seven years. Col. Greenawalt was twice married: first, to the Widow Uhland, of Muddy Creek, who died the same year; secondly, to Margaret Foeser, born May 10, 1735; died May 10, 1806. They had a large family of children. (See Greenawalt record.)

GEN. JOHN HARRISON.

John Harrison, the son of Issac and Sarah Harrison, was born in Hanover township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) Co., Pa., on the 8th of January, 1775. He received a good education, brought up on his father's farm, and at his majority engaged in the manufacture of iron. He served as county commissioner from 1807 to 1810, and in 1814 marched as a private in Capt. Thomas McIlhenny's company of volunteers to the defense of Baltimore. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives, session of 1821–22, and in 1823 to the State Senate, but resigned the year following for some cause remaining unexplained. He was brigadier-general of volunteers, and hence the title of Gen. John Harrison. He died at his residence in Hanover, Feb. 28, 1827, and is buried in the old graveyard there. He was twice married; his first wife, Frances Rodgers, born 1771; died April 15, 1813; his second wife, Rachel, born 1787; died Nov. 10, 1829. They are buried in Hanover churchyard. Gen. Harrison was a prominent and influential citizen,—upright, honorable, and high-minded, and won the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. A singular historical error respecting this Gen. Harrison has been printed in a report of a school superintendent of Lebanon County, and stands to this moment uncorrected save in these columns. The statement alluded to confounds Gen. Harrison of Ohio, afterwards President of the United States, with Gen. Harrison of Hanover township, Lebanon County. The former was a Virginian of a very prominent family, the latter of Pennsylvania, of the excellent Presbyterian race of Provincial days.

REV. DAVID HASSINGER.

David Hassinger was born about 1797, in Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa. He received a fair English and German education, but, applying himself earnestly, he mastered the classics, and commenced his theological studies under the Rev. Mr. German, of the Lutheran Church, subsequently completing them under the instruction of the Rev. Dr. Helfenstein, of the Reformed Church, Philadelphia. He entered the ministry in 1824, and his first field of labor was Newville, Cumberland Co., Pa., where he served six years. From this place he removed to Orwigsburg, Schuylkill Co., Pa., where he preached seventeen or eighteen years. He then went to Pottsville, where he remained seven or eight years, whence he removed with his family to Perry Co., Pa. He died near Ickesburg, in that county, March 3, 1858, aged sixty-one years. He was a man of some talent, of good address, and an earnest and popular preacher. The Rev. Mr. Hassinger married, in 1830, Catharine Gibson, daughter of Francis Gibson, of Perry County.

COL. NICHOLAS HAUSSEGGER.

Nicholas Haussegger came to America as a subaltern officer during the early struggle between England and France, about 1744. He was a native of the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, which may probably account for his being in the British service. He subsequently resigned and came to Pennsylvania, where we find him during the French and Indian war as lieutenant of Capt. Atlee's company of the Pennsylvania regiment, commissioned May 6, 1760. It is more than probable he was in the previous campaign under Gen. Forbes, but the rolls of officers for that period are incomplete. On the 11th of November, 1763, he was commissioned captain in the First Battalion of the Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by the Hon. John Penn, Esq., having distinguished himself at the battle of Bushy Run, in the expedition under Bouquet. During the summer of 1764 he was stationed on the frontiers in Heidelberg township to guard against Indian forays from the northward. For his services in the Provincial war he participated in the land grants by the Proprietaries, and became possessed of a tract of land containing five hundred and thirty-three acres located in what is now Liberty township, Centre Co., Pa. This he seems to have disposed of before 1774 to Thomas Willing, of Philadelphia. Prior to the Revolution he purchased a farm near Lebanon, where he lived and on which he ended his days. At the commencement of the war for independence he entered heartily into the contest, and was commissioned major of the Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion, Col. Anthony Wayne, Jan. 4, 1776, and until the 18th of September following shared in the fortunes and privations of that command at Three Rivers and in the Canada campaign. Congress by a resolution, June 27, 1776, directed four companies of Germans to be raised in Pennsylvania, which was subsequently increased to five, which, with four companies in Maryland, were to compose the German battalion, and of which Maj. Nicholas Haussegger was commissioned colonel, to rank from July 17, 1776. The regiment was in the field and engaged at Trenton and Princeton, and in May, 1777, was in Debore's brigade, Sullivan's division. It is stated in the "History of the Pennsylvania Line in the Revolution" that Col. Haussegger "deserted to the British after the battle of Monmouth, and nothing can be ascertained of his subsequent history." This statement was obtained no doubt from somebody's memoirs, which must always be taken with a few grains of allowance. As the records of the Revolution are exceedingly meagre, it is impossible to state when and how Col. Haussegger

left his command. During the Sullivan expedition of 1779, Lieut.-Col. Weltner was in command of the German regiment. He is not alluded to as *colonel* commanding, which would have been the case had Col. Haussegger deserted to the British or resigned. The probabilities are that he was absent on sick leave, and that until the regiment was mustered out of service he was really the commanding officer. He was in 1780 on his farm in Lebanon township, where we would not have found him had he become the traitor we are led to believe; the patriots of that section would not have tolerated his presence, and his estate would have been forfeited. He died upon his farm near the borough of Lebanon, in July, 1786, and must have been ill a long time. Another point which antagonizes the charge of treason is that his heirs participated in the donation land-grants awarded by the State of Pennsylvania to its meritorious and brave officers and soldiers of the Revolution. We desire to do justice to the memory of a gallant soldier, and are delighted that the facts we have gathered will show how fallacious the charge. Col. Haussegger at his death left a wife, Elizabeth, and two daughters, married respectively Daniel Weidel and Nicholas Krehl.

REV. ANTHONY HAUTZ.

Anthony Hautz, son of Philip Peter Hautz, was born in Germany, Aug. 4, 1758. His father emigrated to America in 1768, and settled in what is now Lebanon County. He received a preliminary German education, and early in life apprenticed to the trade of a tailor, at the same time devoting all his spare moments to the acquisition of useful knowledge by means of books, which were not then as now accessible to every one. Inclined to the ministry, he studied theology with the Rev. Dr. Hendel, then pastor of a church at Lancaster. Having completed his studies he became, about the middle of the year 1786, catechist in the congregations of Cocalico, Modecreek, Reicker's, and Zeltenreich, in Lancaster County. These congregations being well pleased with his services applied to the Reformed Cötus which met in Lancaster June 5, 1787, for his examination and licensure, asking at the same time that he might be appointed as their regular pastor, which was granted. In 1788 he received and accepted a call from the congregation at Harrisburg, and became the first stationed pastor there. He remained at Harrisburg until 1798, when he accepted a call to Carlisle and the affiliating congregations of Trindle Spring, Churchtown, and Frieden's Church. The latter church had been organized by him in 1793, while ministering at Harrisburg. Having visited Seneca County, N. Y., in 1803, Mr. Hautz removed thither with his family in the spring of 1804. He began his labors in that section by gathering the scattered members of the church, and until 1815 he continued his work in the ministry faithfully, when he limited his call to Lansing and Salmon Creek congregations, in whose neighborhood he lived. After a few years' further work he retired from the pastoral office, and removed to the township of Groton, Tompkins Co., N. Y., when past the age of threescore years and ten; in 1830 he ended his busy but troubled life. The Rev. Mr. Hautz was zealous and earnest in his preaching, hospitable and kind, yet firm and determined whenever he believed it his duty to oppose. His impulsiveness, with a sanguine temperament, produced difficulties which frequently beset his ministry. For all this he was dearly beloved by many in his various congregations. In personal appearance "he was tall, slim, and meagre; had dark complexion, with a large aquiline nose."

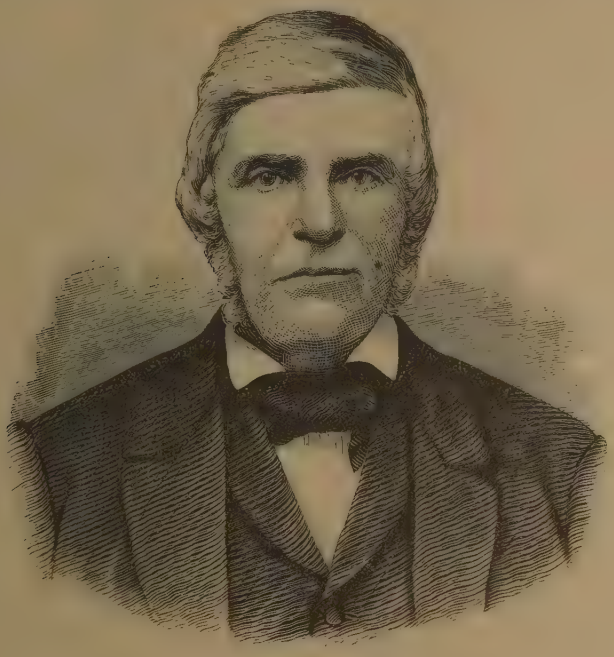
REV. WILLIAM HIESTER.

William Hiester, son of Joseph Hiester and Elizabeth Strunk, was born Nov. 11, 1770, in Bern township, Berks Co., Pa. He was the youngest of seven children. His father, born about 1710, at Elsoff, in the Duchy of Wittgenstein, Province of Westphalia, Germany, emigrated to America in 1738, and died in 1772, in Bern township, Berks Co., Pa. He learned the trade of a carpenter, in the mean time applying himself to study. In 1796 he commenced his theological studies under the Rev. Daniel Wagner, of York, Pa., at the same time learning Greek from the Lutheran minister at the same place. At the Reformed Church Synod which met at Lancaster, Pa., April 30, 1798, he presented himself for examination, and permission was given him to serve the congregations in Donegal as a catechist. He served them one year, when, upon petition of the congregations, he was regularly ordained. At the Synod in May, 1800, the congregation at Lebanon, Pa., with three others connected with it, transmitted to Synod a call for the Rev. Mr. Hiester. He accepted the call, at the same time continuing to serve his original charge. The field was too large, but with great faithfulness and self-sacrifice he continued with all the congregations until 1808, when he surrendered the Lancaster County charge. "As a preacher," wrote Rev. Dr. Harbaugh, "Mr. Hiester was popular. He had a fine flow of language, and spoke without notes. He had an excellent memory, and it was frequently remarked that he seemed to have the entire Scriptures at his command; he could quote passages with much facility and strikingly to the point. Besides, he had a fine musical voice, which was much cultivated by singing, an exercise of which he was exceedingly fond, and in which he excelled." Being diligent in his studies, he was unwearied in his pastoral duties, and as a result his physical system began to give way under the severe mental strain. For years he was much troubled with a cough, and twelve months before his death he had an attack of hemorrhage. Notwithstanding, until within a few months of his end he continued to perform his ministerial work. He died at Lebanon, on Friday, Feb. 8, 1828, and is there

buried. Mr. Hiester married Anna Maria Bentz, born May 25, 1775; died May 22, 1833. Their children were John Bentz, Maria, William, Hannah, Lydia, Joseph, George, and Cyrus.

SAMUEL HEILMAN.

Samuel Heilman, son of Philip Heilman (see Heilman record), was born in 1809, on the old homestead in North Annville township, Lebanon Co., Pa. He was brought up as a farmer, and continued upon the ancestral farm, in the cultivating and improving of which he evinced a commendable pride, until his death, which occurred on the 26th of April, 1881, in the seventy-third year of his age. Mr. Heilman was a man of unostentatious habits, and cared little for the excitements of public life. He was a man of energy and of prominence in his neighborhood, and so peaceful and conciliatory was his character, his judgment so uniformly correct, that his services were frequently requested in the settlement of important interests. He was a director of the Lebanon Valley National Bank, and in the Reformed Church, of which he was long a member, a faithful and efficient officer. Mr. Heilman was twice married,—first, on Dec. 29, 1833, to Elizabeth Heilman, who died in 1856; secondly, on May 30, 1860, to Mary Keller, daughter of John Keller, of Centre County, who survived.



Saml Heilman

MATTHIAS HOLLENBACH.

Matthias Hollenbach, son of John Hollenbach, was born about 1726, in Hanover township, Lancaster Co., now East Hanover township, Lebanon Co., where the father was an early settler. He was inured to all the sufferings and privations incident to a frontier settlement at that early day. Possessed of a firm and vigorous constitution, and endowed by nature with a strong, active, and enterprising mind, at the age of seventeen he joined the first adventurous party who went to make a permanent settlement, under the authority of Connecticut, in the valley of Wyoming. This was in the autumn of 1769. From that period the history of his long and eventful life is identified with the history of that part of the country.

In the controversy between Pennsylvania and Connecticut he actively and firmly adhered to the latter, under whose auspices he had embarked his youthful fortunes, and whose claims he regarded as paramount to every other until the right of soil and the right of jurisdiction to the country were decreed by a competent tribunal to be in the former. From that moment he yielded obedience to the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, and contributed all in his power to quiet the turbulent, and to reconcile the disaffected to the legitimate authorities.

The dispute between Pennsylvania and Connecticut

had assumed all the characteristics of a civil war, and notwithstanding the conciliatory recommendations and remonstrances of the Continental Congress, it was continued during the Revolutionary struggle. Whilst the poor and destitute settlers were suffering on the one side from the common enemies of the country, the British, the savage Indians, and the *worse than savage Tories*, they were attacked on the other, and endured equal distress, by military parties under the authority of Pennsylvania.

Thus surrounded with difficulties and dangers calculated to appall the stoutest heart, at a period, too, when many good but timid men doubted, hesitated, and feared, young Hollenbach, in want of everything but personal courage and patriotic feelings, was approached by one of those agents of the mother-country, whose bland and fascinating manner and duplicity of heart marked him out as a fit emissary for "treason, stratagem, and spoil." On the one hand the effort making to free the country from British dominion was represented as entirely hopeless, and that upon failure, poverty, shame, and death everywhere awaited the active partisan; on the other, by espousing the cause of the British king, money, office, and honor would be conferred, and a life of ease and independence secured. The youth stood firm; he was not to be allured from the path of duty. He had taken his resolution, staked his all upon the issue, and was willing to abide the result.

In 1776 and the following years two companies were raised in Wyoming, in one of which young Hollenbach was appointed lieutenant. He was active and successful in filling up and preparing his company for active service, and shortly after joined the army under Gen. Washington, in the State of New Jersey. His merits were soon discovered and properly appreciated by the general, who frequently consulted him in relation to the frontier settlements and the means of defending them against the incursions of the enemy. He participated in all the sufferings of our half-fed and half-clothed troops during the winter campaign in the State of New Jersey, and was on several occasions employed by the general in the execution of confidential agencies.

Such was the patriotism of the Wyoming settlers that, during the short period when they were not immediately threatened with attacks from the enemy, almost every efficient man among them joined the army, and left their families without protection. This calm portended a storm. The defenseless state of the frontier invited aggression. The valley again began to suffer from the tomahawk, scalping-knife, and firebrand, and early in 1778 it was discovered that a horde of British, Indians, and Tories was collected upon the Susquehanna frontiers, and preparing to pour down upon the valley of Wyoming and exterminate the defenseless settlers. The officers from Wyoming urged the general to send a force for its protection, or to permit the two companies drawn from this settlement to return for the purpose of defending their aged and helpless parents, wives, and children. But such was the situation of the army that no adequate force could be spared. An intense anxiety was felt among the officers; some obtained furloughs, and some resigned and returned to the valley. Every preparation was made in their power to repel their invaders. About three hundred and fifty men marched out to meet the enemy. They were drawn into an ambuscade. The result is known: Wyoming was reduced to widowhood and orphanage. About fifty only escaped this disastrous battle, of whom the subject of this notice was one.

Articles of capitulation were made, in which security and protection of life and property had been stipulated, but were no sooner made than they were violated on the part of the faithless enemy. What property could not be carried away was burned and destroyed, and the remnant of the settlers was driven naked and houseless to the surrounding mountains. Lieut. Hollenbach, whose property was all destroyed, still clung to the valley, and participated in all its sufferings until the conclusion of the war.

Upon the settlement of the controversy between Pennsylvania and Connecticut, and upon the promulgation of the laws of Pennsylvania in the disputed territory of 1786, Mr. Hollenbach was chosen and appointed one of the justices of the courts of Luzerne County; and upon the adoption of the Constitution he was reappointed an associate judge, which office he sustained with reputation till the time of his decease. He was honored with the command of a regiment by his fellow-citizens,—a military office being almost the only one in Pennsylvania compatible with that of a judge.

In all the great political struggles which have agitated the country, Judge Hollenbach was actively and firmly attached to the cause of the people. In a late conflict, although most of those around him with whom he had been accustomed to act entertained different views, and although he was exceedingly enfeebled by disease, he procured himself to be carried to the poll, and there, for the last time, exercised the right of suffrage in favor of a distinguished individual who succeeded to the Presidency. He was firmly persuaded that the interests of the country demanded this preference, and he acted accordingly.

It is believed that he was not a member of any Christian church, but it is known that he reverenced the religion of the cross. Throughout his life he contributed liberally to the support of that communion and its pastors to which he was conscientiously attached, and it is feared it will long feel the want of his supporting hand. His life was a life of temperance, industry, and attention to his business, the full fruits of which he enjoyed in almost uninterrupted health until his last illness.

JACOB KARCH, SR.

Jacob Karch, Sr., was born in Germany in 1742, subsequently came to America, and in 1790 was appointed postmaster at Lebanon, at the time the office was established at that place. He died Aug. 19, 1819, when his son, Jacob, Jr., was appointed to fill the vacancy. He was born Sept. 17, 1779, and died Sept. 24, 1834. His widow, Catharine Karch, was appointed as his successor in office, and held the position until July, 1845. The post-office at Lebanon was held by the Karch family for fifty-five years, and in the same building during that period, viz., at the old Karch homestead.

CAPT. ANTHONY KELKER.

Anthony Kelker, son of Henry Kelker and Regula Braetscher, was a native of Herrliberg, near Zurich, Switzerland, born on the 30th of December, 1733. At the age of ten years, in 1743, his parents emigrated to America and located in Lebanon township, Lancaster Co., now Lebanon Co., Pa., four miles north of the town of Lebanon. Anthony was brought up on his father's farm, receiving the meagre advantages of the schools of that period. He was commissioned Aug. 28, 1775, lieutenant in the Second Battalion of Lancaster County Associators, and was in active service during the campaign of 1776. In 1777 he was an officer in the militia at Brandywine and Germantown. He was appointed Jan. 19, 1778, wagon-master of Col. Greenawalt's battalion, and the same year was sent on a secret expedition to Virginia and Maryland. Until the close of the war Capt. Kelker was an active participant. He was deputy sheriff of Lancaster County in 1781–82, and upon the formation of the county of Dauphin was commissioned the first sheriff in 1785, and subsequently elected, serving until 1788. He was a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives 1793–94. He was a very active member and vestryman of the German Reformed Church, and treasurer of the same during the erection of the old (First) Reformed Church in 1794. Mr. Kelker died at Lebanon on the 10th of March, 1812. He married Mary Magdalene, daughter of George Meister, a Moravian. She died at Lebanon, Dec. 30, 1818. (See Kelker record.) Mr. Kelker was a man of strict integrity, an unflinching patriot, and highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

JACOB KIMMERLING.

Jacob Kimmerling, born about 1710 in Switzerland, emigrated to America about the year 1729, and located on a tract of land north of the borough of Lebanon, on the Tulpehocken Creek, where he built a cabin, or rather a log house, not far from where the present residence of Moses Light stands. In his day he was widely known as an enterprising and benevolent citizen. Shortly after his settlement he donated land for a Reformed Church, a parochial school, and a graveyard. The church was erected mainly through Mr. Kimmerling's generosity, and the school adjoining was largely sustained by his means. He died in 1793, and the family has become extinct, but the record of his good deeds preserves the name of Jacob Kimmerling.

LEVI KLINE.

Levi Kline, son of Jacob Kline (1745–1826) and Elizabeth Withers (1748–1827), was born Oct. 14, 1811, at Wrightsville, York Co., Pa. His father dying while Levi was only fifteen years of age, he was placed in the care of his brother, George W., who educated him, and in the year 1830 was entered as a student-at-law in his office. He was admitted to the Lebanon County bar on the 6th of November, 1834, and immediately became connected with his brother as junior partner, a law firm which was only dissolved by the death of the former in 1845. From 1841 to 1846 he represented his district in the Senate of Pennsylvania. Mr. Kline died Sept. 17, 1863, at Lebanon.

GEORGE W. KLINE.

George Washington Kline, Sr., son of Jacob Kline (1745–1826) and Elizabeth Withers (1748–1827), was born March 12, 1795, at Wrightsville, York Co., Pa. He was educated in the public schools of Wrightsville and Lancaster, and studied law at the latter place under William Jenkins, a prominent lawyer of the county. He was admitted to the bar after an examination by Amos Ellmaker, Morton C. Rogers, and James Buchanan, Esqs., on the 20th of August, 1821, and in September following located at Lebanon, where he established himself in his profession and built up a large clientage. Although prominently identified with the old Whig party, which was dominant in his county, he uniformly declined official positions, preferring the duties of professional life. He died at Lebanon on the 21st of June, 1845, aged fifty years. With strong natural sense, rare force of will, and unswerving application to the study of his profession, he attained a high position at the bar, and by his strict integrity and courteous manners acquired a commanding place in the community. Mr. Kline married, March 3, 1823, Catharine Lineaweaver, daughter of Peter and Susanna Lineaweaver, of Lebanon, who died March 19, 1871. They had Matilda, Henrietta, d. s. p., and George W.

CAPT. DAVID KRAUSE.

David Krause, Sr., son of John Krause, of the Palatinate, Germany, was born about 1750, in Lebanon township, Lebanon Co., Pa., and was a farmer by occupation. During the Revolutionary war he was an active participant, commanded a company of Associators in the Jersey campaign of 1776, and the campaign around Philadelphia in 1777, subsequently commissary of Col. Greenawalt's battalion. He was elected a member of the Assembly from Dauphin County in 1785, and under the Constitution of 1790

served in the House of Representatives from 1797 to 1799. From 1795 to 1797 he was one of the commissioners of Dauphin County. He was subsequently appointed by Governor Snyder one of the associate judges of the county of Lebanon, holding the position at his death, which occurred in 1822. Judge Krause married Regina, youngest daughter of Adam Orth and Catharine Kucher, of Lebanon. She died at Lebanon in 1846, well advanced in years.

HON. DAVID KRAUSE.

David Krause, Jr., the youngest son of David Krause and Regina Orth, was born Nov. 2, 1800, at Lebanon. He was educated under Rev. Mr. Ernst, of the Lutheran Church at Lebanon, and subsequently studied law with Hon. Jonathan Walker, of Pittsburgh, and there admitted to the bar. He returned to Lebanon, and began practice. He came to Harrisburg as the private secretary of Governor Shulze, and was admitted to the Dauphin courts Aug. 15, 1825. He was appointed deputy attorney-general in August, 1826, and reappointed in 1829. From 1825 to 1826, with Gen. Simon Cameron, he published and edited the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1835 and 1836. On the election of Governor Porter, in 1839, he took editorial charge of the *State Journal*, which he conducted with much ability. In January, 1845, a vacancy occurring in the Montgomery and Bucks County judicial district, Mr. Krause was appointed to that bench. He filled the position acceptably and honorably, but, in 1851, when the judiciary became elective, he positively declined the office. He then retired to private life. In 1862, and again in 1863, upon the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederates, he volunteered as a private soldier in the Pennsylvania militia, although then in the sixty-third year of his age. He died at Norristown, on the 13th of June, 1871. Judge Krause married, in September, 1825, Catharine Orr, of Philadelphia, who survived her husband four years.

A. F. Kuhlmann

REV. A. F. KUHLMANN.

Aloysius Francis Kuhlmann, late rector of the Church of the Assumption, Lebanon, Pa., was born in the city of Philadelphia, on Oct. 4, 1845. He was educated for the Catholic priesthood in St. Charles Seminary in his native city, and was ordained a priest of the Holy Roman Church on Aug. 22, 1869, receiving his appointment as pastor in Lebanon on September 17th of the same year. He had only been connected with the parish for a short period before his zeal in the cause of the church led him to conceive the idea of supplanting the old house of worship of his parish with a new and substantial structure, and he at once set to work to carry out what at that time

seemed an almost impossible task. Commencing with the smallest of contributions from the youngest and humblest members of his flock, the amount gradually grew to large proportions, until, by patient assiduity and careful and prayerful solicitation, a sufficient sum had been raised to justify the beginning of the work. In course of time the magnificent structure that now constitutes the sanctuary of the parish was completed, the total cost approximating the large sum of seventy thousand dollars. Formal services of consecration by the bishop and assisting clergy were held on Dec. 18, 1880. Less than one year after that date Father Kuhlmann was seized by the fell hand of disease, and on Nov. 22, 1881, was called away to receive his reward. In the discharge of his pastoral duties he manifested a zeal and fidelity that commended him to the love and veneration of his people, and his intercourse with the world at large was marked by a kindness and affability of manner that made him extremely popular with the citizens of Lebanon of all denominations of Christian belief among whom he labored. Cut off in the prime of life, and in the midst of successful work, his loss was greatly felt by the church and the community in which he dwelt. He was a pleasant and instructive preacher, with a voice whose melody captivated and entranced the hearer. His charity was not circumscribed by a narrow creed, for no one ever went from his door empty-handed. While faithful and true to his church, he was tolerant and respectful to others, and esteemed them no less for not being of his creed. In a word, he was thoroughly *Catholic* in his feelings towards all.

WILLIAM LEHMAN.

Among those, while not natives of the county, yet whose long and useful lives have been chiefly identified with its history and interests and progress, one of the most prominent and widely known was William Lehman, formerly resident engineer and general superintendent of the Union Canal, whose benign and venerable personal aspect and genial manners are still so well remembered by many of our people. A native of what was once known as "the long street town," Germantown, then in Philadelphia County, but now a part of that great and more comprehensive city, he removed to the interior of the State in the year 1824. Of ancient German origin, the family name, before becoming anglicized on American soil, had the more German termination of the double *n*, being originally *Lehmann*. His ancestors, commencing in their native land, recorded and preserved with remarkable completeness and continuity, in a volume of rare interest, their genealogy for centuries, tracing their forefathers from the year 1542. The title-page of the volume alluded to is,—

"Tabula, Alias Genealogiæ Parentale,
Majorum Familiæ Antiquæ
Christiani Lehman,
Natus Dresdensis,
Electorate Saxoniæ Metropilis
Regione Germaniæ Europæ."

For a long period after the commencement of this genealogy, *astrology*, although described by an epigrammatic writer, as compared with *astronomy*, as the foolish mother and astronomy as its wise daughter, was still much in force in connection with the births of members of families, and the volume exhibits, in regular order through numerous generations, the "nativities" of each son and daughter carefully calculated and shown, with various and curious accompanying signs, figures, and illustrations. As has been said on the subject of the *horoscope* of Wallenstein, carefully preserved at Vienna as a most interesting relic, *he* lived in an age when astrology was still regarded as a science, when the most eminent philosophers devoted their whole lives to the elucidation of its mysteries, and prince, priest, peasant, the most exalted and learned, as well as the most humble, alike felt its influence. Even as late as the year 1768 it would appear that this had not entirely ceased, as is shown by recorded correspondence between the grandfather of William Lehman and the eminent astronomer, David Rittenhouse, on the subject of finding "mean time" and "apparent time" in connection with the calculation of nativities.

The direct descent was from "John George Lehman, born in 1558, at Trebgen, eight English miles from Dresden, the metropolis of Saxony, in the Misnian Circle in the Electorate of Saxony." He was farmer-general of the revenues and lands of the manor of that borough, and died there in 1628. His father, Henry, had also been steward of the revenues of the said manor. Through regular succeeding generations the record reaches the life of Godfryd Lehman, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biography, who was born at Putzkou, subsequently residing in the city of Dresden, but in the year 1725 he "removed thence unto the town of Herrnhuth (belonging to the famous religious Count Nicholas Lewis of Zinzendorff), situate in the Marquisate of Upper Lusatia, in the Electorate of Saxony, about fifty English miles from Dresden. He there, at great cost, erected a large and substantial stone house, and lived five years, when, dissenting from the communion of the Moravian brethren there, and thereby incurring the ill-will of the count and bishop, suffered much loss by being compelled to dispose of his property on the best terms he could make in order to remove from that place." He then, as a widower, concluded to remove with his two surviving sons, Christian and John, to Pennsylvania, and accordingly left Herrnhuth for that purpose in April, 1731, sailing from Rotterdam, stopping on the voyage at Dover, England, finally arriving at Philadelphia in October of the same year, and settled soon after in Germantown. He died there Oct. 4, 1756. As a remarkable after-occurrence, subsequent to his removal with his sons from Herrnhuth, in Germany, they were followed to their new location in Pennsylvania by their former religious antagonist, Count Zinzendorff, in the year 1741, who remained

for some time with those of his own religious faith at Germantown, and preached there and at Bethlehem. The son Christian, born Nov. 7, 1714, was the grandfather of William Lehman, and pursued in Germantown the occupation of surveyor and conveyancer, and subsequently removing to Philadelphia was commissioned by the Hon. John Penn, then Proprietary and Governor, to be a "Notary and Tabellion," which office he held to the time of his death, the 28th of December, 1774. His son, Benjamin, lumber merchant in Germantown, was born there Jan. 14, 1760, and died in the same place Jan. 7, 1840, aged nearly eighty years. His wife was Elizabeth Keyser, daughter of Peter Keyser, of Germantown. The coat of arms of their ancient German family represents, by various emblematic devices, that Dirk Keyser, whose name it bears, was a silk merchant and manufacturer in Amsterdam, the family having removed to Holland on account of religious persecution in Germany. At the time of the Reformation the representatives of the Keyser family were among the first to accept the doctrines of Luther, and as a consequence, as their family record states, Leonard Keyser was publicly burnt at the stake at Scharding, Bavaria, in August, 1527. From Holland, Dirk Keyser emigrated to America in 1688 as one of the first settlers at Germantown. The wife of Benjamin Lehman was born at Germantown, Jan. 30, 1763, and died there Sept. 23, 1826.

On the 28th of November, 1811, William Lehman married Mary Bringhurst, daughter of Samuel and Susanna Bringhurst, of Germantown, and their children were four sons and one daughter, named respectively Lorenzo L., Elhanan, Benjamin B., Susanna E., and Samuel B. Mrs. Lehman was born at Germantown, Aug. 24, 1787, and died at Lebanon, July 28, 1871. The only daughter married Dr. Robert S. Woddrop, of Philadelphia.

The education of William Lehman was such as he could obtain from the limited facilities then afforded by his native place, and the opportunities of which it was in his power to avail himself, but was chiefly in accordance with the saying that "the most valuable part of a man's education is that which he receives from himself." His occupation at Germantown was that of a builder and machinist, which he very skillfully pursued there for many years, and many of the stately and comfortable old-time and old-style residences, as well as various other structures in that neighborhood (some yet remaining), before the changes wrought by more modern ideas, and the "Renaissance," and "Eastlake," and "Queen Anne," and others were undreamed of, were the work of his hands. A favorite and special branch of his work in the erection of dwelling-houses was the construction of "circular" staircases. But his life history has been chiefly identified with the progress and fortunes of the Union Canal.

In the year 1824, when the revival of the project of that then great work took place under its energetic president, Samuel Mifflin, and was in active progress as well as it could then be, William Lehman was called from his home and occupation at Germantown to perform an important part in the prosecution of the "internal improvements" of the State, and appointed by the managers as their superintendent of carpentry. To assume the duties of this position, he first removed to Womelsdorf, Berks Co., where he resided one year. Then, in the progress of the work, he removed to Lebanon, having been appointed the resident engineer and general superintendent of the canal and all its works. After residing for some time in the town, and latterly in the stone mansion then the property, as it had been the residence of Governor John Andrew Shulze, but now known as the Weidman house, he built for the Union Canal Company, for the residence of their superintendent and their collectors' office, of brick taken from Weston's locks of "the old canal" (as it was then called) of 1794. That building then stood emphatically "solitary and alone" on its site on the Union Canal basin, now northeast corner of Ninth and Maple Streets, no other being within a considerable distance, and nothing but open fields south of the canal to the town, at what is now Church Street. Here, from the time of taking possession of the new residence in 1828, opened to him a busy and eventful career for over two decades more of his life in the prosecution of his arduous official duties and of more calm and agreeable pursuits, of which he was exceedingly fond, and relaxation in his hours of private leisure, the cultivation of his attractive garden and its many fruits and flowers. Besides, he was a well-known authority in botanical knowledge in general; he built the first green- and hot-houses in the vicinity of Lebanon, and his valuable collections of rare and curious exotic and other plants, from various climes, attracted admiring visitors from far and near. He was a close observer of the weather and its various phases and indications before the "Vennors" and the "Wigginses," and others of their kind, arose to tell others what they thought they knew better than others, and was his own "signal service" system. One of the comparatively few who kept a regular diary, this practice was continued to within a few days of the time when both pen and time were for him no more. He was one of the first stockholders of the first Lebanon Bank, and when the privilege of becoming such was no trifling undertaking in the rush and crush then made to secure its stock. He introduced many new and useful ideas in practical matters, and was to no small extent the instructor of many of the crude mechanics and artisans of the neighborhood. Of strong religious convictions, great knowledge of the Scriptures, and at all times ready to "bear his testimony" to his belief, he was a frequent "speaker" among the people of his own religious persuasion, the "German Baptists" or "Dunkers," and some-

times among others. He was a diligent reader of the news of the day and observer of events; and although taken from those of mortal life before the culmination of "the impending crisis," he had strong apprehensions of a war, sooner or later, between the North and South on the subject of slavery, and prophetically remarked that "although *he* would not live to see it, he had not the slightest doubt that his children *would*, adding at the same time that "of all wars between man and man, none was so fearful and deplorable as a *civil* war."

In the year 1848 he resigned his charge of the works of the Union Canal, and was succeeded in that position by his son, B. B. Lehman, who had long been his assistant in its various duties. He then, in the retirement of private life, besides long being an active director of the Lebanon Bank, and otherwise continuing his habit of busy occupation and congenial association, devoted the remainder of his days chiefly to agriculture and the kindred pursuits of earlier days. He died at his North Lebanon residence after a brief illness, in the month of September, 1860, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and was interred among "the forefathers of the hamlet" and many departed relatives, in the German Baptist Cemetery adjoining the well-known old meeting-house of that denomination, near the upper end of Germantown, his native place.

REV. JOHN NICHOLAS KURTZ.

John Nicholas Kurtz was born in October, 1722, at Seitzlinden, in the principality of Nassau-Weilburg, Germany. He was descended from a Protestant family whose lineage is found recorded as far back as 1599, a large proportion of the male part of which were employed in the kindred occupations of teacher, minister, and professor. He received his early education under the direction of his father, who was at the head of a gymnasium in his native place. When he was in his fifteenth year he was transferred to the high school at Giessen, an institution furnishing the best advantages to young men destined to the ministry. Having studied there for seven years, he joined the University of Halle, where he remained six months, and there he profited greatly by his intercourse with the celebrated Francke, who was then just in the meridian of his usefulness. His professors observing that he had a vigorous constitution as well as other more important qualifications for the missionary work, began soon to think of him as a suitable person to undertake a mission to America. Accordingly, having completed his preparatory course, and expressed a willingness to engage in this field of labor, in 1744 he received the appointment, and reached this country with several other missionaries on the 15th of January, 1745. On landing at Philadelphia he met a cordial welcome from the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, pastor of the Lutheran Church of that city. He was invited to New Hanover, now Montgomery County, Pa., where for two years he preached on the Sabbath, and taught a school during the week. Thence he removed to Tulpehocken, where he remained only one year, his services being more loudly called for by the people of Germantown and the neighboring congregations.

In the year 1748, at the first meeting of the Lutheran Synod, Mr. Kurtz, who before had been only a licentiate, was duly ordained to the ministry, being the first in the Lutheran Church in this country. There were six clergymen present, two of whom were Swedish Lutherans. The same year he returned to the Tulpehocken and Heidelberg charge, in accordance with the earnest and repeatedly expressed wishes of the congregations to which he had previously ministered. Here he remained twenty-two years, laboring with great fidelity and success, and often amid exposures and privations that were almost unparalleled. In traveling to his different preaching stations and visiting his people, he was repeatedly exposed to attacks from savages. In a letter to Dr. Muhlenberg, in 1757, he states that one day not less than seven members of the congregation were brought to the church for burial, having been murdered by the Indians the evening previous.

In the year 1773, Mr. Kurtz, who by this time had gained a high standing in the church, and had received various testimonies of the good will and confidence of his brethren, was induced to remove west of the Susquehanna, and to take charge of the Lutheran congregation at York and the associated churches. Here his good influence was widely and powerfully felt for twenty years. In 1792, being past threescore and ten, Mr. Kurtz was admonished by the advancing infirmities of age to retire from active service. He accordingly resigned his charge. He died at Baltimore, Md., May 12, 1794. The Rev. Mr. Kurtz married, in 1847, Elizabeth Seidel, of New Hanover, Montgomery Co., Pa. They had twelve children,—nine sons and three daughters.

JAMES LICK.

James Lick, son of John Lick and Sarah Long, was born Aug. 25, 1796, in Fredericksburg, Lebanon Co., Pa., although several of the old citizens of that town assert that he was born in the old block-house, two miles west of Fredericksburg. His grandfather, William Lick, was an emigrant from the Palatinate, Germany, settled in Montgomery County, Pa., where he resided until his death. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and upon the battle-fields of that struggle for liberty proved his courage and patriotism. The sufferings of that aged veteran at Valley Forge made a deep impression upon the young lad, James Lick, as he listened to their recital, impressions which were never effaced, and which in his old age he had transferred to the monument hereinafter described, and upon which the hero's name stands so prominent.

John Lick,[1] father of James Lick, was born at Norristown, near Valley Forge, married, at an early day, Sarah Long, and settled at Fredericksburg. James Lick's early education was such as was taught in the small towns of the interior of that day, sufficiently meagre, none can doubt. We next find him working as an organ-maker in Hanover, Pa., already exhibiting the energy and desire for adventure which distinguished his after-life. In 1819 he obtained employment in the establishment of Joseph Hiskey, a prominent piano manufacturer in Baltimore. While here he met a young man named Meyer in search of employment, and between the two was formed a friendship which lasted through life. The lad, Meyer, of 1819 was the late Conrad Meyer, of Philadelphia, a celebrated piano manufacturer, who, while accumulating fame and fortune in Pennsylvania, never ceased to rejoice over the success of his friend in other and varied fields.

In 1820, young Lick went to New York to go into business. The want of capital interfered with his success, and at the end of the year he joined an expedition to Buenos Ayres. As this country had but recently become independent, it promised a grand future. Although earnestly solicited to accompany him, his friend Meyer refused, and Lick made the journey alone. For ten years in this new country he followed his business, manufacturing pianos, and began to reap the reward of his industry. In 1832 he surprised his friends by a visit to his native State, bringing with him forty thousand dollars' worth of valuable South American skins and hides. He now visited Fredericksburg, the only time he ever returned there after his departure in 1819. He came loaded down with doubloons, which he carried in belts around his body. He drove to the town with a horse and buggy, which, on his departure, about two weeks after his arrival, he presented to his brother William. The horse died soon after; the buggy was then sold, and the proceeds, one hundred dollars, were given to John H. Lick when he attained his majority. This amount represented one-third of the capital with which John H. Lick started business. His education was paid for by one of his uncles. Mr. Lick's return to Pennsylvania gave him for a moment a desire to remain, and he even rented a house on Eighth Street, in Philadelphia, with the intention of going into business in that city. His ardent temperament could not brook the quiet life this promised. His thoughts, doubtless, reverted to the freedom and greater scope of action which the southern hemisphere afforded, and relinquishing his leased premises, he again sailed for South America. In a few months after arriving there he had settled his business in Buenos Ayres, and sailed for Chili. In 1833 his home was in Valparaiso, and he was hard at work at his old trade, in addition to engaging in new ventures. In 1837 his reckless spirit looked out toward other scenes of conquest in his line, and he selected Peru as the place of his future operations. Pursuing the even tenor of his way, he was about given up for dead, when his friend Meyer received a package from him, containing some fourteen hundred dollars in gold doubloons, and an order for the inside work or action for twelve upright pianos, which he wished forwarded to Lima, Peru.

About this time his attention was directed towards California, now coming into prominence, and after due consideration he determined to proceed to the new *El Dorado* to be. Influential friends endeavored to dissuade him from this step. He was assured that the United States could not hold California; that the inhabitants were a set of cut-throats, who would murder him for his money; in short, that he was very well where he was, and that it would be folly to go elsewhere. To this James Lick gave answer that he knew the character of the American government and its people, and it was not in their nature to give up a country it had once laid hold of, and as for the other reasons, he had implicit confidence in his ability to take care of himself. A new difficulty presented itself, however, the surmounting of which shows the character of the man. He had on hand a contract for a number of pianos, when his workmen suddenly left for California. To violate his word was not for a moment to be considered, his contract must be fulfilled, and he personally did the work, although it took two years of hard labor to perform it. His pianos finished, everything was converted into money at a great sacrifice, and he was possessed of thirty thousand dollars in gold doubloons. With this he sailed for California in the ship "Lady Adams," arriving at San Francisco in the latter part of 1847. In the following spring that city contained barely a thousand inhabitants. It had just emerged from its

[1] JOHN LICK, born Sept. 13, 1765, in Montgomery County, Pa., died June 13, 1831, at Fredericksburg, Lebanon Co., Pa. He learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, and was considered one of the most ingenious workers in wood in the neighborhood, to which he had removed early in life. John Lick married Sarah Long, born 1772, died 1812, at Fredericksburg, Lebanon Co., Pa. Their remains lie in the old Reformed and Lutheran graveyard in Fredericksburg, on a slight eminence commanding a view of the town. Their graves are some twenty feet apart, without head-stones, each being inclosed by a plain iron railing, erected by their grandson, John H. Lick, in 1867. The following is the old family record of their children:

"*James Lick*, born Aug. 25, 1796, in Fredericksburg; sponsor, John Gettel [died in San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 1, 1876].

"The second child was born July 25, 1797, and died in infancy.

"*John Lick*, born May 24, 1798; sponsors, Christian Long and Molly Gettel.

"*Catharine Lick* was born Jan. 8, 1800, her godmother being Catharine Lick [died at Manheim, Pa., April 10, 1862].

"*Sarah Lick*, born Aug. 27, 1802, the sponsors being Conrad Reinoehl and wife.

"*Jacob Lick*, born Jan. 25, 1804, baptized March 1, 1804, the sponsor being Jacob Weaber.

"*Margaretta Lick* was born Sept. 27, 1806, and baptized March 6th following; Margaretta Weaber officiated as godmother.

"*William Lick*, born Feb. 11, 1808, and baptized April 16th same year, by Rev. George Lochman; his sponsors were his parents [died Dec. 21, 1872].

"*Margaretta Lick*, born April 11, 1816."

pristine condition and primitive name of Yerba Buena, and was becoming, under American rule, a valuable seaport. Rumors of the discovery of gold filled the air, and tens of thousands flocked into and flooded out the new metropolis of the Pacific. The vast majority, irrespective of class, rushed to the mines; the sagacious minority remained in the city. Among the latter was James Lick. His shrewd insight told him that a great city would arise on this peninsula; it would be the inlet and the outlet not only of the commerce of California, but eventually of the whole northern Pacific coast. The sand-hills which stretched out from the coast and the chaparal-covered eminences his prophetic vision converted into broad streets and avenues, lined with handsome and enduring structures. He foresaw the population streaming from every quarter of the globe to this focus of attraction; the ships laden with the necessaries and luxuries of life; and he took his measures accordingly. Quietly and carefully he invested his money, sowing his gold broadcast over many a piece of ground, the sellers jubilant and exultant at the price he paid them. During 1848 he pursued this course. Keeping his own counsel, as was his wont, none knew of the extent of his purchases or the amount he paid for any of them. The usual contests over titles were encountered, and frequently he was compelled to enforce his rights through the persuasive eloquence of leveled revolvers. Squatters would respect these arguments, and instances are reported of their houses disappearing almost as rapidly as the tenants. The risk was great, but he accepted it, and, having planted his money in the ground, he serenely awaited the harvest. It came, and rapidly. As the city increased, in the heart were observed large, vacant, unimproved lots, apparently forsaken, but which the inquirer found belonged to James Lick. Meanwhile, he branched off in other pursuits.

In 1852 he purchased a property in San José and had erected a mill, which was probably never equaled in the world. The wood was of mahogany, and the machinery of the finest description. It cost him

MONUMENTAL CHAPEL, FREDERICKSBURG, PA.

$200,000, and by some was regarded as a folly, but it turned out the finest flour in California, and Lick's brand commanded the market around the world. With his own hands he planted a splendid orchard of fruit-trees, which, in those early days, was itself a fortune. During all this time he did not forget his handiwork, and in 1872 he addressed a characteristic letter to his old friend, Meyer, discussing some of the peculiarities of piano-making and giving his own views as to their relative merits. The "Lick House," in San Francisco, was another of his enterprises. It covers nearly an entire block, and in the floor he displayed the knowledge which he had gathered while working at the bench. He composed it of many thousand pieces of inlaid wood, highly polished.

When the fraternity of Freemasons wished to erect a temple in San Francisco, they found the only site which would suit them belonged to James Lick, and was part of the square upon which he designed to erect the Lick House. Of course it was not for sale. However, one of the brethren frankly approached him and in a straightforward manner told him it was the only spot which suited them. The result was that the ground now covered by the handsome temple, in which the Masonic brethren of the Golden City greet their fraters from abroad so cordially, was secured, and the Lick House was to that extent curtailed in its proportions. Those only who knew the man could fully appreciate the sacrifice he made in the transaction. Although reluctant to sell, he was lavish in his gifts. His great wealth did not dry up the fountain of his noble, generous heart, which was ever susceptible to the emotions of sympathy for his fellow-men. In 1874 he placed his entire property in the hands of seven trustees to be devoted to public and charitable purposes. In the spring of 1875 the bequests, aggregating several millions of dollars, were changed in some respects to the "Academy of Natural Sciences" and to "The Society of California Pioneers," of which latter he was president at his decease. He bequeathed a one-hundred Vara lot, at the corner of Fourth and Market Streets, in San Francisco, and also the residue of his vast estate to be equally divided between the two societies after his various legacies had been paid. He died Oct. 1, 1876. Among his many bequests he did not forget the far-off home of his childhood and the loved ones whose dust was mingling with the soil of the old Keystone State, for on a beautiful April day in 1876 was unveiled and dedicated at his birthplace the sculptured marble, erected at his request to the memory of his devoted mother and father, loving sister, and honored grandfather. His remains lie in that beautiful, silent city of the dead, near the portals of the Golden Gate, with the roar of the waves of the mighty Pacific ever singing his requiem.

LICK MONUMENT, FREDERICKSBURG, PA.

REV. FELIX LIGHT.

Felix Light was the son of John Light, and grandson of John Peter Light, who emigrated to America from Switzerland, and settled on the site now occupied by Lebanon, in 1719. His dwelling stood near what is now Fourth, between Willow Street and the Lebanon Valley Railroad. His son John occupied the old homestead after his father's death. John's youngest son, Abraham, succeeded his father as the possessor of the old homestead, while Felix, the next older brother and subject of this notice, entered upon the possession of the adjoining farm east, lying between what is now Third and Front Streets and the Union Canal on the north and Locust Street on the south, comprising about one hundred and sixty acres. About half a square, a little south of east from the Pennsylvania Nut and Bolt-Works, stands, still in

good condition, the old dwelling, a frame house, which he occupied during his life from the time of his marriage. He, like his ancestors, was a member of the Mennonite denomination of Christians. He became a minister of the gospel while yet comparatively a young man. His labors as such were early of an unsectarian character. His preaching was very earnest and impressive. Doctrinally he maintained the necessity of regeneration as a condition of entrance into the kingdom of heaven. His refusal to emphasize the observance of the rites which prevailed among the Mennonites as essential to salvation, contributed, no doubt, largely to his divergence from a formal fellowship with said denomination. Kindred in doctrine and the exercise of Christian charity with the United Brethren in Christ, he became early associated with this body of Christians, and was numbered among the fathers of the United Brethren Church in Pennsylvania. His influence as a minister of the gospel was greatly enhanced by his pastoral visitations. His sons and daughters having become of sufficient age to attend to the work on the farm, he spent a great deal of his time in visiting, "from house to house," all classes and denominations of people. In Rev. J. S. Kessler's biography, p. 37, occurs the following: "Mr. Kessler long remembered a visit paid by him to one of these fathers in Israel (Felix Light) residing in Lebanon, Pa. Father Light requested him to accompany him on a visiting tour through the town. He consented, and they set off together. But such visiting! The old father seemed intent on visiting every resident in the town. House after house they entered. All seemed to know Father Light. He conversed freely with the residents respecting their health and condition; but most particularly did he inquire of the state of their souls, always imparting such advice, warning, and encouragement as the nature of the case seemed to demand. In the pulpit Father Light was an eloquent, zealous reasoner, and had many seals to his ministry." He died in great peace Jan. 23, 1841, aged seventy-three years, four months, and fourteen days.

REV. JOHN LIGHT.

John Light was the oldest son of Felix Light. He was born in 1802, in Lebanon, Pa. He entered the ministry in the United Brethren Church in 1830 or thereabouts. He supplied different charges in Lebanon County as pastor, and was repeatedly chosen presiding elder of the Eastern District of the Pennsylvania Conference, of which he was a member. From the time he contemplated entering upon, and all through his ministry, he was a close student. His practice when at home was to rise, summer and winter, at four o'clock in the morning. The time between four and breakfast he would devote to the study of the Holy Scriptures. His cast of mind was introspective, analytical, and logical. His preaching was expository and argumentative. Wit and sarcasm were not left entirely unused. Following clear elucidation, the truth was often applied and enforced with an irresistible power of eloquence. In matters of church polity he was progressive and practical. In church counsels he was always influential. He departed this life while yet comparatively a young man, April 29, 1845, aged forty-two years, five months, and fifteen days.

REV. CASPER LIGHT.

Casper Light was the second son of Felix Light; was born in September, 1804, at Lebanon, Pa. He commenced to preach at the same time his brother, John, began, in 1830. His conversion to God antedated that of his brother, however. He was less argumentative in his discourses than his brother, but possessed the advantages of a remarkably retentive memory. His preaching was of an inspiring character, and generally enthused the hearers with the hopes and joys of his themes. He was very gifted in singing, knew nearly all the hymns in the book, and had a magnificent voice well trained. In person he was above six feet high, well proportioned and erect in carriage, both genial and impressive in personal appearance. He filled various charges in the county as pastor, and served several terms as presiding elder in the East Pennsylvania Conference, United Brethren in Christ. He died in August, 1857, almost fifty-three years old.

REV. JOSEPH F. LIGHT.

Joseph F. Light was the third and youngest son of Felix Light. He was born in February, 1813, at Lebanon, Pa. Like his brothers, he set out in life as a farmer. Like them he entered afterwards, though later in life, upon the ministry of the gospel. He preached about thirteen years, supplying several charges as pastor in the East Pennsylvania Conferences, United Brethren Church; the remainder of his service was in the local ministry. As a preacher he excelled his brothers in pathos, while in other qualifications he came right between them, falling behind the one and exceeding the other in recitative capacity, and exceeding the one and falling behind the other in reasoning power. He had fine social qualities, and was always a great favorite among his nephews and nieces. He arrived at a higher age than either of his brothers, and died on the 22d of February, 1870, fifty-seven years and ten days old.

GEORGE LINEAWEAVER, M.D.

George Lineaweaver, son of Peter Lineaweaver and Susanna Gilbert, was born in 1799, in Londonderry township, Dauphin (now Lebanon) Co., Pa. His father removing to Lebanon, he was educated in the schools of that town and at the academy there. He studied medicine with Dr. John Mish, one of the most prominent practitioners in his day, attended one course of lectures, in 1819, at the Medical De-

partment of the University of Pennsylvania, but graduated from Allegheny College, Pittsburgh, in 1821. Afterwards, in 1846, Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, as a token of the marked professional standing of Dr. Lineaweaver, his skill and good judgment, together with the warm interest he had manifested in the success of that institution, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. For forty years he continued the practice of medicine, and it was large and extensive. Apart from his professional life, he was a leading man in public affairs in the town and county, and held various positions of trust. Governor David R. Porter appointed him register of wills for the county of Lebanon, in 1839, to fill a vacancy. He died at Lebanon in 1860. Dr. Lineaweaver married Sarah Toby, daughter of Capt. Simeon Toby, of Philadelphia, and they left six sons (see Lineaweaver record), four of whom studied the profession their respected father so highly honored.

REV. LUDWIG LUPP.

Ludwig Lupp was a native of Germany, where he was born Jan. 7, 1733. He came to America in early life. Having received a fair education, he taught school in what is now Dauphin and Lebanon Counties. The sections in which he was employed being destitute of a regular ministry, Mr. Lupp assisted in holding meetings for reading the Scriptures and sermons, for prayer and exhortation in private houses, and soon began to preach in a regular way. It is not known when he was admitted into regular connection with the Reformed Cötus, and received ordination. To him, however, belongs the credit of aiding by his voice and his meagre purse the organization of the Reformed Church at Harrisburg. In 1786 he was located at Lebanon as pastor there, and served that congregation up to the time of his death. In connection with that church, he preached at Blaser's Church, near Elizabethtown, now extinct, but out of which grew the present Elizabethtown Church; also at Maytown, at Manheim as early as 1785, and at Rapho in 1791. He died at Lebanon, June 28, 1798, and is buried in the Reformed Church graveyard. On his tombstone is the following:

"Hier ruhet
Ein grauer Haupt
Ludwig Lupp,
12 Jahren Prediger in Libanon;
Gebohren den 7 Januar, 1733,
Gestorben den 28 Juni, 1798,
Alt 65 Jahren, 5 Monaten, 21 Tagen.
Es war mein Beruf und Amt in dieser Welt
Zu lehren was meinem Gott und Jesu wohlgefältt
Zu predigen das Evangelium rein und treu
Den Sündem rufen zur Bus' und Reu',
Nun adieu! Freunde, folget meiner Lehr und Wort
So werden wir einander wider sehn in jener Himmelspfort."

Mr. Lupp's widow survived him a considerable time, and resided in the vicinity of what is called the Moravian Church, about four miles from Elizabethtown, where she died. Although not a man of classical education, and not regularly prepared for the ministry, the Rev. Lupp was a well-read man, and untiring in his pastoral labors to promote true piety and godliness among the people intrusted to his care as a true shepherd of his flock.

GEORGE MARK.

George Mark was born February, 1794, in Lebanon County, Pa. He learned the trade of a tanner, and was engaged in that business at Jonestown until the fall of 1834, when he was elected sheriff of the county. He was prothonotary of the county from Dec. 18, 1836, to Nov. 14, 1839, and was a faithful and efficient officer. He was an agreeable companion, deservedly popular in the community, and highly respected. In the church as in civil life he repeatedly held offices of trust and honor. He died at Lebanon on the 28th of April, 1882, at the age of eighty-eight years.

COL. PHILIP MARSTELLAR.

Philip Marstellar, son of Frederick Ludwig Marstellar and his wife Barbara, was born Jan. 4, 1742, in New Providence township, Philadelphia, now Montgomery Co., Pa. His father was a native of the Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, where he was born Jan. 11, 1702. He married in 1728, and came with his family in 1729 to Pennsylvania, and located on the banks of the Skippack Creek, an affluent of the Perkiomen. He was one of the founders of the Trappe Lutheran Church. He died in 1753, and of him the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg feelingly wrote in his report to Halle eulogizing his character. His youngest son, Philip, was only eleven years of age at the time of his father's death, but he was left to the care of a pious and devoted mother, and, although not wealthy, were left in good circumstances. Philip was brought up on the old homestead, received a good German and English education, and at the age of twenty-one, when his father's estate was settled up, received his patrimony and purchased a tract of land in what is now Mill Creek township, Lebanon Co., where he must have remained several years. At the outset of the Revolution, however, we find him residing in the town of Lebanon. He was of the earliest associators, and assisted in raising the troops in 1775 and 1776 for the service. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of July 15, 1776, and during that and the following year was chosen to the Assembly. He was appointed paymaster of the militia Aug. 20, 1777; the agent to superintend the purchase of flour for the French fleet, July 13, 1779, and assistant forage-master April 5, 1780. So well done was this latter service that Gen. Washington sent Maj. Marstellar a letter thanking him for the faithful and prompt performance of his duty. He removed to Virginia in 1803, not far from Alexandria, where he died about 1809. Some of his descendants reside in Fairfax and Prince William Counties. Col. Marstellar was one of the most influential men of Lebanon County during

his residence within its limits. He was a faithful officer, and it is to be regretted that fuller details of the life of so deserving a man are not within reach.

DAVID B. MARSHALL, M.D.

David B. Marshall, son of Dr. John Marshall and Elizabeth Behm, was born Oct. 30, 1823, in Annville, Lebanon Co., Pa. He received an excellent education at Mount Airy Academy, and in early manhood entered the office of his father as a student of medicine, attended lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1844. After graduation he began the practice of his profession in connection with his father at Annville, where he remained three years, subsequently practicing at Reading one year, when he permanently located at Lebanon. He soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice, and took high rank in the profession. Endowed with strong natural talent, good judgment, and strong powers of observation and application, he needed only the opportunities which a large practice gave him to enable him to prove his ability as a practitioner, and to maintain a firm hold upon the affections of the people with whom he came in contact, and among whom he labored. He died in the prime of life, of a lingering disease, on the 29th of June, 1861. Possessed of a generous nature, he was greatly esteemed and respected by all, and his loss deeply lamented in the community as that of a valuable and upright citizen. Dr. Marshall married, May 14, 1848, Eliza Gloninger, daughter of Dr. John W. Gloninger, of Lebanon. Of their five children only one survives, Robert L. Marshall, of Lebanon.

D. B. Marshall

JACOB MEILY.

Jacob Meily, a representative man of the county, was a native of Bethel township. He was a farmer, served in the French and Indian war, and at the outset of the Revolution became an officer of one of the associated companies. He was a member of the Assembly, representing the county of Dauphin from 1786 to 1793. During his official life, in 1787, he became quite prominent as one of the leaders in the movement to leave that body so as to prevent the ratification by the Assembly of the Federal Constitution. The sergeant-at-arms was sent after the dissenting members, and Mr. Meily was forcibly brought to the bar of the House, with McCalmont, of Franklin County. The scene in that illustrious body beggars description; the latter despite all he could say or do was forced into his place. During all these scenes Meily was silent and dignified, although as positive against the course of the Assembly as the Scotch-Irish member from Franklin. He was quite potential in the subsequent political contests of the day, and was deservedly popular among all classes. His Irish neighbors admired his pluck and firm determination. Mr. Meily died near Fredericksburg, in October, 1802.

REV. JOHN PETER MILLER.

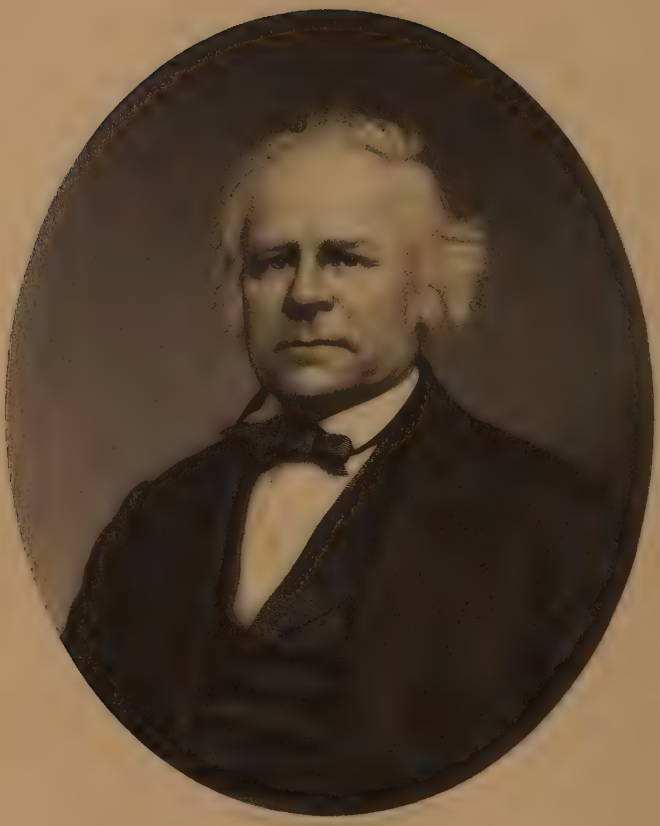
John Peter Miller, a native of Oberant Lautern, of the Electoral Palatinate, and a graduate of the University of Heidelberg, emigrated to Philadelphia in 1730. Here he made application to the Scotch Synod for clerical ordination, and was ordained in the old Presbyterian meeting-house in that city by three eminent preachers,—Tennant, Andrews, and Boyd. Before receiving ordination a question for discussion was proposed, and in answering it showed he was a man of rare endowments. "We gave him," says Rev. Jedediah Andrews, "a question to discuss about *justification*, and he answered it in a whole sheet in a very notable manner. He spoke Latin as readily as we do our vernacular tongue." Shortly afterwards Mr. Miller visited Mühlbach. He preached as a Lutheran minister in the Tulpehocken settlement until 1735, when a great religious revival and excitement prevailed at Heidelberg and Tulpehocken, and scores imbibed the sentiments promulgated by Conrad Beissel, the founder of the "German Seventh-Day Baptist Association" by a secession from the Dunkards. Among the converts were the distinguished Conrad Weiser and Rev. John Peter Miller, both of whom were received into this new church by baptism in May, 1735. Weiser soon forsook the society, but Miller left Mühlbach and resorted to Ephrata, where he remained until his death, Sept. 26, 1796. At Ephrata a monastic society had been formed in May, 1733, and a cloister made, the conventicle life having been established in place of the solitary one. In 1740 there were thirty-six single men in the cloister and thirty-five sisters, and at one time the society, including the members living in the neighborhood, numbered about three hundred. The title of a Father (spiritual father) was bestowed upon Beissel, whose monastic name was Friedsam, to which the brethren afterwards added Gottrich, implying together Peaceable, God-Right. Onesimus (Izard Eckerlin) was constituted prior, who was succeeded by Jaebez (John Peter Miller). The latter, on the death of Beissel, became father and head of the monastery. This society, which had its origin at Mühlbach, and culminated in great buildings, mammoth cloisters, printing-offices, big mills, and magnificent music, attracted great attention all over the land. After an existence of fifty years it began to decline, and on the death of Miller it gradually weakened in numbers and influence. The society is not now in existence. John Peter Miller translated the Declaration of Independence into seven languages, and was visited by Gen. Lee, David Rittenhouse, Count Zinzendorf, and by many noblemen of Europe.

JOHN BICKEL MISH, M.D.

John B. Mish, son of Jacob Mish and Catharine Bickel, was born Jan. 12, 1791, at Harrisburg, Pa. He was educated at the Harrisburg private schools and the academy, and studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Agnew, then one of the leading physicians in the State. He attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom in 1816. He began the practice of his profession at Jonestown, where he remained some four or five years. About the year 1821 he located at the town of Lebanon, where he continued the practice of medicine until the close of his life. He was prothonotary of the county in 1837, and at the same time serving as chief burgess of the borough during the "shinplaster" era. He died on the 15th of December, 1837, aged almost forty-seven years. As a physician, he devoted his life to the work, and was exceedingly humane and philanthropic in his profession. He was popular in the community, and his sudden death was a severe blow to the community in which he was so highly respected. Dr. Mish married, about 1816, Maria Weidman, daughter of Capt. John Weidman, of the Revolution, born May 10, 1793; died in 1866, at Lebanon.

REV. HENRY MOELLER.

Henry Moeller, the youngest son of John and Barbara Moeller, was born in 1749 in Hamburg, Germany. His father emigrated to America in 1752, locating in then Lebanon township, Lancaster Co., Pa., and having received a classical education in the University of Göttingen. The son had a good instructor. Henry was brought to the notice of the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, who secured him the appointment as assistant in a school in which he was himself at that time giving instruction, in the mean time devoting all his leisure to the study of theology under the direction of his patron. In the year 1774 he was licensed to preach by the Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania. Mr. Moeller's first regular pastoral charge was at Reading, where he remained from August, 1775, to August, 1777, when he removed to Philadelphia. Having consecrated himself to the work of the ministry, he evinced much of a self-denying spirit in preaching the gospel to the poor, and laboring to collect and build up congregations in the most obscure places, and under the most unfavorable circumstances. He served for some time as chaplain to an associated battalion in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Moeller about 1783 became the settled pastor of the church at Albany, N. Y., and it was under his ministry that the first Lutheran Church edifice in that city was built. In 1789 he received and accepted a call to New Holland, Lancaster Co., Pa., where he continued very laboriously engaged until 1795, when he took charge of the Lutheran interests in Harrisburg and the neighborhood. He was the first pastor after the separation of the Lutheran from the Reformed congregation. Here he remained seven years, and although his duties were laborious, his ministry was a successful one. In the year 1802, much to the regret of the congregation, he relinquished this charge, returned to his former field of work in the State of New York, where he continued about six years (the period



he usually allowed himself for continuance in one place), when he accepted a call to the united churches of Sharon and New Rhinebeck, Schoharie Co., N. Y., where he officiated until physical infirmity rendered him incapable of attending to his pastoral duties. He died at Sharon on the 16th of September, 1829, in the eightieth year of his age. Mr. Moeller in person was rather thick-set, somewhat below the medium height, and very agreeable in manners and appearance. As a preacher, he was not brilliant, but instructive and practical, while in the more private duties of the pastoral office was eminently felicitous and faithful. He was a bright example of the Christian spirit, and an eminently devoted minister. The Rev. Mr. Moeller was twice married. He married first, on Sept. 19, 1775, Esther Ott, sister of John Nicholas Ott. She probably died at Harrisburg. He married secondly the widow of Baron Zedwitz, who lost his life in the French war. This latter connection proved every way a happy one, for his wife was a woman of sweet manners and amiable disposition. She died in 1827. We have no knowledge if they left any descendants.

COL. ADAM ORTH.

Adam Orth, the eldest son of Balthaser Orth, was born about 1718, in the Palatinate, Germany. He came with his parents to America in 1725, and was brought up amid the dangers and struggles of Pennsylvania pioneer life. He received the limited education of the "back settlements," and yet by self-culture and reading became a man well informed and of more than ordinary intelligence. During the French and Indian war he commanded the Lebanon township company, in Rev. John Elder's ranging battalion. In 1769 he was one of the commissioners of the county of Lancaster. During the Revolution he was early identified with the movement, and although well advanced in years, assisted in the organization of the associated battalions, and was appointed sub-lieutenant of the county March 12, 1777. Upon the formation of the county of Dauphin he served as a representative in the General Assembly in 1789 and 1790. He was opposed to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and took an active part in the Harrisburg Conference of 1788. For a long period he operated and owned New Market Forge, which at his death he bequeathed to his son, Henry. He died at Lebanon, the 15th of November, 1794. One of the pioneers in the manufacture of iron in Lebanon County, a man of energy and indomitable perseverance, we are glad to preserve this record of him and his services. Col. Orth married, May 24, 1757, Anna Catharine Kucher, daughter of Peter Kucher, of Lebanon. Born in 1719, she died Sept. 17, 1794, and with her husband, buried in Hebron Church graveyard, of which they were earnest members. (See Orth record.)

HON. WILLIAM RANK.

William Rank, son of John Peter Rank and his wife, Eva Christine Mosher, was born Oct. 19, 1795, in Jonestown, then a part of Dauphin County, where his childhood, until his tenth year, was spent. Myerstown then became his home, where he engaged as a clerk with Governor Andrew Shulze until eighteen years of age. Returning to Jonestown, he managed successfully a store established by his father in that place, until a favorable opening attracted him to Berks County, where he embarked in mercantile pursuits.

Mr. Rank was, on the 26th of December, 1819, married to Miss Eve K., daughter of Henry and Barbara (Kern) Brunner, to whom were born children Wilhelmina, Pamelia, Angelina M., Margaret, Cyrus P., William H., Erastus P., Titus H., and two who died in infancy. With the exception of the latter, the family circle remains unbroken by death.

Mr. Rank subsequently removed from Berks County, and his native village offering stronger attractions induced his return again to Jonestown, where he became both merchant and landlord, having occupied the site which is now the property of his son, Titus H., who is for the second term chief burgess of the borough of Jonestown. In March, 1844, he purchased the farm, now the residence of his son, Erastus P., and engaged in farming occupations. He also at this time followed the profession of a surveyor, which had previously engaged his attention. His patriotism was exemplified in the raising of a company of volunteers for the war of 1812, though the close of the conflict rendered their services unnecessary.

The early political affiliations of Mr. Rank were Democratic, though events during the year 1858 led him to transfer his allegiance to the Whig and later to the Republican party. He was an early justice of the peace, and for many years deputy surveyor of the county. During his residence in Lebanon, from 1856 until 1858, he was one of the councilmen of the borough. For a period of thirty-two years he was associate judge of the County Court, and at the time of his death the eldest associate judge in the commonwealth.

As early as 1816, Mr. Rank was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for the Tenth District of Pennsylvania, and offices of minor importance were constantly tendered him, such was his popularity and integrity of character. He became a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons in 1819, and at his death was the oldest Mason in the State.

Mr. and Mrs. Rank celebrated their golden wedding in 1869, on which occasion were present sixty-two children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. The death of Mrs. Rank occurred June 24, 1877, in her seventy-eighth year, and that of Judge Rank July 7, 1881, in his eighty-sixth year. Both in public life and the more intimate relations of the home circle

his death was regarded as a personal bereavement, and called forth from all classes many expressions of affectionate regard.

JOHN A. REIDENAUER, M.D.

John Andrew Reidenauer, son of Dr. Samuel B. Reidenauer, was born Feb. 7, 1825, at Lebanon, Pa. He was educated at the Lebanon Academy, and at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, where he graduated with distinction. He at once commenced the study of medicine, and entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in March, 1846. In July, 1847, he went to England, where he remained two years, chiefly in the hospitals of London, and accumulated a vast fund of information. On his return home he commenced the practice of his profession at Lebanon, devoting himself zealously to his work, but his life was short. Dr. Reidenauer died on the 16th of October, 1850, at Lebanon, in his twenty-sixth year.

CAPT. JOHN REILY.

John Reily was born at Leeds, England, on the 12th of April, 1752. His father, Benjamin Reily, emigrated soon after, and was a gentleman of some note in the Province of Pennsylvania. Receiving a classical education, the former began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar on the eve of the Revolution. Accepting a commission as captain in the Twelfth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, subsequently (1778) transferred to the Third Regiment, he served with valor and distinction, and was severely wounded at Bonhamtown, N. J., being shot through the body.[1] Returning home he slowly recovered, when he resumed the practice of his profession. He was present and took part in the first term of the Dauphin County Court, in May, 1785. In 1795 he published at Harrisburg "A Compendium for Pennsylvania Justices of the Peace," the first work of that character printed in America. Capt. Reily died at Myerstown, May 2, 1810. He married at Lancaster on May 20, 1773, by Rev. Thomas Barton, of the Episcopal Church, Elizabeth Myer, the daughter of the founder of Myerstown, Lebanon Co., born April 2, 1755; died April 2, 1800. They had a large family. Dr. Luther Reily, so well known to our older citizens, was their son. Capt. Reily was not a brilliant orator, but was perfectly reliable as a lawyer, and had an extensive practice at the Lancaster, Berks, and Dauphin courts. He was a tall, courtly gentleman, and an ardent Whig of the Revolutionary era. He was a polished writer, and a manuscript book of literary excerpts in the possession of his descendants shows a refined and cultivated taste.

[1] Among some old papers in the possession of his grandson, Dr. George W. Reily, which have come to our knowledge are the originals of the following, which relate to the severe wounding of Capt. John Reily:

"CAMP AT MIDDLEBROOK,
"June 6, 1777.

"Captain John Reily of my Brigade & of the 12th Regt. of Pennsylvania Regulars, is permitted to return Home, being wounded, to return in Six Weeks or sooner if fit for Duty, to join his Regt., and during his absence to recruit Men for his Company, as many as he possibly can; and this shall be his sufficient Warr't. Given under my hand the date above.

"Capt. Reily having been shot through the Body, and in a very bad state of health, I pray Major General Lord Sterling to grant the request.

"JNO. CONWAY, B. G.

"Capt. Reily has my leave accordingly.

"STIRLING, *Major General.*"

"I do hereby certify that Captain Reily, of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment, received a wound in his Body in the month of April, 1777, at Bonhamtown, New Jersey, which frequently breaks out afresh, and proves often very troublesome; this together with other infirmities render him incapable of doing field duty. Given under my hand at Tappan, this 11th day of August, 1780.

"JOHN COCHRAN,
"*Surg'n Gen'l to ye Army.*"

"LOUISBURG, Feb. 23, 1787.

"SIR,—Mr. Reily was disbanded on the 24th of June, 1783. The allowance now intended by the Court should commence the 25th of June, 1783. I am yours, &c.,

"THOS. HARTLEY.

"To ALEXANDER GRAYDON, Esq."

SAMUEL REINOEHL.

Samuel Reinoehl, son of George Henry Reinoehl, was born Jan. 17, 1805, at Lebanon, Pa. The ancestor of the family, George Henry Reinoehl, emigrated with his wife, a Swabian, from Würtemberg, Germany, arriving at Philadelphia November 9, 1749, on the ship "Good Intent." He was a French Huguenot, having fled from France upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He settled in Lebanon township, then Lancaster County, becoming a naturalized subject of Great Britain in 1761. He had four sons,—Henry, John George, Conrad, and Christopher, the eldest being born in Germany. John George Reinoehl, the second son, was born July 10, 1752, in Lebanon, where he died Oct. 19, 1832, leaving the following sons,—George Henry, Michael Henry, John, Christopher, Tobias, Philip, and Jacob. He owned nearly all the town-lots in the southern portion of the present borough of Lebanon, which were divided at his death among his children, some of whom emigrated to the West. Those remaining were George Henry, Jacob, Tobias, and Christopher. George Henry Reinoehl, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born Nov. 11, 1775, and died May 10, 1852. He was a blacksmith by trade, and followed that occupation a number of years, subsequently engaging in farming in Lebanon township. He was a prominent man in his day, active and zealous in school and church affairs. His children were Samuel; George, residing in Minnesota; Helena, married John Marquart; and Mary, married John Yorty.

Samuel Reinoehl, the subject of our sketch, was an energetic and influential citizen. He engaged in farming until 1827, at which time he established the first lumber- and coal-yard in the Lebanon Valley, drawing his material in wagons from Middletown. Besides the lumber and coal trade, he dealt largely

George Hafs

in grain, and kept a store in North Lebanon for eight years. He was an earnest advocate of the common-school system, and the early schools of Lebanon were greatly indebted to him for their efficiency and success. He was in the aggregate a substantial, earnest, and useful citizen. He died at Lebanon on the 8th of February, 1866, aged fifty-one years. Mr. Reinoehl married Uhler, daughter of Michael Uhler, of Lebanon. Their children who attained mature age were Helena, married George Gingrich; Adolphus (see biographical sketch); Tobias, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Lebanon Courier;* George H., of the hardware firm of George Krause & Co., Lebanon; Kate, widow of John Good, Esq., of Lebanon; John, of the dry-goods firm of Henry & Reinoehl; Mary, married John Rodearmel, of Lebanon; Rose, married Edward W. Stoner, of Lebanon; Samuel Uhler, and Michael W.

DR. GEORGE ROSS.

Dr. George Ross was born in Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., Pa., Nov. 22, 1821. His grandfather, Dr. Joseph Ross, was a native of Montgomery County, Pa., and married Miss Mary Maria McClintock, of Pottstown. After his marriage he removed to Hummelstown, Dauphin Co., where, on Nov. 8, 1792, his son, Robert May Ross, was born. Shortly after the birth of Robert May, his mother died, when Dr. Joseph Ross removed to Elizabethtown. His son, Robert, was sent to Montgomery County among his mother's relatives, where he was raised and educated. When grown to manhood he returned to Elizabethtown, and about the year 1815 married Barbara Redsecker, a daughter of George Redsecker. They had six children, of whom George was the third, and the eldest son. His ancestors on his father's side were of Quaker origin, his mother's of Swiss descent, and were known as Pennsylvania Germans. His father engaged in mercantile pursuits, and at an early age, between school-hours, young George assisted him. At the age of ten he was sent to a select school at Reading, taught by a Mr. Ryan, from thence to Litiz, where, under the care of John Beck, he made rapid progress. After two years spent in Litiz he returned home, and for several years resided alternately with his grandfather, George Redsecker, whom he assisted on the farm, and his father, who at times required his assistance in his business. On the 9th of May, 1838, he entered the store of Dr. Isaac Bauman, in Lancaster, as a druggist's apprentice, where he remained five months, until Dr. Bauman closed his business, when he secured a position in the store of John Wyeth, in Harrisburg. When quite a small boy he took great interest in the study of botany, a science which he pursued with great delight throughout life, and this fact becoming known to Col. John Roberts, a botanist of some reputation, a warm friendship sprang up between them, and young Ross was encouraged and assisted in his studies. At the same time he began the study of Latin with the Rev. Charles Augustus Wyeth, then teacher of a select school in Harrisburg. At the close of his apprenticeship he was offered special inducements by his uncle, Abraham Redsecker, who had purchased a drug-store in Elizabethtown, which he accepted, and returned to his native place in December, 1842.

After several years he purchased the store from his uncle and engaged in business for himself. He shortly after began the study of medicine with Dr. Nathaniel Watson, of Donegal, a physician who enjoyed an extensive reputation, and after four years of close study attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating therefrom in the spring of 1849. He immediately began the practice of medicine in Elizabethtown, continuing at the same time the drug business, and soon acquired a large practice. In the spring of 1852 he purchased a property in Lebanon, to which place he removed in October following. He quit the practice of medicine and devoted his entire time to the drug trade, and soon succeeded in building up a large and successful business. Dr. Ross took an active interest in the development of the town, and was associated in various enterprises which tended to promote its growth. He was one of the original stockholders and directors of the Lebanon Gas Company, and at his death president of the board of directors; many years a director of the Valley National Bank; in 1879 elected president of the Lebanon Dime Savings-Bank; was a director of the Lebanon Cemetery Association; a director of the Lebanon Mutual Insurance Company of Jonestown; and president of the Board of Health of Lebanon. He was one of the original owners of the Lebanon Paper Company, which at one time was one of the leading industries of the town. Having in the year 1842 united with the Church of God, a body of Christians organized under the labors of the Rev. John Winebrenner, of Harrisburg, he became conspicuous for his disinterested labors and great liberality, which at times amounted almost to prodigality. In 1857 the general eldership elected him a member of the Board of Publication, and he was re-elected at each subsequent meeting; was a member of the committee which published the "Church Hymn Book," and subsequently elected general book agent, in which capacity he issued a number of books and pamphlets, conducting the publishing interests with such judgment and business tact that what was a cumbersome debt when he assumed its management soon became a source of revenue, a large fund having been accumulated during the almost twenty years of his management. In addition to these general church interests, he was, in 1868, elected treasurer of the East Pennsylvania eldership, in which position he was continued eleven years, when increasing business cares demanding his attention obliged him to resign.

In 1876 he opened a book-store in the city of Har-

risburg as a depository for the church, to which, though engrossed with business, he gave a great deal of attention and managed successfully. He was for many years a valued contributor to the *Church Advocate*, the paper published by authority of the church, and his writings, usually accorded a conspicuous place on the editorial page, were characterized by terse, vigorous English, and were very generally read. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and took a great interest in matters of local history, his last published work being a biographical sketch of the late Rev. John Winebrenner. He died Nov. 30, 1880, after a brief illness. The *Lebanon Courier*, in speaking of it, says, "Lebanon was shocked yesterday morning as the words went round that 'Dr. Ross is dead.' His illness had been so short that few knew he was unwell. No death in Lebanon could have caused greater surprise or profounder sorrow. . . . He was a generous man in every sense where generosity was a virtue. While giving strict attention to his private business he was ever ready to assist in promoting enterprises that might advance the public welfare, and his connection with an enterprise gave it confidence in the public mind." Dr. Ross married in March, 1852, Martha Jane Robinson, of Conewago Valley. They had five children, two daughters and three sons, two of whom, George R. and Will. R., survive.

CAPT. HENRY SHAEFFER.

Henry Shaeffer, son of Alexander Shaeffer and Anna Engle,[1] was born about 1738 in Heidelberg township, Lancaster (now Lebanon) Co., Pa. The record given us has the date of his birth 1749, but this is a mistake, for he was of age in 1759. He was brought up as a farmer, and became quite prominent at the period of the Revolution. On the 26th of March, 1776, he was commissioned captain in the Second Battalion of Lancaster County Associators, and was in active service during the campaign of that year. He appears to have been a justice of the peace in 1777, appointed by the Assembly, and administered the oath of allegiance to about four hundred persons in 1777 and 1778. He was in commission as one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Dauphin at the period of its erection in 1785, subsequently being appointed one of the associate judges of the county under the Constitution of 1790, continuing in office until his death, Oct. 12, 1803. Of him the Harrisburg *Morgenrothe* said, "Ein alter Einwohner und Friedensrichter daselbst." Capt. Shaeffer was a man of fine presence, of large influence, and took a prominent part in all public affairs. His wife, Anna Eva Schweitzer, of Lancaster, born Dec. 11, 1764, died April 30, 1851. They are both buried in the Reformed Church graveyard at Shaefferstown.

[1] In the old graveyard at Shaefferstown is an old tombstone, time-worn and time-eaten, with the following almost illegible inscription:

"Hir in dirst gruft tarues ruhet under
dis en ster durch Christi bluth von saderen
Ana Engel Schefern gestorbent und
ruhet hern den 22 November 1772 heres alters
64. geboern 1708."

COL. VALENTINE SHOUFFLER.

Valentine Shouffler, eldest son of John George Shouffler and Francisca Bendel, was born in Bethel township, Lancaster (now Lebanon) Co., Pa., April 7, 1752. His parents came from Switzerland. The son received the limited education afforded in pioneer times, and was brought up as a farmer. He volunteered in one of the first companies at the outset of the Revolution, as sergeant, was taken prisoner, but managed to escape. He was subsequently a captain in the Flying Camp, and wounded in the skirmish at Chestnut Hill in December, 1778. He served at Trenton, Brandywine, and Germantown, and came out of the Revolution with the rank of major of the Associated Battalion. In the interval of peace which followed, he was a colonel of volunteer militia. Col. Shouffler represented the county of Dauphin in the Legislature from 1794 to 1796. He died at his residence at Jonestown, on the 7th of August, 1845, aged ninety-three years. He was a gallant soldier, a faithful official, and a highly-esteemed citizen. His life was a long and honorable one, and he was the last surviving soldier of the war for independence in Lebanon County. Col. Shouffler married Catharine Heyl, and their children were,—

i. Eva, married Philip Gender; removed to Perry County, Pa., and left descendants.

ii. Catharine, married Henry Coover, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., and had George B., who married Catharine Bishop.

iii. Mary, married John Kessler; removed to Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa.

iv. Elizabeth, married Michael Kohr.

The children of Elizabeth Shouffler and Michael Kohr were,—

i. Mary, married Philip Weaver, of Mechanicsburg.

ii. Michael V., married Maria Sheaffer, of Jonestown.

iii. Elizabeth, married Joseph Lentz, of Jonestown.

iv. Sarah M., resides at Lebanon.

REV. JEREMIAH SHINDEL.

Jeremiah Shindel, son of John Peter Shindel and Susanna McCullough, was born May 15, 1807, at Lebanon, Pa. When about five years of age the family moved to Sunbury, where he spent his childhood and boyhood. In choosing a vocation for life he determined upon printing, and went to Harrisburg for the purpose of learning this art. In his apprenticeship he had as his fellow-workmen the Hons. Simon Cameron and William and John Bigler. This occurred when about seventeen years of age. At this time al-

ready his mind was exercised upon the subject of the ministry, and before he was through with his apprenticeship, we find him commencing theology under the Rev. George Lochman, D.D., then pastor of the Lutheran Church at Harrisburg. Upon the conclusion of his apprenticeship he returned home and completed his theological studies under the supervision of his father. In 1830 he was licensed to preach the gospel, and in 1831 ordained to the holy ministry in the Lutheran Church, the Rev. Dr. Demme and his father officiating. His first charge was in (then) Columbia County, and consisted of the Mifflinsburg, Bloomsburg, Berwick, Danville, Catawissa, Roaring Creek, Briar Creek, Conyngham, and Mahoning Churches. Besides these he had numerous stations at which he preached, serving them much of the time during the week. His duties in this charge often required rides of twenty miles to fill his appointments, required the crossing of the Nescopec Mountain when wolves were yet prowling everywhere, rendering the field not only laborious but ofttimes dangerous. He served these congregations about eight years.

In 1838 he removed to Lehigh County, taking charge of the Jordan, Heidelberg, Union, Weisenburg, Zeigel's, Lowhill, and Macungie Churches. These constituted his regular charge, which he served until 1860. During these twenty-two years he also served at different times and for longer or shorter periods, the Trexlertown, Millerstown, Long Swamp, and Fogelsville Churches. In addition to this labor he organized the Morgenland, Cedar Creek, South Whitehall, and Catasauqua Churches.

The year 1859 saw him elected to the State Senate from the district composed of Lehigh and Northampton Counties, in which capacity he served for three years.

In the spring of 1862 he accepted the position of chaplain in the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving for two years under Gens. Shields and Banks during campaigns in the Shenandoah Valley, the second battle of Bull Run, and Antietam.

He returned home in 1864 and accepted a call to congregations in Lyken's Valley, preaching his introductory sermon on New Year's Day, 1865. The regular charge consisted of St. John's, Elizabethville, Miller's, Fetterhoff's, Hoover's, and Christ Churches in Dauphin County, and Stone Valley Church in Northumberland County. Besides these he served, principally on week and festival days, the Gratz Church in Dauphin County, and the Vera Cruz Church in Northumberland County. A part of his charge was served by his father for twenty-eight years. Here he labored until the 17th of March, 1870. About this time his mother died at Sunbury, and whilst there attending her funeral he was attacked with asthma. After a few weeks' confinement he was able to return to his home at Allentown, but never recovered. He died there on the 2d of July, 1870, at the age of sixty-three. The Rev. Shindel married in April, 1828, Elizabeth A. Masser, of Sunbury.

JOHN ANDREW SHULZE.

John Andrew Shulze, the son of —— Shulze, was born July 19, 1775, in Tulpehocken township, Berks Co., Pa. His father was a clergyman of the German Lutheran Church, and had several congregations to which he ministered. The son received his early instruction in English and German from his father. He was afterwards put to an institution in Lancaster, and while there was under the immediate care of his uncle, Dr. Henry Muhlenberg. He completed his preparation for college in York County, under the instruction of the Rev. Mr. Melsheimer.

He received a finished classical education in the city of New York, and afterwards studied theology there with his uncle, Dr. Kunze, a celebrated divine of that day. In 1796 he was admitted as a member of the German Lutheran Synod, and was shortly afterwards ordained a minister in that church. For a period of six years he officiated as pastor of several congregations in Berks County, and was esteemed and loved by all who knew him.

In 1802 a rheumatic affection from which he had long suffered obliged him to suspend his labors in the ministry, and two years later, finding no improvement in his condition, he was induced to seek other occupation. He accordingly entered upon mercantile business in the village of Myerstown, then Dauphin County, in which he continued for several years, accumulating a small fortune.

In 1806 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and was re-elected for the two succeeding years. He was urged by his constituents to accept a nomination for a fourth term, but declined. The journals show that during the period in which he was in the House there was no more active or efficient member than Mr. Shulze, or one whose votes will better stand the test of minute scrutiny. He was a consistent Republican throughout, manifesting an ardent attachment to the Constitution and the principles which he had received from a pious and patriotic father, and which characterized the whole course of his life.

His business qualifications and his probity attracted the attention of Governor Snyder, who, in 1813, appointed him Surveyor-General of the State. This office, at that time an important and responsible one, he declined. Governor Snyder then tendered him the positions of register, recorder, prothonotary, clerk of the Orphans' Court, and clerk in the Sessions Court of Lebanon County, which he accepted. In the discharge of the duties of this office he continued until the expiration of Governor Snyder's term, when he was recommissioned under the appointment of Governor Findlay. In the early part of 1821, though warmly solicited by large numbers of the citizens to

remain in this position, he resigned, and was in October of that year elected to represent Lebanon County in the House of Representatives. In the following year he was chosen a State senator for Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, carrying the district by a large majority, though opposed by a well-organized party.

Before he had been a year in the Senate he was selected as a candidate for Governor by the Republican party, and was elected by a majority of over twenty-five thousand. He was nominated for a second term in 1826, and was elected with a unanimity unparalleled in the history of the government, receiving over seventy-two thousand votes, while his opponent, John Sergeant, got but about one thousand. He had immense patronage to bestow, having in addition to that originally given by the Constitution, now grown to enormous proportions, that recently created by the legislation for the public works. In commenting upon this feature of his administration a recent political writer says, "This power was exercised with great prudence and good judgment. It might indeed be said that Governor Shulze called the best sense of the State around him. His officers everywhere were capable and honest."

GOVERNOR SHULZE.

This was an era when stupendous plans for the improvement of the commonwealth were adopted and put in execution. Questioning the propriety of the State assuming to execute the functions of a corporation in opening avenues of traffic, he opposed the loan of a million of dollars which was authorized by the Legislature, but was obliged to yield to the will of the people, and before the close of his second term six millions had been borrowed.

It was soon after his first election, in 1823, that the old parties were broken up, none after that time calling themselves Federalists. Indeed, the term Federalist became odious; but from its ashes there sprang a party which became more powerful than any which before or since has borne sway in this country. Every Federal newspaper in Pennsylvania except three—the *United States Gazette*, of Philadelphia, the *Village Record*, of West Chester, and the *Pittsburgh Gazette*—joined in its support. In the national election of 1824, parties being in a disorganized state, there was no choice for President by the people, Crawford, Adams, Clay, Calhoun, and Jackson being supported. John Quincy Adams was elected by the House of Representatives; but in 1828 Jackson was chosen, receiving a majority of fifty thousand in Pennsylvania, his brilliant victory at New Orleans, gained with scarcely a casualty on our side, creating immense enthusiasm among the people in his favor. In 1824 the nation's early friend and benefactor, Gen. Lafayette, revisited the scenes of his former trials and final triumphs. Governor Shulze had the satisfaction of welcoming the hero to the soil of Pennsylvania, which he did at Morrisville in a brief but eloquent and impressive speech.

In his annual message to the Legislature, immediately succeeding the election of President Jackson, Governor Shulze expressed his views of the duties of the citizen in acquiescing in the will of the majority, and of giving the successful candidate a cordial support, in a manner worthy of the most thoughtful consideration. He says, "In the organization of our government of the Union and of the State, the simple and efficient principle which secures our welfare and repose is that the will of the majority shall rule, and whenever that will is constitutionally expressed, whether it be by election or by legislation, it is the plain duty, as it must always be the pleasure, to every public functionary cheerfully to concur. To him the laws are the laws of the people, and to him the magistrate is the magistrate of the people, by them rightfully invested with authority for their benefit, and intrusted with so much power as the constitution confers upon the office. At seasons of elections, especially for the higher stations, there will often be great excitement, proportioned to the interest produced by the occasion, and indicative of the solicitude naturally felt in the delegation of important public trusts. It is the right of the citizen freely and actively to take his post according to the dictates of his judgment. The election over and its result known, he who has the majority is entitled to be honored and respected as the people's choice, and to be supported in his efforts faithfully to fulfill and discharge his duties. Such a season has just passed, and furnished a new evidence of the stability and excellence of our form of government. If in its progress there has been more than usual warmth, it is now at an end. The question which caused it is decided. Every good citizen will acquiesce in the decision, and every public functionary, governed by the same motive which influenced him to abstain from embarking his official character in the contest while it is going on, will find himself placed in no new position, but maintaining the relation to the high officer elected which the constitution creates, and ready within his allotted sphere cordially to co-operate with him for the common good."

None of the predecessors of Governor Shulze had come to that high office with so much scholastic culture and grace as he. He truly appreciated the value of education, and as he looked over the broad face of the commonwealth and saw a vast and rapidly increasing population without adequate means of school

instruction, his heart was moved and his sympathies were aroused in their behalf. He knew the will of the founder in this regard; he knew the provisions of the organic law, and he was unwilling to rest satisfied so long as the intentions of the founders remained unfulfilled. His messages are replete with the most urgent appeals for some legislation which would secure the privileges of elementary education to all. In that of 1827 he says, "Among the injunctions of the constitution there is none more interesting than that which enjoins it as a duty on the Legislature to provide for the education of the poor throughout the commonwealth. Whether we regard it in its probable influence upon the stability of our free republican governments, or as it may contribute to social and individual happiness, it equally deserves the earnest and unremitted attention of those who are honored with the high trust of providing for the public welfare. If the culture of the understanding and the heart be entirely neglected in early life, there is great reason to fear that evil propensities will take root, while with proper discipline there might have been a rich harvest of usefulness and worth. A knowledge of our rights and a sense of our duties, a just estimate of the value of the blessings we enjoy, and an habitual desire to preserve them are the wholesome fruits of that good seed which it is the object and, with the favor of Providence, the effect of moral and intellectual instruction to implant. It cannot be supplied to all in equal measure, but it is hoped that the time will come when none shall be left entirely destitute. Then will the Legislature truly be in this respect what the framers of the constitution desired it should be, a parent to the children of the poor; and they in return will have strong inducements to love and to honor and to do their utmost to perpetuate the free institutions from which they derive so signal a benefit, so prolific a source of happiness."

Again, in his message of the following year he urges upon the attention of the Legislature the importance of immediate action, and adduces new and weighty considerations to enforce his views. "The mighty works," he says, "and consequent great expenditures undertaken by the State cannot induce me to forbear again calling attention to the subject of public education. To devise means for the establishment of a fund and the adoption of a plan by which the blessings of the more necessary branches of education should be conferred on every family within our borders would be every way worthy the Legislature of Pennsylvania; an attention to this subject at this time would seem to be peculiarly demanded by the increased number of children and young persons who are employed in manufactories. It would be desirable for the employers and parents, as well as children, that this matter should early engage the attention, and be early acted upon by the Legislature, inasmuch as it will be easier in the infancy of manufactories to adopt and enforce a liberal system than it would be to establish such a system when thousands more children shall be employed than are at this time. The establishment of such principles would not only have the happiest effects in cultivating the minds, but invigorating the physical constitutions of the young. What nobler incentive can present itself to the mind of a republican legislator than a hope that his labor shall be rewarded by insuring to his country a race of human beings healthy and of vigorous constitutions, and of minds more generally improved than fall to the lot of any considerable portion of the human family?"

At the conclusion of his second term Governor Shulze retired from public life, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. His kindness of heart induced him always to lend a listening ear to those in trouble, and his counsel was often sought by the community among whom he dwelt. In 1839 he was elected a senatorial delegate to the National Convention which assembled at Harrisburg to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and was chosen one of the vice-presidents on that occasion. In the following year he was a member of the Electoral College, of which he was unanimously chosen president. In 1846 he removed with his family to Lancaster, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 18th of November, 1852, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

HENRY WILLIAM STEIGEL.

Henry William Steigel, or Baron Steigel, as he is generally called, was born near the city of Manheim, Germany, about the year 1733. He was descended from a wealthy and noble family, and came to America prior to 1757, while in affluent circumstances. With his means and position in life it is not readily surmised what should have induced him to emigrate to this country. He came to then Lancaster County, and purchasing from the Stedmans, who seem to have become his evil genii, one-third of a tract of seven hundred and fourteen acres of land, he laid out the town of Manheim. Here he erected a large brick house, a portion of which is yet standing, which the simplicity of the times called a castle. The brick were imported from Europe; there were Dutch tiles in the fireplaces, on which were painted scriptural representations, and a coarse kind of tapestry hung upon the walls. One room was set apart as a chapel, in which Steigel, it is stated, frequently led in divine worship. The wainscoting, the heavy cornices, the landscape-painting on the parlor walls representing scenes in falconry, show him to have been a gentleman of refinement and cultivation. The building, however, was unfortunately modernized and partly torn down. It retains little trace of its former grandeur.

Steigel established at Manheim a glass manufactory, but, whatever may have been the cause, the establishment, which at first seemed to be a success,

eventually proved a failure. Six miles from Shaefferstown he purchased a furnace and named it Elizabeth. This furnace had been originally erected by John Huber, as early as 1755. The latter had inscribed thereon this legend,—

"Johann Huber der erste Deutsche mann
Der das Eisewerk follfuren kann."

which in modern English reads, "John Huber is the first German man who knows how to make iron." Steigel also built a residence at Shaefferstown, and, on a hill near by, a tower. It is traditionary that his approach to his furnace was heralded by the firing of cannon. At Elizabeth Furnace shot and shell were made for the Provincial army, and even guns cast, and perchance the trial of the latter was construed into a salute for the proprietor. Steigel carried on Elizabeth Furnace about eighteen years. Some of the first stoves made in the country were manufactured by him. These were "jamb-stoves." They were walled into the jamb of the kitchen fireplace, with the back projecting into the adjoining room, and were without pipe or oven. The first improvement in these stoves probably was the Franklin stove, or Pennsylvania fireplace, and then followed the ten-plate stove, of which latter the earliest made were at Colebrook Furnace, Lebanon Co. On the front of Steigel's manufacture, it is said, was this inscription,—

"Baron Steigel ist der mann
Der die Ofen giesszen kann."

If this is correct, Steigel acknowledged himself to have been a baron, which he would not have done unless it was true, for he was a gentleman of undoubted veracity. Many ridiculous stories are told of his extravagance. As a matter of course, Steigel was not different from other people in this world,—he sought wealth, and he found Dead Sea fruit. We are inclined to the belief that all his pecuniary troubles arose through the Stedmans. By their persuasion he purchased innumerable tracts of land in Pennsylvania, the warrants for which were made out in the names of Steigel and Stedman; but the former invariably paid the land-office fees. From the period of the passage of the Stamp Act on toward the Revolution, business in America was in a deplorable condition, and the enterprising and energetic Steigel was not able to meet his obligations, owing to the bad faith of the Stedmans. He was thrown into prison for debt, his creditors being inexorable. However, upon proper representations being made to the General Assembly, that body, by special act of Dec. 24, 1774, liberated him, and he struggled manfully against the tidal wave of debt which was destined eventually to overwhelm him in disaster and beggary. Then, again, when the Revolution broke out, among the loyalists were the Stedmans; their property was confiscated, and poor Steigel was not only deprived of his rights, but charged with being inimical to the liberties of the colonies. He was loyal to America, and had little sympathy with Great Britain. The ruin came, and the noble, generous-hearted Steigel was overwhelmed. The court records of Dauphin County tell the sad story. Of his last days much is in obscurity. He, however, taught school at Shaefferstown, and in Berks County, at Reading Furnace, where he for some time was a clerk, and where he shortly after died. He is buried in the old Heidelberg graveyard, Berks County, by the side of his daughter, Mrs. Old, but the grave is unmarked. His children were,—

i. Barbara, born Nov. 5, 1756; married —— Ashton, of Virginia; no issue.

ii. Elizabeth, married William Old.

iii. Jacob, removed to the Shenandoah, near Winchester, Va., where he married, became quite wealthy, and left an only son, Jacob.

Elizabeth Steigel and William Old had children:

i. William, married Elizabeth Nagle.

ii. Joseph, married Rebecca Ege, daughter of Judge Ege, of Charming Forge; both died at Schuylkill Forge; d. s. p.

iii. Jacob, born Dec. 25, 1777; died unmarried at St. Croix, West Indies, Sept. 20, 1802.

William Old and Elizabeth Nagle, third generation, had children:

i. Louisa, born March 1, 1799; married Thomas Mills.

ii. Caroline, born Feb. 7, 1801; married Henry Morris, of Philadelphia.

iii. Morgan, born August, 1803; died at Richmond, Ind., and left issue.

iv. Elizabeth, born 1805; married Dr. Hamilton Witman, of Reading.

v. Rebecca, born Sept. 7, 1808; married Jerome K. Boyer, of Harrisburg.

ALEXANDER STEWART.

Alexander Stewart, son of Andrew and Margaret Stewart, was born Aug. 10, 1780, at Bush Mills, County Antrim, Ireland. At the age of seventeen he came to America, and at once secured employment on the Coleman estate, where he remained a period of twenty years. In 1817 he returned to Ireland on a visit to his parents, married, and after the lapse of two years again sailed for America. He purchased a farm near Colebrook, Lebanon Co., Pa., and until his death was actively engaged in farming and other pursuits. He died in June, 1840, at the age of sixty. Those who knew him placed a high estimate upon his judgment and esteemed him for his uprightness. He was a man of integrity, of generous impulses, largely endowed with common sense, intelligence, and strong will-power. Mr. Stewart married in 1818, at Bush Mills, Ireland, his second cousin, Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Charles Stewart and Nancy Gray, born Dec. 10, 1800. They had issue: Andrew (1), d. s. p.; Isabella, d. s. p.; Mary; Andrew (2), d. s. p.; and Charles. Mary married, first, James Simmers, of Chester Co., Pa.; second, James Sheridan, of Dublin,

Ireland, and resides, a widow, with a son by her first husband. Charles, a member of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves, was wounded at the battle of South Mountain, from the effects of which he shortly afterwards died.

REV. WILLIAM STOY.

William Stoy was born March 14, 1726, at Herborn, a small town on the banks of the Dille, a tributary of the Rhine, in Westphalia, Germany. He received his preparatory education in the seminary of his native place. He studied theology; was ordained by the Classis of Amsterdam, and appointed to labor in the destitute churches in America. He accompanied the Rev. Mr. Schlatter to this country in July, 1752, and soon after his arrival took charge of the Reformed congregation at Tulpehocken, where he remained as pastor three years, resigning on account of ill health. Intending to return to the Fatherland, he wrote to the Synod of Holland for permission, but prior to the granting of his request his health improved, and he concluded to remain. In 1756 he supplied the congregation at Philadelphia, and subsequently accepted a call to Lancaster, where he labored from October, 1758, to January, 1763. During his pastorate at Lancaster he preached one-fourth of his time at Pequea, now New Providence. From thence he removed to Lebanon, his ministrations, however, extending to Host Church. About 1773 he seems to have fallen into disfavor with the church body, and became a practicing physician at Lebanon, having previously gone to Leyden in order to study the science and art of medicine. He did not at first, at least, cease to preach. He carried his saddle-bags with him to his appointments. He discovered, it is said, an effectual cure for hydrophobia, which is still in use. He also prepared another medicine which received great favor, and is still popularly known as "Stoy's Drops." He was the first to introduce inoculating against the smallpox, although it was looked upon by many as a wicked attempt to thwart Providence. He was fond of hunting, and an excellent marksman. He was an active politician, and wrote on the different topics of the day for the *Reading Adler*, then the only German newspaper in the locality. His sympathies were on the side of freedom during the Revolution, but these seem to have been questioned at times. He was certainly of eccentric cast of character, and this in the blunt days of the pioneers was viewed too critically. He turned his attention considerably to natural science, and took an active interest in the development of the resources of the country then so new. He was an excellent linguist; most of his letters extant are written in the Latin language. He also wrote English and Dutch with considerable fluency and correctness. Mr. Stoy died at Lebanon, Sept. 14, 1801, and at his request was buried at the Host Church, where he preached occasionally up to near the time of his death. His tombstone bears the following inscription:

"Hier ruhet
Wilhelm Stoy,
Prediger und Diener des Wortes Gottes,
Geboren im Nasauischen in Herborn,
den 14ten Märtz, 1726—Kam in
Dieses Land 1752. Im Ehetand
lebte er mit Maria Elizabeth
Mausin, 44 Jahre hinterlies 9 Kinder,
und starb den 14ten September 1801,
Alt 75 Jahr und 6 mo."

The Rev. Mr. Stoy married, in 1757, Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick Maus, a stocking-weaver of Philadelphia. His marriage caused, at the time it was consummated, considerable feeling among his congregation, and such was their dislike that he was forced to leave. His wife, notwithstanding her humble origin, proved to be an amiable and lovable woman, and during Mr. Stoy's subsequent ministries was universally respected.

REV. CONRAD TEMPLEMAN.

Conrad Templeman was a native of Heidelberg, Germany, where he was born in 1687. He learned the trade of a tailor, and had received a good German education in his native city, and more than probable a partial university course. He emigrated to America in 1727, and located in Lebanon township, where he took up two hundred acres of land. In those pioneer times he acted as teacher, and in the absence of a minister in his neighborhood was the preacher from the period of his settlement. He must have been an indefatigable worker, and a man who, in the necessities of the times, embraced the golden opportunity of doing his duty to his countrymen, who, away from the advantages of instruction and religious worship, were ministered to by a pious layman. In 1747 the Rev. Mr. Schlatter visited the home of Templeman. He found him then to be a man of about sixty years of age, "of correct views, quiet and peaceable in his spirit, by which he has won the love and respect of the community." His ministry not being ecclesiastically regular, Mr. Schlatter presented his case to the fathers in Holland, and it was afterwards, in 1751, directed by the Synod of North Holland "that old Father Templeman be ordained." His labors extended throughout the Swatara region and into Lancaster County. He was the regular minister at the "Hill Church" at the time the old church edifice was consecrated, but how long he had been officiating in the charge before is not known. He preached also in an old church some few miles southeast of Lebanon, which has long since been demolished. It is stated that he preached at several other points in Lebanon County upwards of twenty-five or thirty years, until about 1760. Baptisms by him are recorded in the church-book at Jonestown as early as 1745. In 1760, by the Cötal minutes of the Reformed Church, Templeman was "stone blind," and "preached only sel-

dom, and in his own house." It is known, however, that he continued to preach in the churches for some time after he was blind. The old one-story log house where Templeman lived, is, says Ezra Bucher, of Cornwall, yet standing. When Schlatter visited America in 1747, Templeman appears to have had a family, but in his last years he resided with his sister, who was wife to John George Brunner, where he died about 1761. He is buried about four miles southeast of Lebanon, on a barren hill, now known as Templeman's Hill, a short distance from his pioneer home. A God-fearing man, he was a faithful minister of the cross.

JOHN W. ULRICH.

John Weidman Ulrich, son of Rev. Daniel Ulrich and Elizabeth Weidman, was born in 1816, in Stouchsburg, Berks Co., Pa. The family emigrated from Würtemberg, Germany, and settled in Berks and Lebanon Counties. Rev. Daniel Ulrich was a clergyman of the Lutheran Church. He left four children, —Dr. Daniel A., a deceased physician, of Reading; John Weidman; William, of Emmittsburg, Md.; and Henrietta, widow of William Burns, an officer in the United States navy. John W. Ulrich was prepared for college by his father, and entered the College of New Jersey, now Princeton, from which he graduated in 1839. After leaving college he commenced the study of the law with Jacob B. Weidman, of Lebanon, and was admitted to the bar of that county in 1842. He began the practice of his profession at Lebanon, and rapidly acquired a large business. For many years he devoted himself especially to the Orphans' Court, and in the transactions therein took a leading place among his brethren of the bar. A gentleman of recognized ability, he was careful and systematic in business, reliable and painstaking in whatever was confided to him. He was thus called upon to act in the capacity of executor, administrator, or guardian very frequently, and held a fiduciary relation to a number of extensive estates. He never aspired to an office, preferring his profession and the quiet of private life. He was prominently identified with the Salem Lutheran Church at Lebanon, and was an elder thereof at his death. He died in 1864, at Lebanon. Mr. Ulrich married Mary Bowman, daughter of David Bowman, who at one time was treasurer of Lebanon County. They had one son, George Bowman Ulrich, who graduated at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., in 1874, studied law, and was admitted to the Lebanon County bar in 1879.

JACOB B. WEIDMAN.

Jacob Barge Weidman, son of Capt. John Weidman, of the Revolution, and Catharine Mason, was born May 12, 1789, in the city of Philadelphia. He was educated at Harrisburg in the Latin school of James Ross, and graduated at Dickinson College. He afterwards read law with Samuel Laird, of Harrisburg, a noted lawyer of his day, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar at the August term, 1813. He at once located at Lebanon, and was admitted to the bar of the county, then just organized, at the same time with James Hopkins, Thomas Elder, George Fisher, George B. Porter, and James Buchanan, all prominent lawyers of Central Pennsylvania. Mr. Weidman continued in the successful practice of his profession upwards of forty years, and was a safe and reliable counsellor. The only office he ever held was that of a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1837–38. He died at Lebanon on the 5th of March, 1857, aged almost sixty-eight. Mr. Weidman was thrice married,—first, to Mary Murray, daughter of William Murray, of Harrisburg; secondly, Mary Eliza Morris, daughter of William and Sarah Morris, of Philadelphia; and, lastly, to Elizabeth C. Murray, of Harrisburg, and had issue by each marriage. (See Weidman record.)

CAPT. JOHN WEIDMAN.

John Weidman was born June 4, 1756, in Lancaster County, Pa. He received a good education, and was brought up to mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia. At the outset of the war for independence he became an officer in one of the associated battalions, and when Congress directed the organization of the German regiment he was commissioned an ensign, July 12, 1776; promoted first lieutenant May 14, 1777, and served in the battles of Long Island, Germantown, White Plains, Monmouth, Trenton, Princeton, and Newtown, being with Gen. Sullivan in his campaign of 1779 against the Indians in New York. He was adjutant of the regiment that year, and retired the service Jan. 1, 1781. He was a brave and gallant officer, and among the distinguished men of the German regiment, who not only acquitted themselves nobly upon many a battle-field, but bore the fatigues and privations of the dreary winter of 1777–78 at Valley Forge. At the close of the war Capt. Weidman entered mercantile life at Philadelphia, subsequently removing to the neighborhood of his birthplace in Lancaster County, where he kept a store and practiced surveying. He afterwards went to the town of Lebanon, where in 1800 he purchased the Union Forge estate in Lebanon County from Robert Coleman, which establishment he carried on many years. He was one of the associate judges of the county of Lebanon from 1821 to 1830. He died at Lebanon, June 6, 1830, and is buried there in the cemetery of Salem Lutheran Church. Capt. Weidman married at Philadelphia, May 1, 1786, Catharine Mason, of that city. They had four children. (See Weidman record.)

GEN. JOHN WEIDMAN.

John Weidman, eldest son of Jacob Barge Weidman and Mary Murray, was born Aug. 25, 1814, at Lebanon, Pa. He was educated at the Lebanon

Academy, at Dickinson and Princeton Colleges. He studied medicine with Dr. John B. Mish, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. He, however, concluded to study law, which he pursued under the direction of his father, and was admitted to the Lebanon County bar in 1842, and began the practice of his profession at Lebanon. He was elected district attorney of the county in 1859, serving one term. In ante-war times he was a brigadier-general of the militia, and when the civil war came he entered the army as captain of Company F, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, serving until his impaired health compelled him to resign, when he returned home, but never recovered, dying on the 23d of April, 1863. Gen. Weidman was a good lawyer, a faithful and brave officer, and a valued citizen, whose services were highly appreciated by his fellow-citizens. He married in 1838, Emma R. Grant, of New Jersey, and they had nine children. (See Weidman record.)

JACOB WEIRICK.

Jacob Weirick, the son of Christian[1] and Margaret Weirick, was born in Bethel township, Lancaster, now Lebanon County, in 1754. He received a fair English education, and was brought up as a farmer. During the Revolution he served as a non-commissioned officer in Col. Greenawalt's battalion; was taken prisoner at Long Island, but shortly after paroled. Upon the organization of the county of Dauphin he became influential in political affairs, and was elected sheriff in 1790. He was a member of the Legislature from 1795 to 1797, and from 1802 to 1806, serving a longer period than any of his successors. About 1807 he removed to Canton township, Washington Co., Pa., where he purchased a fine tract of land. In his new home he became quite prominent, and was twice elected to the House of Representatives. He died at his residence in Washington County on the 17th of September, 1822, aged sixty-eight years.

COL. PHILIP WOLFERSBERGER.

Philip Wolfersberger, son of Adam and Margaret Wolfersberger,[2] was born Feb. 14, 1739, in Heidelberg township, now Lebanon Co., Pa. He was brought up to the life of a farmer, receiving such education as the backwoods afforded in pioneer days. During the French and Indian war he was in active service, and was in the Pennsylvania battalion which accompanied Col. Bouquet in his march to the relief of the posts in Western Pennsylvania in the summer of 1763. When the war of the Revolution broke out he was an officer in the Associated Battalion, and afterwards lieutenant under Col. Curtis Grubb in the Flying Camp, and in the Long Island campaign of 1776. In the subsequent campaigns in and around Philadelphia he was a participant, and was an active and gallant officer. After the Revolution, when the Provisional army was organized by direction of the Congress, he rose to be a major and lieutenant-colonel of the militia battalions. He held various public offices of trust and honor. He closed his long and useful life at Campbellstown, Londonderry township, Lebanon Co., on the 14th of July, 1824, in his eighty-seventh year. His son Frederick was sheriff of Dauphin County, 1806 to 1809.

COL. JOSEPH WOOD.

Joseph Wood, son of William and Jane Wood, was born in 1721, in the north of Ireland. His father emigrated to America prior to 1740, and settled in what was afterwards East Hanover township, Lancaster Co., not far from Jonestown. The son was brought up to the life of a pioneer, and his advantages of education were exceedingly limited. We first find him as a non-commissioned officer in one of the ranging companies upon the frontiers during the early part of the French and Indian war, afterwards ensign in the Provincial Battalion under Bouquet in the expedition of 1763, distinguishing himself at the battle of Bushy Run. When the war for independence was inaugurated he was one of the prime movers in organizing the military, as all the officers who served in the Indian wars were; and when Congress, on the 9th of December, 1775, resolved to raise four battalions in Pennsylvania, the Second Pennsylvania Battalion, Col. Arthur St. Clair commanding, was formed, and of which Joseph Wood was commissioned senior captain Jan. 3, 1776. Unfortunately, the roll of his company is not to be found. He was commissioned major Jan. 18, 1776, and during the Canada campaign of that year took a prominent part. On the 2d of June the command of St. Clair, numbering six hundred men, was ordered from the Sorel to attack the enemy under Col. Maclean, who had advanced as far as Three Rivers with eight hundred British regulars and Canadians. On the 6th, Irvine's and Wayne's battalions were ordered to join St. Clair at Nicolette, where Gen. William Thompson was to take command. Unless he found the number of the enemy at Three Rivers to be such as would render an attack upon them hazardous, Gen. Thompson was directed to cross the river at the most convenient place

[1] CHRISTIAN WEIRICK, of Bethel township, died about the 1st of July, 1771, leaving a wife, Margaret, and children as follows:

i. Mary.
ii. Margaret.
iii. Christian.
iv. Jacob.
v. George.
vi. Peter, m. Catharine Simons.
vii. Elizabeth.

[2] In the graveyard at Shaefferstown, along the stone wall by the roadside, are several old tombstones whose inscriptions are hardly legible. The most noticeable features of these stones are the skull and crossbones in bas-relief at the bottom. They are well sculptured. On one stone are these words,—

"*Margreda Wolfereperger in geboren jar* 1697 *den* 21 *Sebtemper ist gestarben den Christ mond* 1775."

Another of 1777 has, all that can be deciphered,—

"*Herrerht Adam Wolfferseperger.*"

he could find and attack them. Owing to an almost impenetrable swamp into which part of the force had become entangled, the expedition did not accomplish its purpose. In the mean time the British occupied their landing, and had it not been for the daring and intrepidity of Maj. Wood the enemy would have captured the boats of the Americans, he saving all except two. In July it was determined to remove the American army to Ticonderoga, and it was during this eventful period, while conducting a body of troops from Crown Point to the former place, that Maj. Wood, who had previously been promoted lieutenant-colonel, and then in command of the Second Battalion, was severely wounded in the left leg and also in the left arm. Col. St. Clair having been appointed brigadier-general by the Congress, Lieut.-Col. Wood was commissioned colonel Sept. 3, 1776, and was continued in service until December following. The Third Pennsylvania Regiment of the line was formed on the basis of the Second Battalion, recruited in December, 1776, January and February, 1777, and arranged in the Continental service March 12, 1777. Col. Wood was recommissioned as commanding, but his health was so seriously impaired by his wounds that he was compelled to resign in July of that year. He returned home, and died towards the close of the year 1789, at Jonestown. He was a gallant and intrepid officer. A son, Dr. William Wood, practiced medicine for a long period at Jonestown, and died there.

CHRISTIAN ZEHRING.

Christian Zehring, the youngest son of Ludwig Zehring, was born Oct. 5, 1755, in Bethel township, Lancaster Co., now Swatara township, Lebanon Co., Pa. His education was limited to the instruction obtained in the parochial schools, which, in those early times, were opened only during the winter months, and that mostly in German. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, and the stone shop he erected is yet standing on the farm he owned in Union township. On this farm, which was a large one, he erected two large dwelling-houses of stone, and also a large Swiss barn of the same material. Along with his blacksmithing, he and his sons farmed, and established a regular team for the conveyance of produce to Philadelphia, and the bringing merchandise for the stores in the neighborhood. This business was continued for many years. He filled the various offices of supervisor, overseer of the poor, etc., with credit. In the year 1819 he removed to Warren County, Ohio, whence several of his children had previously removed, and died there on the 5th of June, 1832. Mr. Zehring was twice married,—first, to a Miss Umberger, by whom he had three children; second, Anna Maria Rauch, born April 1, 1762, in Hanover township, Lancaster Co., Pa.; died June 22, 1839, at Germantown, Montgomery Co., Ohio, and had eleven children. (See Zehring record.)

JOHN ZEHRING.

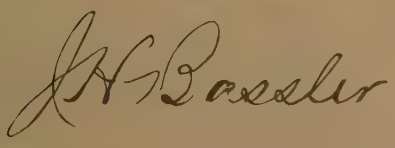
John Zehring, son of Henry Zehring and Maria Elizabeth Rupp, was born Sept. 20, 1792, near Jonestown, Lebanon Co., Pa. He received the ordinary education afforded by the schools of the county, and was apprenticed to the trade of shoemaker. About 1813 he went to Harrisburg, and established himself in business. He was a member of Capt. Walker's company of volunteers which marched to the defense of Baltimore in 1814. For thirty years Mr. Zehring resided at Harrisburg. In addition to his store he was extensively engaged in the wood and coal business. In 1842 he disposed of his property and removed to Bureau County, Ill., where he purchased a tract of land and went largely into stock-raising. He died there on the 5th of October, 1846. Mr. Zehring married, Jan. 9, 1817, Margaret Herman, daughter of John Herman and Sarah Bright, of Dauphin County, Pa. They had a large family of children. Of the sons, William M., born Nov. 30, 1824, at Harrisburg, was educated at Dickinson College, studied law, and rose to the position of judge of the courts in Illinois; James Roberts studied medicine, and served as division surgeon during the Rebellion. (See Zehring record.)

JONATHAN ZERBE, M.D.

Jonathan Zerbe was born July 31, 1812, in Tulpehocken, Berks Co., Pa. He was the son of a farmer in moderate circumstances, and his early education was such as the schools of the vicinity afforded. He learned the trade of a shoemaker, but at the end of his apprenticeship he went to Virginia, where he attended school and gained a fair knowledge of the English language, which at that time was but little used in the section of the county where he was born. In 1837 he went to Shaefferstown, and entered the office of Dr. John Shertzer as a student of medicine. Before the completion of his studies Dr. Shertzer emigrated to Ohio, leaving his practice to his student. He attended two courses of lectures, one at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, the other at the University of Maryland, Baltimore, after which he started out fairly in the practice of his profession at Shaefferstown. In 1846 he entered the mercantile business, with Cyrus M. Krall as partner, and continued in the business until 1854. In 1870 he was elected a representative from Lebanon County to the General Assembly of the State, and served during the session of 1871. He died after a brief illness at Shaefferstown, on the 3d of April, 1877. Dr. Zerbe took a warm interest in public affairs. During the war of the Rebellion he was a zealous supporter of the government, and gave freely of his means to aid in raising and equipping troops. In his adopted home he was a promoter of all measures and enterprises that tended to the public welfare. The cause of education had in him an ardent advocate. He was one of the original incorporators and a trustee of the Shaefferstown

Academy, which in its day was one of the best institutions of learning in the State; and he also later in life served as a director of the common schools of Heidelberg township. In his profession, which he practiced for almost forty years, he attained the reputation of being a safe and successful practitioner. Dr. Zerbe married, in 1840, Martha A. Myer, and they had five children. Of the sons, Charles M. is a lawyer, and Thomas T. and B. Frank, physicians, practicing at Shaefferstown.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.



[For the omissions in the following record we are not responsible; those to whom we applied for information are. We have endeavored to do our duty in this particular, and regret to say that in numerous instances where it would have afforded us much pleasure to preserve some brief record of the representative people now living in the county, our request was unheeded.]

CAPT. JOHN H. BASSLER.

John H. Bassler, son of Henry Bassler and Barbara Unger, was born Feb. 6, 1834. His ancestor, Henry Bassler, a native of Basel, Switzerland, emigrated to America in 1707, and settled at Rhinebeck, N. Y. From thence he removed to Schoharie, N. Y., where he remained until the immigration from that section to the Swatara region in 1723, when he came to Pennsylvania. Of his children, Simon Bassler married a Miss Illig, and their children who survived their father, who died in January, 1802, were Simon, John, Catharine, Elizabeth married Emanuel Zartman, Eve married Stephen Horning, Barbara, and Anna Maria married John School. Simon, the eldest, married Miss Hontz, of Lebanon County, and they had John, Henry, Thomas, Daniel, Michael, Catharine, Susan, Elizabeth, and Polly. Henry Bassler, of

the third generation, born in 1798, and died in 1851, married Barbara Unger, of Lebanon County, and their children were Sarah, Elizabeth, Susan, J. H., Rebecca L., William B., and Amanda. John H., the subject of this sketch, received his education in the township school, and at Myerstown Academy. He then engaged in teaching, at first in the public schools, and later at the academy at Myerstown. In 1862 he raised a company for service in the civil war, and was commissioned captain of Company C, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Aug. 28, 1862; was severely wounded at Gettysburg July 1, 1863, and discharged through disability on the 18th of December following. Capt. Bassler re-entered the service in October, 1864, and was detailed to the command of Company I of the Tenth Veteran Reserve Corps, from which he was transferred to the command of Company B of the Twelfth Veteran Reserve Corps. In the fall of 1865 he was detailed for service in connection with the Freedman's Bureau and stationed at Lumberton, N. C., from which he resigned in the spring of 1866, and resumed his profession as instructor, having been for a year principal of the Pinegrove schools. Capt. Bassler married first, in 1859, Sarah Brobst, of Berks County, who died in 1877, and their children were Horace, Laura, Robert, and Ralph; he married, secondly, in 1880, Amanda Mosser.

FRANKLIN H. BOWER, M.D.

Franklin H. Bower, son of Henry Bower and Susan Zimmerman, was born in April, 1838, in Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa. His grandfather, Capt. Jacob Bower, an extensive silk merchant of Philadelphia, on retiring from business took up his residence at Womelsdorf, Berks Co., Pa. He married Rebecca Wood, of Philadelphia, and their son, Henry Bower, born at Philadelphia, died in 1836 in Myerstown, where he resided several years; married Susan Zimmerman, daughter of John Zimmerman, of Myerstown, and had children,—William, Cyrus J., Jerome, Franklin H., Mary A., Rebecca E., and Anna M. Franklin H. was educated at Myerstown, became a drug clerk in Philadelphia, subsequently returned home and entered the office of his brother, Dr. William Bower, when he began the study of medicine, attended the lectures of Jefferson Medical College, from which he graduated in 1859. He located at Myerstown, where he has continued in the practice of his profession. Apart from these duties Dr. Bower is engaged in several business operations, exportation

of quercitron bark, an iron foundry, and the management of a stock farm.

ISAAC BEAVER.

Isaac Beaver, son of Samuel Beaver (1801–1863) and Susan Grumbine (born 1807), was born in Lebanon County, and was educated in the common schools of that period. He never learned any trade, nor entered upon the study of any of the professions, but in due time became one of the enterprising merchants of Annville, a thriving town on the line of the Lebanon Valley Railroad. He was married in 1860, to Susan A. Bair, daughter of George Bair, of Annville, Pa. Their children are Abbie E., William, Rosie, Edwin, Ira, Carrie, and Mary. Mr. Beaver has so far earned the respect of his fellow-townsmen that they have honored him with the office of justice of the peace for at least two terms. His father, Samuel Beaver, was also highly esteemed for his probity of character, and was honored with the position of postmaster of Annville by Gen. Zachary Taylor. The Beaver family is one of the oldest, and among the most highly respected in Lebanon County.

PROF. WILLIAM BODENHORN.

William Bodenhorn, son of John Bodenhorn, was born July 1, 1844, at Annville, Lebanon Co., Pa. His great-grandfather, John Bodenhorn, came to America from Germany about 1860, and settled upon a farm near Philadelphia, where he died. His son, John, moved to Schuylkill County, where he became quite prominent. A son of the latter, Henry Bodenhorn, worked in the mines in his youth, and at the age of seventeen removed to Swatara township, where he began farming, and married a Miss Wetzel. From the father of his wife he learned the art of weaving, and followed that business twenty-five years. A son, John, learned the trade of a tailor with John Uhler, at Annville, and for thirty-five years carried on that occupation. He was accidentally killed in a railway accident on the 13th of September, 1870. William Bodenhorn, the subject of our sketch, began to teach school in Dauphin County at the age of sixteen, and for thirteen years taught in that and Lebanon County, including a four years' term as principal of the Annville High School, and five years as tutor in Lebanon Valley College. In May, 1875, he was chosen county superintendent of public schools, and is now filling his third successive term.

WILLIAM E. BRUNNER.

William E. Brunner, son of John Brunner (1803–1863) and Margaret Seltzer (1804–1864), was born in Jonestown, Pa., May 6, 1834. He was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood and brought up to mercantile business. From January, 1860, to April, 1880, he kept a store on his own account at Campbellstown, Lebanon Co., Pa. He was married Nov. 26, 1857, to Louisa, daughter of Benjamin and Fanny Hocker, of Hockersville, Dauphin Co.; and their children were Emma M. (married to I. O. Nissley), Mary L., Annie W., Fanny S., Carrie H., Benjamin H., Miriam S., and Helen H.

GEORGE THOMAS CAPP.

George Thomas Capp, son of John Capp (1801–1864) and Sarah Seltzer (1804–1863), was born in Jonestown, Lebanon Co., Pa., Nov. 27, 1825. His educational advantages were such as the common schools of his day afforded, and a term or two at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. Soon after leaving college he engaged in the mercantile business in his native town, where he soon became one of the enterprising men of that section of country, entering into every movement that tended in the least to advance the interests or business of his town, and was the leading spirit in the building of the Boston and South Mountain Railroad, and at the temporary suspension of operations of that enterprise its treasurer. His popularity as a business man led him into the political arena, resulting in his election as chief burgess of the borough of Jonestown for three consecutive terms, and is now (1883) serving his second term as justice of the peace. In November, 1848, he married Sarah E. Bickel, daughter of Samuel E. and Maria Bickel, of Jonestown. Their children are John A., a practicing physician, George S., and Thomas H., an attorney-at-law.

WILLIAM M. DERR.

William M. Derr, son of George Derr and Catharine Fox, was born Oct. 4, 1827, at Reading, Pa. His father was a boat-builder, carpenter, and wagon-maker by trade, and for several years a contractor for the building of all the lock-gates and wood-work on the summit level of the Union Canal. He was subsequently superintendent of the canal for nearly thirty years, and remained in the employ of the Union Canal Company until 1875, when he retired from active life. He removed to Lebanon in 1827, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1880, in the eighty-first year of his age. George Derr was chief burgess of Lebanon in 1854, a trustee of Lebanon Seminary, and subsequently of Lebanon Academy. William M. Derr was educated at the Lebanon Academy, and in his eighteenth year commenced the study of law in the office of John W. Ulrich, of Lebanon, where he remained two years, when, feeling a natural bent for the study of medicine, he entered the office of Dr. Peter W. Malone, of Cornwall, attended lectures at Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, during the session of 1847–48. From that period until 1856 he assisted his father in his contract work on the Union Canal, and then removed to Hancock County, Ill., where he engaged in contracting and building on his own account. While residing in that State he renewed his legal studies, and was admitted to the Illinois bar. In 1858 he returned to Lebanon,

and in April of the following year admitted to the bar of that county and at once entered into the active practice of the law. During the Rebellion he served with distinction in the army, and was captain of Company A, Ninety-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the expiration of his term of service. Mr. Derr has been connected with several local institutions of prominence, was a director and the solicitor of the North Lebanon Savings-Bank during its existence, served as a solicitor of the Union Canal Company for a number of years, and held the same relation to several insurance companies. At the present time he is editor of the *Lebanon County Independent*, a paper established by him May 11, 1882, in which, being untrammeled by any entangling alliances with either individuals or parties, it is designed to treat in a just and fearless manner all questions of public interest and policy. The paper has attained a large circulation, and Mr. Derr has proven an able and forcible newspaper writer.

REV. DANIEL EBERLY.

Daniel Eberly, son of Samuel Eberly, Sr. (1790–1862), and Catharine Erb (1791–1860) was born near Shiremanstown, Pa., April 22, 1834. His preparatory studies were pursued at Mount Pleasant College, Pa.; the select course of study at Brown University, Providence, R. I., and graduated from Otterbein University, Ohio, in 1858, with the degree of A.B. On the 19th of January, 1859, he joined the Pennsylvania Annual Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, and preached on Shopp's Station three years, on Littlestown Circuit two years, and subsequently on York Springs charge, and in 1865 and 1866 in Scott Street Church, Baltimore, Md. From 1866 to 1872 he had charge of Cottage Hill College, York, Pa. During this time he was elected president of the Otterbein University, the honor and duties of which he was obliged to decline. After leaving York he had charge of a congregation in Philadelphia, and in 1874 took charge of the Trinity United Brethren Church, Lebanon, where he remained two years, when, in 1876, he was elected Professor of Latin Language and Literature in Lebanon Valley College, which position he still holds. All his time since graduation has been occupied in teaching and preaching, except a part of the year 1863, when he was in the military service of the United States. He is at present (1883) chaplain of the Eighth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, his commission dating from 1875. Professor Eberly married, Aug. 23, 1870, Josephine Bittinger, daughter of William and Eliza (Hafer) Bittinger, of Abbottstown, Adams Co., Pa., and was a graduate from Cottage Hill College, at York.

JOHN J. EUSTON.

John J. Euston was born Feb. 13, 1835, in North Lebanon township, Lebanon Co., Pa. He was edu-

cated in the common schools, and raised a farmer; subsequently began clerking, and was in the railroad business for twenty years. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1857, and served in other local offices. In 1882 was elected one of the representatives of the county of Lebanon to the General Assembly of the State.

CHARLES B. FORNEY.

Charles B. Forney, son of Jacob Forney (1794–1848) and Christiana Wien (1794–1868), was born in Lancaster, Pa., July 18, 1820. He was educated in the schools of Lancaster City, and attended the closing sessions of the old Franklin College, before it was united with Marshall College. Soon after his school-days he became learned in the iron business, and at the age of seventeen years entered freely into the work, and for forty-three years was engaged in the superintendence and erection of blast-furnaces, six of which are at Lebanon,—four stacks at the Lebanon, and two stacks at the Colebrook furnaces, a recent plant with all the modern improvements. Mr. Forney was one of the Garfield electors in the campaign of 1880, and one of the representatives of the people of this State in the electoral college of that year. He was married, first, to Amelia E. Stehman, daughter of John and Ann Stehman, born in 1817, in Lancaster, Pa., and died in 1879, in Lebanon. His second wife is Rachel G. Pierie, daughter of William and Elizabeth Pierie, of Philadelphia. Mr. Forney's children are Stehman, an engineer in the United States Coast Survey; Sarah M.; Mary A., d. s. p.; Alice, d. s. p.; Debbie Coleman, d. s. p; Charles, manager of Colebrook furnaces; and Sumter, a machinist.

JOSIAH FUNCK.

Josiah Funck was born, Dec. 25, 1825, in Lebanon County, Pa. He received an academical education, studied law, and was admitted to the Lebanon County bar, April 7, 1851. He was elected district attorney for the county in 1854, and during the Rebellion was captain of Company H, emergency troops, 1863, Forty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania militia. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873, and served on several important committees in that body. He is engaged in the practice of his profession at Lebanon.

GEN. JOHN P. S. GOBIN.

John P. S. Gobin, named for his grandfather, John Peter Shindel, son of Samuel S. Gobin and Susan Shindel, was born Jan. 26, 1837, in Sunbury, Northumberland Co., Pa. His great-grandfather, Charles Gobin, was a captain in a battalion of Berks County associators, and served in the Jersey campaign in the war of the Revolution in the summer of 1780, and was on the frontiers in command of a company of militia to protect the settlers from the threatened invasion of the Indians, Tories, and British from New York. His grandfather, Edward Gobin, was a soldier of the war of 1812–14. John P. S. Gobin received an academical education in the schools of Sunbury; learned the art of printing in the office of the *American;* afterwards studying law with M. L. Shindel and Gen. J. Kay Clement. He was admitted to Northumberland County bar in 1858, and has continued in practice since, except during the period of his service in the rebellion. He entered the army at the first call for three months' men, April 19, 1861, as first lieutenant of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. After the expiration of his term he recruited a company, and on the 2d of September, 1861, was mustered in as captain of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment. He was successively promoted to major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of the regiment, and brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for meritorious services March 13, 1865, and complimented in general orders for gallantry at the battle of Pocotaligo, S. C. Beside the latter action, he participated in those of St. John's Bluff, Sabine Cross-Roads, Pleasant Hill, and Cane River Crossing, serving in the departments of the South, the Gulf, and in the Shenandoah. In the latter department he was with Sheridan in his celebrated campaign, a portion of the time commanding a brigade in the Nineteenth Corps, participating in the battles of Opequan and Fisher's Hill, and particularly distinguishing himself at Cedar Creek. His command was here the right of Sheridan's line, and when a portion gave way from the severe pressure of the rebel front, which overlapped the Union, he held fast and gave the enemy his first repulse, the turning-point in the battle. He was part of the time judge-advocate-general of the Department of the South. Remained with his regiment at Charleston, S. C., in command of the First Sub-district, and acted as provost-judge of the city until January, 1866, being mustered out the 9th of that month. He located at Lebanon immediately after, resuming the practice of his profession, where he has since resided. On the 4th of August, 1874, Gen. Gobin was commissioned colonel of the Eighth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, which position he now holds, the regiment being the highest rated in the State. He has filled the position of Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, and is at present Grand Captain-General of the Grand Encampment of the United States. He has also served as Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Odd-Fellows. Col. Gobin married, October, 1865, Annie M. Howe, of Key West, Florida.

MAJOR L. L. GREENAWALT.

Lorenzo Leonard Greenawalt, son of Josiah Greenawalt (1799–1866) and Mary Laub (1800–1880), was born Jan. 6, 1827, at Lebanon, Pa. (See Greenawalt record.) He was educated in the schools of the town and at the old Lebanon Academy. He learned tan-

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✓ Cousin of the late Capt. Alexander Fischer I

ning and leather-dressing, the former of which occupations he followed many years. He made two trips across the plains to the Pacific Coast,—one in 1852, when the undertaking was a hazardous one, the other in 1871. During the war for the Union he was captain of Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, subsequently in the Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia as major. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. The only municipal office he ever held was assistant burgess of Lebanon borough. He is now a mail agent in the government employ. Maj. Greenawalt married, in September, 1882, Annie Gorgas, of Stillwater, Minn.

GEORGE GLEIM.

George Gleim, son of Charles Gleim (1775–1843) and Mary Gorgas (1775–1853), was born at Lebanon, Lebanon Co., Pa., on the 1st of January, 1808. His father was the first sheriff of Lebanon County, and subsequently represented the county in the General Assembly. He died at Harrisburg, and is there buried. His mother was born at Ephrata, her parents being members of the community at that place. Mr. Gleim, the subject of our sketch, was educated principally in the public schools of the locality. Upon the establishment of the Lebanon Valley Bank, Jan. 1, 1832, he was elected a teller. This was the first bank in the county; it is still in existence, and is now "The Lebanon National Bank." In 1836, Mr. Gleim was chosen cashier of the bank, and remained in that position for a period of twenty years. He resides at Lebanon. Mr. Gleim was thrice married, and had a large family of children. (See Gleim record.)

ELIAS GROVE.

Elias Grove, son of John Grove and Anna Elizabeth Wenner, was born in 1825, near Fredericksburg, Bethel township, Lebanon Co., Pa. He was educated in the schools of the neighborhood, and brought up to the business of milling and farming, in which he is still engaged. He is connected with the firm of Grove Brothers, and they have large farming interests near Fredericksburg, as also grist- and saw-mills. Since the year 1840 they have been in the iron business, having extensive blast-furnaces at Danville, Pa. Mr. Grove married, in 1845, Sabina Hautz, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Hautz, of Bethel township; and their children are Peter H., Jacob H., and Emma S., married A. P. Miller, of Lebanon.

JACOB W. GROVE.

Jacob W. Grove, son of John Grove and Anna Elizabeth Wenner, was born in 1816 at Grove's Mills, near Fredericksburg, Lebanon Co., Pa. He received the limited education afforded by the country schools, and brought up on his father's farm. With his brothers he engaged in milling and other enterprises, and have erected extensive iron-works at Danville, Montour Co. It may not be out of place in this connection to refer to their interests in the latter direction. In 1840 the Grove brothers, then five in number, with John Peter Grove at the head, bought a furnace which had been built by a Mr. Patterson at Danville the year previous, which they operated with great success, having studied well the nature of iron and the most economical modes of its manufacture. In 1860 they added a very large furnace, with great improvements, giving them a capacity of twelve thousand tons a year of the first quality. Of the brothers Grove then engaged in the business but two remain. Nothing but indomitable energy and perseverance could have accomplished as much or built up such large and extended business enterprises. Mr. Grove married, in 1860, Paulina Hautz, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Hautz, of Bethel township.

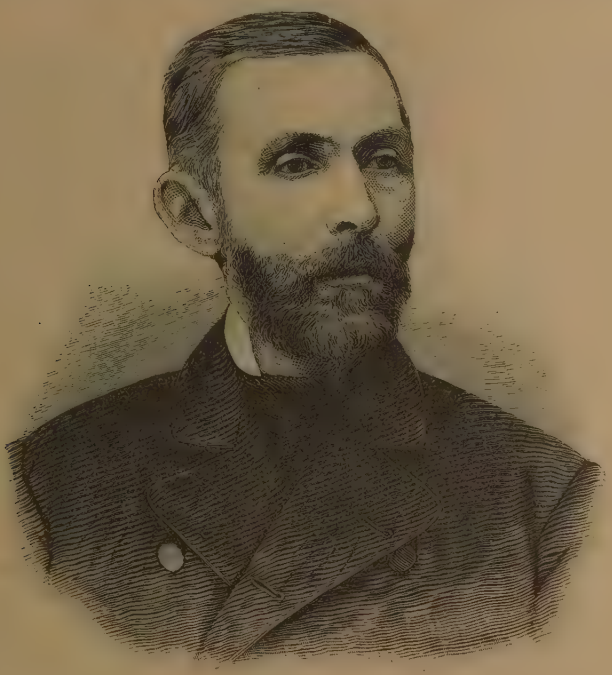
SIMEON GUILFORD.

Simeon Guilford, son of Simeon Guilford and Ruhannah Hayden, was born May 10, 1801, at Northampton, Mass. All who bear the name of Guilford in this country trace their origin to Paul Guilford, who emigrated from England about 1650, and settled near Boston. He left one son, Paul, who had two sons, William and John, both of whom left families,—John Guilford in Worcester County, and William in Hampshire County, in the State of Massachusetts. The youngest son of William Guilford was Simeon, born in 1751, and died in 1844. He married Ruhannah Hayden, of New England ancestry, and they had five children. Simeon Guilford entered the patriot army during the Revolution at the age of nineteen, and served to the close of the war. He afterwards commenced teaching school, and followed that profession until old age compelled him to desist. He died at Pittsfield, Mass., in the ninety-fourth year of his age. The son Simeon, subject of this sketch, early in life became interested in the subject of engineering, and labored for several years in the capacity of a civil engineer on the Erie Canal in the State of New York. In 1823 he took up his residence in Lebanon County, Pa., serving as assistant engineer with Canvas White in the building of the Union Canal, and has continued to reside in Lebanon. In 1827 he was appointed principal engineer in the service of the State of Pennsylvania by the Board of Canal Commissioners. In 1830–31, in connection with a partner, he built Swatara Furnace, in Schuylkill County, and commenced the making of iron by the charcoal process, for twenty-two years engaging in successful business. In 1855 he established a furnace of a similar kind at Lebanon, and in 1856 built the Dudley Furnace at that place for the use of anthracite coal. The latter is now known as the Donaghmore Furnace, and is

operated by the Coleman estate. In 1843, Mr. Guilford was the candidate of the Whig party for the office of canal commissioner, but with the State ticket was defeated. He married in May, 1830, Catharine E. Doll, niece of Judge Andrew Graff, of Lancaster, and their children were Dr. William M., of Lebanon; Dr. S. H., dentist of Philadelphia; and Robert E., a merchant of Shelbyville, Ill. Mrs. Guilford died Oct. 8, 1858, at Lebanon.

WILLIAM M. GUILFORD, M.D.

William M. Guilford, son of Simeon Guilford and Catharine E. Doll, was born Nov. 26, 1832, at Lebanon, Pa. He received a classical education at the Lebanon Academy, and at the age of sixteen commenced the study of medicine with Professor Henry Childs, of Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass. In 1849 he attended a course of lectures in that institution, and also the lectures of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. He then returned to Lebanon, entered the office of Dr. John W. Gloninger as a student, subsequently attending two full courses of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in April, 1852. The winter of 1852–53 he spent in the hospitals of Philadelphia, and in November of the latter year entered upon the practice of his profession at Lebanon, where he has continued to reside. For fifteen successive years he was appointed by the directors of the poor physician to the county hospital, was one of the examining surgeons for the Ninety-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers before it was mustered into service during the late war, second lieutenant of the Lebanon County cavalry company during the emergency in 1863, and subsequently examining pension surgeon for the government. He was one of the directors of the Lebanon National Bank, one of the founders and directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and a director of the Lebanon Manufacturing Company. Dr. Guilford married, Nov. 12, 1856, Mary Ritchie, daughter of John Elder Ritchie and Jane Henderson, of Dauphin County, and their children were Jennie R., William M., Paul, Adeline E., and Arthur B.

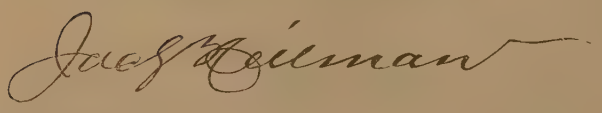


W. M. Guilford.

GEORGE G. HEILMAN.

George G. Heilman, son of Henry Heilman (1779–1867) and Elizabeth Gingrich (1785–1864), was born in what is now North Annville township, Lebanon Co., Pa., Jan. 4, 1816. His father was born in

Lancaster County, and lived over eighty-eight years without a change of residence, yet lived in Dauphin County, and died in Lebanon County. George G. was educated in the common schools, and afterwards became a miller and farmer by occupation, and has never held an office, either civil or military. He married, Feb. 5, 1840, Christina Ulrich, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Ulrich, born Jan. 30, 1819, in East Hanover township, Lebanon Co. Their children are Calvin U., married Mary McIlvaine; Elizabeth, married Cyrus Smith; Susanna, married Henry C. Snavely; and Emma Mary.



JACOB G. HEILMAN.

Jacob G. Heilman, son of Jacob Heilman and Susanna Stroh, was born May 26, 1836, in Jonestown, Lebanon Co., Pa. (See Heilman record.) He was educated in the public schools of the neighborhood, the Lebanon Academy, and the Moravian Academy at Litiz, Lancaster Co. After a brief period devoted to mercantile pursuits, he began the study of law with Gen. John Weidman, of Lebanon. He subsequently returned to Jonestown, and with his brother entered mercantile life. In 1862 he became connected with the Lebanon Mutual Fire Insurance Company as secretary, and has since continued his relations with that organization. He was twice in service during the Rebellion; was captured near Gettysburg, and released on parole at Hunterstown. Upon the reorganization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, he was captain of Company E, Eighth Regiment, during the railroad riots of 1877. In 1867 he was elected a representative to the State Legislature on the Republican ticket, and re-elected in 1868. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate from the Dauphin and Lebanon district, and in 1875 returned from the new district of Lebanon. During this period he served on the Committees of Ways and Means, Corporations, Centennial, and others of importance. He has held the various township offices, and was president of the school board of Jonestown. He is a director of the Jonestown Bank, and is the present treasurer of the "Church Home for Friendless Children," under the management of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with which denomination he has been for years identified.

GEORGE HOFFMAN.

George Hoffman, son of Michael Hoffman (1785–1857) and Magdalena Tice (1788–1880), was born Jan. 2, 1809, in Lebanon township, Lebanon Co. In his earlier years he learned shoemaking, while his educational advantages were such as the common

schools afforded, and that received at Willow Grove Academy, in Lebanon County, Pa. He subsequently engaged in the mercantile and transportation business, which brought him quite prominently before the public, and so much so that he was elected treasurer of Lebanon County, also was made president of the Berks and Dauphin Turnpike Company, president of the Valley National Bank, president of the Lebanon Live-Stock Insurance Company, and treasurer of a fire insurance company. On the 7th of February, 1836, he married Lucetta Immel, daughter of Leonard and Elizabeth Immel, of Jackson township, Lebanon Co. They have one son, William J.

HENRY HOUCK, A.M.

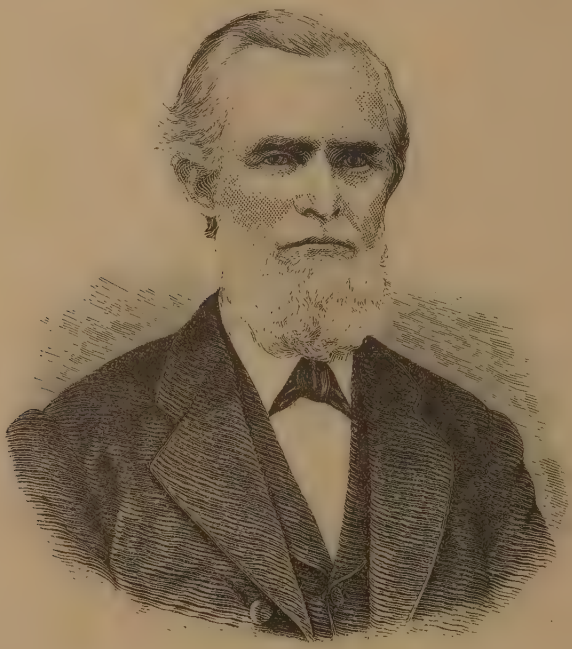
Henry Houck, son of Samuel Houck (1808–1875) and his wife Rosanna Jontz, was born March 6, 1836, in Palmyra, Lebanon Co., Pa. His early education was obtained in the public school at Palmyra, taught by Alexander Dasher, Sr., well known as a thorough teacher and a strict disciplinarian. He also attended the Annville Academy several sessions, then in charge of W. J. Burnside, A.M., and for economical reasons walked the distance, five miles, night and morning. He also attended one term at the Arcadia Institute in Orwigsburg, and afterwards, while teaching, for nearly two years took private lessons in Latin and Greek from Rev. C. A. Wedekind, and subsequently the honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Franklin and Marshall College. In the fall of 1852, at the age of sixteen years, he entered the educational field as a teacher in Londonderry township, where he taught two terms, and ever since has been identified with school work. In August, 1859, he was appointed county superintendent of Lebanon County by Hon. H. C. Hickok, State superintendent, to fill the unexpired term of Franklin Phillips (deceased), and was elected to the same office in 1860, 1863, and 1866, and resigned in 1867 to accept the position of recording clerk in the school department of the commonwealth, tendered him by Dr. J. P. Wickersham, superintendent. In June, 1869, he was promoted to the office of deputy State superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Charles R. Coburn, which position Mr. Houck has retained to the present time. In the line of his work he has filled many places of honor and trust, and being a ready and forcible speaker has delivered addresses in every county in the State, also conducted institutes in many of the counties of New Jersey. There is no one in the State in the same work who has a larger and more favorable acquaintance with teachers and the friends of education than has Mr. Houck. He was married, April 10, 1856, to Susan Margaret Bucher, daughter of Dr. Christian and Mary Bucher. Their children are Harvey Bucher, Mary Valentine, Rosa Jontz, Lizzie Hiester, Paul Winters, Alfred Rhodes, and Susan Margaret.

PROFESSOR LAWRENCE J. IBACH.

Lawrence J. Ibach, son of Gustavus Ibach, a native of Dusseldorf, Germany, was born Jan. 17, 1816, at Allentown, Pa. His father was well known in his day as a successful worker on skillets and ladles. Young Lawrence was sent to school until he was fifteen, after which he commenced to learn the trade of his father. In 1835 the family moved to their present residence at Newmanstown, Lebanon Co., Pa., where they lived until 1849, when the subject of this sketch rented a forge near Reading from a Mr. Seidle, a nephew of the then somewhat noted astronomer, Charles F. Egleman. In 1852 he returned to Newmanstown, the climate near Reading not agreeing with his health. During his stay near that city he was a frequent visitor to Mr. Egleman, and his boyish love for astronomy and mathematical problems was freshly inspired. The intercourse with Mr. Egleman proved of much benefit to the nascent astronomer, and he speaks with kindly feeling of the pleasure and instruction he derived from the many conversations he had with him on astronomical topics. At the death of Mr. Egleman, which occurred in 1860, Mr. Ibach became the purchaser of all his books, charts, and unfinished calculations. These latter, by the advice of friends, Mr. Ibach was prevailed upon to finish. In 1863 his first calculation appeared. Since that time he has calculated for various almanacs in the United States, and also for a number in Cuba, South America, and other foreign countries. At the present time he is engaged in calculating for some of the largest houses in this country. He is also regularly engaged by most of the newspapers that publish almanacs. In 1875 he translated his work in four different languages,—French, English, Spanish, and German,—thus showing that, though wrapt in his particular business, he has taken time to study other branches of learning. He believes in working at his anvil, and uses it a few hours each day. His home is a modest, unpretending two-story frame. In the rear portion of it the philosopher has his study. In this room are all the appurtenances of an astronomical student's life. On the walls are hung maps descriptive of his profession. Placed upon the low, old-fashioned table which stands in the middle of the room are several elegantly mounted globes. Lying in a rack is a large sectional telescope, while around the room numbers of small ones are seen. In the corners of the apartment are great stacks of books, also on the many shelves that line the walls. Among his rare books is a copy of "Montucla," recounting observations and calculations many thousands of years ago; and here are also reminiscences of the Ptolemies, Thales, and Meton. He has likewise on his shelves standard and learned works on astronomy, as the opinions of Kepler, La Caille, Lambert, Tobias Mayer, Euler, Huygens, Galileo, Maupertius, L'Isle, and others of a more recent date. He is a lover of Brahe and Copernicus, and a most profound admirer

of John Müller, to whom must be given the honor of giving to us the completest ephemerides. Then here and there are scattered, only as a student can scatter, charts and calculations of wind currents and air lines, sketches of particular stars, instruments to measure the moon and sun, and many other implements and articles that pertain to the science of astronomy. It is truly a singular apartment to those uninitiated. Mr. Ibach has gained his knowledge by patient industry and hard toil, his distinction, therefore, consisting of gleaning all this astronomical science while working at the forge and anvil.

Church of the United States. He has also been the pastor of St. John's Reformed Church nearly twenty years, and is regarded as one of the ablest preachers and writers in the Reformed Church. He has engaged in many benevolent movements, and endeared himself to the community, of which he is considered one of the most useful and estimable. Rev. Mr. Johnston married, Feb. 14, 1843, Hannah R. Fraily, daughter of Leonard and Mary Fraily, born May 23, 1818, at Haddington, West Philadelphia, Pa. Their children have been Mary Fraily; Susan B., married S. P. Raber, superintendent of Taylor Iron-



John H. Kinports

REV. T. S. JOHNSTON, D.D.

Thomas Swan Johnston, son of Thomas Johnston (1706–1840) and Mary Swan (1788–1839), was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 4, 1818. His educational advantages were limited to private tutors and a reliance upon his own efforts, and subsequently received the degree of A.M. from Delaware College, and the degree of D.D. from Marysville College, Tennessee. He has been one of the trustees of Palatinate College, Myerstown, Pa., also a school director in Lebanon Borough, Pa., and secretary of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of the Reformed

Works, High Bridge, N. J.; Thomas L., a physician at Duncannon, Pa.; H. Jean, professor in Normal School, Mansfield, Pa.; James C., a practicing physician at Denver, Col.; and Elizabeth B.

JOHN H. KINPORTS.

John H. Kinports, son of John Kinports and Barbara Huber, was born Jan. 21, 1821, in Lebanon County, Pa. John Kinports, the father, was born in Lancaster County, where he followed farming. He removed to Lebanon County, and subsequently to Dauphin County, where he died in 1855. He married

first Barbara Huber, of Lancaster County, and they had Jacob, John H., Barbara, Catharine, Anna, Mary, and Elizabeth. He married secondly Elizabeth Hess, and they had David, Daniel, Abraham, Lydia, and Veronica. The childhood of John H. Kinports was spent upon his father's farm. At the age of fifteen he removed to Annville, and remained three years in the employ of James Bingham. He continued to reside there until his election to the office of clerk of the Orphans' Court and the Court of Quarter Sessions, when he removed to Lebanon. At the expiration of his term of office he returned to Annville and entered into merchandising with C. H. Killinger, then with H. H. Kreider, and afterwards with D. O. Shenk, his present partner. For a period of ten years he served as an associate judge of the Lebanon County court. Has been president since its organization of the National Bank of Annville. Judge Kinports married Mary Ann Stein, daughter of Phillip Stein, of Annville, and they had George W., Anna married —— Miller, Barbara, Rebecca, John H., Philip, Frank, Lizzie, Charles, and Hedwig.

Theo. B. Klein.

THEODORE B. KLEIN.

Theodore Berghaus Klein, son of John Klein and Eliza Berghaus, was born Aug. 22, 1831, in New Cumberland, Cumberland Co., Pa. His grandfather, John Klein, was descended from German ancestry, and settled in York County, Pa. He had sons, John and Jacob, the former of whom removed to Cumberland County, where he passed the remaining years of his life, dying in 1841. He married Eliza Berghaus, daughter of Henry C. Berghaus, of Dauphin County, and their children were Theodore B., Henry S., and Mary, who died in infancy. The childhood of Theodore B. Klein was passed in Harrisburg, where he received his education in the public schools and Capt. Alden Partridge's Military Institute. He learned the drug business, subsequently removing to Mobile, Ala. After a brief residence in the South he returned to Harrisburg, and joining a corps of engineers under Gen. Mifflin, engaged in surveys in various parts of the State. For some years he resided in Adams County, engaged in the lumber, coal, and grain trade, but again returned to Harrisburg, and from thence to Lebanon. In 1878 he rebuilt the flouring-mill at New Market Forge, and purchased the forge and farm. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and re-elected in 1882. Mr. Klein was twice married,—first, in 1859, to Rebecca Frazer, daughter of Christian and Eliza Frazer, of Harrisburg; their children were Samuel,

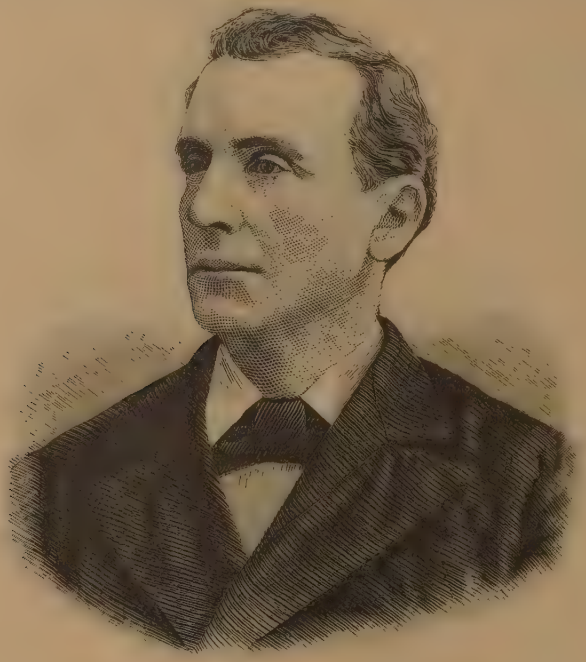
Ross, Rebecca, and George. He married secondly Margaret Roedel, daughter of Jacob and Justina Roedel, and they had Anna, Jessie, and Jacob.

GEORGE W. KLINE, JR.

George Washington Kline, Jr., son of George Washington Kline and Catharine Lineaweaver, was born March 13, 1833, at Lebanon, Pa. He was educated at the Lebanon Academy, the Hopkins Grammar School, of New Haven, Conn., and graduated at Yale College in the class of 1853. He then began the study of the law with his uncle, the late Levi Kline, Esq., and was admitted to the bar of Lebanon County April 25, 1857, since which period he has been in continued practice of his profession. Mr. Kline married, Nov. 14, 1872, Martha Weidman, daughter of Gen. John Weidman and Emma R. Grant, of Lebanon.

HENRY H. KREIDER.

Henry H. Kreider, son of David Kreider and Sarah Henry, was born Sept. 30, 1835, at the old homestead in South Annville township, Lebanon Co., Pa. (See Kreider record.) His early advantages of education were such as the public schools afforded, supplemented by a full course at the Annville Academy. Five years were subsequently spent in teaching. He then embarked in mercantile pursuits, which he continued for a period of six years, when he commenced operating extensively in grain and coal, and also became interested in milling enterprises. He was one of the incorporators of the United Brethren Mutual Aid Society, and of which he is now treasurer. Since the organization of the Lebanon Valley College, at Annville, he has been one of its trustees and its treasurer. He has served as county auditor, and in 1876 was elected prothonotary of Lebanon County. Mr. Kreider married, in 1859, Mary Hoverter, daughter of Christian Hoverter, of Annville, and their children surviving are Morris D., William H., and Mary E.



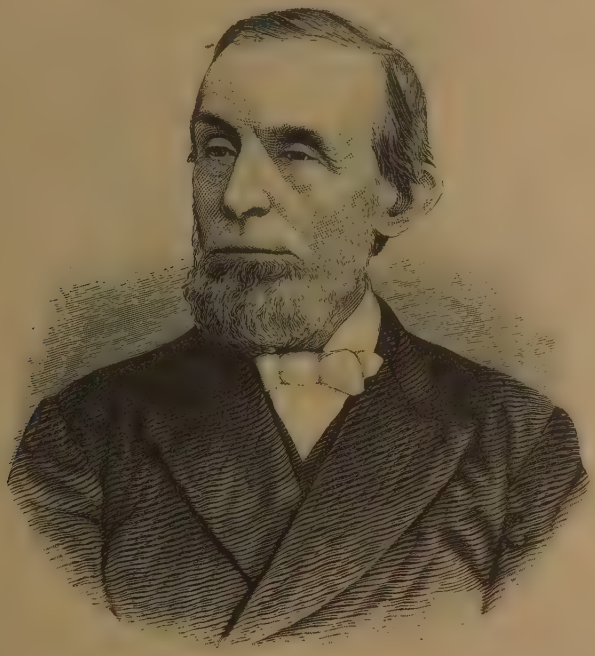
H. H. Kreider.

JACOB BLECKER KARCH.

Jacob Blecker Karch, son of Joseph Karch (1808–1880) and Amelia Catharine Heichhold (born 1816), was born Feb. 2, 1851, in Lebanon, Pa. He was educated at the Lebanon High School, Franklin and Marshall College, and Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was in the employ of the Valley National Bank, at Lebanon, from 1869 to July 19, 1880, when he was elected its cashier, which position he still retains. He was married, Sept. 17, 1872, to Mary Ann Plummer, a native of Chesapeake City, Md. Their children are Joseph Plummer, Mary Catharine (d. s. p.), and Martha Townsend.

JOHN W. KILLINGER.

John W. Killinger was born Sept. 18, 1825, in Lebanon County, where his ancestors were among the earliest settlers. He graduated from Marshall College, Mercersburg, in 1843, afterwards studied law, and was admitted to the Lebanon County bar in January, 1846. He was prosecuting attorney for the county until 1849, when he was elected to the Legislature, serving the sessions of 1850 and 1851. In 1854 he was chosen to the State Senate, serving three years. He was elected to the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses from the district comprising Dauphin, Lebanon, and Northumberland Counties, to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses from the district comprising Lebanon and Schuylkill Counties, and to the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses from the district comprising the first-named counties, making twelve years of Congressional life.



Franklin W. Kremer

REV. F. W. KREMER, D.D.

Franklin William Kremer, son of Frederick William Kremer (1790–1864) and Anna Margaret Yentzer (1794–1876), was born Nov. 16, 1816, in the village of Washington, Lancaster Co., Pa. His parents removing to York County, the son attended the schools of the neighborhood, and was afterwards sent to the York County Academy, at York, then under the principalship of Rev. Stephen Boyer, subsequently entering the grammar school connected with Marshall College, Mercersburg. Remaining there one year and a half, he was admitted to Marshall College, and graduated from that institution Sept. 27, 1843. He then entered the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, where he pursued his studies under Drs. John W. Nevin and Philip Schaff. Graduating from the seminary, he was ordained to the ministry, and installed as pastor of the Grindstone Hill charge, consisting of four congregations located in the vicinity of Chambersburg. In 1851 he received and accepted a call from the Lebanon charge of the Reformed Church, comprising three congregations, one located in Lebanon, one at Annville, and the third, known as the "Hill Church," about three and one-half miles northwest of Lebanon. At the close of the first year his connection with the Annville Church was severed, agreeably to the conditions contained in his acceptance of the call, and in the month of May, 1864, the Classis of Lebanon, with the view of forming a new pastoral charge, separated the "Hill Church" from that of Lebanon, connecting it with that of Annville. His congregation at Lebanon becoming very large, it was apparent to the pastor that an additional church edifice and church organization were necessary for the spiritual interests of his people. Accordingly, through his efforts St. John's Church was erected and dedi-

cated in October, 1860, and a number of the members of the church dismissed by the pastor for the purpose, who organized the new congregation and called as their pastor the Rev. Henry Harbaugh, D.D. The parent church and Sunday-school under Dr. Kremer continued to increase so rapidly that in 1872 a beautiful chapel for the accommodation of the Sunday-school and for other church purposes was required and erected adjoining the old church building. In 1877 it became necessary to make further provision for the spiritual interests of his growing charge, especially for the membership residing south of Lebanon, and this want was met by the erection of a neat brick church at Bismarck, five miles distant. Here a congregation of his membership was organized, served by him and his son, Rev. Leighton G. Kremer, until they were able to secure the services of another pastor, which occurred in 1880, when Rev. A. J. Bachman took charge of the same. Dr. Kremer completed the thirty-second year of his ministry at Lebanon on the 1st of April, 1883. During this period he admitted into the Lebanon congregation alone eighteen hundred and eighty-seven persons, of whom fifteen hundred and nine were received by confirmation, and three hundred and seventy-eight by certificate. Nine persons from his charge are now in the Christian ministry, six of whom he confirmed. His church now numbers about one thousand communicants and seven hundred baptized members not yet confirmed, and is the largest congregation in the county. The Sunday-school numbers six hundred and thirteen,—officers, leaders, and scholars. As a writer, Dr. Kremer has contributed largely to the *Reformed Messenger* on the subject of the practical and great theological questions that have agitated the Reformed Church for the past thirty years. He was also for several years a contributing editor of the *Christian World* at Cincinnati, and furnished articles on important topics for the *Mercersburg Review*, the *Reformed Quarterly Review*, some of the leading newspapers of Philadelphia and New York, and frequently to the local press of Lebanon. He was one of the representatives of the General Synod of his church to the Second General Presbyterian Council, held at Philadelphia in 1880. He was appointed by the Synod a member of the "Peace Commission" in 1879, and by the General Synod, convened in Tiffin, Ohio, in May, 1881, a member of the commission to prepare a new liturgy for the Reformed Church. He is a life member of the Board of Home Missions of the Reformed Church, of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, of the American Tract Society, and of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Heidelberg College, of Ohio, conferred upon him, 29th of June, 1869, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Kremer married first, Henrietta Cromwell, of Lancaster, Pa., who deceased within the same year. He married secondly, on the 9th of April, 1846, Margaretta Heitshue Keller, daughter of George and Rebecca Keller, of Carlisle, who died at Lebanon, Jan. 5, 1855, at the age of thirty-four years. Their children were Emma Rebecca, married Hon. Joseph E. Noble, of Waterville, Bedford Co., Pa.; Edward Payson, a dentist, residing at Lebanon, a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, and of the Philadelphia Dental College, married Emma C. Behney, of Myerstown; Leighton George, a graduate of Ursinus College and of Union Theological Seminary, New York, an ordained minister of the Reformed Church, at Hagerstown, Md.; and Mary Margaretta, who died in infancy.

Two of Dr. Kremer's brothers are ministers in the Reformed Church,—Rev. A. H. Kremer, D.D., at Carlisle, Pa., and Rev. A. R. Kremer, A.M., at Winchester, Va. A son of the former (Rev. Ellis N. Kremer) is pastor of the Reformed Church, at Bedford, Pa.

Dr. Kremer's ministerial life has been one of continued, unremitting, and successful labor. He has fine pulpit abilities, and prepares his sermons with great care. As a pastor, it is an acknowledged fact that he has few equals and no superior. Notwithstanding his onerous duties as such, he has taken time to make himself fully acquainted with the leading questions of the day, as well as to pursue his studies in theology, church culture, doctrine, and government. Standing at the head of one of the largest congregations in the State, and having labored with a truly apostolic zeal, he is greatly beloved and appreciated by his people, and deservedly possesses the confidence and affection not only of his parishioners, but of the community in which he has so long resided, as well as of his brethren of the ministry and eldership throughout the church.

CYRUS RESLEY LANTZ.

Cyrus R. Lantz, son of Tobias Lantz (1794–1876) and Charlotte (Resley) Lantz (1802–1848), was born in Cornwall township, Lebanon Co., Pa., Aug. 26, 1842. Mr. Lantz was educated in the common schools of his native district and at the Annville High School, and for several terms taught school in his native county; afterwards studied law with Hon. Josiah Funck, of Lebanon, and was admitted to the Lebanon County bar in August, 1869. Mr. Lantz served for two terms as president of the school board of Lebanon borough, two years as deputy county treasurer of Lebanon County, three years as district attorney of the county; was also one of the department officers of the Grand Army of the Republic, and represented the people of Lebanon County for four years in the State Senate. During the war of 1861–65 he served in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, Va. He was married April 29, 1865, to Mary A. Kauffman, daughter of John and Elizabeth Kauffman, who was born in North Lebanon township. Their children are Lily

Jane and Harry Kauffman. Mr. Lantz enjoys a large and lucrative law practice in Lebanon and adjoining counties.

JOHN H. LICK.

John H. Lick, son of James Lick, was born June 30, 1818, in Fredericksburg, Lebanon Co., Pa. His earlier years were passed in attendance upon the common schools of the town. In 1832 he went to reside with an uncle on a farm in Centre County, where he attended the public school near Salona.

John H. Lick

In the spring of 1836 he returned to Fredericksburg, and in 1838 entered the store of Moritz Heilner as a clerk, with whom he subsequently removed to Minersville, Schuylkill Co. He remained there until 1841, when he returned to Fredericksburg, and began clerking. In the spring of 1846 he established himself in the mercantile business, which he successfully managed until 1854, when he sold out his establishment and went to California, at the request of his father. He returned home in 1857, but in 1859 went back to the Pacific coast, where he operated a flour-mill belonging to his father, near Alviso, remaining until 1863, when ill health compelled him to leave the country. He spent one year in Pennsylvania, passed the following three years in California, and in 1867 made an extended tour in Europe. Upon his return he took up his residence in California. In 1871 he made his home in Lebanon County. Mr. Lick is an old and well-known citizen of Lebanon County, and held in high esteem. He is largely interested in farming enterprises, is a director of the Delaware and Susquehanna Railroad Company.

HON. ANDREW LIGHT.

Andrew Light, son of John Light (1787–1854) and Catharine Funck (1793–1862), was born Feb. 5, 1825, in North Lebanon township, Lebanon Co., Pa. (See Light record.) Until he attained the age of twenty-one he remained upon the paternal farm, which he subsequently cultivated in partnership with his brother Moses. He afterwards removed to North Lebanon, and on the 4th of November, 1846, in connection with Jacob L. Light, established a general store for merchandising, and from that period until

Andrew Light

the present has been engaged in mercantile pursuits at different points in Lebanon. He has also been in the transportation business, and for two years filled the position of superintendent of the Union Canal. In 1848 he was elected town clerk of North Lebanon township, and in 1850 assessor, filling the latter position by subsequent re-election. He was school director for nine years, during which period the Mifflin school building on Guilford Street was erected, and also the Webster school-house in the Independent District; was twice elected justice of the peace, and in 1860 clerk of the Orphans' Court of Lebanon County. During the war he was a member of the citizens' committee to supply the first quota of soldiers called from North Lebanon township. On Oct. 4, 1882, he was appointed by Governor Hoyt associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to fill the unexpired term of the late Judge William Rank, and at the November election following was chosen to the same position by the popular vote, an office he at present fills. Judge Light married, on July 22, 1847, Catharine Meyer, daughter of John L. Meyer and Catharine Light. Their children were Clara married Samuel S. Horst, Emma, Andrew, and J. Meyer, who graduated from Franklin and Marshall College, studied law, was admitted to the Lebanon County bar, and died suddenly a few years after.

REV. EZEKIEL LIGHT.

Ezekiel Light, son of John Light, was born March 19, 1834, at Lebanon, Pa. He entered the ministry in Ohio in 1855, supplied a number of charges in the latter State as pastor, came home to Lebanon, Pa., in the spring of 1861, was appointed chaplain of the One Hundred and Seventy-third Pennsylvania Regiment Nov. 9, 1862, served ten months, and returned to "take work" in the East Pennsylvania Conference of the United Brethren Church. Since then he has been pastor of various charges, and repeatedly presiding elder. He edited the *Froeliche Botschafter*, a German religious weekly, from 1866 to 1869, and the *United Brethren Tribune*, an English independent paper of the church, from 1873 until the occasion of its existence had passed away.

REV. JOB LIGHT.

Job Light, son of John Light, was born Dec. 11, 1839, at Lebanon, Pa. He commenced his ministry in Ohio about 1859 or 1860, and served various charges in that State, when he returned to Pennsylvania, where he has since labored as pastor and presiding elder. Two years ago he went to Baltimore, Md., where he is now preaching in Fulton Street United Brethren Church.

John B. McPherson

REV. JOEL LIGHT.

Joel Light, son of Rev. Casper Light, was born in 1837, near Lebanon, Pa. He early entered the ministry, and in his style of preaching very much resembles his father. He belongs to the East German Conference, supplying at present a charge between Lebanon and Jonestown.

REV. RUDOLPH LIGHT.

Rudolph Light, son of John Light, was born Nov. 7, 1826, at Lebanon, Pa. He commenced to preach in 1854, and labored both as a missionary in Canada and as pastor of various charges in the East Pennsylvania Conference. At present he sustains a local relation. He is uncompromising and fearless as a minister and as a man. He advocates the temperance cause. Being asked by a hotel-keeper for building-stones which he had for sale, he replied that he had no stones for a building in which there was any liquor to be sold, and refused. He is radical and consistent in his advocacy of reforms.

HON. JOHN B. McPHERSON.

John Bayard McPherson, son of Dr. William Carrick McPherson and Elizabeth Wallace, was born Nov. 5, 1846, at Harrisburg, Pa. His paternal ancestors were Robert and Janet McPherson, who settled in the Marsh Creek settlement, now Adams Co., Pa., in the autumn of 1735. Robert McPherson died there Dec. 25, 1749, and his wife Janet, Sept. 23, 1767. Their son, Robert,[1] was the father of John Bayard McPherson, who for many years was cashier of the Gettysburg Bank. The latter's son, Dr. William, married Elizabeth Wallace, daughter of Joseph Wallace, who was a prominent and trusted citizen of Harrisburg. John B. McPherson received his early education in the private school of Professor Jacob F. Seiler, at the Harrisburg Academy, and in the public schools of Sidney, Ohio, where he resided from 1858 to 1862. He entered Princeton College in August, 1862, from which institution he graduated in 1866. He studied law with John Hanna Briggs in Harrisburg, and with Scammon, McCagg & Fuller in Chicago, and was admitted to the Dauphin County bar in January, 1870. He was elected district attorney in 1874, and served during the years 1875, '76, '77. A portion of the time he was in law partnership with Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, and afterwards with Lyman D. Gilbert. In February, 1882, he was appointed by Governor Hoyt to fill a vacancy in the office of additional law judge of the Twelfth Judicial District, caused by the resignation of Judge Henderson, and the consequent promotion of Judge Simonton to the president judgeship, and in November, 1882, he was elected without opposition to the same place. Judge McPherson married, Dec. 30, 1879, Annie Cochran Patterson, daughter of Judge David W. Patterson and Mary Slaymaker, of Lancaster, Pa.

COL. JOHN M. MARK.

John Miller Mark, son of George Mark and Elizabeth Miller, was born on the 15th of March, 1822, in East Hanover township, Lebanon Co., Pa. His boyhood was passed in a rural neighborhood, and his school advantages were meagre. He was register of the county from 1854 to 1857. When the Ninety-third Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers was raised, in 1861, he entered the service as captain, commissioned Oct. 3, 1861, was promoted to major in June following, and colonel in November. He was with Peck in the battle of Williamsburg, of whom Gen. Couch said, "He had the good fortune to be in advance, and arriving on the battle-ground at a critical time, won a reputation to be greatly envied." In the desperate fighting at Fair Oaks, Col. Mark was wounded in the right arm, which resulted in the stiffening of three fingers. At Antietam he was again with his regiment, and at Fredericksburg was in Gen. Wheaton's brigade of Gen. Franklin's Grand Division. On the 12th of March, 1863, Col. Mark was mustered out of service.

MARTIN MEILY.

Martin Meily, son of Martin Meily (1776–1844) and ——— Oberholzer (1776–1854), daughter of Martin Oberholzer (1733–1815), was born in the year

[1] Robert McPherson, son of Robert and Janet McPherson, born in 1730, came to be a man of prominence in the early history of the State, and, in connection with the brief sketch of his great-grandson, Judge McPherson, the following reference to him will be appropriate. Robert McPherson was educated at Rev. Dr. Alison's school at New London. His father died Dec. 25, 1749, and his mother on the 23d of September, 1767. In 1751 he married Agnes, the daughter of Robert Miller, of the Cumberland Valley. In 1755 he was appointed treasurer of York County, and commissioner in 1756. The latter office he resigned on accepting a commission as captain in the Third Battalion of the Provincial forces, May 10, 1758, serving under Gen. Forbes on his expedition against Fort Duquesne. From 1762 to 1765 he was sheriff of the county, and from 1764 to the beginning of the Revolution was a justice of the peace under the Proprietary, and was re-commissioned under the first Constitution. From 1765 to 1767 he was a member of the Provincial Assembly, and in 1768 was appointed county treasurer to fill a vacancy. At the outset of the war of independence he was commissioned a colonel of one of the York County battalions of associators; was a member of the Provincial Conference which met at Carpenters' Hall, June 18, 1776, and represented the county in the convention of July 15th following. During that and the following year he was in active duty in the Jerseys and in the subsequent campaign around Philadelphia. After his return from the field he was employed as the purchasing commissary for the western end of York County. From 1781 to 1785 he served as a member of the Assembly. Col. McPherson was one of the charter members of the corporation of Dickinson College, and continued to act as a trustee until his death. He was an elder in the Upper Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, which was organized in 1740, or within two years of the beginning of the settlement. His death, from paralysis, occurred on the 19th of February, 1789, his wife surviving him until Sept. 12, 1802. He had a large family. Two of his sons, William and Robert, were officers in the service of the Revolution. Some of his descendants remain in Adams County, but the great majority are scattered over the various States of the Union. Edward McPherson, member of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, clerk of the national House of Representatives twelve years, and author of the "Political History of the Rebellion," "History of Reconstruction," and the "Political Hand-Books" for 1872, '74, '76, and '78, and late editor of *The Press*, Philadelphia, is a grandson.

1801, in Bethel township, Dauphin (now Lebanon) Co., Pa. He is entirely self-educated, never having the advantages of the schools. He was brought up on his father's farm, and learned the trade of a potter. For a period of ten years he served as justice of the peace, and for three years was a commissioned notary public. Having during this period given his attention to surveying and the study of land titles, he was elected county surveyor, and is now in his third term in that office. Squire Meily married, in 1823, Magdalena Groh, daughter of John Groh, born in 1798 in Bethel township, and they had Benjamin, d. s. p., John, and Jacob.

GEORGE F. MEILY.

George F. Meily was born Sept. 8, 1833, in Jonestown, Lebanon Co., Pa. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and learned merchandising, and for a long period has been engaged in the coal and lumber trade. In 1876 he was elected to the State Senate from Lebanon, serving in that position one term of four years. In 1877 he was chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, in 1878 chairman of the same committee, and in 1879 chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

REV. SIMON NOLL.

Simon Noll, son of John Noll (1781–1852) and Anna Mary Harner (1785–1861), was born Nov. 2, 1817, in Lyken's Valley, Dauphin Co., Pa. He was educated in the common schools of the county. In 1842 he became a member of the Pennsylvania Conference of the United Brethren Church, and has without any interruption continued in the ministry for over forty years. His charges generally have been in the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, Schuylkill, Berks, Perry, Northampton, and Lehigh. His present station is Union Deposit Circuit of the East German Conference. He uses the German language in his public ministrations, and as a minister and man has always been known for his integrity and fidelity to his work. During his ministry he has received into church membership sixteen hundred persons. Mr. Noll married, in 1852, Isabella H. Weiser, and their children were Lawrence G. married Clara Kollar, Sarah married Samuel Gasser, Minnie V., and John H.

REV. JAMES R. REILY.

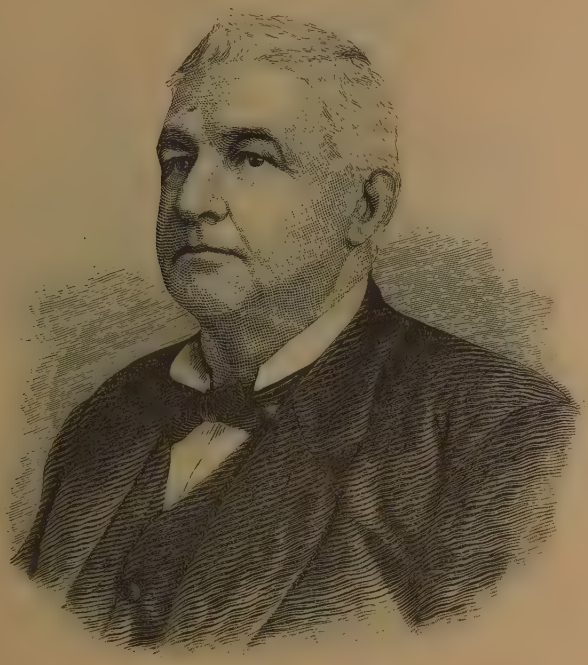
James Ross Reily, son of John Reily and Elizabeth Myers, was born Oct. 31, 1788, in Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa. His mother dying when he was about twelve years of age, he was given to the care of his maternal aunt, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Hendel, then pastor at Tulpehocken. Here he remained until the age of fifteen, when he went to Womelsdorf to learn merchandising. Having meanwhile felt the impulses of a higher mission, in 1809 he commenced his theological studies with the Rev. Dr. Becker, of Baltimore. In 1812, at the Synod of the Reformed Church held at Philadelphia, he was licensed as a catechist, and having already received a call from the churches in Lyken's Valley he was sent thither. At the meeting of Synod in 1813, owing to the earnest entreaty of the destitute congregations in North Carolina, Rev. Dr. Becker, whose pupil Mr. Reily had been, proposed the latter for that mission, and he was accordingly set apart for that work. He returned to his charge on the Susquehanna in December of that year. From 1816 to 1818 he represented the county of Dauphin in the State Legislature, though he did not resign his charge, his congregations having been meanwhile supplied from other sources. He was ordained in 1817.

About the close of 1818, he accepted a call from Hagerstown, Md., and some affiliated congregations. His health, however, soon began to fail, and he resigned his charge, preaching his farewell discourse April 24, 1825. At this time the establishment of a theological seminary by his church required an agent to be sent to Europe to secure aid from the churches in the Fatherland. Mr. Reily accepted the agency, not because he was deeply interested in the success of the institution, but that he hoped his health might be benefited by the voyage. He remained abroad one year and a half, having collected nearly seven thousand dollars in money and several thousand volumes of books which he received as gifts. His health showing a temporary improvement induced him to accept a call from the congregation at York, of which he was pastor from April 1, 1827, until July 20, 1831, when he resigned, owing to ill health. In 1834 he was register for the county of York, held the office of justice of the peace during the latter part of his life, and kept a book-store at York. He died there on the 18th of March, 1844, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. "In the pulpit he was grave and earnest. As a preacher he was ready, fluent, and often truly eloquent." The Rev. Mr. Reily was twice married: first, Aug. 31, 1819, to Mary Orndorf, who died Feb. 29, 1820; second, June 10, 1834, to Mrs. Louisa McClellan, and they had two sons, one of whom is a minister in the Reformed Church.

REV. WILLIAM McCLELLAN REILY.

William McClellan Reily was born in York County, Pa., in 1837. His father, Rev. James R. Reily, a pastor of the Reformed Church, was a native of Myerstown, Lebanon Co. Professor Reily studied under Professor Rubey, at York, later attended school at Gettysburg, and in 1856 graduated at the Pennsylvania College. He spent two years at Princeton Theological Seminary, and one year at the Mercersburg Seminary. After a two years' sojourn in Europe in the further prosecution of his studies, he returned to America and served as theological tutor at Mercersburg. He soon assumed a pastoral charge at Lewisburg, Pa., where he remained four years, after which he passed four years at Jonestown, Lebanon

Co., as pastor of the Reformed Church in that place. In 1873 he joined the faculty of the Palatinate College at Myerstown as Professor of Languages, and still occupies that chair. In 1882 his work entitled, "The Artist and His Mission," was issued by Potter & Co., of Philadelphia. This volume, designated "A Study in Æsthetics," has engaged much favorable attention and commendation at the hands of able critics. Professor Reily has been also at various times a free contributor to periodicals of the time, notably the *Mercersburg Review*, *Potter's Monthly*, and *The Guardian*.



ADOLPHUS REINOEHL.

Adolphus Reinoehl, son of Samuel Reinoehl and Mary Uhler, was born Sept. 13, 1830. He received his education in the private schools of Lebanon and at the academy in that place, and at the age of sixteen became an apprentice to the trade of a blacksmith. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, he entered into a contract to do all the iron-work for nine locks and two aqueducts for the Union Canal Company at the Lebanon Water-Works, which he performed. In April, 1852, he went to California, and remained there two years mining in Sierra County. Returning home he assisted his father in the lumber trade until 1855, when he purchased an interest in the business, the new firm of Reinoehl & Meily being formed. In 1860 his father withdrew from the firm, and that of Reinoehl & Meily continuing. The business was subsequently enlarged, now comprising in addition a planing-mill and sash-factory, and one-half of a large saw-mill at Middletown. Notwithstanding his own individual and partnership interests, Mr. Reinoehl has identified himself with other industrial enterprises, and is one of the directors of the Lebanon Manufacturing Company. He was formerly a director of the Union Canal Company; a director of the Mount Lebanon Cemetery Association since its organization; and a director of the Live Stock Insurance Company of Lebanon County.

He was chief burgess of North Lebanon borough in 1859 and 1868, and in 1869 was elected the first chief burgess of the consolidated borough. He was chosen water-director in 1871, but resigned that position upon receiving the unanimous appointment to that of chief burgess by the Common Council in 1871–72. In the year 1872 he was elected prothonotary of the county, filling that office one term.

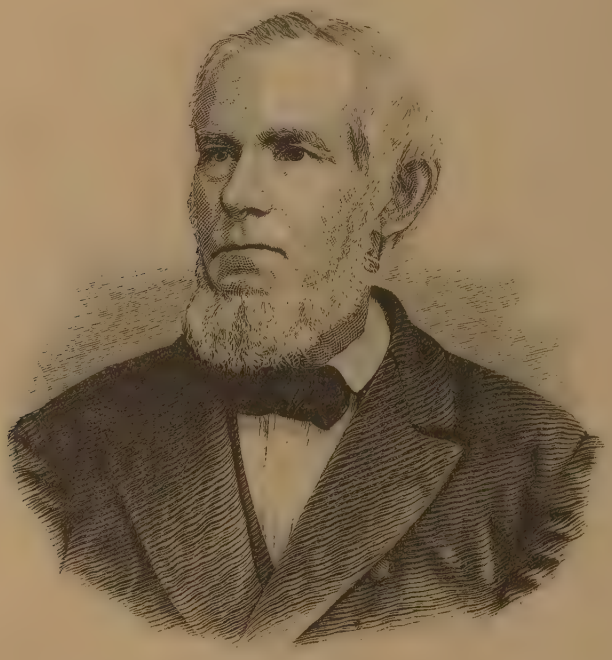
Mr. Reinoehl married, in 1850, Elizabeth Parthemore, daughter of George and Louisa Parthemore, and their children are Edwin George, superintendent

of the planing-mill of Reinoehl & Meily; Mary Ann, married Dr. A. W. Shultz, of Jonestown; Samuel P., Adolphus A., Harry Anson, book-keeper for Reinoehl & Meily, and Louisa M.

GEORGE RIGLER.

George Rigler, son of John Rigler and Margaret Hornketh, was born March 29, 1817, in the city of Philadelphia. His grandfather, George Rigler, emigrated from Germany, and settled in Annville; married and had John, George, Samuel, Henry, Jacob, and one daughter. John, the eldest son, removed to Philadelphia, where he married Margaret Hornketh, daughter of Jeremiah Hornketh, and their children were John, George, William, Henry, Charles, Peter, Louisa married John Lacock, Margaret married Amos Hiller, Catharine married Richard Bracken, and Sarah.

At the age of eleven George took up his residence with his uncle, George Rigler, at Annville, attended the public schools of the town, and subsequently engaged in business with his relative, which he successfully conducted. Mr. Rigler is a director of the national bank at Annville, one of the original corporators of the Lebanon Manufacturing Company, and interested in other local enterprises. He married, March 8, 1838, Mary Nye, daughter of Frederick Nye, of Annville, and their children were Mary, d. s. p.; George, d. s. p.; Margaret, Louisa married D. O. Shenk, Mary Elizabeth, John, d. s. p.; Albert Charles, Sarah M. married Frank Platt, Emma C. married Thomas Urich, and Ella Jane.



Geo. Rigler

JOHN B. SEIDEL.

John Barr Seidel, son of Jonathan Seidel (1787–1858) and Susan Barr (died 1826), was born at Pine Grove, Schuylkill Co., Pa., April 13, 1813. His educational advantages were such as the schools of that time afforded until 1829, when he attended the academies in Chester and Montgomery Counties until 1833. For a period of forty-one years he was engaged in the iron business. He was elected a representative from the county of Lebanon to the State Legislature, serving the session of 1881–82.

John L. Saylor

JOHN L. SAYLOR.

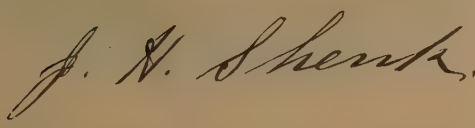
John L. Saylor, son of John Saylor and Sarah Lerch, was born Feb. 7, 1834, in Swatara township, Lebanon Co., Pa. Peter Saylor, his grandfather, resided in Swatara township; he married Elizabeth Miller, and their children were John, David, Jacob, Samuel, and four daughters. His son, John Saylor, born March 22, 1804, married Sarah Lerch, born in 1807, and their children among others were John L., Daniel, Elizabeth m. —— Battorff, Adam, David, Elias, and William. John L. Saylor was educated in the public schools of the township, and learned the trade of carriage manufacturer with John Allwein, of Annville. In 1866 he entered into partnership in the manufacture of carriages at Annville, which in 1870 passed wholly into his own control, and in 1882 taking his son, Clayton P., into the business. The establishment since that period has been successfully conducted by them. Mr. Saylor married on the 25th of August, 1857, Ellen J. Freylinghousen, daughter of Peter Frelinghousen, of Jonestown. Their children are Clayton P., George McC., Anna M., Olivia G., Ellen J., Sally, Mabel W., Byron C., Clyde J., and Roger E.

PETER M. SCHWEINHARD, M.D.

Peter M. Schweinhard, son of George Schweinhard and Hannah Miller, was born July 14, 1826, in New Hanover township, Montgomery Co., Pa. Daniel Schweinhard, his grandfather, was of German parentage, born in Colebrookdale township, Berks Co., Pa., March 17, 1776, and married Polly Herble, a native of Germany, who died in her ninety-third year, long surviving her husband, who deceased in the sixty-third year of his age. Their children were George, Gabriel, Henry, and Elizabeth.

George Schweinhard, born Jan. 15, 1797, in Colebrookdale township, Berks Co., removed to Montgomery County, where his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. He died May 14, 1863. He married Hannah Miller, born Aug. 3, 1803, in New Hanover township, Montgomery Co., daughter of Peter Miller (1759–1833), a native of Germany. The latter filled the office of justice of the peace twenty years, and represented his county in the Legislature. She died March 21, 1857. Their children were Peter M., Mary Ann (Mrs. Reifsnyder), John M., and Sally A. (Mrs. Mowery). Peter M. Schweinhard, having few advantages of education at home, was sent to a private school at Pottstown, after which he engaged in mercantile enterprises in that place. At the age of twenty-five he decided upon the study of medicine, entered the office of Dr. William J. Shoener, of Straustown, Berks Co., and graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College at Philadelphia in March, 1855. In June of that year he located at Palmyra, where he has continued in the practice of his profession. Dr. Schweinhard married in February, 1850, Matilda E. Spengler, daughter of George Spengler, who died Aug. 2, 1881, in her fifty-second year. Their children were Jennie E. (Mrs. Hummel), Diana M., d. s. p., George W., John H., d. s. p., and Lillie, d. s. p.

P. M. Schweinhard



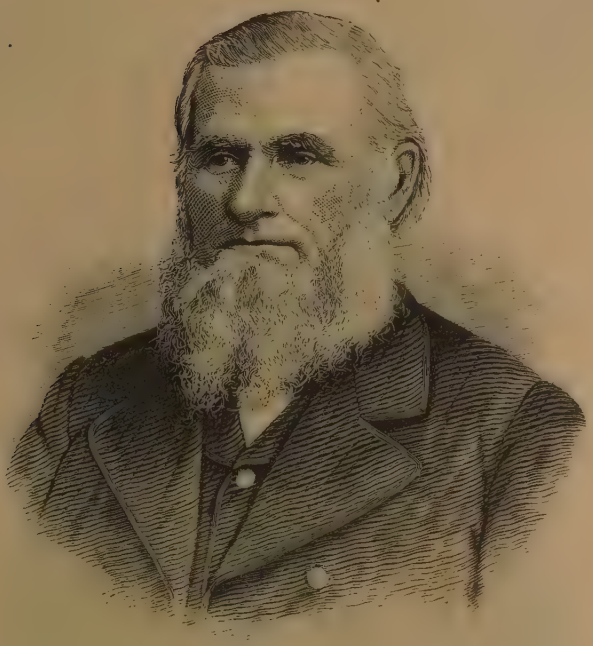
JOHN H. SHENK, M.D.

John H. Shenk, son of Henry Shenk and Magdalena Kreider, daughter of Christian Kreider, was born March 8, 1839, near Annville, Lebanon Co., Pa. He was educated at the Lebanon Academy, of which he became successively teacher and clerk. In 1858 he entered the office of Dr. B. F. Schneck, of Lebanon, as a student of medicine, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1861. In March, 1862, he succeeded to the practice of Dr. Levi Hull, of Litiz, Lancaster Co., where he has since remained an active practitioner. He is a member of both the City of Lancaster and the County Medical Societies, and prominent in his profession. Dr. Shenk married, Oct. 7, 1863, Laura E. Hull, daughter of Dr. Levi Hull, of Litiz.

FREDERICK A. SHULTZ.

Frederick A. Shultz, son of Frederick Shultz and Rebecca Smith, was born Jan. 6, 1826, at Newmanstown, Lebanon Co., Pa. His grandfather, John Shultz (1758–1835), was a native of Pottstown, Chester Co., Pa., and with his parents removed to Lancaster County, subsequently establishing himself in business at Newmanstown, where for twenty years he served as a justice of the peace. He married Sarah Folweiler, and their children were John, David, Samuel, Frederick, Sarah, and Susan (Mrs. Armentrout). Frederick Shultz, born in 1800, at Newmanstown, where he resides; served one term as county commissioner of Lebanon County; married Rebecca Smith (1800–1881), and their children were Sarah (Mrs. Sellers), Frederick A., Elizabeth, John, Rebecca (Mrs. Ibach), Joseph S., Edmund B., and Susan (Mrs. Stout). Frederick A. Shultz, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the schools of the village, and acquired the business of a merchant tailor. He subsequently engaged in merchandising. In 1879 he was elected on the Republican ticket prothonotary of Lebanon County. Mr. Shultz married in 1845, Esther Gerhard, of Berks County, and their children were John B., Emma R., Paul D. P., Louisa C., Katie E., Hattie E. married Charles Haymaker, Clara R., Sallie D., and Joseph S.

F. A. Shultz

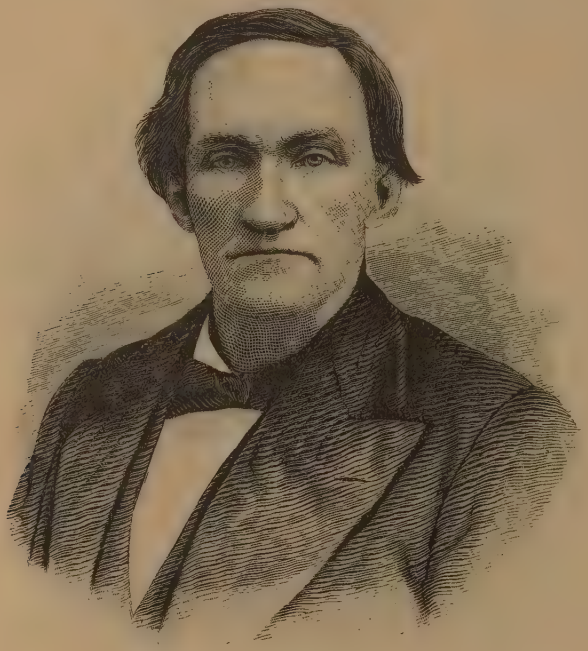


BENJAMIN W. STAUFFER, M.D.

Benjamin W. Stauffer, son of John Stauffer and Huldah Witwer, was born Nov. 9, 1825, in Lancaster County, Pa., where his boyhood was spent. After acquiring the English branches he determined upon the study of medicine, and entered the office of Dr. A. W. Shelly, of Litiz. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and located at Campbellstown, Lebanon Co., where he continues in the active practice of his profession. Dr. Stauffer married, in May, 1848, Hetty G. Hostetter, of Lebanon County, and their children were Addison W., Jefferson D., John C. D., Harvey F., Caroline (Mrs. Johnson), Sarah, Emma, Hettie, and Ada H. Of these John C. D. Stauffer studied medicine, and is practicing his profession at Manheim, Lancaster Co.; Addison W. Stauffer is a graduate of the State Normal School at Millersville, and now engaged in teaching. The remaining sons are interested in agricultural or business pursuits.

PETER B. WITMER, A.M.

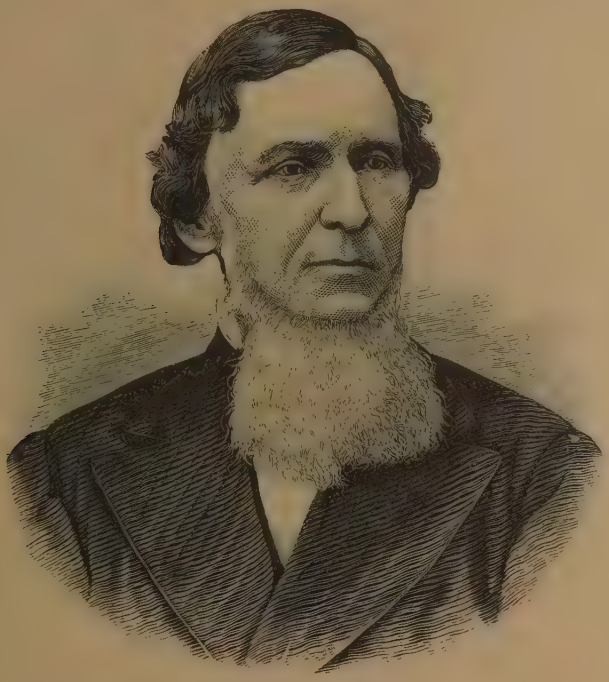
Peter B. Witmer, son of Michael Witmer and Anna Burkholder, was born Oct. 25, 1823, in South Lebanon township, Lebanon Co., Pa. (see Witmer record). His early years were passed on the farm. At the age of seventeen he entered a private school at Columbia, Pa., and afterwards attended Fairview Academy in Adams County. He became a pupil of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., at the age of nineteen, and later entered Princeton College, N. J. He received his degree of A.M. from Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. Mr. Witmer began teaching independently on the 3d of August, 1846, in Lebanon County, and subsequently in Bernville, Berks Co., after which he removed to Annville, and afterwards located at Myerstown, where he remained seven years. In the year 1857 he became a resident of Palmyra, and there founded a select boarding-school, which has been continued under his supervision to the present date. The institution has been deservedly popular, and established a reputation for a high grade of scholarship. Mr. Witmer married, in May, 1850, Mary Ann Bachman, born Jan. 29, 1829, of South Annville township. Their children living are Rose, Annie, John B., Emma J., Charles K., and Peter B., also four others who are deceased. Engrossing duties of his profession leave him little time to devote to public interests. He is a supporter of the creed of the German Reformed Church, of which both he and his wife are members.



Peter B Witmer

REV. GEORGE WOLFF, D.D.

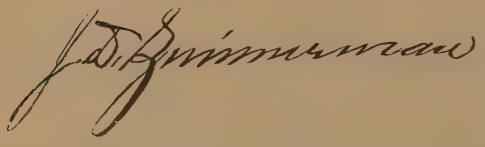
George Wolff, son of Henry and Sarah Wolff, was born Jan. 11, 1822, in Dauphin Co., Pa. His grandfather, Conrad Wolff, of German descent, and a native of Dauphin County, was a farmer by occupation. He married Elizabeth Ervin, of the same county, and they had three sons,—Henry, John, and Conrad. Henry Wolff, born April 3, 1793, near Harrisburg; died April 5, 1861; married Sarah Wolff, daughter of George and Hannah Wolff, born Jan. 9, 1801, died Jan. 4, 1859, and their children were George, Margaret, Hannah, David, Joseph, Alexander, Jacob, Elizabeth, and Sarah. George Wolff, the eldest, passed his childhood in Cumberland County, and his youth in Adams County, Pa. At the age of eighteen he began his collegiate preparatory studies and entered Marshall College, Mercersburg, where he graduated in 1847. He completed his theological studies in 1848, and was licensed and ordained to the ministry in the fall of the same year by the Classis of Westmoreland. His first charge was at Curllsville, Clarion Co., Pa., where he remained five years, and during which period he organized six congregations. His next charge was in Northumberland County, where he passed seven years of ministerial labor, when he accepted a call to the Myerstown (German) Reformed Church, and since the year 1861 been zealously engaged in pastoral duty there. The church has been very prosperous under his ministry. He has been largely instrumental in the establishment of Palatinate College, at Myerstown, of which he is a trustee. He is also a trustee of Ursinus College, Montgomery Co., Pa., and secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church. Dr. Wolff married Nov. 5, 1851, Hannah D. Mohney, daughter of Philip Mohney, of Curllsville, Pa., and their children are Emma and David U., the latter of whom married Alice Baney, of Myerstown, and is a minister at New Oxford, Adams Co., Pa.



Rev. George Wolff D.D.

JOSEPH D. ZIMMERMAN, M.D.

Joseph D. Zimmerman, son of Samuel Zimmerman and Rebecca Maulfair, was born in 1843, in West Hanover township, Dauphin Co., Pa. His grandfather, Godfried Zimmerman, was of German descent, married and had children Joseph, Daniel, Michael, Henry, Samuel, and several daughters. Samuel Zimmerman, born in 1804 in North Annville township, subsequently removed to Dauphin County. He married Rebecca Maulfair, daughter of John Maulfair, of North Annville, and they had children, Levi, Sarah Ann (Mrs. Hetrich), Elias, Margaretta, Lucinda (Mrs. Handshue), Amos, Leah (Mrs. Keifer), John H., Joseph D., Rebecca, Daniel, and Elizabeth. Joseph D. Zimmerman received his early education in the country schools of the township, and later at the Palmyra Academy. He subsequently engaged in teaching, which he pursued for seven successive winter terms and four summer terms. In 1867 he began the study of medicine with Dr. E. E. B. Shaefer, of Derry Church, attended lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in March, 1871. In May following he located at Richland, Lebanon Co., where he has since continued the practice of his profession.



W. M. Wrigley

WILLIAM M. WEIGLEY.

Long prior to 1734 John Michael Weigley had settled in Lower Salford township, at which time he was a land owner of a considerable tract. His son George died Oct. 20, 1760, leaving a widow and five children, viz., Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Gable, Catharine, George, Margaret, and John. Whilst Adam Weigley, the immediate progenitor of the family in Lebanon County, was born in 1744 in Lancaster County, where his father, a brother of John Michael and a contemporary of William Penn, had settled. The descendants of these brothers are widely scattered with their numerous progeny through Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

William M. Weigley, son of Jacob Weigley and Catharine Miller, was born Jan. 1, 1818, at Millbach, Lebanon Co., Pa. His grandfather, Adam Weigley, of German parentage, was born near Reamstown, Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1744. For a long period he resided in Montgomery County, where he was largely interested in marble quarries, later removing to Berks County, where he died in 1798. He married Hannah Eva Walter, and their children were Joseph, Samuel, David, Daniel, Jacob, Elizabeth, Sarah, Catharine, and Susannah. Jacob Weigley, the youngest son, born Jan. 22, 1789, resided at Millbach, where he followed farming, dying 21st of December, 1880. He married, Sept. 28, 1810, Catharine Miller, daughter of John Miller, born Jan. 7, 1792, died March 21, 1869, and their children were Mary, Isaac, Charles, William M., Allen, Caroline, Lucy A., Henrietta, Oliver, and John A. William M. Weigley, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the Tulpenhock Academy, of Myles Green, near Stouchsburg, Pa., after which he decided upon a mercantile life, and entered the store of Lyon Lemberger, of Myerstown, Pa. At the age of nineteen he accepted a position in the store of Messrs. S. S. & Abraham Rex, of Shaefferstown, of which he became owner by purchase in 1839. He prosecuted his mercantile venture with such energy that, finding a wide field for similar enterprises, he established stores at Myerstown and at Millbach. In 1856 he retired from business with a competency, but in the panic of 1857 his losses, sustained through indorsements, were so great that he once more resumed mercantile pursuits. By indefatigable labor and kindly aid he retrieved his fortunes and again placed himself in the enjoyment of comfortable independence. He was mainly instrumental in the establishment of the Shaefferstown High School, and largely concerned in the erection of the Reformed Church in that borough. He married, in 1841, Anna Rex, daughter of Abraham Rex, of Shaefferstown, and a granddaughter of John Henry Shaeffer, whose father, Alexander Shaeffer, founded the town bearing his name. Their children are Rex, married Mary E. Borthwick, of Philadelphia; William Wallace, married Mary S. Forney, daughter of the late John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, and is a practicing lawyer of that city; and Anna Isadore, married Theodore D. Griswold, of St. Joseph, Mo.

CHARLES M. ZERBE.

Charles M. Zerbe, son of Dr. Jonathan Zerbe and Martha A. Myer, was born Sept. 2, 1841, at Shaefferstown, Lebanon Co., Pa. He was educated in the public schools of the town until 1835, then at the Shaefferstown Academy until 1859, when he entered the sophomore class of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., from which institution he graduated in July, 1862. He then taught one term in the public schools, and for a term of nine months was tutor of the languages and higher mathematics in a private high school at Shaefferstown. He read law in the office of Samuel Perkins, of Philadelphia, during the years 1864 to 1866, and admitted to practice in all the Courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, May 19, 1866. In August of the same year he was admitted to the Lebanon County bar, and took up his residence at Shaefferstown. Mr. Zerbe was elected a justice of the peace for Heidelberg township in 1875, and re-elected in 1880, but resigned in 1881. He remains in the practice of his profession.

GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

THE following data relating to families of Lebanon County, although mostly disconnected, will no doubt be of value and interest, as they may not only induce but enable many to make further research by furnishing a clue to the family of their ancestors. The contractions used are b. born, d. died, m. married. The orthography of surnames is that given in the records of the court, whether will, deed, or administration account, and very often not written as the testator would have done. We have referred to this subject in a former part of this work.

In the preparation of the following "Genealogical Register" we have come across a number of Christian names which may perchance be unintelligible to the majority of readers. For instance:

Stophel is for Christopher.
Christly is for Christian.
Jost or Yost is for Joseph.
Durst is for Theodorus.
Felty is for Valentine.
Frany or Franey is for Veronica.
Pevey or Pefly is for Phebe.
Hans or Hannes is for John.
Betsey is for Elizabeth.
Polly or Molly is for Mary.
Peggy is for Margaret.
Maudlin or Matlina is for Magdalena.

ALBRECHT or ALBRIGHT.

I. GEORGE ALBRIGHT, of Heidelberg; d. 1792, leaving a wife and children:

i. Elizabeth; m. Samuel Achey.
ii. Christiana.
iii. Catharine.
iv. Mary.
v. Eva.

II. MARTIN ALBRECHT, of Heidelberg; d. May, 1800, leaving a wife, Sophia, and children:

i. John.
ii. George.
iii. Philip.
iv. Henry.
v. Catharine.
vi. Anna Maria.

ARNDT.

CHARLES ARNDT, of Lebanon, brewer; d. in December, 1783. He left a wife, Anna, and children as follows:

i. Charles.
ii. Barbara; m. Jacob Mellinger, carpenter.
iii. Anna Mary (Maria); m. Leonard Reis, hatter.
iv. John; m. Catharine ———; in 1792 resided in Manheim, Lancaster Co., Pa.
v. Daniel, joiner, resided in 1782, in Hampshire Co., Va.
vi. Jacob.

ARNOLT.

JOHN ARNOLT, Sr., of Lebanon township; d. February, 1803, leaving a wife and children:

i. Peter; m. Catharine ———; in 1797 was a storekeeper in Bedford Co., Pa.
ii. John.
iii. Christine; m. George Severn.
iv. Hermanus.

ASHBOUGH.

ANDREW ASHBACH or ASHBOUGH, of Lebanon township; d. June, 1772, leaving a wife, Anna Eliza, and children:

i. Anna Margaret.
ii. John Martin.
iii. Mary Barbara.
iv. John Adam.
v. Daniel.
vi. Mary.

ATKINSON.

JOHN ATKINSON, Sr., of Lebanon township; d. September, 1767; his wife Eleanor d. March 28, 1786. They had issue:

i. Dorson; d. prior to 1786.
ii. Elizabeth; m. John Umberger.
iii. James.
iv. Edward.
v. John.
vi. Thomas.
vii. George.

BAUGHMAN (BACHMAN).

I. MICHAEL BAUGHMAN, an early settler in Lebanon County; d. prior to 1760, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. Anna; m. Peter Witmer. (See Witmer record.)
ii. Peter.
iii. Michael; d. prior to 1785; his widow, Maudlina, afterwards married Andrew Hershey.
iv. Franey; m. Daniel Nesbit.

II. PETER BAUGHMAN; d. in 1782, leaving a wife and children:

i. Michael.
ii. Anna; m. Benjamin Bear.
iii. Mary; m. Jacob Hostetter.
iv. Christian.

v. Catharine.
vi. Eve.
vii. John.
viii. Jacob; d. prior to 1782.
ix. Andrew.

III. VERONICA BAUGHMAN, who married Daniel Nesbit, had children:

i. Nathaniel; in 1792, resided in Washington County, Md.
ii. Jacob; in 1762, resided in Washington County, Md.
iii. Catharine; m. Samuel Kreip, of Bedford County, Pa.
iv. Anna; m. David Stutzman, of Washington County, Pa.
v. John.
vi. Jonathan.

BATDORF.

I. HERMANUS BATDORF, of Heidelberg township; d. prior to 1763. In 1770 his widow was the wife of John George Gall. The children were:

i. Martin.
ii. Michael.
iii. David.
iv. Philip.
v. Catharine; m. Christian Karsnitz.
vi. Mary Elizabeth; m. Michael Codderman.
vii. Christian.
viii. Peter.

II. GEORGE PETER BATDORF, of Heidelberg; d. about 1792, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children as follows:

i. Herman.
ii. Leonard.
iii. Eve; m. Philip Heivener.
iv. John.
v. Jacob.
vi. Jonas.
vii. Catharine.

BAKER or BECKER.

I. PETER BAKER, of Lebanon township; d. December, 1782, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children:

i. Jacob.
ii. Elizabeth.
iii. Regina.
iv. Catharine.
v. Mary.
vi. Julianna.
vii. Rebecca.
viii. Hannah.

II. JOHN BAKER, of West Hanover; d. December, 1789, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. Matthias.
ii. Henry.
iii. Catharine; d. prior to 1789; m. Martin Miller.
iv. Elizabeth; m. —— Good.
v. Frederick.

BEAL.

LUDWIG BEAL, of Londonderry; d. November, 1789, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. William.
ii. Barbara.
iii. Catharine.
iv. Mary.
v. Deidrick.
vi. David.
vii. John.

BECK.

PHILIP BECK, Sr., of Bethel; d. February, 1792, leaving children:

i. John Philip.
ii. Barbara.
iii. Christina.
iv. Sophia.
v. Rosina.
vi. Christian.
vii. Anna Mary.

BESHORE.

DANIEL BESHORE, of Bethel; d. prior to 1801, leaving a wife and children:

i. John.
ii. Catharine; m. Peter Bixler.
iii. Barbara; m. John Young.
iv. Madlena.
v. Joseph.
vi. Daniel.

BEHNE, or BEANY.

I. PETER BEANY, of Heidelberg; d. January, 1784, leaving a wife, Christiana, and children:

i. George Peter, Jr.
ii. Jacob.
iii. Melchior.
iv. Eva.
v. Elizabeth.
vi. Christina.
vii. Barbara.
viii. Magdalena.
ix. John.
x. Anna Elizabeth.

II. HENRY BEHNE, of Bethel; d. May, 1802, leaving children:

i. John.
ii. Jacob.
iii. Henry.
iv. Samuel.
v. Abraham.
vi. Paul.
vii. Mary; m. Peter Rupp.
viii. Catharine; m. Christian Walter.
ix. Anna; d. prior to 1802; m. —— Walter.
x. Elizabeth; m. Peter Ishleman.
xi. Magdalena; m. Peter Zimmerman.

BERRY.

PETER BERRY, of Heidelberg; d. prior to 1796, leaving a wife, Margaret, and children:

i. Jacob.
ii. Peter.
iii. Nicholas; d. prior to his father, leaving a son, Michael.
iv. Henry.
v. Conrad.
vi. John.
vii. Philip.
viii. Barbara; m. Christian Cassel.
ix. Margaret.
x. Catharine.
xi. Christina.

BLOUGH.

JOHN BLOUGH; d. in 1765, leaving a wife, Anna, and children:

i. John.
ii. Catharine.
iii. Anna.
iv. Daniel.
v. Barbara.
vi. Freena.
vii. Christian.

BOLLINGER.

RUDOLPH BOLLINGER; d. in 1777, leaving children:

i. Daniel.
ii. Magdalena.
iii. Anna.
iv. Christian.
v. Barbara.
vi. Sophia.
vii. Maria.
viii. Rudolph.
x. Abraham.
and grandson, Abraham Frantz.

BOSSLER.

I. THOMAS BOSSLER, of Heidelberg; d. in 1789, leaving a wife and children, all minors:

i. Catharine.
ii. Henry.
iii. Thomas.
iv. Elizabeth.
v. Adam.
vi. Anna Mary.

II. SIMON BOSSLER, of Heidelberg; d. January, 1802, leaving children:

i. Simon.
ii. John.
iii. Catharine.
iv. Elizabeth; m. Emanuel Zartman.
v. Eva; m. Stephen Horning.
vi. Barbara.
vii. Anna Maria; m. John School.

BOUGHER.

PETER BOUGHER, of East Hanover; d. prior to 1799, leaving children:

i. Anna Maria; m. John Smith.
ii. Martin.
iii. Henry; d. prior to 1799.
iv. Dorothy; m. John Devens.
v. Margaret; m. Henry Neas.
vi. Peter.
vii. Lavina; m. Philip Weise.
viii. John.
ix. Adam.

BRECHT.

ADAM BRECHT, of Bethel; d. in 1779, leaving children:

i. Christian.
ii. Adam.
iii. Elizabeth; m. Gotleib Rhoad.

BOWMAN.

I. JOHN BOWMAN, of Londonderry; d. in April, 1785. His surviving children were:

i. Abraham.
ii. Veronica; m. John Schneider.
iii. Jacob.
iv. Henry.
v. Magdalena, m. George Bolsbaugh.

II. ABRAHAM BOWMAN, of Lebanon township; d. prior to 1794, leaving a wife, Christina, who afterwards married John Lehman, and children as follows:

i. John.
ii. Magdalena; m. Jacob Nafzgar.
iii. Elizabeth; m. George Herter.
iv. Catharine; m. Jacob Lehman.
v. Abraham.
vi. Henry; m. Barbara Flickinger, daughter of John Flickinger.
vii. Jacob.
viii. Christina.

III. JACOB BOWMAN, of Derry; d. prior to 1802, leaving a wife, Madalina (Mary), and children:

i. Peter; d. 1803, in Derry, unmarried.
ii. Jacob.
iii. Christian.
iv. Elizabeth; m. Jeremiah Snether.
v. Madalina (Mary).
vi. Christiana.

IV. HENRY BOWMAN, of Lebanon township, son of Henry Bowman, Sr. (1762), and wife, Barbara; d. August, 1789, leaving a wife, Barbara, and children:

i. George.
ii. Christina; m. George Rissley.
iii. Jacob.
iv. Joseph.
v. John.
vi. Barbara.
vii. Henry.
viii. Catharine.

BOYER or BEYER.

I. PHILIP BEYER, of Lebanon township; d. April, 1781, leaving a wife, Susanna, and children:

i. Peter.
ii. Julianna; m. James Kelly, and had Frederick and Catharine.
iii. Frederick.

II. MICHAEL BOYER, of Lebanon township; d. July 1788, leaving a wife, Anna Mary, and children:

i. John.
ii. Christina.
iii. Catharine.
iv. Nicholas.
v. Barbara.
vi. Mary.
vii. Christopher.
viii. Henry.

BRAND.

I. ADAM BRAND, of Bethel; d. July, 1806, leaving a wife, Sarah, and children:

i. Henry.
ii. Jacob.
iii. Elizabeth.
iv. Christian.
v. Adam.
vi. Joseph.
vii. Martin.

II. CHRISTIAN BRAND, of Lebanon township; d. April, 1809, leaving a wife, Catharine, sister, Catharine, and children:

i. Isaac.
ii. Jacob.
iii. Anna.
iv. Henry.
v. Mary.
vi. Barbara.
vii. Catharine.
viii. Elizabeth.

III. Martin Brand, Sr., of Derry; d. October, 1809, leaving a wife, Esther, and children:

i. Philip; d. prior to 1809.
ii. David.
iii. Abraham.
iv. Ludwig.
v. Adam.
vi. Martin.
vii. John.
viii. Margaret.
ix. Elizabeth.
x. Catharine.

BRIGHTBILL.

I. Christian Brightbill, of Bethel; d. prior to 1797, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children:

i. John.
ii. Christian.
iii. Henry.
iv. Jacob.
v. Anna; m. Christian Wolf.
vi. Barbara; m. Jacob Moyer.
vii. Elizabeth; m. Frederick Sherick.
viii. Madlena.
ix. Christiana.
x. Maria.
xi. Abraham.

II. John Brightbill, of Lebanon township; d. October, 1795, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children:

i. Anna; m. John Dohner.
ii. Barbara; m. Joseph Ehreny.
iii. Jacob.
iv. Elizabeth.
v. Catharine.
vi. Christian.
vii. Magdalena.
viii. Abraham.

III. —— Brightbill; d. prior to 1791, leaving a wife, Veronica, who afterwards married John Snyder, of Bethel, and children:

i. Anna.
ii. John.
iii. Christian.
iv. Veronica.

IV. Peter Brightbill, of East Hanover; d. August, 1809, leaving a wife, Christian, and children:

i. Henry.
ii. Christina; m. John Badunstase.
iii. Elizabeth; m. Henry Urich.
iv. Mary.
v. Sarah.
vi. Jonathan.

BROSIUS.

Abraham Brosius, of Heidelberg; d. April, 1776, leaving a wife, Margaret, and children:

i. Jacob.
ii. Joseph.
iii. Catharine.
iv. Christina.
v. Barbara.
vi. Mary.
vii. Susanna.

BROWN.

I. David Brown, of Bethel; d. April, 1777, leaving a wife, Margaret Elizabeth, and children:

i. David.
ii. Jacob.
iii. Michael.
iv. John.

II. Jacob Brown, of Heidelberg; d. June, 1767, leaving a wife, Ursula, who d. November, 1800, and children:

i. Susanna; d. prior to 1800; m. and left issue.
ii. Anna Barbara; m. Conrad Hoffman.
iii. Elizabeth; m. —— Stout.
iv. Philip.
v. John George; d. prior to 1800, and left issue.

III. Michael Brown, of Hanover; d. April, 1785, leaving a wife, Anna, and children:

i. Michael.
ii. Andrew.
iii. Margaret; m. Nicholas Castle.
iv. Molly; m. Henry Millar.
v. Eve; m. John Weaver.
vi. Mary; m. Frederick Leonard.
vii. Elizabeth.
viii. Dorothea.
ix. Christophel.
x. Katharine; m. Jacob Bickle.

IV. George Brown, of Heidelberg; d. prior to 1800, leaving a wife, Susanna, who in 1805 was the wife of Christian Seibert, and children:

i. George.
ii. Catharine; m. George Harman.
iii. John.
iv. Adam.
v. Michael.
vi. Polly.

V. John Brown, of Bethel; d. in 1787, leaving a wife, Eva, and children:

i. Vincent.
ii. Rachel.
iii. Barbara; m. Christian Moyer.

BURKHOLDER.

I. Ulrick Burkholder, Sr., of Lebanon township; d. January, 1786, leaving a wife, Barbara, and children:

2. i. John; m. Esther ——.
ii. Christian.
3. iii. Ulrick; m. Mary ——.
iv. Ann; m. Abraham Leyman.
v. Veronica; m. Francis Dealer.
vi. Barbara; d. prior to 1786; m. Jacob Rife.
vii. Esther; m. James Sullivan.

II. John Burkholder and wife, Esther, by deed, in 1793, mentions children:

i. John.
ii. Abraham; m. Elizabeth ——.
iii. Christian.

III. Ulrick Burkholder, Jr.; d. December, 1796, leaving wife, Mary, and children:

i. Felix; m. Barbara Baum.
ii. Esther; m. John Moyer.
iii. Mary.
iv. John.
v. Barbara.
vi. Ulrick.
vii. Catharine.

IV. ABRAHAM BURKHOLDER, of Chanceford township, York Co., Pa.; d. March, 1776, leaving children:

i. John.
ii. Abraham.
iii. Henry.
iv. Christian.
v. Isaac.
vi. George.
vii. Elizabeth.
viii. Barbara.
ix. Mary.

CARMONY.

I. ANTHONY CARMONY, of Lebanon township; d. prior to the Revolution, leaving a wife, Christina, and children:

i. Anthony.
ii. John; d. September, 1781, leaving a wife, Juliana, a son John, and other children.
iii. Philip.
iv. Joseph.

II. ANTHONY CARMONY, son of the foregoing; d. prior to 1806, leaving children:

i. Michael.
ii. Christian.
iii. Catharine.
iv. Mary.
v. Elizabeth.
vi. Hannah.
vii. Margaret.

III. JOSEPH CARMONY, of Londonderry; d. May, 1807, leaving children:

i. Susanna; m. Peter Fernsler, and had Jacob and Sarah.
ii. George.
iii. Anthony.
iv. Joseph.

CONRAD.

I. GEORGE CONRAD, of Heidelberg; d. June, 1765, leaving a wife, Margaretha, and children:

i. Peter.
ii. Christina.
iii. Catharine.
iv. Elizabeth.
v. Hermanus.
vi. Margaretha Elizabeth.

II. MICHAEL CONRAD, of Bethel; d. September, 1791, leaving a wife, Mary Elizabeth, and children:

i. John Jacob.
ii. John Nicholas.
iii. John Michael.
iv. Mary Elizabeth; m. John Stall.
v. Eva; m. John Adam, lawyer.
vi. Mary Margaret; m. John Trizler.

III. MICHAEL CONRAD, of Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa., merchant; d. prior to 1787, leaving a wife, Christina, and children:

i. Charles; in 1781, resided at Pittsburgh, Pa.
ii. Jonathan.
iii. John.
iv. Henry.
v. Emanuel; a saddler by trade.
vi. Ephraim.
vii. Joshua.
viii. Magdalena; d. prior to 1799.
ix. Christina.

CRALL or KRALL.

I. MATTHIAS CRALL, of Lebanon; d. March, 1785, leaving wife, Mary, and children:

i. Mary; m. George Kreiter.
ii. Abraham.
iii. Elizabeth.
iv. Catharine.
v. Christian.
vi. Barbara.
vii. Anna.
viii. Henry.
ix. Magdalena.

II. HENRY KRALL, of Heidelberg; d. prior to 1810, leaving wife, Margaret, and children:

i. Jacob.
ii. Christian.
iii. Henry.
iv. John.
v. Barbara; m. John Steiner.
vi. Catharine.

DEININGER.

ADAM DEININGER, of Londonderry; d. February, 1813, leaving a wife, Maria Elizabeth, and children:

i. Adam.
ii. Christian; m. Felix Weiss.
iii. Susanna; m. John Killinger.

DERR.

I. CONRAD DERR, of Derry; d. December, 1800, leaving brothers and sisters as follows:

i. Anne Maria.
ii. Christina.
iii. Catharine.
iv. Abraham.
v. Charles.

II. ABRAHAM DERR, above mentioned; d. prior to his brother, leaving a wife, Magdalena, and children:

i. Conrad.
ii. Elizabeth; m. Robert Ogle.

DIEL or DIEHL.

JACOB DIEL, of Lebanon township; d. in 1779, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children:

i. Christian.
ii. Abraham.
iii. Catharine; m. Daniel Burcker.
iv. Anna Maria; m. Joseph Becker.
v. Judith; m. Jacob Becker.
vi. Elizabeth.
vii. Solomon.
viii. John.
ix. Samuel.

DUBBS.

I. JACOB DUBBS, of Hanover; d. prior to 1763, leaving a wife, Barbara, and children:

i. Jacob.
ii. John.
iii. Mary.
iv. David.
v. Henry.
vi. Julianna.
vii. Leonard.
viii. Frederick.

II. JACOB DUBBS, of Hanover; d. April, 1775; m. Susan Capp, and they had:

i. Jacob.
ii. Christian.

III. HENRY DUBBS, of Bethel; d. about 1799, leaving children:

i. John.
ii. Elizabeth; m. Henry Stein.
iii. Catharine; m. Henry Snevely.
iv. Henry.
v. Jacob.

IV. JOHN DUBBS, of East Hanover; d. prior to 1794, and had children:

i. Henry.
ii. John; d. 1794.
iii. Elizabeth; d. prior to 1794; m. John Stine.
iv. Anna; d. prior to 1794; m. Jacob Gassert.
v. Catharine; m. Jacob Gassert (his second wife); he d. May 8, 1796, leaving children, aged, respectively, at his death, Catharine, 12; Sarah, 10; Mary, 8; Susanna, 6; Christian, 4; and Jacob, 2 years.
vi. Franey; m. Adam Steiver.
vii. Anna Maria.

V. JOHN DUBBS, son of John, of Bethel; d. August, 1807, leaving a wife, Anna Catharine, and children:

i. Henry.
ii. Dilman.
iii. Conrad.
iv. Peter.
v. Anna Catharine.
vi. ——; m. Peter Borkner.
vii. Elizabeth; m. John Noll.
viii. ——; m. John Boyer.

EBERSOLE.

JOHN EBERSOLE, of Lebanon; d. May, 1802, leaving a wife, formerly Mrs. Barbara Hostetter,[1] and children:

i. Catharine; m. —— Miller.
ii. Peter.
iii. John.
iv. Jacob.
v. Christian.
vi. Barbara; m. Samuel Bowman.
vii. Anna; m. John Bomberger.
viii. Abraham.

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[1] Barbara Ebersole, formerly Hostetter, of Annville township, d. January, 1808, leaving her estate to her children by first husband, —— Hostetter:

i. Elizabeth; m. Henry Eshleman.
ii. John.
iii. Anna; m. Christian Gingrich.
iv. Christian; d. prior to 1808.
v. Catharine; m. Jacob Thomas.
vi. Jacob.
vii. Sabina.

ECKERT.

JONAS ECKERT, of Heidelberg; d. prior to 1807, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. John.
ii. Conrad.
iii. Jonas; d. prior to 1807.
iv. Peter.
v. Nicholas.
vi. Elizabeth; m. John Muller.
vii. Catharine; m. Henry Urich.

ELLENBERGER.

JACOB ELLENBERGER, Sr., of Lebanon township; d. October, 1810; was twice married; first, Anna Huntzaker; second, Veronica ——; children by first wife, it is thought:

i. Christian.
ii. Jacob.
iii. John.
iv. Henry.
v. Samuel.
vi. Barbara; m. Christian Eyer.
vii. Magdalena; m. John Bowman.
viii. Anna; m. Michael Huber.
ix. Elizabeth; m. John Ramberger.
x. Freeny.

ELLINGER.

I. GEORGE ELLINGER, of Lebanon township; d. August, 1791, leaving a wife, Maria Catharine, and children:

i. Jacob.
ii. Jacobina; m. Peter Weirick.
iii. George.
iv. Anastatius.
v. Casper.
vi. Anna Maria; m. Henry Bickley.
vii. ——; m. John Kleber.
viii. Barbara; m. Philip Fernsler.
ix. Catharina.

II. CASPER ELLINGER, of Lebanon township; d. prior to 1807, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. George.
ii. Anna Maria; m. Thomas Engel.
iii. Margaret; m. Samuel Meily.
iv. Catharine; m. William Lowry.
v. Christina; m. Jacob Jevengst.
vi. John.

EMRICK.

ANDREW EMRICK, of Bethel; d. September, 1789, leaving a wife, Margaret, and children:

i. Valentine.
ii. Julianna; m. Henry Moyer.
iii. John.
iv. Henry.

ENGLE.

ANDREAS ENGLE, shop-keeper, of Heidelberg; d. prior to 1793, leaving, among other children:

i. Andreas; residing at that time in Orange County, N. Y.
ii. Michael; residing in Parkin, N. J.

FABER or FAUBER.

I. ADAM FAUBER, of Bethel; d. in 1768, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. Philip.
ii. Barbara.
iii. John.
iv. Elizabeth.
v. Adam.

II. ELIZABETH FABER, widow, of Bethel; d. in 1775, leaving children:

i. Anna; m. Christopher Kapp.
ii. Catharine; m. Jacob Dibben.
iii. ——; m. Jacob Spitler.
iv. Elizabeth.
v. Adam.

III. JACOB FABER, of Bethel; d. prior to February, 1804, leaving children:

i. Bernhard; d. December, 1806; m. Catharine Heilman, daughter of George Heilman, and had Sarah.
ii. Barbara; m. Michael Fisher.
iii. Catharine; m. Frederick Buckmyer.
iv. Philip.
v. John.

FELTY.

GEORGE FELTY, of Bethel; d. prior to 1796, leaving children:

i. Sebastian.
ii. Catharine; m. William Frazier.
iii. Barbara; m. George Moyer.
iv. Elizabeth; m. Andrew Emrick.
v. George.
vi. Conrad.
vii. Mary; m. John Bickle.
viii. Henry.
ix. Julianna; m. Sebastian Wagner.
x. John.
xi. Bevely (Phœbe); m. Henry Zeigley.

FISHER.

PETER FISHER, of Lebanon township; d. prior to 1800, leaving children:

i. Peter.
ii. Catharine; m. John Zimmerman.
iii. Jacob.
iv. Philip.
v. Margaret; m. Jacob Wise.
vi. David.
vii. Christian.
viii. John.

FRITZ.

ADAM FRITZ, Sr., of Heidelberg; d. September, 1785, leaving a wife, Margaret, and children:

i. Adam.
ii. Anna Maria; m. Henry Gargier.
iii. Catharine; m. Nicholas Swanger.
iv. Susanna; m. Jacob Winkelrand.
v. Sophia; m. Durst Thomas.

FOLTZ.

JOSEPH FOLTZ, of Heidelberg; d. April, 1790, leaving a wife, Catharine Elizabeth, and children:

i. Francis.
ii. Frederick; m. Maria Eva ——.
iii. Margaret.
iv. Maria.
v. Catharine.
vi. Elizabeth.
One of the daughters m. John Kerper.

FORNEY.

I. JOSEPH FORNEY, of Londonderry; d. prior to 1795, leaving a wife and children:

i. John.
ii. Joseph.
iii. Elizabeth; m. John Nafzgar.
iv. Anna; m. Peter Karsnitz.
v. Peter.
vi. Franey.
vii. Catharine; m. George Michael Lantz.
viii. Henry.
ix. Barbara.
x. Magdalena.

II. PETER FORNEY, of Harrisburg; d. prior to 1802, leaving a wife, Barbara, and children:

i. Christian.
ii. Jacob; m. Susanna ——.
iii. John.
iv. David.
v. Barbara; m. Jacob Fedder.
vi. Susanna; m. John Bear, and had Peter, John, and Nancy.
vii. Anna Catharine; m. Samuel Bear.
viii. Rebecca; m. Philip Horning.
ix. Elizabeth.

III. PETER FORNEY, of Annville township; d. January, 1809, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. Christian.
ii. Jacob.
iii. John.

FUNK.

MARTIN FUNK, Sr., of Lebanon township; d. December, 1796, leaving a wife, Judith, and children:

i. Martin.
ii. Ann; m. Henry Fox.
iii. Barbara; m. Henry Neave.
iv. Mary; m. George Gloninger.
v. Magdalena; m. Henry Light, Jr.
vi. Christina; m. Christian Overholtzer.
vii. Elizabeth; m. John Howery.

GERST or GHERST.

DEWALT GERST, of Bethel; d. prior to 1792, leaving a wife, Susannah, and children:

i. Peter.
ii. Barbara.
iii. Elizabeth.
iv. Magdalena.
v. Catharine.
vi. Dewalt.
vii. Frederick.
viii. Susannah.
ix. Anna.
x. Christian.
xi. Maria.
xii. Margaret.
xiii. Franey.

GETZ.

I. BALZER GETZ, of Lebanon township; d. March, 1795, leaving children:

i. Bernard.
ii. Catharine; d. in 1795; m. Jacob Embich.
iii. Rosina; m. Frederick Peiffer.
iv. Magdalena; m. George Frank.

II. NICHOLAS GETZ, of East Hanover; d. 1802, leaving a wife, Barbara, and children:

i. Thomas.
ii. Nicholas.
iii. Elizabeth.

GINGRICH.

I. JOSEPH (YOST) GINGRICH; d. prior to 1776; he had children:

i. John; m. Magdalena ——.
ii. Mary; m. Adam Burkholder.
iii. Ann; m. Martin Wingert.
iv. Michael; m. Mary ——.
v. Christian; m. Ann ——.
vi. Jacob; m. Veronia ——.
vii. Barbara; m. John Moyer.
viii. Peter; m. Mary ——.

II. JOHN GINGRICH; d. prior to 1769, leaving children:

i. Abraham, deceased, and had Daniel, Barbara, Ann, Mary, and Elizabeth.
ii. John.
iii. Christian.
iv. Daniel.
v. Barbara; m. John Shank.
vi. Veronica; m. Adam Baum.
vii. Ann; m. Michael Sherrer.

III. MICHAEL GINGRICH, Sr., of Lebanon township; d. April, 1785, leaving a wife, Magdalena, and children:

i. John.
ii. Barbara; m. Christian Yordy.
iii. Anna; m. Jacob Yordy.
iv. Peter.
v. Maria.
vi. Magdalena; m. John Albright.
vii. Michael.

IV. CHRISTIAN GINGRICH, of Annville; d. August, 1808, leaving a wife, Anna Hostetter, and children:

i. Barbara; m. John Reigart.
ii. Joseph; John.
iii. Elizabeth.
iv. Christian.
v. Jacob.
vi. Peter.
vii. Anna.
viii. Maria.
ix. Magdalena.
x. Henry.

V. HENRY GINGRICH, of Lebanon township; d. May, 1809, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and several children.

GLONINGER.

The first of the family to settle in Lebanon County were Peter Gloninger and George Gloninger, and the house of the latter during the French and Indian war was one of the resorts of the people from the back settlements when driven off by the savages. Peter was born Feb. 12, 1719, and died Dec. 11, 1796; and his wife, Anna Barbara, born March 12, 1731, died Sept. 23, 1810. Hon. John Gloninger was an associate judge of the courts from 1813 to 1821. He was born Sept. 19, 1758, and died Jan. 22, 1836; and his wife, Catharine, born Oct. 31, 1767, died June 17, 1848. Dr. John W. Gloninger was born Sept. 23, 1798, and died March 10, 1874; and his wife, Mary Ann, born Nov. 27, 1797, died Feb. 2, 1848. Rev. Philip Gloninger was born Feb. 17, 1785, and died Sept. 10, 1816. Peter Gloninger was a director of the county poor in 1806. Dr. Cyrus D. Gloninger, who died a few years since, was a noted physician, and has two sons of the same profession in Philadelphia.

GLOSSBRENNER.

GEORGE GLOSSBRENNER, of Lebanon township; d. in 1797, leaving children:

i. Anna Maria; m. —— Stohler, and left issue.
ii. David.
iii. George.
iv. Catharine Elizabeth; m. —— Buhler, and left five children.
v. Peter.
vi. John Martin.
vii. Anna Elizabeth; m. —— Long, and left issue.
viii. Anstel.

GOSSERT.

I. JACOB GOSSERT, of Bethel; d. March, 1779, leaving a wife, Margaret, and children:

i. Philip.
ii. John.
iii. Barbara.
iv. Jacob.
v. Albert.
vi. Christian.
vii. Anna Maria.
viii. George.
ix. Elizabeth.

II. JACOB COSSERT, of Bethel; d. May 8, 1798, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. Catharine; b. 1786.
ii. Sarah; b. 1788.
iii. Mary; b. 1790.
iv. Susanna; b. 1792.
v. Christian; b. 1794.
vi. Jacob; b. 1796.

GRAFF or GROFF.

I. JACOB GRAFF, of Lebanon township; d. prior to 1780, leaving children:

i. Jacob; b. 1765.
ii. Peter; b. 1767.
iii. Eva; b. 1769.
iv. Philip; b. 1771.
v. Julianna; b. 1773.

II. JOHN GRAFF, of Lebanon township; d. July, 1796, leaving a wife, Anna (Risser), and bequeathing his estate to his

Bro. Jacob.
Sis. Ursula.
and his wife's brothers and sisters;
i. Christian Risser.
ii. Maria Risser; m. Martin Keller.
iii. Frany Risser; m. John Kochenderfer.
iv. Catharine Risser; m. Abraham Shaffer.
v. Susanna Risser.

GRISE.

JOHN GRISE, of Lebanon township; d. prior to 1780, leaving a wife, Margaret, and children:

i. Christian.
ii. Henry.
iii. Frederick.
iv. Elizabeth.
v. Catharine.
vi. Jacob.
vii. Susanna.

GROH.

I. JOHN GROH, of Bethel; d. about 1747, leaving children:

i. Peter.
ii. Isaac.
iii. Catharine; m. Joseph Groff.
iv. Franey; m. Peter Groff.
v. Barbara; m. Abraham Stiner.
vi. Mary.
vii. Anna; m. Abraham Wingard.

II. ABRAHAM GROH, of Lebanon township; d. October, 1797, leaving a wife and children:

i. Elizabeth; m. John Lantz.
ii. Matthias; d. prior to 1797.
iii. Christian; m. George Burkhard.
iv. Eva.
v. Abraham.

HAKE or HAWK.

NICHOLAS HAWK or HAKE, of Heidelberg; d. December, 1811, leaving children:

i. Adam.
ii. John.
iii. Jonathan.
iv. Jacob.
v. Michael.
vi. William.
vii. Catharine; m. John Seibert.
viii. Maria Barbara; m. Henry Koppenheffer.
ix. Elizabeth.
x. Margaretta.

HENNER.

JOHN HENNER, of Lebanon township; d. May, 1797, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children:

i. Emanuel.
ii. John; d. prior to 1797, leaving a wife, Barbara, and a son, John; to the latter his grandfather left his musket, bayonet, and sword, used in the Revolutionary war.
iii. Magdalena; d. prior to 1797, leaving a son, Etty.
iv. Barbara; m. Henry Reigart. John Henner's first wife and mother of his children was Magdalena Steinman, granddaughter of Ulrich Steinman, of Switzerland, from whose estate there was an inheritance for his children.

HECKERT.

JACOB HECKERT, of Lebanon; d. March, 1775; leaving a wife, Agnes, and children:

i. Michael.
ii. Anna Maria.
iii. Charlotta.
iv. Barbara.

HEISEY.

JOHN HEISEY, of Lebanon township; d. March, 1800, leaving a wife, Barbara (Yordy), and children:

i. Peter.
ii. Magdalena; m. Christian Strickley.
iii. Christian.
iv. Jacob.
v. Daniel.
vi. Henry.
vii. Barbara.
viii. Joseph.

HERTER or HARTER.

MATTHIAS HERTER, of Lebanon township; d. January, 1790, leaving a wife, Anne Mary, and children:

i. John George; m. Elizabeth Bowman.
ii. Anna Maria; m. Philip Gingrich.
iii. Elizabeth; m. John Bock.
iv. John.
v. Andrew.
vi. Christopher.

HENNING.

JOHN JACOB HENNING, of Williamsburg, Bethel township; d. prior to 1768, leaving a wife, Anna Maria (Mary), and children:

i. John; b. 1758.
ii. Sophia; b. 1761.
iii. John Adam; b. 1763.
iv. Thomas; b. 1765.
v. Benjamin; b. 1767.

HOLLINGER.

DANIEL HOLLINGER; m. April 29, 1788, Catharine Stauffer; d. Jan. 24, 1793. Their children were:

i. Anna; b. Feb. 13, 1789.
ii. Barbara; b. Jan. 22, 1791.
iii. John, b. Jan. 11, 1793; d. s. p.

Daniel Hollinger m. June 23, 1793, Barbara Groff; b. Dec. 18, 1775, in Rapho township, Lancaster Co., Pa.; d. Sept. 15, 1857. They had:

iv. Daniel; b. Aug. 31, 1794.
v. Jacob; b. April 9, 1797.
vi. John; b. March 30, 1799.
vii. Christian; b. Feb. 2, 1801.

HORST.

JOSEPH HORST, of Lebanon township; d. October, 1791, leaving a wife, Anna Margaret, and children:

i. Peter.
ii. Abraham.
iii. Nancy.
iv. Samuel.
v. John.
vi. Henry.
vii. Elizabeth.
viii. Jacob.
ix. Michael.

HOSTETTER.

JOHN HOSTETTER, of Londonderry; d. February, 1777, leaving a wife, Barbara, who seems to have been his second wife, as in his will he states that he has "eight children by last wife," the names of whom are not given. Those by former wife were:

i. Catharine; m. Jacob Thomas.
ii. Christian.
iii. Franey.
iv. Barbara.
v. Mary.
vi. Ursula.

HOUTZ.

I. PHILIP HOUTZ, of Bethel; d. prior to 1780; his wife, Anna Margaretta, d. April, 1788. They had:

i. Wendel.
ii. Magdalena.
iii. Philip Lawrence.
iv. Totonia.
v. Henry.
vi. Christopher.
vii. Eva.
viii. Anna Mary.
ix. George.

II. HENRY HOUTZ, Sr., of Bethel; d. prior to April, 1797, leaving a wife and children:

i. Henry.
ii. Catharine; m. Simon Bossler.
iii. Christian.
iv. Maria.
v. John.
vi. Anu.
vii. Molly.
viii. Susanna.
ix. Sarah.

III. GEORGE HOUTZ, son of Philip, of Bethel; d. February, 1782, leaving a wife and children:

i. Philip.
ii. Catharine.
iii. Henry.
iv. John.

HUBER or HOOVER.

JOHN NICHOLAS HUBER, of Lebanon township; d. September, 1784, leaving a wife, Catharine, who d. May, 1790, and children:

i. Elizabeth; m. George Rosenberger.
ii. Veronica; m. Henry Snevely.
iii. Anna; m. Elrich Krall.
iv. Magdalena, m. Edward Brian.
v. Mary.
vi. ——; m. —— Brightbill, and had Anna.

HUNTZAKER.

RUDOLPH HUNTZAKER, of Bethel; d. prior to 1771; had children:

i. Christian.
ii. Samuel.
iii. Barbara; m. Casper Sherrick.
iv. Anna; m. Jacob Ellenberger.
v. Elizabeth.
vi. Magdalena.
vii. Rudolph.
viii. Freeny (Veronica).
ix. Maria.

JONES.

I. WILLIAN JONES, of Bethel; d. November, 1771, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. Samuel.
ii. John; m. Jacob Stehley.
iii. John.
iv. William; d. prior to 1792.
v. Robert.
vi. Charles.
vii. Margaret; m. —— Dollinger.
viii. Mary; m. Abraham Witter.
ix. Thomas.

II. SAMUEL JONES, of Bethel, son of William.

III. JOHN JONES, of Bethel, son of William; d. prior to November, 1788, leaving a wife, Susan, who afterwards married Jacob Kimmel, Esq., of Lancaster Co., and had children:

i. Sarah; m. Martin Dubbs, of Philadelphia.
ii. Jesse; resided in Lancaster County.
iii. William.

IHLY.

MARTIN IHLY, of Lebanon; d. prior to 1770, leaving children:

i. George, who deceased before his father, leaving eight children.
ii. Barbara; m. Valentine Sweigart.
iii. Michael.
iv. Margaret.
v. Elizabeth.
vi. Catharine.
vii. Eve.
viii. Dorothea.
ix. John Michael.

ISENHOUR (EISENHOUR).

I. PETER ISENHOUR, of Paxtang; d. May, 1801, leaving a wife, Anna, and children:

i. Peter.
ii. Frederick; m., and had John.
iii. Samuel.
iv. Michael.
v. Elizabeth.
vi. Nicholas.
vii. Magdalena.
viii. Barbara.
ix. John; m. Christina Maria Krebs.
x. Catharine.
xi. Christina.
xii. Anna.
xiii. Margaret.
xiv. Jacob.

II. JOHN ISENHOUR, of Bethel; d. February, 1789, leaving children:

i. John.
ii. Barbara; m. Balzer Fetterhoff.
iii. Philip.
iv. Catharine; m. Henry Emerich.
v. Benjamin.
vi. Michael.

KAPP.

MARGARET KAPP, widow, of Heidelberg; d. in 1785, leaving children:

i. Christopher.
ii. George.
iii. John.
iv. Andrew.
v. Michael.
vi. Anthony.
vii. Peter.
viii. Barbara; m. —— Dingert.
ix. Susanna; m. John Gundrum.
x. Catharine; m. Martin Fry.
xi. Christina; m. Michael Neff.

KERPER.

FREDERICK KERPER, of Londonderry; d. March, 1790, leaving a wife, Margaret, and children:

i. John.
ii. Nicholas.
iii. Jacob.
iv. Philip.
v. Adam.
vi. Samuel.
vii. Catharine; m. Peter Becker.
viii. Magdalena.

KETTERING.

ADAM KETTERING, of Londonderry; d. November, 1775, leaving a wife, Magdalena, and children:

i. Valentine.
ii. Jacob.
iii. Michael.
iv. Lawrence.
v. Margaret; m. Martin Stehley.

KILLINGER.

I. JACOB KILLINGER; d. July, 1776, in Lebanon township, Lancaster (now Lebanon Co.), Pa., leaving a wife, Katrina, and issue as follows:

i. Andrew.
ii. George.
iii. Michael.

II. ANDREW KILLINGER (Jacob ———); b. in Lebanon township, Lancaster (now Lebanon Co.), Pa.; d. October, 1788; m. Elizabeth. They had issue:

i. Peter.

III. JOHN KILLINGER; d. September, 1810, leaving a wife, Mary (who subsequently married Matthias Blocher), and issue as follows:

i. Catharine; m. Henry Garman.
ii. Susanna; m. Christopher Miller.
iii. Rosina.
iv. John.
v. Magdalena.

KLINE.

MICHAEL KLINE, of Derry; d. prior to 1796; and had children:

i. George.
ii. Freeny; m. Michael Quiggle.
iii. George; m. George Wild.
iv. Jacob; m. Elizabeth ———; resided in Rapho township, Lancaster Co.
v. Leonard.
vi. Nicholas.
vii. Magdalena; m. Adam Frish.
viii. Margaret; m. George Bauman.
ix. Dorothy; m. John Bauman.
x. Barbara; m. George Geiger.
xi. Susanna; m. John Brown.
xii. Gertrude; m. Hartman Morrett.
xiii. Daniel.
xiv. Michael.

KOCH.

CHRISTIAN KOCH, of Heidelberg; d. December, 1786, leaving a wife, Magdalena, and children:

i. Christian.
ii. Adam.
iii. Martin.
iv. Mary; m. Christian Ludwig.
v. Eva.
vi. John.
vii. Magdalena.

KNOLL.

JOHN KNOLL, of Lebanon township; d. May, 18—, leaving a wife, Barbara, and children:

i. Henry.
ii. John.
iii. Jacob.
iv. Christian.
v. Barbara; m. Stephen Danner.

KOHR.

I. CASPER KOHR, Sr., of Bethel; d. May, 1801, leaving a wife, Anna Maria, and children:

i. Christian.
ii. Casper; m. Magdalena ———.
iii. Michael.
iv. Ludwig.
v. Jacob.
vi. John.
vii. Barbara; m. Jacob Stoehr.
viii. Rosina; m. Jacob Kraus.
ix. Magdalena; m. George Urich.

One of the executors of his estate was his brother-in-law, Henry Meily.

II. MICHAEL KOHR, of Lebanon; d. prior to 1785, leaving a wife, Barbara, and children:

i. John.
ii. Michael.
iii. Margaret; m. George Weirick.
iv. Catharine.
v. Magdalena; m. Jacob Golden.
vi. Anna Maria.
vii. Barbara.
viii. Elizabeth.
ix. Susanna.

KOPPENHEFFER.

I. THOMAS KOPPENHEFFER, of Heidelberg; d. prior to 1762, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children:

i. Henry.
ii. Michael; m. Catharine ———.
iii. Simon.
iv. Thomas; resided in Bethel in 1808.
v. Regina; m. John Tice.
vi. Eva.
vii. Catharine.

II. CHRISTOPHER KOPPENHEFFER, of Heidelberg; d. September, 1785, leaving a wife, Barbara (Snebely), and children:

i. Catharine; m. Christian Ley, of Heidelberg.
ii. Barbara; m. Michael Teiss, Jr.

III. HENRY KOPPENHEFFER, son of Thomas, being "old and weakly," d. August, 1807, leaving a wife, Christina, and children:

i. Henry.
ii. Elizabeth; m. Christopher Breidenbach, and had Elizabeth.
iii. Catharine; m. Christian Walborn.
iv. Eva; m. Frederick Seibert.
v. Margaret; m. Michael Musser.
vi. Barbara; m. Daniel Kilmer.
vii. Christina; m. Henry Hontz.

KREHL.

MICHAEL KREHL, of Bethel; d. July, 1788, leaving a wife, Margaret, and children:

i. Nicholas.
ii. Michael.
iii. ———; m. ——— Basehore, and had Elizabeth, Magdalena, Margaret, and Barbara.
iv. Elizabeth.

KRITZER.

ANDREW KRITZER, of Heidelberg; d. May, 1786, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. Adam.
ii. Nicholas.
iii. Anna Maria; m. Peter Conrode.
iv. Magdalena; m. George Winter.
v. Michael.
vi. John.

KURTZ.

STEPHEN KURTZ, of Heidelberg; d. prior to 1788, and left children:

i. Stephen; d. 1788, leaving son, Jacob.
ii. John, of Tulpehocken, Berks Co.
iii. Jacob.
iv. Barbara; m. Christian Zug, of Bern township, Berks Co.
v. Anna; m. Peter Benetum, of Heidelberg.
vi. Magdalena; m. Jacob Lantz, of Caernarvon, Lancaster Co.
vii. Catharine; m. Christian Kinig, of Heidelberg township.
viii. Mary; m. John Mart, of Caernarvon township, Lancaster Co.

LAUSER.

JOHN LAUSER, of Heidelberg; d. prior to 1779, leaving a wife and children:

i. Judith; m. George Dissinger.
ii. John; b. 1764.
iii. Katharine; b. 1766.
iv. Agatha; b. 1768.

LEIN.

JOHN LEIN, of Heidelberg; d. June, 1812, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. John.
ii. Elizabeth; m. Peter Sheetz.
iii. Catharine; m. John Spangler.
iv. Magdalena.

LEBO.

PETER LEBO, of Heidelberg; d. in 1784, leaving a wife, Margaret, and children:

i. Jacob.
ii. Peter.
iii. Henry.
iv. Susanna; m. —— Bellman.
v. Magdalena; m. —— Newman.

LEIDIG.

I. DR. JOHN LEIDIG, of East Hanover; d. prior to June, 1791, leaving a wife and children:

i. Michael; m. Katharine ——.
ii. Catharine.
iii. Elizabeth.

II. MICHAEL LEIDIG, of East Hanover, son of the foregoing; d. July, 1811, leaving a wife and children:

i. John.
ii. Elizabeth.
iii. Mary.
iv. Susan.
v. Catharine.
vi. Lydia.

LEHMAN.

I. CHRISTIAN LEHMAN, of Heidelberg; d. March, 1780, leaving wife, Eva, and children:

i. Christian.
ii. Tobias; m. Margaret ——.
iii. Mary; m. Christian Cryder.
iv. Elizabeth; m. John Grove.
v. Susanna; m. Adam Powlus.

II. TOBIAS LEHMAN, of Bethel; d. in 1807, leaving children:

i. John.
ii. Henry.
iii. Barbara.
iv. Elizabeth.
v. Margaret.
vi. Catharine.
vii. Mary.

LEROY.

ABRAHAM LE ROY, of Heidelberg; d. prior to 1764, leaving a wife, Anna Maria, who d. March, 1801, and children:

i. Abraham.
ii. John Peter.
iii. Susanna; m. William Oderbine.
iv. Anna Maria; m. Milton Atkinson.
v. Maria Salome; m. Charles Hall.
vi. Maria Elizabeth; m. —— Hendel.

LICK.

I. JACOB LICK, of Lebanon township; d. January, 1773, leaving a wife, Eva, and children:

i. Henry.
ii. Magdalena.
iii. Elizabeth.

II. HENRY LICK, of Lebanon township; d. in 1773, leaving children:

i. Henry.
ii. Margaret; m. Jacob Ness.
iii. Susanna; m. Henry Gebel.
iv. Conrad.
v. Mary; m. John Manning.
vi. Harman.
vii. Catharine.
viii. John.

LIGHTY or LICHTY.

I. JACOB LIGHTY, of Lebanon township; d. prior to 1768, leaving children:

i. Henry.
ii. Elizabeth.
iii. Freena.
iv. Barbara.

II. DEWALT LIGHTY, of Lebanon township; d. January, 1791, leaving a child:

i. Barbara, d. prior to 1791; m. John Shallenberger, and left John, he also left stepsons,—John and Durst Eby.

LOESER.

MATTHIAS LOESER, of Bethel; d. prior to 1767, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. George; b. 1742.
ii. Christopher; b. 1744.
iii. Jacob; b. 1746; entered the war of the Revolution as a private in Capt. Peter Berry's company, Col. Philip Greenawalt's battalion, and taken prisoner at the surrender of Fort Washington, Nov. 16, 1776. He died shortly after in captivity, leaving a wife, Margaret.

iv. Matthias; b. 1749.
v. Maria; b. 1752.
vi. Margaret; b. 1754.
vii. Nicholas; b. 1756.

LONG.

URBAN or URBANUS LONG; d. July, 1769, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. Christian.
ii. Killian.
iii. William.
iv. Benjamin.
v. Anna Maria; m. Jacob Beshore.
vi. Rebecca; m. Henry Koch.
vii. Willimina; m. Philip Fisher.
viii. Henry.
ix. Ludwig.
x. Julianna; m. Casper Deeler.
xi. Catharine; m. George Hederick.
xii. Sophia; m. George Shaeffer.
xiii. Elizabeth.

McCLINTOCK.

I. —— McCLINTOCK, of Lebanon township; d. prior to 1773, leaving children:

i. Abraham; d. October, 1773, leaving a wife, Sarah.
ii. Elizabeth; m. Robert Ewing.
iii. Robert.
iv. Susanna.
v. William.
vi. Joseph.
vii. John; m. Mary ——.
viii. Hugh.

II. ROBERT McCLINTOCK, of Lebanon township; d. in 1786, leaving a wife and children:

i. William; b. 1769.
ii. Elizabeth; b. 1771.
iii. Martin; b. 1773.
iv. Mary; b. 1775.

MATTER.

I. JACOB MATTER, of Lebanon township; d. prior to 1790, leaving a wife, Mary, and children:

i. John.
ii. Jacob.
iii. George.
iv. Catharine; m. Henry Rynegal.
v. Anna; m. Philip Carmany.
vi. Margaret; m. Christian Harbster.
vii. Mary; m. Samuel Etter.

II. JOHN MATTER, of Upper Paxtang; d. May, 1802, leaving a wife, Salome, and children:

i. John.
ii. Michael.
iii. Jacob.
iv. George.
v. Adam.
vi. Anna Maria.
vii. Christian; "my crippled son."

MEILY.

I. MARTIN MEILY, Sr., of Lebanon township; d. October, 1770, leaving a wife, Anna Sabina, and children:

i. George.
ii. Henry.
iii. Martin.
iv. Samuel; a clock-maker at Lebanon in 1789; m. Catharine ——.
v. Sabina.
vi. Elizabeth.

II. GEORGE MEILY, of Lebanon; d. October, 1797, leaving a wife, Rachel, and children:

i. Philip.
ii. Sabina.
iii. Catharine.
iv. George.
v. Elizabeth.
vi. Samuel.
vii. Freeny.
viii. Judith.
ix. Hannah.
x. Curtis.

III. SAMUEL MEILY, of Lebanon, clock-maker; d. August, 1802, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. Emanuel.
ii. Samuel.
iii. ——; m. John Rehrer.
iv. ——; m. George Reinoehl.

IV. HENRY MEILY, of Lebanon; d. prior to March 28, 1787, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. Henry; b. 1774.
ii. Anna Margaret; b. 1776.
iii. Sabina; b. 1780.
iv. Catharine; b. 1784.

V. JACOB MEILY, of Bethel; d. April, 1807, leaving children:

i. Jacob.
ii. Magdalena; m. Jacob Kettle.
iii. Martin.
iv. Anna; m. Abraham Seebolt.

MERCK.

I. WILLIAM KILLIAN MERCK, of East Hanover; d. October, 1792, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. Conrad.
ii. Adam.
iii. George.
iv. Jacob.
v. David.
vi. Rudolph.
vii. Phillipena; m. —— Harper.
viii. Magdalena; m. —— Ream.
ix. Margaret; m. —— Weible.

II. JOHN MERCK, of Bethel; d. March, 1787, leaving a wife, Anna Maria, and with other children:

i. John.

III. HENRY MERCK, Sr., of Heidelberg; d. April, 1811, leaving a wife, Eva, and children:

i. Adam.
ii. Henry.
iii. Catharine.
iv. Elizabeth.
v. Philip.

MEYER or MYER.

I. JACOB MEYER, Sr., of Lebanon; d. March, 1773, leaving a wife, Magdalena, and children:

i. Peter.
ii. Abraham.
iii. Elizabeth; m. Jacob Gingrich.
iv. Anna; m. Rudy Bainn.
v. Mary; m. Michael Witmer.
vi. Veronica; m. Conrad Bush.
vii. Catharine; m. Christian Gingrich.
viii. Henry.

II. DEWALT MYER, of Heidelberg; d. October, 1776, leaving a wife, Anna Maria, and children:

i. Nicholas.
ii. Peter.

III. JACOB MEYER, of Bethel; d. April, 1801, and left children:

i. Maria; d. prior to 1801; m. Ludwig Meyer, and had Catharine, Elizabeth, and Jacob.
ii. Christian.
iii. Elizabeth; m. David Priess.
iv. Barbara; m. Jacob Heckman.
v. Anna; m. John Brubaker.
vi. Magdalena; m. John Groh.
vii. Veronica; m. Christian Heisey.
viii. Jacob.
ix. Abram.
x. John.
xi. Hannah; m. Jacob Heisey.

IV. JOHN MEYER, of Annville; d. prior to January, 1804, leaving a wife and children:

i. Herman.
ii. John.
iii. Benjamin.
iv. Madelena; m. Leonard Alleman.

V. RUDOLPH MEYER, of Lebanon township; d. prior to 1764, leaving children:

i. John; m. Ann ——.
ii. Rudolph; m. Barbara ——.
iii. Henry.
iv. Martin.
v. Christian.
vi. Michael.
vii. Franey; m. Michael Brenizer.
viii. Ann.
ix. Abraham.
x. Barbara.
xi. Jacob; m. Ann ——.

VI. JOHN MEYER, of Heidelberg; d. prior to 1759, leaving children:

i. John.
ii. Henry; m. Anna Engle.
iii. Anna Margaret; m. Jacob Neef, of Franklin County, Pa.
iv. Elizabeth; m. John Moore.
v. Barbara; m. Ludwig Miller, of Cumberland County.

VII. HENRY MOYER, of Heidelberg; d. November, 1812, leaving children:

i. John George.
ii. Catharine; m. George Miller.
iii. Christopher.

MILLER, of Bethel.

I. LEONARD MILLER, of Hanover; d. in 1767, leaving a wife, Anna Mary, and children:

i. Henry.
ii. Elizabeth.
iii. John Martin.
iv. Hannah.

II. HENRY MILLER, of Bethel; d. in 1792, leaving a wife, Rachel, and children:

i. Elizabeth; m. Peter Seiler.
ii. Esther; m. Jacob Schnee; in 1795 resided in Cumberland County, Pa.
iii. Henry.
iv. Madalena.
v. Barbara.
vi. Jacob.
vii. John.
viii. Catharine.
ix. Regina.
x. Anna Maria.

III. MARTIN MILLER, of Lower Paxtang; d. in 1798, leaving wife, Rachel, and children:

i. John.
ii. Martin; m. Catharine Baker.
iii. Percy.
iv. Rosina.
v. Kitty.
vi. Chrisly.
vii. Polly.
viii. Henry.
ix. Elizabeth.
x. Peggy.

IV. JOHN MILLER, Jr., of West Hanover; d. in 1792, leaving a wife, Barbara, and children:

i. John.
ii. Catharine.
iii. Christopher.

MILLER, of Heidelberg.

I. —— MILLER, of Heidelberg; d. prior to 1766, leaving children:

i. Nicholas.
ii. Ludwig.
iii. Anna Maria.
iv. Elizabeth.
v. Maria Catharine.
vi. George Ludwig.
vii. Samuel; d. prior to 1791, leaving a son, Samuel, and four daughters.

II. NICHOLAS MILLER, of Heidelberg; d. prior to 1789, leaving children:

i. Ludwig; in 1789, resided in Cumberland County, Pa.
ii. Jacob.
iii. Barbara; m. Nicholas Zollinger, of Lebanon.
iv. Eva; m. George Wolfersberger, of Heidelberg.
v. Valentine.
vi. Frederick.

III. PETER MILLER, of Heidelberg; d. in 1781, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. Henry.
ii. Margaret; m. John Leininger.
iii. Magdalena; m. Michael Horn.
iv. Elizabeth; m. Adam Tenebaugh.
v. Catharine.
vi. Eva.
vii. Peter.

MOSER.

JOHN MOSER; d. prior to 1766, leaving a wife, Katharine, and children:

i. Jacob.
ii. Rachel; m. Adam Gutman.
iii. Eva; m. George Wearick.
iv. Christian.
v. Elizabeth.
vi. Katharine; m. Thomas Koppenheffer.

NAFTSGER.

JACOB NAFTSGER, of Londonderry; d. September, 1783, leaving a wife, Anna, and children:

i. Christian.
ii. Jacob; m. Magdalena Bowman, daughter of Abraham.
iii. Barbara.
iv. Joseph.

NAGLE.

FREDERICK NAGLE, of Lebanon borough; d. prior to 1800, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children:

i. Jacob.
ii. Elizabeth.
iii. Sally.
iv. Susey.
v. Lydia.

NEFF.

I. CHRISTIAN NEFF, of Lebanon township, in 1765, had among other children:

i. Christian; m. Mary ——.
ii. Henry.
iii. Esther; m. Christian Long.

II. GEORGE NEFF, of Heidelberg; d. prior to 1781, leaving a wife, Elizabeth (who was then the wife of Adam Deininger), and children:

i. George.
ii. Michael.
iii. Christina; m. Peter Kapp.
iv. Catharine; m. John Burns.
v. Leonard.
vi. Elizabeth.
vii. Eva.
viii. Peter.

III. GEORGE NEFF, Sr., of Heidelberg; d. August, 1812, leaving children:

i. John.
ii. George.
iii. Catharine; m. George Dessinger.

NEVELAND.

JACOB NEVELAND, killed at the skirmish at Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia, October, 1777; left a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. Mary; b. 1772.
ii. Adam; b. 1774.
iii. George; b. 1776.

NEWBECKER.

MARTIN NEWBECKER; d. 1803, leaving a wife, Margaret, and children:

i. Elizabeth, m. Joseph Keller, and left a daughter, Elizabeth; m. George Diffenbach.
ii. Catharine.
iii. Philip.
iv. Christiana.
v. Peter.
vi. Margaret.
vii. Jacob.
viii. John.
ix. Mary.
x. Sarah.

NEWMAN.

I. WALTER NEWMAN, of Newmanstown; d. August, 1774, and left a wife, Elizabeth, and children:

i. Harvey.
ii. David.
iii. Hannah; m. —— Kintzer.
iv. Mary; m. Peter Ziegler.
v. John.
vi. Elizabeth; m. Jacob Kuntz.
vii. George.
viii. Peter (probably the eldest son).
ix. Andrew.
x. Seidel.

II. DAVID NEWMAN, of Newmanstown, son of Walter; d. prior to 1776, leaving a wife, Magdalena, and children:

i. Peter, of Berks County (potter).
ii. Elizabeth.
iii. Susanna; m. George Zeller.
iv. Christiana; m. Michael Zeller.
v. Michael (cooper).

III. JOHN NEWMAN; d. September, 1790, leaving children:

i. Walter.
ii. Leonard.
iii. Elizabeth.
iv. Catharine.
v. Mary Magdalena.

IV. SEIDEL NEWMAN, of Heidelberg; d. prior to 1777, leaving children:

i. Walter.
ii. Peter.
iii. John Jacob.
iv. Conrad.
v. John George.
vi. Catharine.
vii. Margaret.
viii. Elizabeth.
ix. Eva.
x. Christina.
xi. Susanna.

NEY.

I. PHILIP NEY, of Lebanon township; d. December, 1782, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and with other children:

i. Peter; m. Rebecca ——.

II. JOHN ADAM NEY, of Derry; d. February, 1783, leaving a wife, Veronica Barbara, and children:

i. Peter; m. Margaret ——.
ii. John; m. Catharine ——.
iii. Henry.
iv. Elizabeth.
v. Nicholas.
vi. William.
vii. Frederick.
viii. Michael.

NOACRE.

CHRISTIAN NOACRE, of Heidelberg; d. June, 1809, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. Elizabeth; m. John Markey.
ii. Catharine; d. prior to 1809; m. Christian Artz.
iii. Christopher.
iv. Henry.
v. Benjamin.
vi. Maria; m. Philip Blecker.
vii. Eva; m. William Walter.
viii. Christina; m. George Wetherholt.
ix. Christian.

NULL.

GEORGE NULL, of Londonderry; d. October, 1771, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. George.
ii. Mary.
iii. Christian.
iv. Catharine.
v. John.
vi. Elizabeth.

NUTZ.

LEONARD NUTZ; d. in 1762, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. Michael.
ii. Leonard.
iii. Jacob.
iv. Elizabeth.
v. John.
vi. Margaret; d. s. p.

OBER.

I. JOHN OBER, of Londonderry; d. prior to 1792, leaving a wife and children:

i. David.
ii. Mary; m. Jacob Wilhelm.
iii. Catharine; m. John Crotzer.
iv. Peter.
v. John; m. Ann ——.
vi. Elizabeth.
vii. Esther.
viii. Anna.
ix. Jacob.

II. PETER OBER, of Londonderry; d. prior to March, 1801, leaving a wife, Franey, who subsequently m. Joseph Forney, and children:

i. John.
ii. Elizabeth.
iii. Molly; m. Ulrich Weltmer, and had Abraham, m. Elizabeth ——, and John, m. Catharine ——.
iv. Catharine.
v. Barbara; m. Peter Ebersole.
vi. Peter.

ORNDORFF.

HERMAN ORNDORFF, of Lebanon; d. prior to 1778, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. Lorentz.
ii. Christian.
iii. John.
iv. Margaret.
v. Maria Elizabeth.
vi Anna Maria.
vii. Maria.
viii. Teresia; m. Joseph Eckworth.

PATTON.

ROBERT PATTON, of the borough of Lebanon; d. September, 1784, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children:

i. Abraham.
ii. Robert.
iii. Elizabeth.

In his will he refers to his brother, John, and his mother, Elizabeth Patton, widow of Robert Patton, "late of Long Tower, in the Kingdom of Ireland." The executors named are his wife, "Thomas Dundas, of Reading, merchant, and Robert Coleman, of Elizabeth Furnace, iron-master."

PEFFLEY.

DAVID PEFFLEY, of Bethel; d. September, 1807, leaving a wife, Maria Sherick, and children:

i. John Jacob.
ii. David.
iii. Casper.
iv. Abraham.
v. Catharine; m. Henry Dubbs.
vi. Maria; m. John Zercher.
vii. Elizabeth.
viii. Christina.
ix. Magdalena.
x. Barbara.

PETER.

HENRY PETER, Sr., of Lebanon township; d. July, 1786, leaving a wife, Margaretta, and children:

i. Henry.
ii. Magdalena.
iii. Catharine.
iv. John.
v. George.
vi. Elizabeth.
vii. Barbara.

PLOUGH.

CHRISTIAN PLOUGH, of Lebanon township; d. November, 1787, leaving a wife, Rosanna, and children:

i. Jacob.
ii. John.
iii. Abraham.
iv. Henry.
v. Anna Barbara.
vi. Elizabeth; m. Christian Berkey.
vii. Catharine; m. John Schneider.
viii. Freenie.
ix. Christiana.
x. Magdalena.
xi. Christian, deceased.

PREEZE.

MARY PREEZE, widow, of Lebanon township; d. April, 1785, leaving children:

i. Thomas.
ii. Joseph.
iii. Richard.
iv. Harman.
v. Mary.
vi. Elizabeth.
vii. David; m., and had Elizabeth.

RAIGUEL.

ABRAHAM RAIGUEL, of Lebanon township; d. August, 1795. He was a native of Erquel Terre de Sonaltese, France, and left his estate to his brothers, Jean Pierre Raiguel and Jean Henry Raiguel, and his nephews, Abraham Raiguel and Frederick Raiguel.

RAMBERGER.

I. BARTHOLOMEW RAMBERGER; d. prior to 1800, leaving:

i. Adam.

II. ADAM RAMBERGER, of Annville, son of Bartholomew; d. November, 1800, leaving a wife, Esther, and children:

i. George.
ii. Jacob.

He left a daughter not named; his executor being his brother-in-law, Jacob Croy.

RAMLER.

I. JACOB RAMLER, of Heidelberg; d. October, 1784, leaving a wife, Eva Margaret, and children:

i. Michael.
ii. Eva Margaret; m. Michael Tryon.
iii. Barbara; m. George Spangler.
iv. Anna Margaret.

II. JOHN RAMLER, of Heidelberg; probably a brother of the foregoing; d. about 1789, leaving a wife, Anna Barbara, and children:

i. Leonard.
ii. Eva Margaretta; m. Jacob Lane.
iii. Hannah Elizabeth; m. Martin Meyer.
iv. Magdalena; m. Michael Haack.
v. Catharine; m. William Shepler.
vi. Peter.
vii. John.

REIFWINE or REIFERINE.

ADAM REIFWINE, of Lebanon; d. in 1768, leaving a wife, Anna Maria, and children:

i. Valentine.
ii. Mary; d. prior to 1779.
iii. Catharine; m. Peter Grier.
iv. Barbara; m. Solomon Reed.
v. Eva Maria; m. John Reed.
vi. Anna Elizabeth.
vii. Jacob.

REISINGER.

MICHAEL REISINGER; d. prior to 1804, leaving a wife, and children:

i. John.
ii. Catharine; m. Bernard Umholtz.
iii. Michael.
iv. Henry.
v. Christina; m. Peter Smith.
vi. Margaret; m. Jonathan Yundt.
vii. Peter.
viii. Percy.

REIGARD or REICHERT.

JOHN REIGARD, of Lebanon township; d. December, 1796, leaving a wife, Susanna, and children:

i. George.
ii. John.
iii. Christopher.
iv. Jacob; d. in 1812.
v. Catharine.
vi. Elizabeth.
vii. Anna Mary.
viii. Susanna; m. William Frantz.
ix. Christina; m. John Seegrist.
x. Magdalena; m. Andrew Rowland.

REIST.

I. PETER REIST, Sr., of Lebanon township; d. April, 1789, leaving a wife, Anna, and children:

i. Peter.
ii. John.
iii. Barbara; m. Martin Wisley, Jr., of Rapho township, Lancaster Co.
iv. Anna; m. John Landis (miller).
v. Elizabeth.

II. PETER REIST, of Annville, son of the foregoing; d. prior to 1805; m. Catharine Hostetter, and left children:

i. Elizabeth; m. John Carmany.
ii. Susanna.
iii. Catharine.
iv. Barbara.

RHOAD.

GOTTLIEB RHOAD, of Bethel; m. Elizabeth Brecht, daughter of Adam Brecht, of Bethel; d. 1779, leaving children:

i. Margaret.
ii. Christian.
iii. John.
iv. Catharine.

ROUGH.

JOHN ROUGH, of West Hanover; d. 1803, leaving a wife, Susannah, and children:

i. William.
ii. Henry.
iii. Jacob.
iv. John.
v. Peter.
vi. Bernhard.
vii. Molly; m. Frederick Gherst.
viii. Anna Maria; m. Christian Zehring.
ix. Catharine; m. Joseph Forney.

ROWLAND.

JACOB ROWLAND; d. prior to 1766, leaving a wife, Barbara, and children:

i. Philip.
ii. Eva; m. Henry Foltz.
iii. Melchior.
iv. Jacob.
v. Abraham.
vi. Joseph.
vii. David.
viii. Jonathan.
ix. Catharine; m. Michael Kissinger.
x. Barbara; m. George Hinckle.
xi. Elizabeth; m. Christopher Frederick.
xii. Magdalena; m. (Frederick) Wertz, and had Frederick and Barbara.

RUDY.

I. MARTIN RUDY, of Bethel; d. February, 1792, leaving a wife, Anna Maria, and children:

i. Frederick.
ii. Martin.
iii. Jacob.
iv. John.
v. Anna Maria.
vi. Elizabeth.

II. HIERONYMUS RUDY, of West Hanover; d. prior to 1800, leaving among other children:

i. Frederick.
ii. Catharine.

III. JONAS RUDY, Sr., of Bethel; d. January, 1811, leaving a wife, Barbara, and children:

i. Frederick.
ii. Jonas.
iii. Elizabeth; m. Samuel Hooker.
iv. John.
v. Barbara; m. Jacob Bixler.
vi. Magdalena; m. John Faber.
vii. Peter.
viii. Michael.

SCHAUER.

SIGMUND SCHAUER, of Lebanon township; d. January, 1787, leaving a wife, Anna Maria, and children:

i. Philip.
ii. Elizabeth.
iii. Catharine.

SCHELL.

PETER SCHELL, of Heidelberg; d. in 1750, leaving a wife, Maria Catharine, and children:

i. Martin.
ii. Elizabeth; m. Jacob Ruth or Rothe.
iii. Maria Catharine; m. Adam Sheetz.
iv. Peter.
v. Anna Maria; m. Peter Eppler.

SCHWOPE.

JACOB SCHWOPE, of Lebanon township; d. July, 1788, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children, with six others:

i. David.
ii. Jacob.

SCHMUTZ.

I. ABRAHAM SCHMUTZ, Sr., of Lebanon township; d. March, 1776; his wife, Barbara, d. October, 1789, leaving children:

i. Matthias.
ii. John.
iii. Abraham.
iv. Christian.
v. Magdalena; m. Michael Garber; in 1776 she appears by her father's will to have been the wife of Benjamin Hershey.
vi. Catharine; m. Martin Cryder.
vii. Barbara; m. ——— Hershey.
viii. Veronica; m. Michael Lasher.
ix. Elizabeth.

II. JOHN SCHMUTZ, of Lebanon township, son of Abraham; d. prior to November, 1790, leaving children:

i. Elizabeth; m. John Gingrich.
ii. Barbara; m. John Crome.
iii. Abraham; b. 1769.
iv. Catharine.

SCHREIBER.

I. GEORGE SCHREIBER, of Heidelberg; d. prior to 1794, leaving a wife, Christina, and children:

i. Adam.
ii. Catharine; m. Matthias Groh.

II. ADAM SCHREIBER, son of George Schreiber, of Heidelberg; d. April 19, 1794, leaving a wife, Sarah, who, in 1809, had become the wife of John Reutter, and children:

i. George.
ii. Mary.

SEBOLT.

I. NICHOLAS SEBOLT, of Lebanon township; d. prior to January, 1791, leaving a wife, Margaret, who afterwards married Matthias Henning, and children:

i. Anna Margaret; b. 1774.
ii. Elizabeth; b. 1776.
iii. Abraham; b. 1778.
iv. Susannah; b. 1780.
v. Anna; b. 1782.

II. LEONARD SEEBOLT, of Lebanon township; d. April, 1807, leaving children:

i. Abraham.
ii. Elizabeth.
iii. Catharine; m. Peter Gingrich.
iv. Sarah; m. Alexander Montgomery.
v. Magdalena; m. John Stein.
vi. Nicholas; d. prior to 1807, and left John and Abraham.
vii. Maria; m. Daniel Huber.

SEEGRIST.

I. BARTHOLOMEW SEEGRIST; d. about 1769, leaving children:

i. Bartholomew.
ii. Lawrence.
iii. Solomon.
iv. Barbara.
v. Eva.
vi. Susanna; m. John Huber, and grandsons John and Solomon Seegrist.

II. JOHN SEEGRIST, of Lebanon township; d. in 1790, leaving a wife, Barbara, formerly widow of Jacob Stoner, and daughter of Michael Baughman. John Seegrist's children were:

i. Jacob; m. Anna ———.
ii. Barbara; m. Henry Weiss.

SHAFFNER.

I. JACOB SHAFFNER, of Lebanon township; d. in 1759, leaving among other children:

i. Charles; in 1795 residing in Hagerstown, Md.
ii. Matthias; m. Elizabeth ———; also residing in Hagerstown, Md.
iii. Philip, of Hagerstown, Md.
iv. Catharine; m. Philip Greenawalt, Jr.

II. HENRY SHAFFNER, of Middletown; d. in 1773, leaving children:

i. Jacob; m. Margaret ———.
ii. Henry; m. Christina ———.
iii. Martin; m. Veronica ———.
iv. Elizabeth; m. Christopher Alleman.
v. Barbara; m. George Hess.
vi. Susanna; m. John Rewalt.

SHEAFFER.

I. MICHAEL SHEAFFER, "on Tulpehoccan," where he settled in 1733; d. about the year 1760, leaving among other children:

i. John Nicholas.
ii. Maria Catharine.
iii. ——; m. John Jacob Larch, and had John and Jacob.
iv. Anna Barbara; m. David Brown, and had David and Jacob.
v. Margaretta Elizabeth; m. Hieronymus Rudy.

II. NICHOLAS SHEAFFER, son of Michael; d. prior to 1805, leaving a wife and children:

i. George.
ii. Betsy; m. Matthias Crall.
iii. Susanna.
iv. Catharine.
v. Molly.
vi. John.
vii. Jacob.
viii. Sally.

III. ISAAC SHEAFFER, of Lebanon township; d. September, 1801, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children:

i. John.
ii. Anna.
iii. Elizabeth.
iv. Barbara.
v. Jacob.
vi. Mary.
vii. Eva.
viii. Catharine.

SHEETZ.

PETER SHEETZ, of Heidelberg; d. April, 1795, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. Francis.
ii. Elizabeth; m. John Hoover.
iii. Peter.

(This is the family of whose tragical ending a reference is made in the notice of Heidelberg township.)

SHERRICK.

I. CASPER SHERRICK, of Bethel; d. prior to 1771, leaving a wife, Magdalena, who afterwards married Michael Gingrich, and children:

i. Wendle.
ii. Casper; m. Barbara Huntzaker.
iii. Peter.
iv. Joseph.
v. Catharine; m. Jacob Miley.
vi. Magdalena; m. Abraham Kauffman.
vii. John.
viii. Abraham.
ix. Mary; m. David Peffley.
x. Andrew.

II. PETER SHERICK, of Bethel, son of Casper; d. prior to his father, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, who subsequently married Peter Wolf, and child:

i. Magdalena; m. Martin Stehley.

SHIRA, SHERRER, or SHARRER.

I. JOHN SHERRER; d. prior to 1762, leaving a wife, Catharine, who subsequently married Christopher Bixler, and children:

i. Henry; b. 1738.
ii. John; b. 1740.
iii. Barbara; b. 1742; m. John Snyder.
iv. Michael; b. 1745.
v. Abraham; b. 1747.
vi. Jacob; b. 1749.
vii. Magdalena; b. 1751.
viii. Anna; b. 1753.
ix. Elizabeth; b. 1755.

II. MICHAEL SHIRA, of Paxtang, son of John, above; d. January, 1777, leaving a wife, Anna, and child:

i. Daniel; d. November, 1787.

III. CLEMENT SHIRA, of Londonderry; d. August, 1785, leaving a wife, Margaret (Shoultz), and child:

i. Catharine.

SHOLL.

ANDREW SHOLL, of Heidelberg; d. May, 1790, leaving a wife, Elizabeth Margaret, and children:

i. John Adam.
ii. Simon.
iii. Martin.
iv. Leonard.
v. John.
vi. Catharine; m. John Haker.
vii. Mary; m. Jacob Kohel.
viii. Peter.

SHOOP or SHOUPE.

HENRY SHOUPE, of Heidelberg; d. prior to 1763, leaving a wife and children:

i. John.
ii. Magdalena.
iii. Elizabeth.

SHWOPE.

JACOB SHWOPE, of Lebanon township; d. prior to 1788, leaving children:

i. Jacob.
ii. Peter, and wife Catharine, of Washington County, Md.
iii. Margaret; m. John Meish, of Cumberland County, Pa.
iv. Elizabeth; m. Jacob Smith, of Cumberland County, Pa.
v. Anna Maria; m. Martin Rudy, of Dauphin County.
vi. Catharine; m. Peter Arnold.
vii. Barbara; m. John Shauley.
viii. Susanna; m. Daniel Houser.

SMITH.

I. HENRY SMITH, of Lebanon; d. prior to 1776, leaving children:

i. John.
ii. Christian.
iii. Jacob.
iv. Anna; m. Martin Kreider.
v. Henry.
vi. Tobias.
vii. Peter.
viii. Abraham.
ix. Joseph.

II. JOHN SMITH, of Lebanon township, son of Henry; d. November, 1790, leaving a wife and children:

i. John; b. 1768.
ii. Agnes; m. Peter Witmer.
iii. Barbara; m. Daniel Furry.
iv. Henry.
v. Katharine.
vi. Jacob.
vii. Peter.

III. CHRISTIAN SMITH, of Lebanon township, son of Henry; d. January, 1791, leaving wife, Matlina, and children, among others:

i. ——; m. George Weiland.
ii. John.

IV. JACOB SMITH, of Heidelberg; d. February, 1791, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children:

i. Elizabeth; m. Christopher Reis.
ii. Mary.
iii. Catharine.
iv. Jacob.
v. John.

V. PETER SMITH, of Bethel; d. in 1801, leaving a wife and children:

i. Peter.
ii. John.
iii. Henry.
iv. Martin.
v. Barbara.
vi. Maria.
vii. Catharine.

VI. JOHN SMITH, of Derry; d. prior to 1807, leaving a wife and children:

i. John.
ii. Daniel.
iii. Elizabeth.
iv. Matlina.
v. Catharine.
vi. Barbara.
vii. Anna Maria.
viii. Susanna.
ix. Nancy.
x. Jacob.

VII. PETER SMITH, of Bethel (probably a son of first Henry); d. February, 1802, leaving a wife, Margaret, and children:

i. Elizabeth; m. Leonard Feeman.
ii. Barbara; m. Jacob Faber.
iii. Anna Maria.
iv. Peter.

SNEVELY or SNEBELY.

I. EDMUND SNEBELY, son of John, of Bethel township; d. May, 1767, leaving a wife, Barbara, and children:

i. John.
ii. Henry; m. Catharine ——.
iii. Barbara; m. Christopher Koppenheffer.
iv. Elizabeth.
v. Catharine.

II. JACOB SNEVELY, brother of the foregoing and son of John Snevely; d. prior to 1768, leaving a wife, Anna Maria, who afterwards married Michael Decker, and children:

i. Jacob; m. Ursula ——.
ii. Barbara.

III. AUDLEY SNEVELY, son of John, of Bethel; d. prior to 1768, leaving children:

i. John Henry.
ii. Catharine.

IV. JOHN SNEBELY, of Bethel, son of Edward; d. May, 1772, leaving a wife, Barbara, and children:

i. Susanna; m. Albert Hay.
ii. Jacob.
iii. Barbara.

V. CASPER SNEVELY, of Lebanon township; d. in October, 1790, leaving children:

i. John.
ii. Conrad.
iii. Veronica; m. Henry Lowmiller.
iv. Anna; m. Frederick Gundrum.

VI. HENRY SNEVELY, of Bethel; d. Feb. 1, 1809, leaving a wife, Catharine, and among other children:

i. George.

VII. CASPER SNEVELY, of Lebanon township; d. November, 1784, leaving a wife, Sabina, and children:

i. Jacob.
ii. Catharine.
iii. Susanna.
iv. Elizabeth.

His brother, John Ulry Snevely, was one of the executors.

SPRECKER.

GEORGE SPRECKER, of Lebanon township; d. about 1758, leaving a wife, Eva Margaret, and children:

i. George; in 1785 resided at Carlisle, Pa.
ii. Frederick.
iii. Julianna; m. Christian Laffery, of Cumberland County, Pa.

SPITLER.

JOHN SPITLER, of Bethel; d. prior to 1768, leaving children:

i. John; b. 1747.
ii. Ann; b. 1750.
iii. Catharine; b. 1753.
iv. Jacob; b. 1755.

SPYCKER.

I. JOHN SPYCKER, of Lebanon; d. February, 1762, leaving a wife, Regina, and children:

i. Barbara; m. Christopher Uhler.
ii. John Peter; m. Regina ——.
iii. John Benjamin; m. Margaret Barbara ——.

II. JOHN PETER SPYCKER, of Lebanon township; d. prior to 1786, leaving a wife, Regina, and children:

i. John.
ii. David.
iii. Henry.
iv. Peter.
v. Jacob.
vi. Hannah.

III. JACOB SPYCKER, of West Hanover; d. October, 1787, leaving a wife, Dorothea, and children:

i. George.
ii. Charles.
iii. Margaret.

SPRECKER.

GEORGE SPRECKER, Sr., of Lebanon township; d. April, 1783, leaving a wife, Margaret, and children:

i. George.
ii. Catharine.
iii. Margaret.
iv. Rosanna.
v. Anna.
vi. Usteanna.
vii. Frederick.
viii. John.
ix. Marie.
x. Christian.

STAHLSMITH.

GEORGE STALSMITH, of Heidelberg; d. March, 1790, leaving a wife, Salome, and children:

i. Anna Maria.
ii. Anna Catharine.
iii. Catharine.
iv. Frantz.
v. Henry.
vi. Eva.
vii. Elizabeth.

STEINMAN.

CONRAD STEINMAN, of Bethel; d. prior to 1788, leaving a wife, Anna Maria, and children:

i. Jacob.
ii. Philepena.
iii. Magdalena.
iv. Anna.
v. John.
vi. Catharine.
vii. Barbara; m. George Sheaffer.

STEHLEY.

I. ULRICK STEHLEY, of Bethel; d. November, 1766, leaving children:

i. Martin.
ii. Abraham.
iii. Jacob.
iv. Barbara; m. —— Boyer.
v. Mary; m. —— Gerber.
vi. Veronica; m. —— Kohr.
vii. Peter.
viii. Christian; m. Elizabeth ——.

II. JACOB STEHLEY, son of Ulrick; d. November, 1793, at Harrisburg, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children:

i. George.
ii. Margaret.
iii. Wilhelmina; m. Michael Krehl.
iv. John.
v. Martin.
vi. Philip.
vii. Elizabeth; d. prior to 1801.

STETLER.

ABRAHAM STETLER, in 1747, owned a plantation called "Reading," in Bethel township. He probably died that year, leaving a wife, Barbara, and children:

i. John; m. Elizabeth ——.
ii. Henry.
iii. Abraham.
iv. Christian.
v. Mary; m. Joseph Bicksler.
vi. Elizabeth; m. John Haldeman.
vii. Anna; m. Matthias Groh.

STOEHLER.

JOHN STOEHLER, of Heidelberg; d. September, 1785, leaving a wife and children:

i. George.
ii. John.
iii. Henry.
iv. Anna.
v. Mary.
vi. Elizabeth.
vii. Magdalena.

STOEHR.

I. HENRY STOEHR, of Lebanon township; d. prior to 1768, leaving a wife, Barbara, and children:

i. Philip.
ii. Margaretha; m. Joseph Sturgis, potter, of Lancaster.
iii. Anna Maria; m. Peter Shantz.
iv. Henry; in 1786 residing in North Carolina.
v. Rosina; m. Joseph Douglas.

II. PHILIP STOEHR, of Lebanon township, eldest son of Henry; d. prior to the Revolution, leaving a wife, Anna Mary, and child:

i. Henry.

III. HENRY STOEHR, of Lebanon township, son of Philip, d. in 1780, leaving children:

i. Philip.
ii. John; m. Anna ——.
iii. Jacob.

STOEVER.

JOHN CASPER STOEVER, of Lebanon township; d. August, 1779, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. Adam.
ii. John Casper.
iii. Tobias.
iv. ——; m. Peter Elser.
v. ——; m. Philip Fernsler.
vi. Mary; m. Peter Yetter.
vii. Frederick; "the organ I bought of Steigle."

STONEMAN.

JOSEPH STONEMAN; d. prior to 1767, leaving a wife, Anna, who afterwards married Rudy Mellon, and children:

i. Freena.
ii. Christian.
iii. Elizabeth.
iv. John.
v. Anna.

STONER.

JACOB STONER, of Lebanon township; d. prior to 1770, leaving a wife, Barbara (Baughman), daughter of Michael Baughman, who afterwards married John Seegrist, and children:

i. Christian.
ii. John.
iii. Catharine.
iv. Elizabeth; m. Christian Weiss.
v. Magdalena; m. Joseph Snevely.

STOUFFER, or STAUFFER.

I. JOHN STOUFFER, of Warwick township, Lancaster Co.; d. in 1767, leaving children by first wife:

i. Christian.
ii. Jacob.
iii. Barbara; m. John Hostetter.
iv. Elizabeth; m. Jacob Ober.
v. Franey; m. Henry Ober.
vi. Anna; m. Michael Laber.
vii. Christina; m. Isaac Eshleman.
viii. Catharine.
ix. Eva.
x. John.
xi. Mary.

By a second wife he had children:

xii. Magdalena.
xiii. Susanna.

II. JACOB STOUFFER, son of John, of Derry; d. in 1770, leaving a wife, Magdalena, who subsequently married Jacob Myer, and children:

i. Barbara; m. Jacob Ebersole.
ii. Christian.
iii. Anna; m. Jacob Brunk.
iv. Daniel.
v. Mary; m. Christian Hershberger.
vi. Eva; m. John Poorman.
vii. Susanna.
viii. Freeny; m. Jacob Berg.
ix. Magdalena.
x. Elizabeth.
xi. Jacob; m. Elizabeth Kuntz.
xii. Peter.
xiii. Henry; d. unm.

III. CHRISTIAN STOUFFER, of Lebanon township; d. February, 1795, leaving a wife, Franey (Ober), and children:

i. John.
ii. Jacob.
iii. Henry.
iv. Elizabeth.
v. Barbara; m. Christian Doughterman.
vi. Michael.
vii. Christian.
viii. Abraham (posthumous).

STOY.

WILLIAM STOY, of Lebanon, "Doctor;" d. October, 1801, leaving a wife, Maria Elizabeth, and children:

i. Samuel; "having taken with him several rights I had to land in Wyoming."
ii. Susanna.
iii. William.
iv. Gustavus.
v. Elizabeth.
vi. Dorothea.
vii. George.
viii. Frederick.
ix. Henry.

STRICKBACH.

MICHAEL STRICKBACH, of Lebanon township; d. November, 1787, leaving a wife, Anna Maria, and children:

i. Michael.
ii. Barbara; m. John Eisenhour.
iii. Franey.
iv. Margaret.
v. Maria; m. Francis Brown.

STRICKLER.

ANDREW STRICKLER, of Heidelberg; d. prior to 1800, leaving children:

i. Margaret; m. —— Eichelberger, and d. prior to 1800.
ii. Leonard.
iii. George.
iv. Andrew.
v. ——; m. George Meiser.
vi. ——; m. Frederick Kapp.
vii. ——; m. Matthias Derr.
viii. Conrad.
ix. Peter.
x. Michael.
xi. ——; m. Frederick Lehman.

STROH.

MICHAEL STROH, of Bethel; d. prior to 1804, leaving a wife, and children:

i. John.
ii. Margaret.
iii. George.
iv. Sally.
v. Joseph.
vi. Michael.
vii. David.

STROHM.

I. GEORGE STROHM, Sr., of Lebanon township; d. November, 1787, leaving children:

i. Henry.
ii. George.
iii. Elizabeth; m. Martin Thomas.
iv. Catharine; m. Samuel Nisley.
v. Barbara; m. Matthias Grall.
vi. Christian.

II. CHRISTIAN STROHM, son of George Strohm, of Lebanon township; d. prior to 1787, leaving children:

i. Abraham.
ii. John.
iii. Elizabeth.
iv. Samuel.

STUMP.

I. CHRISTOPHER STUMP, of Heidelberg township; d. October, 1779, leaving a wife, Margaretta, and children:

i. George Adam.
ii. Frederick.
iii. George.
iv. Mary; m. John Shener.
v. Susanna; m. John Lineaweaver.
vi. Margaret; m. Ludwig Maus.
vii. Catharine; d. s. p.; m. Adam Bush.
viii. Henry.
ix. Magdalena; m. William Feymer.
x. Catharine; m. Leonard Strickler.
xi. Julianna.
xii. Margaret.
xiii. Leonard.
xiv. Christopher.
xv. Michael.
xvi. Christian.

II. FREDERICK STUMP; b. 1781, in Lebanon County, Pa.; d. about 1860, in Stark County, Ohio, where he had settled in 1806. His wife, Margaret, died a few years prior. Of their children, we have the record of three sons who were in the Reformed ministry:

i. Frederick R.; b. April 20, 1814, in Stark County, Ohio; d. Nov. 11, 1850; entered the ministry; m. Eliza Bell, of Chambersburg, Pa., and had a son and two daughters.
ii. Adam; b. March 27, 1816; d. Oct. 2, 1856, in Shelby County, Ohio; a Reformed clergyman; m. Catharine Kendig, of Stark County, Ohio, and left five children.
iii. William; b. Jan. 27, 1823; d. Nov. 4, 1851; ordained to the ministry of the Reformed Church Aug. 1, 1849; m. Drusilla A. Cost.

TICE, or TEISS.

I. MATTHIAS TICE, of Lebanon township; d. prior to 1754, leaving children:

i. Michael.
ii. Matthias.
iii. John.
iv. George.
v. Henry.
vi. Daniel.
vii. Elizabeth.

II. JACOB TICE, of Lebanon township; d. about 1806, leaving a wife, Magdalena, and children, whose guardians were Philip, Jacob, and Henry Tice:

i. John.
ii. Magdalena.
iii. Elizabeth.
iv. Mary.
v. Jacob.
vi. Catharine.

TRION, or TRYON.

MICHAEL TRION, of Heidelberg; d. prior to 1799. He was a physician of considerable reputation, and it is to be regretted that the material is not at hand for a biographical sketch. At his death he left a wife and children:

i. George.
ii. Michael.
iii. Frederick.
iv. Elizabeth; m. George Leshner.
v. Catharine; m. Peter Moore.
vi. Peggy.
vii. Barbara.
viii. Eva.
ix. Polly.
x. Peter.
xi. Jonathan.
xii. Sally.

UHLER.

I. MICHAEL UHLER, of Lebanon township; d. July, 1802, leaving a wife, Anna Maria, and children:

i. John.
ii. ——; m. George Tieman.
iii. Anastatius.
iv. Philip; b. 1783.
v. Maria Barbara; b. 1786.

II. CHRISTOPHER UHLER, of Lebanon township, brother of the foregoing; d. June, 1804, leaving a wife, Judith, and children:

i. Margaret.
ii. Catharine.

III. JOHN UHLER, of Lebanon township, probably another brother; d. in 1805, leaving children:

i. Elizabeth.
ii. Catharine.
iii. Barbara.
iv. John.

ULRICK.

I. ADAM ULRICK, of Lebanon township; d. August, 1781, leaving wife, Julianna, and children:

i. George.
ii. Christopher.
iii. Martin.
iv. Mary; m. and had Elizabeth and four other children.
v. Julianna; m. Michael Holderbaum.

II. CHRISTOPHER ULRICK, of Lebanon township, son of Adam; d. prior to 1799, leaving a wife and children:

i. Adam.
ii. Stophel.
iii. Tobias.
iv. Michael.
v. Daniel.
vi. Mary; m. Christopher Reigart.
vii. Catharine; m. John Yengst.

UMBEHAND.

JACOB UMBEHAND, of Heidelberg; d. September, 1811, leaving a wife, Susanna, and children:

i. John.
ii. Catharine.
iii. Susanna.
iv. Sophia.

UNGER.

GEORGE UNGER, of Bethel; d. September, 1789, leaving a wife, Susanna, and children, besides two others:

i. Valentine.
ii. George.
iii. Peter.

URICH.

MICHAEL URICH, of Lebanon; d. prior to 1770, leaving a wife and children:

i. Philip.
ii. Barbara.
iii. Michael.
iv. Elizabeth.
v. Jane.

VAN GUNDY.

I. PETER VAN GUNDY, of Bethel township; d. prior to 1763, leaving a wife and children:

i. John.
ii. Peter.
iii. Magdalena.
iv. Joseph.
v. Benjamin.
vi. Christian.
vii. David.

II. JOSEPH VAN GUNDY, son of Peter, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and a lieutenant in a company of associators. For his services he received from the State of Pennsylvania a tract of donation land in the New Purchase; he d. about 1800, in Lincoln County, Ky.; married, and had:

i. Joseph.
ii. Jacob.
iii. Samuel.
iv. Catharine.
v. Margaret.
vi. Mary.
vii. Elizabeth.
viii. Susanna.

III. JACOB VAN GUNDY (Joseph, Peter), b. Oct. 13, 1765, in Lancaster County; entered the service April 25, 1779, at Lebanon; marched with the army to North River, afterwards to New Windsor and to Newburgh, then to Fishkill and to Monford, in the State of New York; part of the time was engaged in hauling provisions from Morristown, N. J., to the troops at New Windsor and other places in New York; was discharged in December, 1780. In 1781 enlisted in the militia at Lebanon, under Capt. Wentelwaver, Major Hipsman, Carl Carpenter, or Zimmerman; remained in service about thirty days, and discharged at Crooked Billet. In 1834 he was residing in Danville, Ill.

VOGHT.

JACOB VOGHT, of Heidelberg; d. July, 1802, leaving a wife, Barbara, and children:

i. George.
ii. Matthias.
iii. Barbara.
iv. Eva; m. Ulrich Snevely.
v. Catharine.

WAGGONER.

MICHAEL WAGGONER, of Lebanon township; d. prior to 1774, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children:

i. Martin.
ii. Christopher.
iii. Michael.
iv. Daniel.
v. Jacob.
vi. Henry.
vii. Casper.
viii. George.
ix. Catharine.
x. Freeny.
xi. Elizabeth.
xii. Magdalena Mary.

WEIDMAN.

I. RUDOLPH WEIDMAN, a native of Switzerland, settled in Warwick township, Lancaster Co., at an early period. He died prior to 1770, and left among other children:

i. Abraham; m. and had issue.
ii. Martin; m. Margaretha, and had issue.
iii. Jacob; m. and had among others John.

II. ABRAHAM WEIDMAN, of Lebanon township; d. August, 1779, leaving a wife, Barbara, who had been the widow of Audley Snevely. His children, as follows, were by a former wife:

i. Jacob.
ii. Barbara.
iii. Elizabeth.
iv. Magdalena.
v. Maria.
vi. Anna.

W

III. MARTIN WEIDMAN, of Cocalico township; d. about 1770, leaving a wife, Margaretta, and children:

i. Christopher.
ii. Jacob.
iii. Elizabeth; m. Adam Hacker.
iv. Margaretta; m. George Hacker.
v. Catharine; m. George Wechter.
vi. Barbara; m. Bernhard Gardner.
vii. Wendle; d. prior to 1770; m. and left issue.

IV. ELIZABETH WEIDMAN (Martin); m. Adam Hacker, of Cocalico township, Lancaster Co.; d. 1785, leaving children:

i. Frederick.
ii. John.
iii. Christopher.
iv. Christina; m. Henry Fedder.
v. Adam.
vi. George.
vii. Martin.
viii. Elizabeth.
ix. Jacob.

THE WEIGLEY FAMILY.

It is a traditional fact in the early history of the Weigley family in this country that their direct ancestor came over with William Penn and settled in Philadelphia County. Whether he was an actual convert to Quakerism or not does not appear, although that the family here owes its origin to that portion of its German ancestry which came under the influence of Penn when he visited Holland and Germany in 1671 for the advancement of Quakerism, is manifest. Long prior to 1734 John Michael Weigley had settled in Lower Salford township, at which time he was a land-owner of a considerable tract. His son George died Oct. 20, 1760, leaving a widow and five children, viz., Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Gable, Catharine, George, Margaret, and John. While Adam Weigley, the immediate progenitor of the family in Lebanon County, was born in 1744 in Lancaster County, where his father, a brother of John Michael and a contemporary of William Penn, had settled. The descendants of these brothers are widely scattered with their numerous progeny through Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

ADAM WEIGLEY; b. at Reamstown, Lancaster Co., Pa., in 1744; removed to White Marsh, Montgomery Co., Pa.; m., in 1770, to Hannah Eva Walter, who was born in Cocalico township, Lancaster Co., Pa., and who survived her husband several years, dying in 1840, near Newmanstown, Berks Co., Pa. Adam was a farmer by occupation, and finally settled near Womelsdorf, Pa., where he died in 1798, leaving considerable real estate, as appears from the proceedings in partition in the Orphans' Court of the County of Berks, commenced in December, 1800, and leaving the following children, to wit:

i. Joseph; b. in 1770; m. in 1790; admitted to the bar of Philadelphia County in 1798; removed to Westmoreland County, Pa., and died near Greensburg in 1819, leaving issue, three sons, viz.: Alexander, a physician, now dead, and Horatio

and Wellington, both lawyers, now living in Chicago, Ill.; also six daughters, viz., Eliza, Julia, Ann, Hannah, Harriet, and Mary.

ii. Samuel; b. in 1772; m. to Maria Reed, and had issue: Hannah, Rebecca (m. to Jacob Hedinger), Lucy (m. to Henry Lautz), Lydia (m. to George Bechtholtz), William (m. to Royal Phillabaum), and Mary (m. to Emanuel Noll).

iii. David.

iv. Jacob; b. Jan. 22, 1789; m. Catharine Miller. (See record below.)

v. Daniel.

vi. Elizabeth; m. to Joseph Debbie, Berks County, Pa., had issue (1) Elizabeth, (2) Julia (m. to Henry Noll).

vii. Sarah; m. to John Brow, Newmanstown, Berks Co., Pa.

viii. Catharine; m. Philip Kalbaugh, Berks Co., Pa.

ix. Susannah; m. to Jacob Noll, West Va.

Of the above Jacob alone settled permanently in Lebanon County, where nearly all of his descendants now reside.

JACOB WEIGLEY (Adam); b. Jan. 22, 1789, in Berks County, Pa.; d. Dec. 21, 1880; was a farmer by occupation, and resided at Millbach, Lebanon Co., Pa.; m., Sept. 28, 1810, Catharine Miller (b. Jan. 7, 1792; d. March 21, 1869, at Millbach), daughter of John Miller. They had issue:

i. MARY WEIGLEY; b. Aug. 22, 1811; residing at Richland, Lebanon Co., Pa.

ii. ISAAC WEIGLEY; b. July 11, 1813; m., August, 1836, to Elizabeth Zeller, who was born May 21, 1818, and now reside at Richland, Lebanon Co., Pa. Their children are:

i. Malinda S.; b. April 7, 1837; m. Michael B. Shaeffer, October, 1867, and had issue:
Miller; b. Aug. 6, 1869.
Minnie; b. Oct. 4, 1875.

ii. Catharine E.; b. Nov. 16, 1838; m. to Henry Mell, October, 1857, and had issue:
Mary Anderson; b. Feb. 28, 1863.
Lizzie; b. April 6, 1874.
Dora; b. Dec. 2, 1875.
Ada; b. June 11, 1878.

iii. Francis W.; b. Jan. 28, 1840; soldier in the Union army (7th Penna. Cavalry), and killed in the war of the Rebellion in 1862.

iv. John J.; b. Feb. 12, 1842; m. to Maria E. Kilmer, Sept. 13, 1868, and had issue:
Ida; b. April 18, 1870.
Mary; b. April 26, 1872.
Harry; b. March 26, 1874.
Dawson; b. Oct. 20, 1877.
Robert; b. Jan. 22, 1880.

v. Wayne J.; b. March 15, 1844.

vi. Jacob Z.; b. June 6, 1846; m. Harriet Boyer Oct. 30, 1869, and had issue:
Francis; b. March 14, 1873.
Isadore; b. June 15, 1878.

vii. William W.; b. Aug. 21, 1848.

III. CHARLES WEIGLEY; b. Oct. 15, 1815; m., first, to Sarah Moore; d. ——; m., second, to Hester Walter; reside at Tulpenhock, Berks Co., Pa., and their children are:

i. Jonathan W.; b. ——; m. Emma Kilmer, in 1865, and had issue: Lizzie; b. August, 1879.

ii. Annie C.; b. April 18, 1844; m. to John M. Holstein, Aug. 3, 1867, and had issue:
Thomas; b. July 22, 1868.
Elmer; b. June 19, 1870.

iii. Amanda.

iv. Walker.

v. Pierce.

IV. WILLIAM M. WEIGLEY (Jacob, Adam), (see biographical sketch); b. Jan. 1, 1818, at Millbach, Lebanon Co., Pa.; m., Jan. 19, 1841, to Anna Rex, youngest daughter of Abraham Rex, of Shaefferstown. Their children are:

I. Rex; b. at Shaefferstown, Pa., Feb. 12, 1842; m., September, 1865, to Mary E. Borthwick, of Philadelphia, and had issue:
Sophie B.; b. Oct. 30, 1866; d. April 18, 1876.
Annie R.; b. March 18, 1868.
William B.; b. May 30, 1869.
Rex; b. March 23, 1876.
Robert B.; b. Feb. 11, 1879; d. April 17, 1882.
Jessie; b. March 13, 1880; d. April 27, 1882.

ii. William Wallace; b. at Shaefferstown, Pa., Aug. 4, 1843; a graduate of class of '62, at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.; admitted to the Philadelphia bar in June, 1867; m., June 15, 1870, to Mary S. Forney, eldest daughter of the late Hon. John W. Forney, of Philadelphia; he was also cashier of the United States Custom-House in 1872-73, and has been engaged in the practice of law in Philadelphia, where he now resides.

iii. Anna Isadore; b. at Shaefferstown, Pa., Sept. 15, 1847; m., July 26, 1877, to Theodore D. Griswold, of St. Joseph, Mo., and had issue:
Ray; b. Sept. 15, 1878.

V. ALLEN WEIGLEY; b. July 24, 1821; m., Nov. 8, 1858, to Ann Elizabeth English, of Jonestown, Lebanon Co., Pa. They now reside at Myerstown, Lebanon Co., Pa., and their children are:

i. Robert E.; b. April 14, 1859; admitted to Lebanon County bar 1883.
ii. Sue S.; b. March 17, 1861.
iii. William Wallace; b. Nov. 25, 1863.
iv. Katie D.; b. April 13, 1865.
v. Richard W.; b. July 6, 1867.

VI. CAROLINE; b. Oct. 4, 1823; m. to David Moyer, of Millbach, Lebanon Co., Pa., and their children are:

i. Morris M.; b. in 1859; m. Elizabeth Noll.
ii. Ada D.; b. in 1863.
iii. Robert; b. in 1865.

VII. LUCY ANN; b. Oct. 8, 1825; m. to Daniel Pennypacker, Lancaster Co., Pa.; both now deceased. They had issue:

Amelia M.; m. to Joseph Brubaker, of Lebanon County, Pa.

VIII. HENRIETTA; b. April 2, 1828; m. to Michael M. Moore, of Millbach, Lebanon Co., Pa., where they now reside. Their children are:

i. Miller; b. in 1853; m. Emma R. Smith.
ii. Jonathan W.; b. in 1855; m. Mary R. Kaufman.
iii. Andrew; b. in 1857; m. Fannie Frank.

IX. OLIVER WEIGLEY; b. Oct. 23, 1830 (now deceased); formerly m. to Ella Jones, of Baltimore, Md., and had issue:

Elizabeth.

X. JOHN A. WEIGLEY; b. July 22, 1832; m., Oct. 19, 1858, to Sabina S. Meiser, now residing at Richland, Lebanon Co., Pa. Their children are:

i. Westa M.; b. July 11, 1859.
ii. Emma S.; b. May 4, 1865.
iii. Walrow W.; b. March 1, 1868.

WELKER.

I. JOHN WELKER, of Derry; d. 1795, leaving a wife and children:

i. Samuel.
ii. Elizabeth.
iii. Nancy.
iv. Barbara; m. George Shank.
v. John.
vi. Henry.

II. CHARLES WELKER, of Middle Paxtang; d. May 12, 1799, leaving a wife, Catharine, and children:

i. Catharine; m. Benjamin Straw.
ii. Elizabeth.
iii. Christina (Jane).
iv. Esther.
v. Charles.
vi. Jacob.
vii. John.
viii. Susanna; d. prior to 1801.
ix. Mary Barbara (posthumous).

WEIRICK.

I. GEORGE WEIRICK, of Bethel; d. in 1752, and left children:

i. Nicholas; b. 1734.
ii. William; b. 1736; m. Margaret ——; who, when a widow, married Rudy Fry.
iii. Barbara; b. 1738; d. prior to 1771; m. and left issue.
iv. Christian; b. 1740.
v. Mary Elizabeth; b. 1742; m. Jacob Brunner.
vi. Margaret; b. 1744; d. prior to 1771; m. Rudy Fry.
vii. George; b. 1746; d. prior to 1771.
viii. Peter; b. 1748.
ix. Valentine; b. 1750.

II. CHRISTIAN WEIRICK, of Bethel; d. July, 1771, leaving a wife, Margaret, and children:

i. Mary.
ii. Margaret.
iii. Christian.
iv. Jacob; m. Margaret ——.
v. George.
vi. Peter; m. Catharine Simons.
vii. Elizabeth.

III. ANTHONY WEIRICK, of Middletown; d. prior to 1799, leaving children:

i. Valentine.
ii. Margaret; m. Abraham Gross.
iii. Elizabeth; m. Ludwig Heckman.
iv. Mary; m. John Fisher.
v. Christina; m. David Davis.
vi. Philip.
vii. Catharine; m. Joseph Snyder.

WEISS.

I. HENRY WEISS, of Heidelberg; d. in 1768, leaving a wife and children:

i. Christian; b. 1745.
ii. Henry; b. 1747.
iii. Mary; b. 1749.
iv. Susanna; b. 1752.
v. Magdulena; b. 1755.
vi. Anna; b. 1757.
vii. Esther; b. 1759.

II. CHRISTIAN WEISS, of Heidelberg; d. September, 1811, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children:

i. Jacob.
ii. Henry.

WEITZEL.

I. HENRY WEITZEL, of Lebanon township, son of Henry; d. April, 1776, leaving children:

i. Martin.
ii. John.
iii. Elias.
iv. Margaret; m. Killian Kreeg.
v. Mary Magdalena.

II. MARTIN WEITZEL, of Lebanon township, son of Henry; d. September, 1784, leaving a wife, Anna Mary, and children:

i. Henry.
ii. Catharine.
iii. John.
iv. William.
v. Mary.

WENGER.

JOHN WENGER, of Bethel; d. August, 1806, leaving children:

i. Christian.
ii. John.
iii. Martin.
iv. Abraham.
v. Jacob.
vi. Barbara.
vii. Veronica.
viii. Elizabeth.
ix. Susanna.
x. Anna.
and a step-daughter, Catharine Huber.

WILLE.

I. JACOB WILLE, of Bethel; d. May, 1811, leaving a wife, Regina, and children:

i. Anna Maria; m. George Heilman.
ii. Susanna; m. Philip Stein.
iii. Elizabeth; m. Christian Seltzer, and had Henry.
iv. Sophia; m. Paul Wolff.
v. Barbara; m. 1st, Jacob Dutts; 2d, Christian Kuehel.

II. AUGUST WILLE, of Bethel; d. October, 1811, leaving a wife, Catharine.

WOLF.

I. JACOB WOLF, of Lebanon township; d. November, 1786, leaving a wife, Anna Agatha, who died in 1791, and children:

i. Peter, a weaver of Lebanon township; d. May, 1787.
ii. Christian.
iii. Jacob.
iv. Barbara.
v. John.
vi. George.
vii. Elizabeth.

II. JACOB WOLF, of Bethel; d. about 1796, leaving a wife, Barbara, and children:

i. Barbara: m. Samuel Miller.
ii. Christian.
iii. Magdalena.

III. CHRISTIAN WOLF, of Bethel; d. June, 1808, leaving a wife, Susanna, and among other children:

i. John.
ii. Michael.
iii. Christian.

WOLFERSBERGER.

I. FREDERICK WOLFERSBERGER, of Heidelberg; d. prior to 1767, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, who afterwards married Michael Mayer, and among others, children:

i. John.
ii. Catharine; m. Jacob Gemberling.
iii. Anna Maria.

II. PETER WOLFERSBERGER, Sr., of Heidelberg; d. September, 1802, leaving wife, Elizabeth, and children:

i. Frederick.
ii. George Michael.
iii. John.
iv. Margaret; m. 1st, George Storn; 2d, Daniel Henning.
v. Anna; m. John Thomas.
vi. Peter; d. December, 1812, leaving a wife, Catharine.

III. GEORGE MICHAEL WOLFERSBERGER, late of Culpeper County, Va.; d. prior to 1791, leaving children:

i. Sarah.
ii. George.
iii. Hannah.
iv. John.
v. Margaret.
vi. Elizabeth.
vii. Catharine.

YORDY, or YORTY.

I. JACOB YORDY, of Lebanon township; d. January, 1795, leaving a wife, Anna, who was a daughter of John Doner, and children:

i. Christian.
ii. Jacob.
iii. Elizabeth.
iv. Barbara; m. John Heisey.
v. Mary Anna.
vi. Veronica.
vii. Catharine.

II. PETER YORDY, of Lebanon township; d. December, 1796, leaving a wife, Mary, and children:

i. Henry.
ii. John.
iii. Mary; m. John Nisley.
iv. Anna; m. John Stohr.
v. Barbara; m. Jacob Grocey.

His brother, Christian, was made executor.

III. HENRY YORDY, of Lebanon township; d. prior to December, 1807, leaving a wife, Anna, and children:

i. John.
ii. Mary.
iii. Barbara; m. Jacob Meyer.
iv. Henry.
v. Anna.
vi. Elizabeth.
vii. Peter.
viii. Christian.

ZELLER.

HENRY ZELLER, of Heidelberg; d. prior to 1792, leaving children:

i. John; m. Gertrude ——, and removed to Penn township, Northumberland Co., Pa.
ii. Margaret Elizabeth; m. Nicholas Klotz.
iii. Elizabeth; m. Michael Schweigert.
iv. Ann Emily; m. Andrew Berger.
v. Henry.
vi. Michael.
vii. Andrew.
viii. Frederick.
ix. Peter.
x. Tobias.

ZIMMERMAN.

I. FREDERICK ZIMMERMAN; d. in 1793, in Lebanon township, Lebanon Co., Pa.; m. and left issue:

i. John; m. Catharine Fisher, daughter of Peter Fisher.
ii. Catharine; m. Isaac Blystone.
iii. Peggy; m. Peter Eichelberger.
iv. Elizabeth; m. Abraham Blystone.
v. Julianna; m. John Gossart.
vi. Sophia.
vii. Adam.
viii. Martin.
ix. Gotlieb.
x. Frederick.

II. MICHAEL ZIMMERMAN (Frederick); b. Aug. 21, 1752, in Lebanon township, Lancaster (Lebanon) Co., Pa.; d. June 3, 1789; m. Barbara ——, b. 1753; d. 1829. They had issue:

i. Jacob.
ii. Michael.
iii. John; b. July 5, 1785.
iv. Adam; b. Aug. 2, 1787.

GRUBB.

I. CURTIS GRUBB, son of Peter Grubb; d. January, 1789, in Lebanon township, leaving a wife Ann and children:

i. Peter.
ii. Curtis, Jr.; d. in 1790, leaving his estate to his sister, Elizabeth.
iii. Elizabeth.
iv. Martha.
v. Samuel.
vi. Juliana.

II. PETER GRUBB, son of John Grubb; b. Sept. 8, 1740; d. Jan. 17, 1786, at Hopewell Forge; m. Mary Shippen Burd (b. Jan. 15, 1753; d. Feb. 23, 1774), daughter of Col. James Burd and Sarah Shippen (see Burds of Tinian). They had issue:

i. Allen; b. Sept. 12, 1772; was a physician; went to Tennessee, where he married and died.
ii. Henry Bates; b. Feb. 6, 1774; m. 1st, Ann Carson; 2d, Harriet A. Buckley.

III. HENRY BATES GRUBB (Peter, John); b. Feb. 6, 1774, at Hopewell Forge; d. March 9, 1823, at Mount Hope Furnace; m., first, Ann Carson (b. July 4, 1781, in Paxtang; d. Oct. 19, 1806), daughter of John Carson, of Harrisburg, and there was issue:

i. Henry; b. Sept. 30, 1806; d. June 6, 1873.

Henry Bates Grubb m., secondly, Harriet Amelia Buckley, daughter of Daniel Buckley, of Lancaster County, and there was issue:

ii. Edward Burd; b. Dec. 27, 1816; m. Euphemia B. Parker.
iii. Charles Buckley; d. s. p.
iv. Clement Allen; m. Mary Ann Brooke.
v. Mary Shippen; m. George W. Parker.
vi. Sarah Elizabeth; m. John George Ogilvie.
vii. Alfred Bates; m. Ellen Farnum.

ADDENDA.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[For former representatives, see Dauphin County.]

UNDER CONSTITUTION OF 1790.

1814–15. Peter Shindel.
1815–16. Peter Shindel.
1816–17. Jacob Goodhart.
John Sawyer.
1817–18. John Harrison.
John Uhler.
1818–19. George Seltzer.
Adam Ritscher.
1819–20. Adam Ritscher.
John Uhler.
1820–21. John Uhler.
Joseph Barnett.
1821–22. John Harrison.
J. Andrew Shulze.
1822–23. George Seltzer.
Adam Ritscher.
1823–24. George Seltzer.
Gottlieb Orth.
1824–25. James Bell.
Charles Gleim.
1825–26. James Bell.
Charles Gleim.
1826–27. James Bell.
Philip Wolfersberger.
1827–28.[1] Peter Wolfersberger.
1828–29. Philip Wolfersberger.
Peter Shindel.
1829–30. Isaac Myers.
1830–31. William Reily.
1831–32. David Mitchell.
1832–33. David Mitchell.
1833–34. David Mitchell.
1834–35. John Krause.
1835–36. John Krause.
1836–37. George Weidman.
1837–38. John Killinger.
1838–39. Gotlieb Kintzel.
1840. Gottlieb Kinzle.
1841. John Brunner.
1842. John Brunner.
1843. Daniel Stine.
1844. Daniel Stine.
1845. John P. Sanderson.
1846. John Bassler.
1847. John Bassler.
1848. Adam Grittinger.
1849. Adam Grittinger.
1850. John W. Killinger.
1851. John W. Killinger.
1852. John C. Seltzer.
1853. John C. Seltzer.
1854. John Meily.
1855. William A. Barry.
1856. William A. Barry.
1857. C. E. Hoffman.
1858. John George.
1859. Joseph B. Eckman.
1860. Joseph B. Eckman.
1861. J. L. Bixler.
1862. ——— ———.
1863. G. Dawson Coleman.
1864. G. Dawson Coleman.
1865. Isaac Hoffer.
1866. J. G. Meily.
1867. J. G. Meily.
1868. Jacob G. Heilman.
1869. Jacob G. Heilman.
1870. Jerome B. Deininger.
1871. Jonathan Zerbe.
1872. Anthony S. Ely.
1873. W. M. Kaufman.
1874. W. M. Kaufman.
1875. William H. Hostetter.
1876. William H. Hostetter.
1877. F. M. Bachman.
J. Henry Miller.
1878. F. M. Bachman.
J. Henry Miller.
1879–80. George W. Hoverter.
John Etter.
1881–82. Theodore B. Klein.
John B. Seidel.
1883–84. Theodore B. Klein.
John J. Euston.

SENATORS UNDER CONSTITUTION OF 1837–38.

[See Dauphin County History, as prior to 1876 Lebanon was in the same senatorial district.]

UNDER CONSTITUTION OF 1874.

1874. Jacob G. Heilman.
1876. Jacob G. Heilman.
1877. George F. Meily.
1878. George F. Meily.
1881–84. Cyrus R. Lantz.

[1] Tie vote between Charles Gleim and Peter Shindel.

[For members of Congress, see Dauphin County, save where, after the ninth census, Lebanon was in the congressional district with Schuylkill County. During four years of that decade, John W. Killinger, of Lebanon, represented the district in the United States Congress.]

TENTH CENSUS.

LEBANON COUNTY.

Population by townships, etc.	
Bethel township	2,332
Cold Spring township	40
Cornwall "	2,522
East Hanover "	1,704
Heidelberg "	2,408
Jackson "	3,709
Jonestown borough	703
Lebanon "	8,778
Ward 1	1,825
" 2	1,476
" 3	1,006
" 4	1,401
" 5	1,602
" 6	1,468
Londonderry township	2,454
Mill Creek "	2,238
North Annville "	2,134
North Lebanon "	2,560
South Annville "	1,809
South Lebanon "	2,117
Swatara "	1,249
Union "	1,719
Race.	
White	38,391
Colored	85
Nativity.	
Native	37,844
Foreign	632
Native and Foreign.	
Born in Pennsylvania	37,617
" New York	27
" New Jersey	20
" Maryland	57
" Ohio	31
" Virginia	8
" British America	3
" England and Wales	41
" Ireland	135
" Scotland	7
" German Empire	398
" France	11
" Sweden and Norway	3
School, Military, and Citizenship, ages, etc.	
Male	18,707
Female	19,769
Five to seventeen years, male	5,728
" " " female	5,767
Eighteen to forty-four years, male	6,884
Twenty-one years and over	9,420
Farm areas and farm values.	
Farms	2,476
Improved land	154,548
Value of farms, etc	$17,146,608
Value of farming implements	$436,332
Value of live stock	$968,785
Cost of building, etc., 1879	$73,261
Cost of fertilizers purchased, 1879	$73,317
Estimated value of products sold, 1879	$1,620,361

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